

I

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 III

KORDUN AND LIKA AND DALMATIA

1 MARCH 2001

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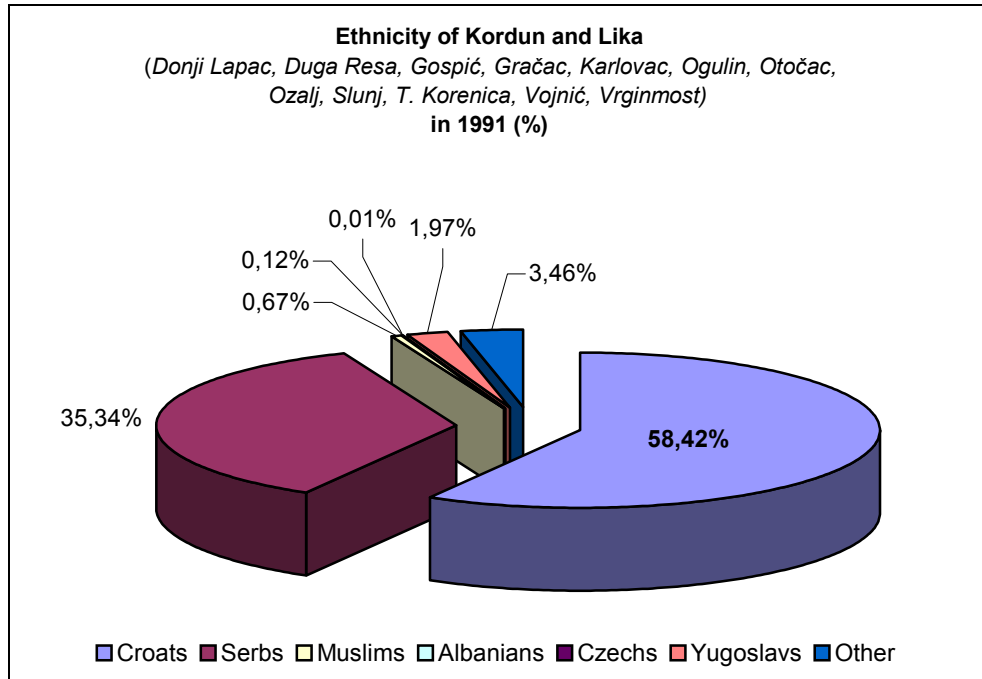
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PART A: KORDUN AND LIKA

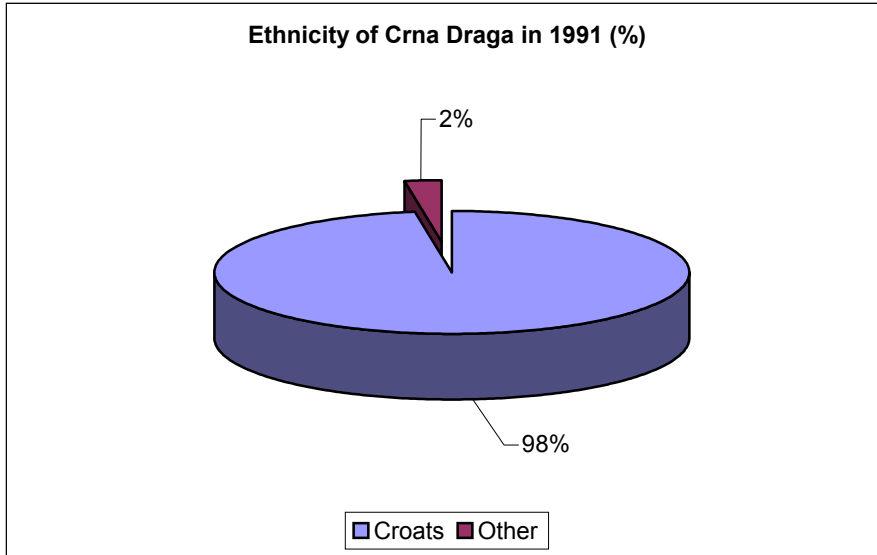
ETHNIC STRUCTURES

KORDUN AND LIKA

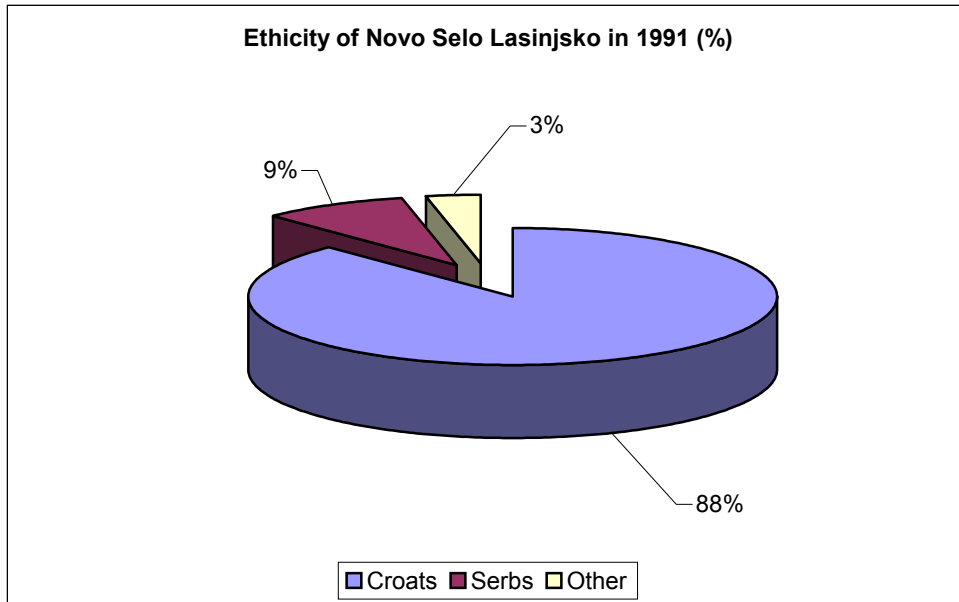


Croats	165562
Serbs	100167
Muslims	1885
Albanians	353
Czechs	41
Yugoslavs	5584
Other	9813
GRAND TOTAL	283405

CRNA DRAGA

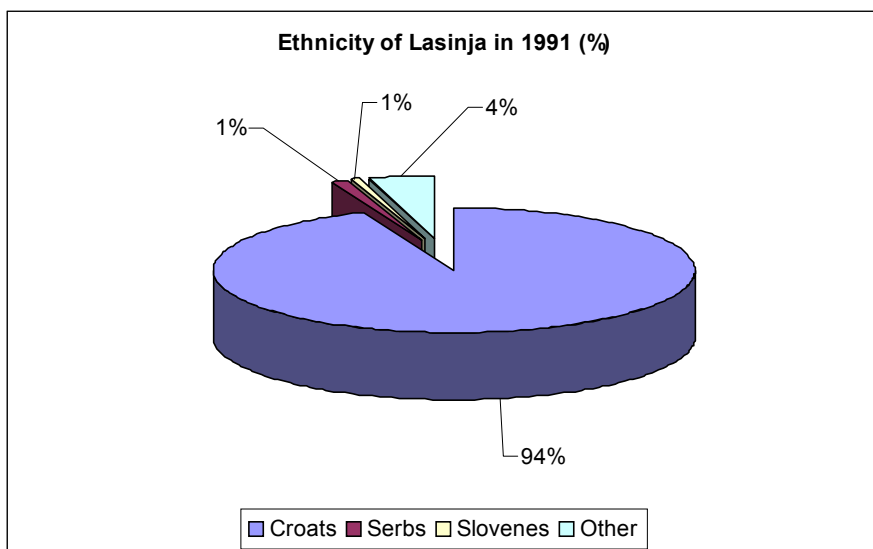


Croats	284
Other	7
GRAND TOTAL	291

NOVO SELO LASINJSKO

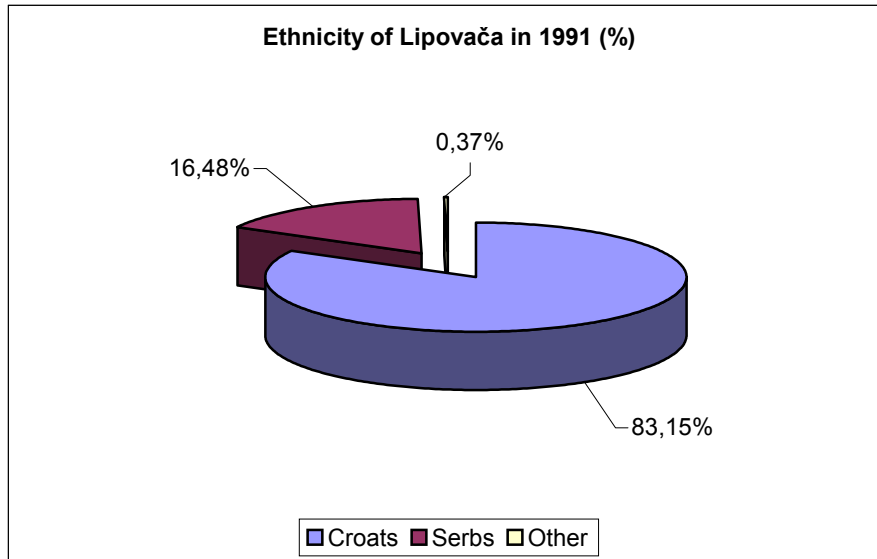
Croats	80
Serbs	8
Other	3
GRAND TOTAL	91

LASINJA

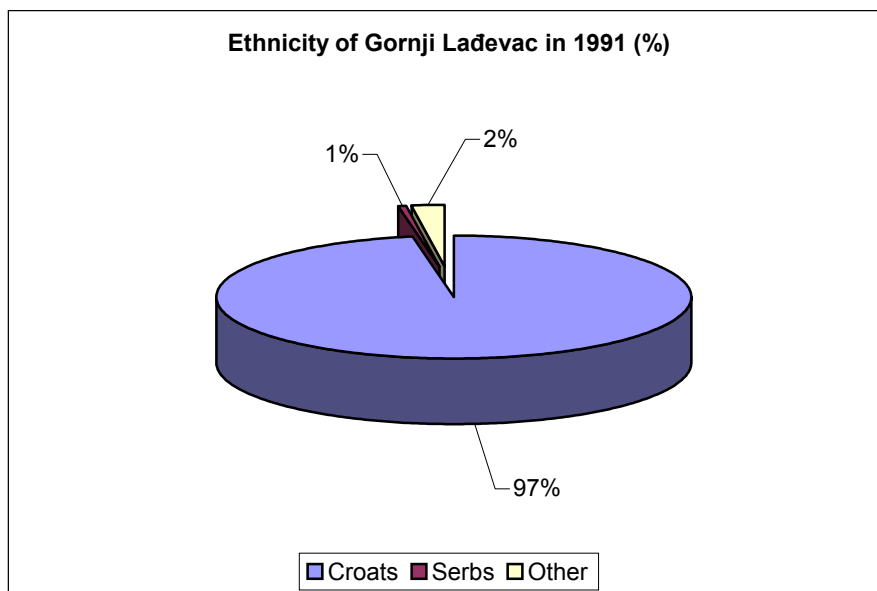


Croats	516
Serbs	6
Slovenes	4
Other	24
GRAND TOTAL	550

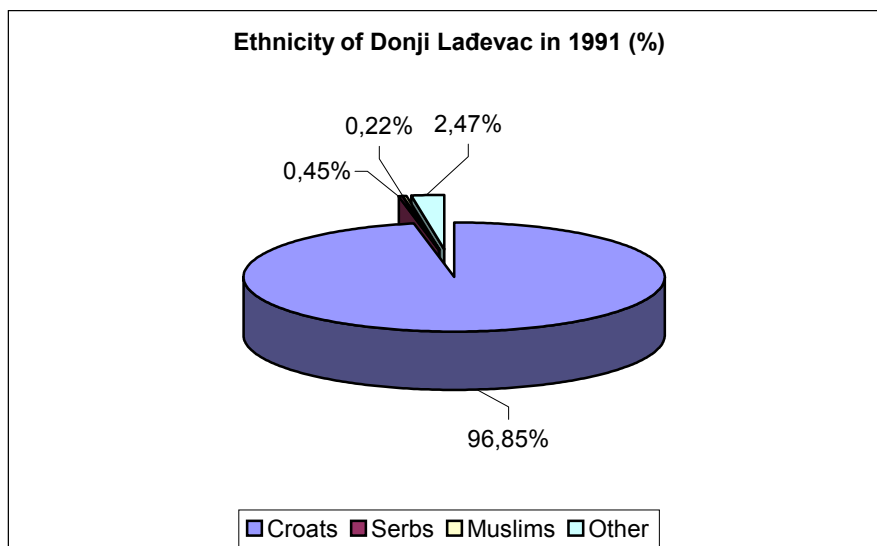
LIPOVAČA



Croats	222
Serbs	44
Other	1
GRAND TOTAL	267

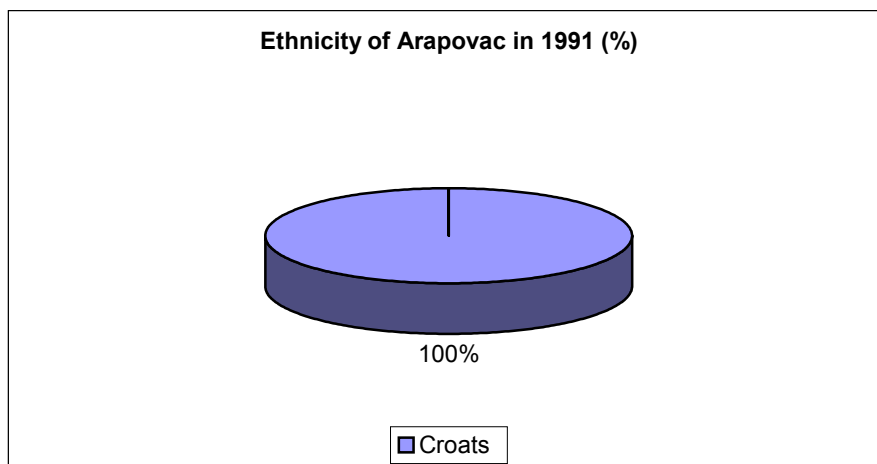
GORNJI LAĐEVAC

Croats	546
Serbs	3
Other	12
GRAND TOTAL	561

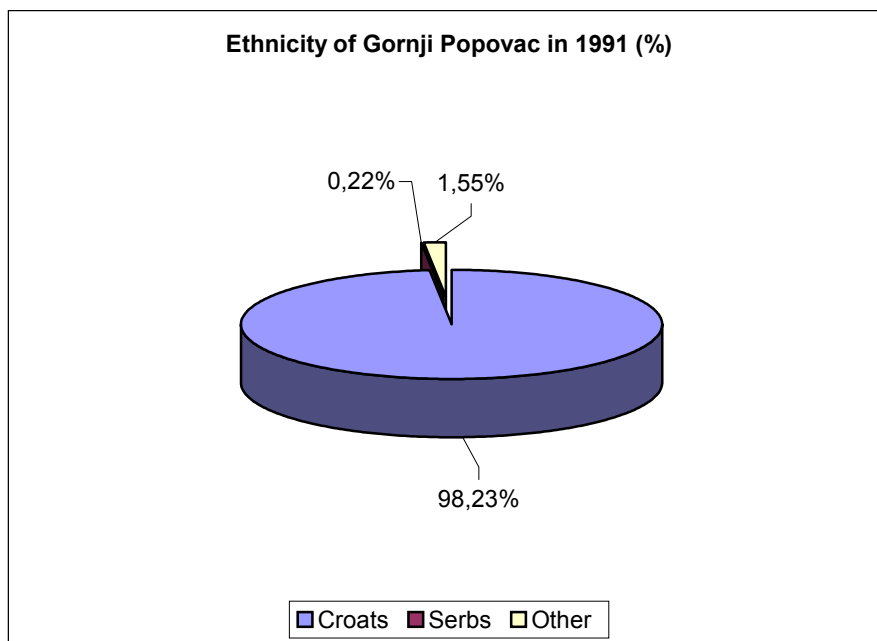
DONJI LAĐEVAC

Croats	431
Serbs	2
Muslims	1
Other	11
GRAND TOTAL	445

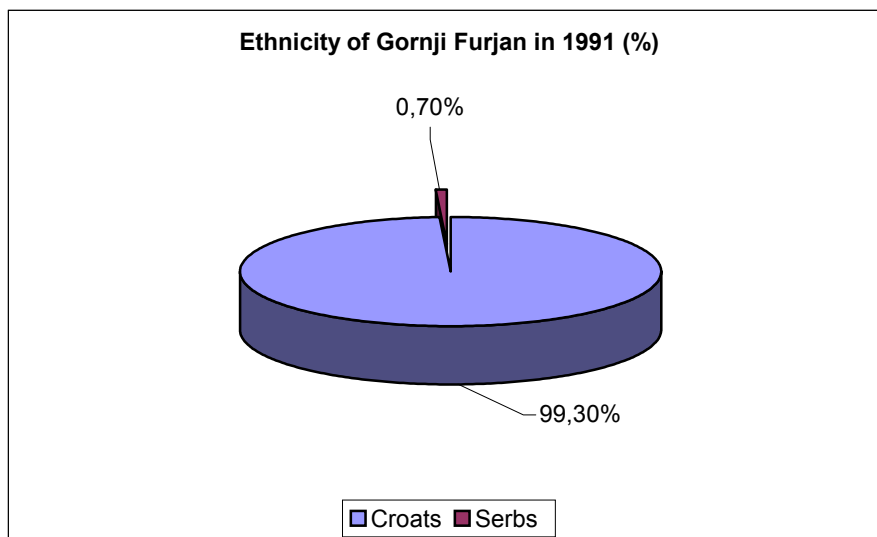
ARAPOVAC



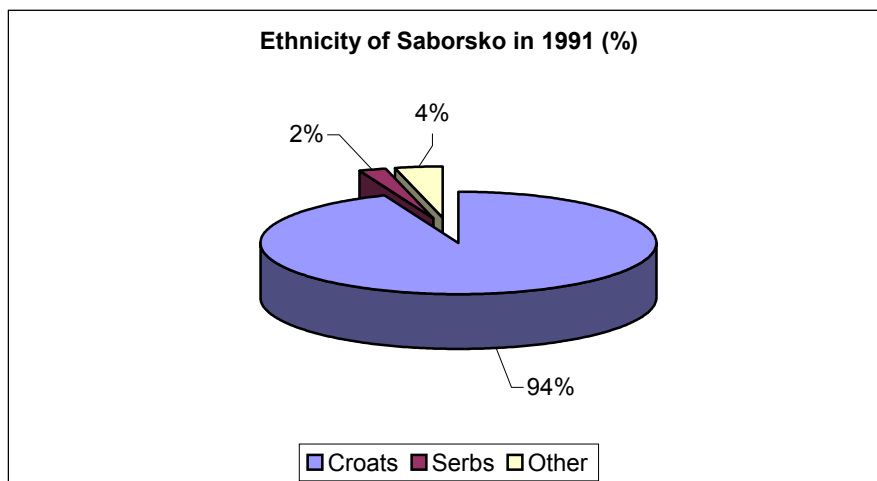
Croats	59
GRAND TOTAL	59

GORNJI POPOVAC

Croats	445
Serbs	1
Other	7
GRAND TOTAL	453

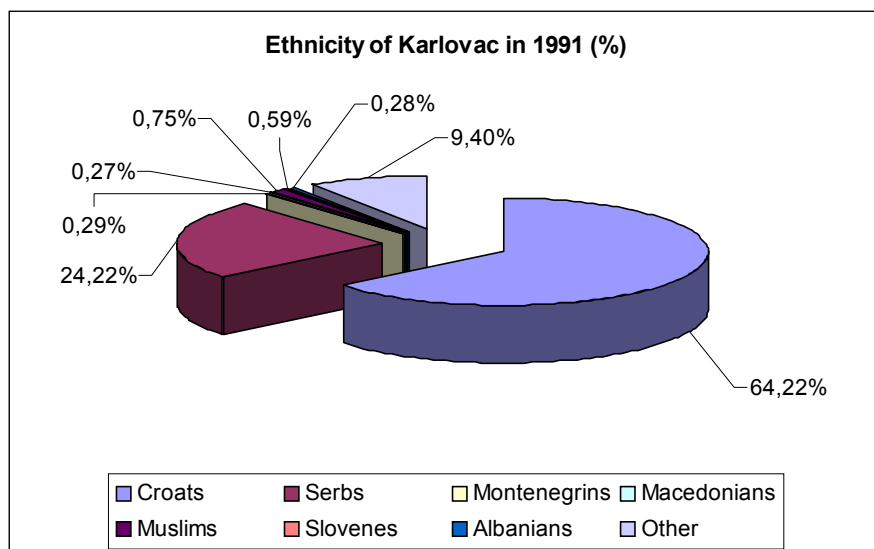
GORNJI FURJAN

Croats	142
Serbs	1
GRAND TOTAL	143

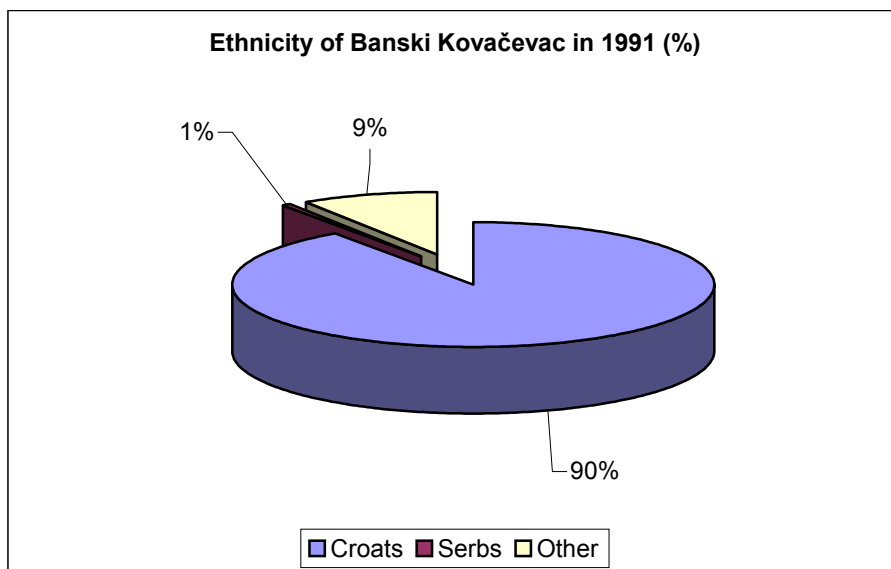
SABORSKO

Croats	800
Serbs	18
Other	34
GRAND TOTAL	852

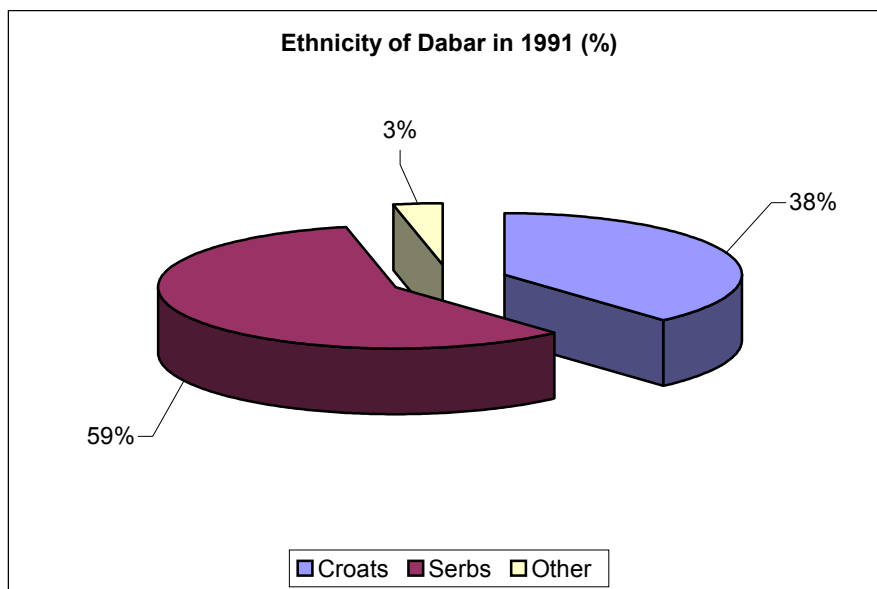
KARLOVAC



Croats	38533
Serbs	14529
Montenegrins	173
Macedonians	159
Muslims	448
Slovenes	353
Albanians	166
Other	5638
GRAND TOTAL	59999

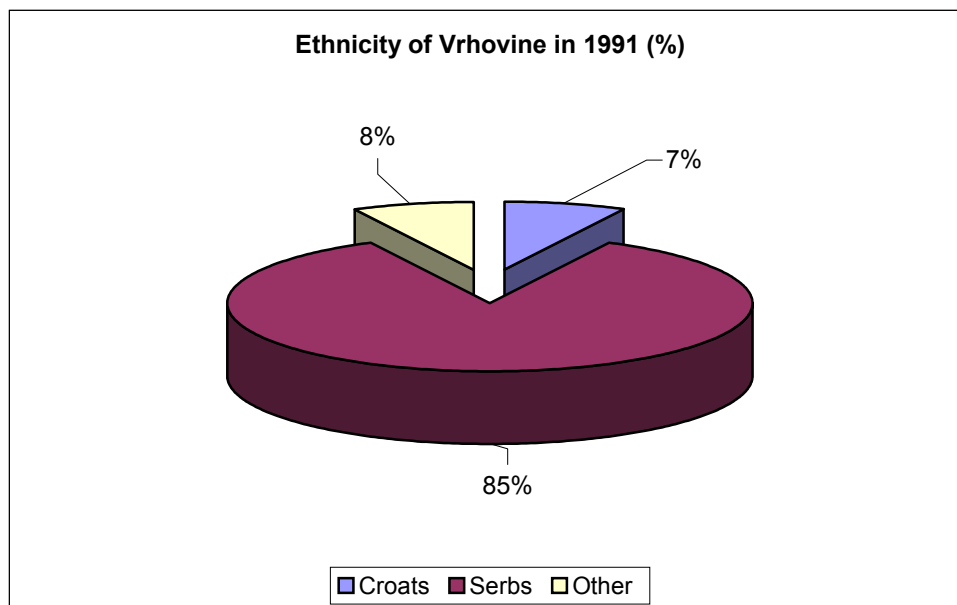
BANSKI KOVAČEVAC

Croats	279
Serbs	2
Others	28
GRAND TOTAL	309

DABAR

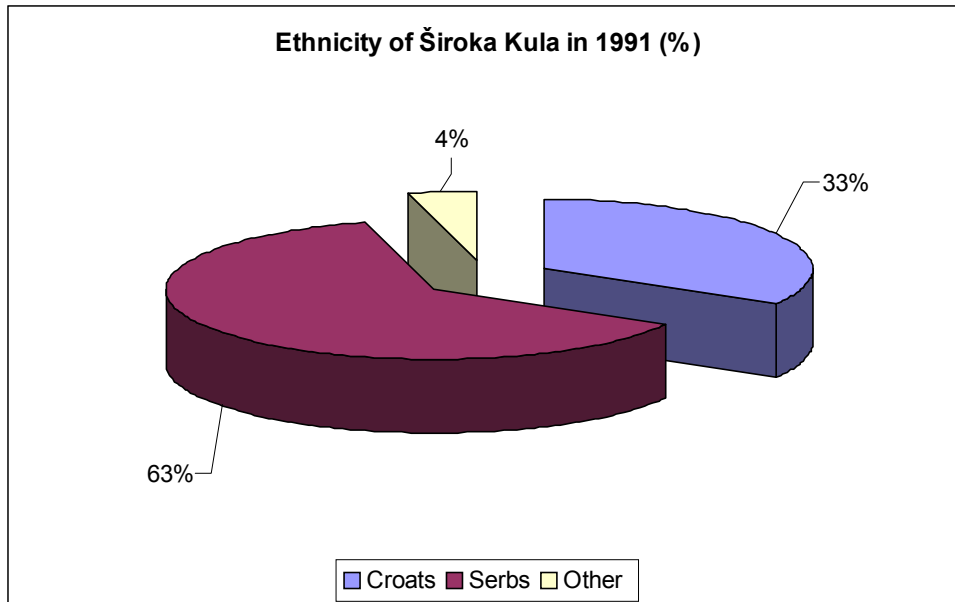
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Serbs	347
Other	20
GRAND TOTAL	596

VRHOVINE

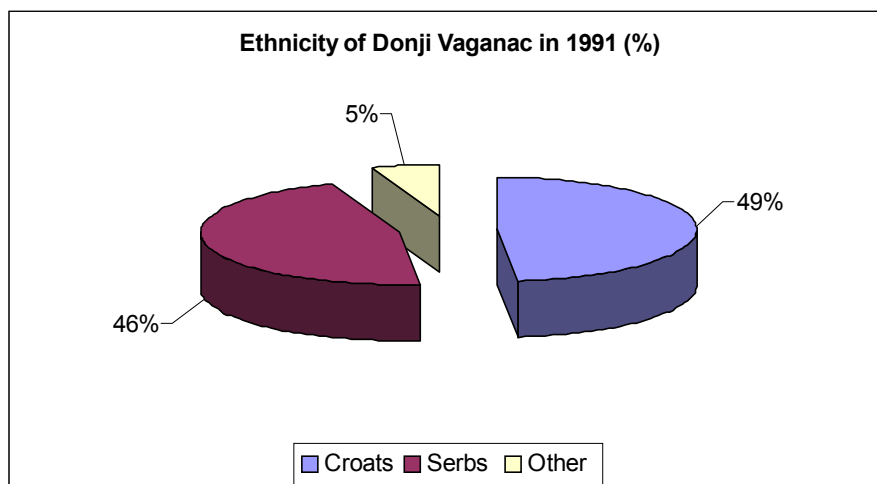


Croats	65
Serbs	742
Other	66
GRAND TOTAL	873

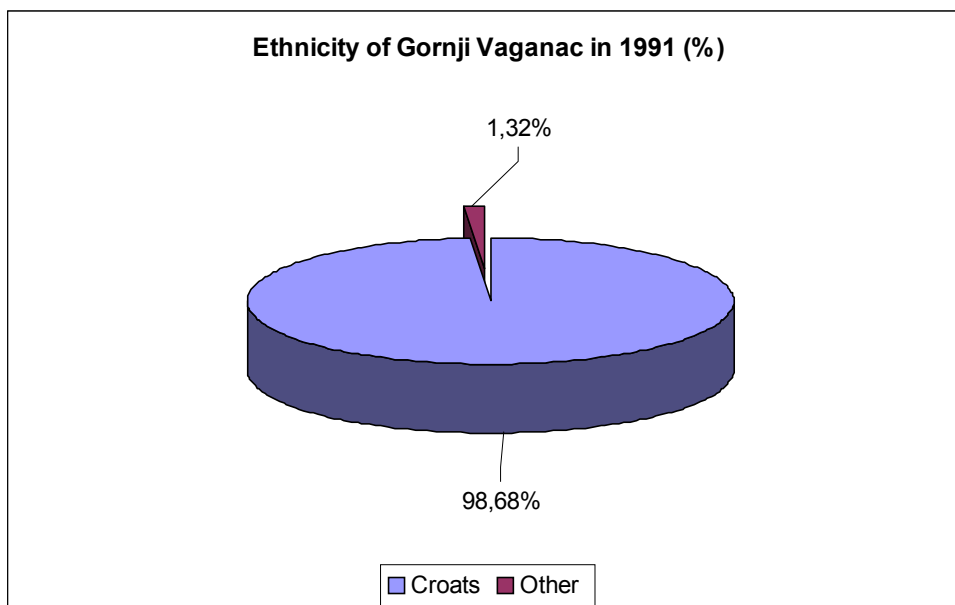
ŠIROKA KULA



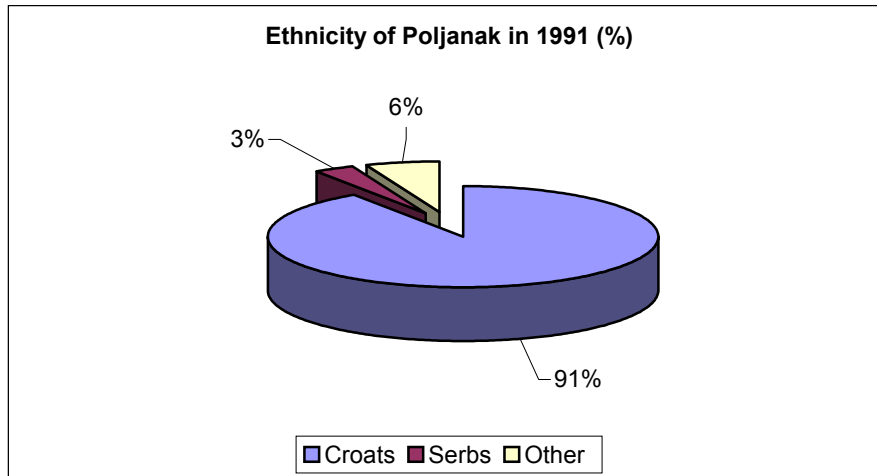
Croats	184
Serbs	346
Other	23
GRAND TOTAL	553

DONJI VAGANAC

Croats	89
Serbs	85
Other	10
GRAND TOTAL	184

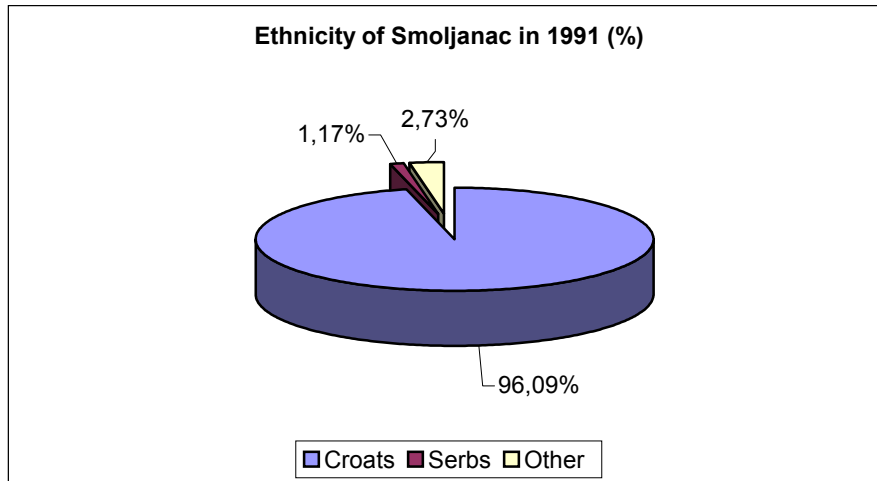
GORNJI VAGANAC

Croats	300
Other	4
GRAND TOTAL	304

POLJANAK

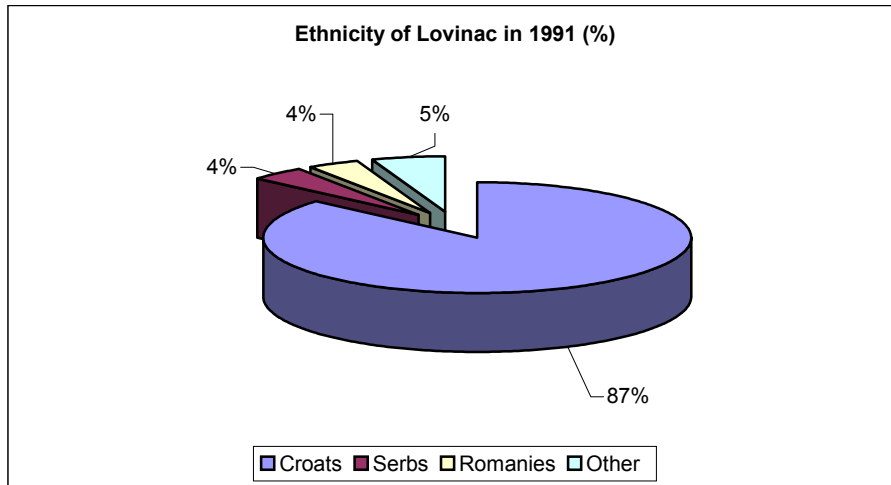
Croats	145
Serbs	5
Other	10
GRAND TOTAL	160

SMOLJANAC



Croats	246
Serbs	3
Other	7
GRAND TOTAL	256

LOVINAC



Croats	460
Serbs	22
Romanies	22
Other	29
GRAND TOTAL	533

WITNESS STATEMENTS

**ANNEX 338:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Đ.T.**

Đ.T., son of I. (a father), 61 years old, occupation: a pensioner, lives in Drežnica, ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

“I know nothing about plans under ciphers “Proboj 1” (“Breakthrough 1”), “Proboj 2” (“Breakthrough 2”) and “Proboj 3” (“Breakthrough 3”). I heard now for the first time about the existence of these plans. Consequently, I don’t know who made these plans, what objectives of these plans were, who had to execute them or about the network of collaborators of the group of operatives who had to bring to life mentioned plans, especially the plan the “Proboj 1” (“Breakthrough 1”).

However, about the arming of the Serbian population on the territory of Ogulin and Brinje, so-called “Gornji Kraj”, before the beginning of the armed aggression on the Republic of Croatia and after the aggression on the Republic of Croatia and about preparations of the armed mutiny on the territory of Ogulin and Brinje, as well as other occurrences linked to this, I have certain knowledge that I am going to set forth and explain in more detail.

The main organisers of preparations for the armed mutiny during 1990 and 1991 on the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak, municipality of Ogulin, were:

- Dušan Kričković called “Učo” that later got hurt, probably died
- Rajko Ivošević
- Nikola Rajnović called “Čiča” – a retired officer of the Yugoslav Federal Army, a native of Srpska (ILLEGIBLE WORD) who is now somewhere in Beograd
- Milan Ivošević – now a manager of the Forester’s office in Jasenak
- Milan Mamula called “Mindja” – now a forester’s technician in the Forester’s office in Jasenak
- Nedjeljko Marović – now working in the Forester’s office in Drežnica, an engineer of forestry
- Petar Radojčić – now working as a stoker in a school in Drežnica
- Petar Kosanović called “Žakljar” – now working somewhere abroad
- Marica Vukelić called “Trepavica” – now somewhere in Serbia

From the middle of 1990 until the end of 1991 all of them met regularly and secretly in the weekend cottage of Rajko Ivošević in Jasenak, the hamlet Zrnići Jasenački, at Petar Radojčić’s in Drežnica, the hamlet Bulici, and at Nedjeljko Marović’s in Krakar, Drežnica. Mentioned Rajko Ivošević quitted Drežnica in 1991 or in 1992 and he is now somewhere in Serbia, in Belgrade.

Sometime during August of 1991, for the first time a certain quantity of weapons was transported by two military personnel carriers of the Yugoslav Federal Army from the

direction of Ogulin to the wood “Cungar”, not far away from the village Drežnica. One officer of the Yugoslav Federal Army by the name Milan Teslić, a tall swarthy man, about 35 years old, as I heard, a relative of Dušan Kričković called “Učo”, drove the weapons. On that occasion, several officers of the Yugoslav Federal Army were together with Teslić. On that occasion, according to my knowledge, which isn't the most accurate, about 300 semi-automatic rifles, about 20 snipers, 20-30 automatic rifles and a certain quantity of hand-grenades and pistols were brought. Namely, at that time, I was the president of the Local Committee in Drežnica and I worked together with one group of inhabitants, with a crisis staff of the municipality of Ogulin and with certain officials of the municipality of Ogulin and Vrbovsko against the armed mutiny and against the stirring up intolerance between the Serbian and the Croatian population on this territory. That is why those persons, who engaged in stirring up armed mutiny, hid a lot from me and so I couldn't come to more accurate and more precise information. Later, the above-mentioned organisers of the armed mutiny, especially Petar Radojčić, Milan Ivošević and Nikola Radulović – a carrier from Drežnica, engaged in distribution and in division of these weapons on the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak.

I got acquainted with the mentioned Milan Teslić before that delivery of weapons, sometime in June or in July of 1991, when he came to D.K.'s (called “U.”) with whom I am best man. On that occasion during the conversation, Teslić, among other things, inquired about the political circumstances and state and about the mood of the Serbian population on the territory of Ogulin, especially on the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak. I saw Teslić for the last time early in September of 1991 when he came to Jasenak by helicopter of the Yugoslav Federal Army and landed near the school. On that occasion, he brought between 15 and 20 rocket launchers that D.K. and Tošo Mamula took over. They put those rocket launchers in the house of K., that is in the school where he lived. I don't know what happened with those rocket launchers later. I heard that shortly afterwards Teslić had a car accident somewhere near Banja Luka, that he was badly injured and that after that he ended up being in Belgrade. I don't know what happened to him afterwards and where he is today.

After Teslić had stopped coming to the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak, sometime late in September of 1991 Slobodan Platiša came to this area for the first time, allegedly by helicopter of the Yugoslav Federal Army. I knew Platiša from before because his mother is from my village and she is married in Gornji Kraj. On that occasion, Platiša came to Petar Kosanović's (called “Žakljar”) who invited me to come to his house. When I arrived, Platiša and K. called “U.” were at Kosanović's. Platiša was in civilian clothes. He stayed and spent the night at my place for 2 or 3 days, because I knew him from before. After that, I drove him to Vodoteč (Gornji Kraj). His father is a native of Vodotec and he has relatives there. According to my knowledge, he went to that territory because of the distribution of weapons to the population of Serbian nationality and because of the “shooting” of the entire situation on this territory. As I could conclude from talking with him, I think that he was one of the “moderate” persons, that he was against stirring up armed mutiny and that he was for solving the entire situation peacefully.

Later, during the second half of 1991 and until the middle of 1992, Platiša came more often to the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak. He occasionally visited me, but he came and contacted most often with D.K., Petar Kosanović, Milan Mamula, Milan and Rajko Ivošević, Petar Radojčić and Nikola Radulović called “Čiča”, although, according to my judgement, he disagreed with him politically. During conversations with me, he told me several times that Nikola Rajnović called “Čiča” came here of some strange motives and

that the rest of us should organise with a view of peaceful solving of the conflict and risen problems.

Late in October or early in November of 1991, staffs for the observation of the general situation, for organising local guards and the like were established in Drežnica and in Jasenak. That was done by arrangement with the crisis staff of the municipality of Ogulin. Above-mentioned “extremists” and organisers of the attempt of the armed mutiny on this territory tried to enforce their politics and their way of solving the situation upon these staffs, but they failed it. So, they withdrew from the work of these staffs. At the same time, Petar Radojčić, Milan Ivošević, Nedjeljko Marović and Marica Vukelić withdrew from the Council of local committees due to disagreement with the work of the same.

Extremists continued meeting regularly after that and they tried to establish, to say so, a certain parallel authority of their own by means of which they would boycott and render impossible the activity of the rest of us.

After weapons of the Yugoslav Federal Army had arrived in the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak and had been distributed to “confiding” inhabitants of Serbian nationality, during the second half of 1991, a military training was conducted using these weapons for the territory of Drežnica on the so-called Drežnicko polje, directed by Petar Radojčić and Milan Radulović called “Pavlin”, and for the territory of Jasenak in the wood towards (ILLEGIBLE WORD), directed by D.K. called “U.” and Petar Kosanović.

Besides the above-mentioned, which I personally saw, I am aware that during September and October of 1991, weapons came several times by helicopter not far away from Jasenak. Helicopters landed on one glade next to a road that leads towards Mrkoplje. When those weapons arrived, Rajko Ivošević and Nikola Rajnović called “Čiča” were always present. Those weapons, as well as the other ones, were then distributed to confiding persons of Serbian nationality. Besides that, one part of weapons came by military trucks from the direction of Vrhovine across Prokik and Vodoteč by a forest road that had been cleared and completed in a hurry during summer of 1991, probably just because of those needs. Besides weapons, a certain quantity of explosives that was also distributed to inhabitants arrived. I don’t know where all of that is today.

Before the mentioned delivery and distribution of weapons on the territory of Drežnica, Jasenak and the so-called “Gornji Kraj”, during the first half of 1991, Mile Kosanović (son of Mitar), Todor Mamula, Boško Mamla called “Krapan”, Jadranka Obradović and several other younger persons went from Jasenak to the military-commando-terrorist training in Pančevo and in Knin. Later, the afore-mentioned Mile Kosanović and Jadranka Obradović married and then they went to Canada, while Todor Mamula went to Belgrade.

During 1990 and early in 1991, Nikola Medaković, a president of the Local Committee of Plaški then and later a president of the arbitrary and self-declared municipality of Plaški, came often to the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak with a view to connecting Drežnica and Jasenak with Plaški, to organise the armed mutiny on the territory of Ogulin and then to finally separate themselves from the Republic of Croatia, that is to join the so-called “SAO Krajina”. With regard to that, Medaković often contacted me, but I disagreed with his political views. That is why we stopped contacting and we parted, so that Medaković continued contacting with his like-minded persons Petar Radojčić, D.K. and the like.

Late in 1990 or 1991, one group from Drežnica and Jasenak, whose members were K., Nadjeljko Marović, Duško (ILLEGIBLE WORD), Dragan Trbović – who drove

a car and some other persons, stayed in Knin due to consultations with Babić, Martić and others from the leadership of Knin and of the Serbian Democratic party of that time.

Late in 1991 or early in 1992, "extremists" from the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak kept contact with like-minded persons from Plaški and they went back and forth to Plaški (ILLEGIBLE WORDS). Together with above-mentioned weapons and ammunition (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) Drežnica and Jaseak a certain quantity (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) came, probably for maintaining mutual relations. I don't know where those "motorole" ended up later.

Because of organising of the armed mutiny and connecting Jasenak, Drežnica and Gomirje, Lazo Mamula and Borivoj Dokmanović came often, and they still come today, from Gomirje to Jasenak and there they contacted with the above-mentioned extremists from Drežnica and from Jasenak.

In the second half of 1991, Milan Mamula, Milan Ivošević and Stamenko Pejaković procured about 10 tons of various food and put it in a worker's centre of the Forester's office in Jasenak and in a fireman's centre that is at a saw-mill in Jasenak. That food had to serve as a reserve in case of the armed mutiny. The larger part of that food was distributed to inhabitants later on. That food was procured by buying for forest logs through one Vujnović from Vrbovsko or from Gomirje.

As I have already said, D.K. called "U." got hurt by entering a minefield when reconnoitring the radio transmitter "Mirkovica" after the Yugoslav Federal Army had rocketed the repeater. After the rocket attack on the repeater, K., together with Petar Kosanović and Todor Mamula called "Tošo", went reconnoitring by order of Rajnović and Rajko Ivošević.

The main distributor of weapons in "Gornji Kraj", on the territory of Vodoteč and surrounding hamlets and villages was Bogdan Božanić called "Kojčić" – a relative of Slobodan Platiša, whom I drove to Platiša on that occasion that I talked about before. Božanić was later held in custody in Karlovac for some time and then he was exchanged. I don't know his present whereabouts.

During 1992 and 1993, two persons were killed on the territory of Jasenak. One of them was a person of Croatian nationality and the other of Serbian nationality. I do not know who committed these terrorist actions. I heard that late in 1991, Miloš Mamula, a father of mentioned Tošo Mamula, shot at a vehicle by which Dr. Saks from Ogulin was going.

According to my rough estimate, a total of between 700 and 800 "barrels" – rifles, automatic rifles, pistols, about 15-20 rocket launchers, about 20 snipers, a certain quantity of explosives and large quantity of weapons with ammunition came to the territory of Drežnica and Jasenak.

Besides the mentioned quantity of weapons and ammunition, a certain number of mortars and hand-grenades arrived. Those weapons were hidden in Drežnica, hamlet of Joići, in the house of the late Djukan; then not far away from the place Brezno in one cave in the wood called (ILLEGIBLE WORD) and in various other places, while one part of the weapons and ammunition was distributed to inhabitants as I have already said. I am not familiar where those weapons are today. I think that Petar Radojčić, Nadeljko Marović, Stojan Tatalović called "Joić", Duško Radulović called "Škoro", Nikola Radulović – a carrier, Dragan Trbović, Bogomir Ivošević, Milan Ivošević, Gnjaco Marović, Živko Tatalović called "Papež", Stojan Radulović, Milan Mamula, Petar Kosanović called "Žakljar", Mladen Kosanović and others should know, that is they know, more and more accurately

about that. Late in 1992, one part of those weapons was returned through the Local Committee and handed over to the police station of the PS of Ogulin that obviously has accurate data about the quantity of the returned weapons and ammunition.

During 1992, a certain amount of money in DM came from Bgrade as, allegedly, help to the Local Committee. Petar Kosanović, Petar Radojčić and Borivoje Dokmanović took over that money. I do not know how much money it was and what happened later with that money. I know that people who travelled to Beograd asked about the money and what happened with it because it should be allotted to inhabitants and that wasn't the case.

That is all I have to state. “

There are no further questions for the witness.

The witness is warned about Article no. 77 subsection no. 1 of the ZKP and he states that he heard the dictation of the record, that the same does not have any remarks and that due to that he signs it with personal signature.

Finished.

Witness statement was given by: Đ.T.

**ANNEX 339:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Č.**

M.Č., son of H., born on ... in the village ..., Brčko; a Moslem, a citizen of the Republic of BIH, without permanent address; a major of the air force of the former Yugoslav Federal Army; last service in the Counter-Intelligence Group of the Security Agency of the Combat Air Force and of the Anti-Aircraft Defence in Zemun, military post 8115-15 Zemun, gives the following:

STATEMENT

“I would like to begin the statement with facts, memories and reconstruction of my work and of the work of other operatives in the Counter-Intelligence Group of the Security Agency of the Combat Air Force and of the Anti-Aircraft Defence.

During the time when I was working in the Counter-Intelligence Group, the head of the Security Agency was a colonel Slobodan Rakočević, the deputy Savo Lapčić (now deceased), Radoslav Mitrović (now deceased) and the others. Since 1988, following persons were employed in the Counter-Intelligence Group:

- The head of the Counter-Intelligence Group: Tomislav Čuk – a colonel
- The deputy of the head of the Counter-Intelligence Group: Ratko Radaković – a lieutenant-colonel
- The assistant of the head of the Counter-Intelligence Group for the internal enemy: Pavao Bućan
- The assistant of the head of the Counter-Intelligence Group for the East intelligence services: Svetozar Džigurski – a colonel
- The assistant of the head for the operational technique: Nabojša Savanović

- The assistant of the head for West intelligence services: Ljuban Karan
- Darvin Lisica – a captain
- Zvonko Tišma – a 1st class captain
- Vukoman Milosavljević – a captain
- Nikola Radujko – a 1st class captain

Besides the mentioned ones, there were other officers in the Counter-Intelligence Group, especially in the operational technique, that were of no safety-operational importance.

The Counter-Intelligence Group of the Security Agency of the Combat Air Force and of the Anti-Aircraft Defence directly co-ordinated the work of the counter-intelligence groups detachments, 1st of Skopje, 2nd of Zagreb and 3rd of Sarajevo. In Zagreb, the 2nd detachment was situated on Maksimirska cesta no. 63. From that detachment at the 5th VAK, the head of the detachment was Mirko Martić – a lieutenant-colonel and besides him Ivan Sabolović, Čedo Knežević – a captain, Miroslav Juran – a captain, Ljubiša Slavuj – a second-lieutenant, Ljubiša Ljubišić – a standard-bearer, Stjepan Rakarić – a major, Miroslav Balan – a captain worked in the detachment.

According to my knowledge, between 1990 and February of 1992, isolated individuals from the Counter-Intelligence Group of the Security Agency, as well as from the 2nd detachment of the Counter-Intelligence Group in Zagreb, were comprised in, that is were active participants of some, in the war crisis of the crumbling of Yugoslavia, important actions directed by security services of the former Yugoslav Federal Army. Namely, at the beginning of the crumbling of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is after multiparty elections in the Republic of Croatia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Serbia and in Slovenia, security services of the former Yugoslav Federal Army were responsible for the preparations for the mutiny by “tree-trunk revolution” (putting up barricades) and for the arming of the Serbian population on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I would like to set forth my knowledge about that process that took place from the middle of the 1990. Namely, with regard to that I was in work bound for the territory of the north-east Bosnia, with the escalation of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, I was more and more present in the field in the entire Bosnia. Early in 1991, with my stays in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I gradually began to notice the presence of certain officers from the 2nd detachment of the Counter-Intelligence Group from Zagreb on the territory of Bihać and Cazinska krajina and Banija and Kordun. With regard to that I personally knew all of those officers and that they prized my operational work, and I was from the superior command, some of them set forth concretely their operational tasks and reasons for the presence on this territory. In this way, I gradually comprehended that my colleagues, members of the 2nd detachment of the Counter-Intelligence Group from Zagreb, were engaged in distribution of weapons from military warehouses to the population of Serbian nationality on Banija, Lika, Kordun and to the Serbian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosanski Novi, Prijedor and other).

In the continuation of the statement, I would like to detail this:

During the stay in Bihać, that is in September of 1991, on the airport Bihać in the so-called “Lovačka kuća” (“Hunting-lodge”) I met Major Čedomir Knežević from the 2nd detachment of the Counter-Intelligence Group in Zagreb. In one comprehensive conversation Knežević brought up that he, together with lieutenant-colonel Smiljanić from the Security Agency of the 5th army and other officers Ljubiša Slavulj – a second lieutenant from the Counter-

Intelligence Group of the 2nd detachment, Miroslav Juran – a captain from the 2nd detachment, Vukašin Gledić – a major from the regiment “Vojin” of the airport Pleso, Ljubiša Ljubišić – a standard-bearer from the 2nd detachment, were on the specific assignment. That assignment was the organisation of the distribution of weapons, instruments and other military equipment to the Serbian population on the territory of Lika, Banija, Kordun and West Bosnia. I can remember well that Knežević pointed out that general Aleksandar Vasiljević, from the “Security Administration” of the Federal Department for the National Defence, was directly leading the action, the work, and that our head, colonel Slobodan Rakočević, didn’t know every detail of that work. He even told me that this operation was conducted under the pseudonym “Proboj 1” (“Breakthrough 1”).

About the method of the distribution of weapons to the Serbian population, Čedomir Knežević told me that they kept records to whom and what they give, that the entire operation went on according to the established schedule, planned with necessary documents to whom, what and when distribute out of the military equipment and armaments. During that time, in September, when I was in the “Lovačka kuća” (“Hunting-lodge”) in Bihać, Knežević and Smiljanić were drawing up a summary report about the realised and that report went directly to the Federal Department for the National Defence to general Aco Vasiljević. I haven’t seen that report as an integral document, but I was present in the “Lovačka kuća” (“Hunting-lodge”) when they were drawing up that report. Knežević also pointed out to me that they make detailed lists to whom, in what village in Lika, Banija and Kordun, how and when they delivered weapons and other combat means. I remember that he stressed that they were delivering that to the Serbian population so that it succeeded in defending itself from the Croatian authorities and that he personally didn’t derive profit from that, but if he found out that someone engaged in a black-marketing of that weapons or if someone benefited from it in another way, that he would personally shot him. On the occasion of that stay, Knežević also showed me mainly armaments of infantry (automatic rifles, mortars and non-rebounding cannons) in one of warehouses near the “Lovačka kuća” (“Hunting-lodge”). I also have to say that Knežević emphasised that this part of the business was a well kept secret and that other officers on the airport didn’t know anything linked to this assignment. With this he wanted to inform me so that I wouldn’t accidentally “let out” the nature of their business on the Bihać’s airport when contacting with colleagues. I don’t know the entire methodology and technology how Knežević, Smiljanić and others distributed weapons to the Serbian population on those territories. However, I am aware of that persons, their collaborators in distribution of weapons, were local officials of the Serbian Democratic Party who would practically come with lists of weapons and instruments that they needed for their positions and through mediation of them they, in some places, mostly at night, distributed weapons and equipment to members of the Serbian Democratic Party in those places. In September of 1991, Knežević introduced me to one of local leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosanski Novi, for whom I know that he is a butcher, and through mediation of whom they, in that way, distributed weapons in Bosanski Novi. For sure, and Knežević gave me a hint, that the only task of the “Proboj 1” (“Breakthrough 1”), that is of the activity of the group on Bihać’s airport, wasn’t just the distribution of armaments to the Serbian population in Lika, Kordun, Banija and parts of Bosnia, but the task was also the organisation of collaborators, better to say of local political followers, who took over political functions and executive power on local levels and so they could carry out what they were ordered. In this way, I think that on those tracts such operational group, or better to say the system of security of the former Yugoslav Federal Army, could organise and realise all political and other objectives.”

Statement given by: M.Č.

**ANNEX 340:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.Š.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
GOSPIĆ POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: S.Š., interview

held on on 22nd October 1992 at Gospić Police Department with the former officer of the JNA who worked at the former Dom of the JNA in Gospić.

(...)

While he worked in Gospić, S. claims that he did not distribute the weapons from the Gospić barracks to the Serbs, but that it was done from the barracks – storehouse of the weapons in Sv. Rok near Lovinac.

(...)

On Plitvička Jezera S. mostly drove the commanders of the IKM and who replaced each other in short terms. He noticed Colonel SAVO JURASOVIĆ who commanded in the actions of conquering, that is, exiling the Croats of Vaganac, Drežnik, Drežničko Selište and Rakovica. Lieutenant Colonel DUŠAN SMILJANIĆ often visited IKM on Plitvice. He was at the security, and all the dirty games were his idea. Under his authority the Serbs all over Lika were armed.

(...)

During July and August 1991, mostly at night, they transported weapons from Sv.Rok and Skradnik, and which was distributed among the Serbs in Lika. The weapons were transported mostly at night. Usually after a visit of Lieutenant Colonel Smiljanić and General Borić, the Serbs would be armed on massive scale.

(...)

In the attack on Vaganac, Drežnik, Drežničko Selište and Grabovac coordinately participating were the Army, military police company, scouts company, company of the Territorial defence in whose formations were volunteers from T. Korenica and Vrhovine.

(...)

Cannon support was given by the tank company that came from the area of Banja Luka and a company of ZIS cannons from Bihać.

Statement given by: S.Š.

**ANNEX 341:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.B.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
WAR CRIMES AND TERRORISM SECTION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
number: 511-05-04/1-4184/97-98.
date: the 8th of April, 1998

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen I.B., occupation – pensioner, born on the ..., ...,
UCRN ..., gave to the authorized official person of the criminal police of the Karlovac
Police Administration the following information:

“I stayed at home in Crna Draga after the occupation of the village in October, 1991, but most of the villagers managed to get away. I could not get away because I stayed in my house too long, and later on I could not reach Kupa because the Serbs cut my way off. In the hamlet Britveci, Nikola Britvec (died in the meantime) and I stayed, and so did the late Bara and Ivan Britvec, and also a woman who later died in an accident on Lošinj where her daughter lived.

The Serbs immediately after they entered Crna Draga, set on fire my and Nikola Britvec’s wood house, I hid myself for 2, 3 days in the woods, I slept in a copse because I was afraid they might kill me, and the rest of the remaining Croatians did the same. My house was just the first one next to the late Ivan and Bara’s house, it was 30 meters away, so we spent most of the time together. Only I, together with the late Nikola Britvec went to sleep at Mile Dobrić’s at night in the hamlet Dobrići, that belongs to the Prkos area, but is only 500 to 600 meters away from Britvec. Mile lived alone and his two sons had married and moved in with their Croatian wives’ families on the left side of the river Kupa, and they stayed there during the whole war. Therefore the Serbs were distrustful of Milo, but nevertheless Nikola and I used to sleep there for about 6 months, I think it was till the 12th of March, 1992. We used to sleep in his stables, and during the daytime we went home to feed the cattle because my stables, just like Nikola’s were undamaged, and we had some cattle. Besides working at home and the fact that we, the remaining Croatians helped each other, we all used to work for Serbs when they asked us to. Nikola and I used to eat at Mile Dobrić’s, he used to cook for us and he was the only person who acted normal, and in return we helped him at work.

The local Serbs, I think neighbors, did not harm us, but the patrols that used to go around the village used to slap us and beat us, but that was a normal thing. It all depended on what a person was like. At one time one person kicked me hard in the abdomen, and when I fell he asked me to stand in front of him, and as I could not he slapped me. Another man, who was with him, barely saved me for the first one would have possibly killed me.

In the hamlet Dobrići the already mentioned Mile Dobrić, Čedo Dobrić, Petar Dobrić lived, his son Đuro and Petar Znić with his son Budimir, called “Bude” who was married and his son Gojko who was not married.

The Serbs probably pressured Mile Dobrić, and he somewhere at the beginning of March, 1992 told us that we could not stay any longer at his place and that we had to go. He told us that he could not take care of us any longer and cook for us, and we understood his situation for he was an old man.

I took the blankets from his stables with which I covered myself at night and I carried them in a wheelbarrow to Britveci (lower). I planned to sleep in my stables, and I slept at Mile's mostly because there I was sure, the same as Nikola, that the Serbs would not harm us. Nikola Dobrić went to sleep at Čedo Dobrić's, also in the hamlet Dobrići because they were godfathers. It seems that there were some kinds of quarters at Čedo's but I am not sure what it was about.

As I was passing by Petar Zrnić's house with my wheelbarrow, I think it was the day when I was moving to Britveci, his wife Milica came to meet me and she asked me where I was going, and I said that I was going home. After that she called her daughter-in-law, Bude's wife and she talked to her about me coming to sleep at their place for the time being. Her daughter-in-law, Mara, came from a mixed marriage between a Serb and a Croatian woman. She was Evica's born sister, and Evica was Svetozar Bižić's wife and he had just come back to Prkos. Mara agreed that I could sleep at their house, so from the 12th of March, 1992 till the middle of May, 1992 I slept at Zrnić's place. I also ate there, usually at the table together with them, and they, considering the situation, acted pretty well. I slept in the kitchen on the first floor, and this floor was built out of wooden planks, and usually the men from the Zrnić family slept in the next room.

The day before the murder of Ivan and Bara Britvec, in the period around St. Joseph church holiday in 1992 or maybe a few days later, I spent the whole day at my house in Britveci, and as usual I was with Ivo and Bara. When it began to get dark I was on my way to Zrnić's house. Just as I was passing the new house that Marko Britvec, the son of the late Ivo Britvec, began to build before the war and that was around 300 to 400 meters away from the Britvec wood house, I heard Gojko Zrnić (Petar Zrnić's son at whose house Ivo was sleeping at) calling someone: "come on, are you finished, are you coming". He did not mention any name. Gojko and that other person were at Gornji Britveci (Upper Britveci). That is to say there is hamlet Gornji Britveci and hamlet Donji Britveci (Lower Britveci) where I used to live, and the nickname for the Donji Britveci was Lukači. At that moment I did not pay much attention to those words, but their meaning became clear to me only later.

At that moment I was about 200 meters away from Zrnić's house, but I did not see Gojko or this other person on the side road to Donji Britveci.

Half an hour later after I entered into the Zrnić's house, I heard shooting from automatic arms, and according to the direction of the shooting I concluded it was in Donji Britveci. I and the Zrnić family were just sitting at the table and when the shooting was heard I said that Gojko was shooting and that he will bring venison. They said nothing, but I think they knew what was going on, and I had doubts too.

About half an hour later, Gojko came home holding an automatic rifle in his hand and immediately after he entered he threw it on the two-seater and he took his shirt off. His father told him "you son of a bitch, did you really have to do it". Gojko said nothing, he just passed through the kitchen and went to bed.

Nobody talked about that that evening, I also went to bed in my room, but I did not sleep at all that night, I was shivering with fear, thinking that I would be killed too. In the morning, I got up earlier than usually and I went to my house in Donji Britveci, Milica even asked me where I was going that early, and I answered that I had to wash some things. I came to my house and I fed my cattle, but the whole time I anticipated something. I looked towards the Britvec's house and I saw that the window was open, but I did not see smoke coming out of the chimney. I found it strange that Bara had not already lit the fire, so I immediately went to their house. When I entered the house I happened to find Ivo Britvec in his room,

lying on the bed, covered with a blanket, but his head was, as it is said, beneath his legs and his legs were on the pillow. His right arm was under the blanket, raised on the level with his head and it was rigid. I thought he was asleep so I shook him and I felt that he was cold and dead for a long time. When I took a better look I saw that the whole right side of his head was crushed, because he was shot in that part of his head, and also in the chest and stomach. I immediately went to Bara's bed and I saw that she was covered with a blanket up to her chin. I uncovered her and I saw that she was also shot in the chest and stomach, and that both of them were dead.

I immediately went to Zrnić's and I told Milica Zrnić that the Britvecs were killed this night, and she answered "sure". I told her that they were really killed and that the command should be notified, and she answered that the command already knew that. I think that Milica and Petar went to see the late Ivo and Bara to find out if they were really dead, so in the morning Milica knew about their murder, and they had probably covered Bara with a blanket that night, because the blanket did not have bullet holes.

Marko Bjeloš (a native of Sjeniĉak, his father's name is Milan) immediately came that morning into the yard of Gojko Zrnić and they talked about something very quietly a little further away. I think that this Marko Bjeloš was also an accomplice in the Britvec murder, but I can not verify that because I did not see neither him, nor Gojko shooting the Britvecs.

I did not notice anything strange about Gojko later, after that incident, I think he would have become unsociable or he would start drinking, but even before he was reserved and underhand, unlike his brother Bude.

Later that morning, the ex-policeman Ćane (Stanko Ćiĉa from Vrginmost) came, and he went to see the scene of the crime, where the Britvecs were killed. I think he organized the bringing of the caskets for the late Britvecs, and I and the late Nikola Britvec, together with 2 or 3 Serbs put the Britvecs in the caskets. They were not buried until the next day and they were buried in front of their own house in their yard. Marko Krmpotić who is now in Germany, the late Nikola Britvec and the late Mile Dobrić, together with a couple of Serbs who were on duty position in Crna Draga buried them.

The Serbs took the house (where the late Britvecs were murdered) somewhere in 1993 or 1994 because it was a wooden house, but I do not know where they took the house and my barn. After I went to Karlovac at the beginning of 1993, the Serbs took everything I had, except the cows that I had sold some time before, so with that money I bought myself a carton of cigarettes.

The Britvec couple were probably killed because Zrnićs were never fond of the late Ivo, especially when they talked politics, and they were in a kind of dissension. His father was a member of the Ustashas and he was killed in the last war.

After the murder and the burial of the Britvecs, the Serbs did not conduct any kind of investigation, nor was this incident discussed, except for the fact that Nikola and I used to talk about it alone. At one incident, I think it was the fall of 1992, when we were picking plums, I told him that Gojko Zrnić probably killed the Britvecs, and he just said that he thought the same. Not long after that Gojko's mother, Milica verbally attacked me on the road, and she asked me how I could keep saying around the village that her Gojko killed the Britvecs. I told her that I was not saying that at all and that it was not true. Nikola probably told his godmother about our conversation and she was Ćedo Dobrić's mother and he used to sleep at her house and sometimes he would talk to her when they were alone.

I think that the Britvecs murder happened a few weeks before the murder of the 6 old people in Bosanski Kovačevac, because after a while, Bude told me that I would not be able to go to St. Petar's Church in Kovačevac because it was burnt down when the miller Grga and 5 more people were killed.

Nevertheless, I am not so sure in what I had said because I do not completely remember how the incidents chronologically happened while I was in Crna Draga in 1991 and 1992, due to the fact that I was constantly under pressure and in fear, so I did not pay much attention about what happened or when, and I could not and I was not allowed to write anything down.

As a consequence of all I had gone through, sometimes I do not follow myself (I am referring to my memory) and my wife can confirm that. For example, I thought I had been sleeping at Mile Dobrić's house till the 12th of May, 1992 but I had not, instead I had been there till the 12th of March, and the next two months I had spent at Petar Zrnić's house, and from May onwards I had slept at Čedo Dobrić's house where Nikola Britvec had been staying for some time before, and we both stayed there till the fall of 1992.

I am prepared to repeat everything I stated in front of the Court, but in case that many people will give statements, I would like to be protected so that those people could not find out the fact that I also gave a statement, because I think that maybe some of the Serbs will be summoned when they come back, and they probably will, and therefore I could find myself in an unpleasant situation because we all know each other there.

Statement taken by:

Police officer Ivan Horvat (signature)
 Official record of the information received from the citizen
 according to the act 177 instruction,
 2nd subsection of the ZKP

**ANNEX 342:
 WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.Č.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
 CRIME-INVESTIGATION POLICE SECTION
 WAR CRIMES AND TERRORISM UNIT

No. 511-05-04/1- /98

Date. 6 April 1998

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen S.Č., a retiree by occupation, born on ..., JMBG (Unique Citizens' Registry Number), with residence in On 3 April 1998 he gave the following information on the murder of six elder citizens of Croatian nationality in B. Kovačevac in March 1992 and on the place of their burial, to an official of the crime investigation police of the PU (Police Department) Karlovac at the premises of the PU Karlovac.

(...)

We were going towards the house of Ivan Britvec aka "Grof" (Count), who was born sometime around 1924 or '25 and was living in Crna Draga, we were actually by car. We could not reach the house directly by car so that we walked the last 300 or 400m. His mother Bara was also living with him; she was already 85 years old.

While we were approaching the Britvec house, Čedo said, "somebody killed the Britvec family this evening". I knew the Britvec family very well, as well as everybody living in the broader area of Lasinja, since I had been the commander of a sector for thirteen years while I was working for the Police.

Ivan and Bara lived in a wooden house; I think it also had a dirt floor so that when I entered the house the old woman lying dead on the couch on the left side of the door. That room was covered with automatic rifle brass bullet cases. The woman covered with a blanket so that I could not see which body part was mostly wounded. Ivan was lying next to the bed in the other room, which was also covered in bullet cases. I did not notice if their house was turned up side down and if the murder motive was robbery, although I would not know why they were murdered.

Before they were murdered, they used to have two cows and some smaller cattle and after they were buried their relatives sold the cattle. Nikola Brežan called "Mika" sold one cow to Čedo Bučan from Prkos, and I do not know to whom they sold the other cow. That Mika Brežan gave part of the money to Pane Bulat in order to settle the expenses for the casket, so that Pane gave part of the money to me since according to him I had helped in this case, but I refused to take the money and gave it back to Nikola Brežan.

As soon as I saw that the people were murdered, and it was evident that the whole thing had happened the night before, which was also confirmed by Čedo Dobrić, we returned to Dobrić's house and I called the command and asked them for instructions. From the Headquarters, Dragan Gvozdić, the then assistant commander of the battalion, as a civilian he was headmaster of a school, as well as a man from Topusko, who was an operation officer in the headquarters, and before the war he used to be a driver for "PIM", got in touch with me. I do not know which one of them answered first, but they told me that they could not make any concrete decisions, but that I should return to the Command, and that they would see then what should be done. I returned to the command with the communication specialist, Žarko Obrovac, and Žarko said that Pane Bulat had probably murdered Britvec, although officially nobody knew who had murdered them.

After I had returned to the brigade command, I talked to Mile Novaković who had at that time been commander of the 19th Brigade and he told me that it was their concern (meaning the Britvec murders and their burial), and ordered me to go to B. Kovačevac.

Immediately after that I went to B. Kovačevac with Žarko Ožegović, and we immediately went to the unit stationed near the creek (Commanding officer was Savo Malobabić), near the unit from Topusko. However, they sent us to the neighbouring unit, which was located some 50 m from the house of the miller Grga Mihalić. I went to the yard of the house with Žarko where the unit was located, but I cannot remember who the commander of this unit was, it is possible that it was Đuro Krivokuća, but I am not sure. The command of that platoon which was superior to the two units was in Prkos in the hamlet of Rokinići, but I do not remember who the commander was.

In that same yard where the elder people were murdered a man who was on sentry duty the night when the incident occurred met us, but I do not know his name. I think he had freckles and approximately 40-45 years old. First he was with us and later other soldiers from his unit came.

He was very angry and said that they could have been killed in the same way, and was upset about the way that was handled and asked why all of that had happened. I did not know what it was about so I asked him what had happened and he told me that I knew very well from the command what was happening and who had done that. I remember that the Commander of the platoon was a man nicknamed "Keka", but I do not know exactly if he had been present during that incident.

This blond man then showed me the yard building, which was built of full brick (it was standing next to Zlatko Mihalić's house), and then he told me that the elder people were murdered on the hay in that yard building the previous night. The hay was bloody, and stale blood was everywhere on the hay and around it up to the well and the top of the well was also covered in blood. I think that, any brass automatic weapon bullet cases were lying around. We approached the well but could not see anything in the well at least nothing that reminded me of a human corpse.

I remember that a foot was torn off, probably because of an explosion, and it was lying next to the well or further from it on something, I do not remember where. I do not know if there were talks about what to do with the foot, and if it was thrown into the well. I do not remember if the top of the well was mined, anyway the top was still on the well at that time.

The two who had been on sentry duty the previous night did not say what had happened exactly nor if anybody had come and murdered the elder people, but it was evident that they had not done it and that they were afraid.

When i saw all of that I decided to return to the command of the battalion since the whole case was above my authorities, and Žarković had repeated that these elder people had most probably been murdered by Pane Bulat and because of that he had requested a rifle the previous night, but I do not remember if these two on sentry duty had mentioned who had murdered the elder people since they were evidently frightened and nobody really wanted to talk about the whole affair.

When I returned to Lasinja I phoned Simo Roknić at the Command of the 19th Brigade (the command was located in Stipan at that time), and reported the entire case to him. I immediately told him that Pane Bulat must have murdered the people in Crna Draga and Kovačevac, but at that time I had no evidence about this.

It was agreed with Roknić that he secures the caskets for the burial of the Britvec family but the brigade did not allow the original factory fabricated caskets to leave the premises of the brigade, so that the caskets for the Britvec burial were made at the DIP in Vrginmost from boards. I have to confess that the command did not allow real caskets because the dead were Croats and so the command said that regular caskets would be good enough for their burial.

Milutin Gledić aka "Gusar" (Pirate) transported the caskets so that the late Britvec family was put into these caskets and then take to the cemetery in Crna Draga where they were buried. At least that is what I heard from Gledić. He was born in 1950 –51, his wife used to work at the public medical clinic; he was tall, slim and wore a little black beard.

Šimo Roknić from the brigade command told me at the end of our conversation that he would keep me informed what steps would be taken in connection to the murder of the old people in Kovačevac, but I never heard anything afterwards. I knew the late Grga Mihalić very well and I requested that all measures and actions foreseen in such cases, including an insight and an investigation.

The same afternoon the command of the battalion ordered me to go to Sl. Polje in order to investigate who of the soldiers had not returned his personal rifle after he was transferred from one unit to the other and to see how many cases of this happening there were and in which units these soldiers were deployed. Anyway. I was not assigned to that case any longer.

The company from Sl. Polje was stationed in B. Kovačevac for a certain period, and the soldiers requested that the old people be taken out of the well. As for Pane, I think that he used to talk about the event at the inn "Skula" in Gvozd near Mraović when he was drunk, he would say that Savo Crevar and I are weak and that he was taking care of things.

As far as the Britvec burial is concerned, Nikola Britvec aka "Brežan" must certainly know where Ivan and Bara Britvec were buried.

The blond, tall, large man, who drove the military vehicle 110, must have been the brother of the Brigade commander Colonel Božo Bijelić; his name was Dragan Bijelić, he was approximately 45 years old and before the war he was employed at "Autotransport" in Slunj.

I am willing to give a statement at court in accordance with everything i have stated earlier because I want someone to discover the grave of the elder people and our names cleared.

Statement taken by:

Police officer
Ivan Horvat
(signature)

**ANNEX 343:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF R.M.**

Republic of Croatia
Ministry of the Interior
Karlovac Police Department
Crime Police Department
Section for control of terrorism
27th September 1999

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

R.M., machinist, born on ...; UCRN: ...; lives in ...,
.... On 23rd September he gave the information on the sufferings of 6 older
persons of Croatian nationality in B. Kovačevac on March 1992.

Around noon or a little bit later, we advanced towards Lasinje stronger on the left side. Soon, we entered both villages, that is to say, hamlets located between Prkos and Lasinje. It was only later that I found out they were called Novo Selo Lasinjsko. We had known that the villages were abandoned as well as Lasinja itself, so we knew there were going to be no resistance. The inhabitants left the villages after constant artillery and mortar fire that was directed to these villages for a long time before this final attack.

Our troop did not have mortar support, except a mortar battery firing but the battery was located in Crna Draga, which was already in our hands.

Left from us was one unit of "Martić's police", but we did not know that at the first place. Only after we entered one village we saw behind us a unit in the camouflage uniforms standing on a hill. That misunderstanding was overcome and then we found out it was a "Martić's police unit". I recognized only one man from the unit, Miloš Vučinić. He was later a policeman of the Vrginmost police station. Before the war, he worked in Karlovac, and was born around 1970. I cannot understand how he got into such "elite unit", since before the war he was sickly and weak.

After several hours, we passed through Novo Selo Lasinjsko and entered the centre of Lasinje. Then, we went down towards Kupa all the way to the bridge and turned left to the hamlet of Marušići, where was our position for a certain time. We stayed there for some time, and then one part was dislocated 300-400 meters left from us. We were in the houses next to the river of Kupa, to the bridge. (...) On that critical evening, about 20th March 1992, on guard in front of the house in which was our division, were me and Mile Malobabić, his father was Nikola, because guards were usually doubled, both at night and by day. They were doubled because we were on the front line, so we were afraid that someone from the Croatian side might surprise us. I remember that exactly between 20.00 and 22.00 hrs there was a shift, but the night had already fallen.

At some time we heard some loud noise from the direction of the division of Savo Malobabić, which was about 300 meters distant from us. At that moment we did not know what was it all about, but we thought that some of our men had got drunk, as was usual, so we did not pay any attention at all.

Until that moment we were in normal relations with those old people who lived in that part of the village, we sometimes brought them some things they needed, and they were themselves well off, so that not one of us even thought to touch any of them or to kill them.

Only later, when all that happened, we found out from the member of Savo Malobabić's division that Pane Bulat and one or two men came, asking for someone to show them where were the houses of the remaining Croats in that part of the village, and that 2 men came with them, the already mentioned Mile Vučinić and Marko Mamula, so that they helped them to pick up the women and take them towards the position of our division, to that house where the well was and where they would kill them later and throw them in (in front of the house of Zlatko Mihalić).

While I was on guard, I did not see that either Pane or anyone else came to this house where there was a well with a vehicle, but I did not pay much attention to the whole thing.

At the same time when they brought those old people from below, from the direction of Savo Malobabić's division one or two men separated from the group, I do not know whether one of them was Pane, and they left about 100 meters down the road and brought the old Grga Mihalić and his wife, and the rest of the group stayed with the women on the spot where they would later liquidate them.

After that, Pane and another man went towards our division, and one man came to the house (the bricked one) just to our left, and that man thumped on the house asking to open the door, because in that house lived an old woman. Pane turned towards the house, he had already left directly to our division and went down to the cellar of the house, I do not know what he said inside, or whom he talked to. Neither did we on the guard pay very much attention to all that, because it was almost daily that some of our men would get drunk and would make scenes, it became quite normal.

Pane did not spend much time in the cellar where our division was stationed, and he went towards the house where the rest of the old people were, and the other man that was with him a moment before took those women for whom he came.

At the time when the whole thing was going on, I did not even know that it was Pane Bulat, but I found it out only when my shift finished, after 22.00 hrs, after I went down in the cellar where the rest of the members of the division were. Actually, I realized that it was Pane only later when I heard the noise of that group that kept together the old people and I recognized him because of his voice.

I think that the old people were not being tortured and beaten for long before they were liquidated, but what I heard was that they were interrogating them where the weapons were. At one moment I heard a machine-gun burst, and a longer one, it must have been AP kalashnikov, and then the individual shots from pistols, or scorpions that our security had, and also Pane had it. At the beginning of the burst I heard only one howl, that is a cry and I will never forget it, and after that nothing could be heard, that is no sign of crying for help.

A few minutes after the fire, I heard an argument between Pane Bulat and Đuro Čeko, who at that time was a member of the engineer platoon with our batallion, so they were stationed with us in the school in Lasinja, and they had an argument because Pane was asking, drunk as he was, that the well be mined. Đuro refused it and he soon got to our division and telephoned from the cellar to the commands in Lasinja. I heard from the soldiers that he was asking for anyone, but that no-one was "accidently" there and that he returned right back.

As I have already said, I heard later that only Marko Mamula was directly present when the murder happened together with Đuro Čeko and Pane Bulat. I am absolutely sure about them, and there were probably one or two men with them, but I do not know who these men were. I think that Mile Vučinić was not with them.

After all had calmed down, me and Mile Malobabić changed shifts with some other men, but I do not remember who replaced us. After I went down into the cellar, after some time two strong explosions were heard, and I only found out in the morning that one explosion was caused in the well and that the "crown" of the well had been destroyed in which the old people were thrown, and the other explosion was caused in the house on the hill to the left, if you are looking towards the division of Savo Malobabić, and in the house from which a moment before one of the old women who got killed, was taken out.

On the next morning the commander of the platoon – Milan Džakula came to our division asking what had happened.

The colleague that was with me on guard the other night, Mile Malobabić, was very angry in the morning because he, together with 2 soldiers had slept in the neighbouring house, next to the one in which we were in the cellar. He was in that house in one of the rooms, because it was drier there, and in the cellar in which we were was pretty damp and stuffy. They had probably been in bed already, when those two explosions resounded and they must have been scared, so Mile said that they could have got killed also, because those engineers could have mined this house also. Those two explosions were surely caused by the engineers, only I do not know whether Đuro Čeko was the only one involved, or if this neighbour R.M., was also with him.

I do not remember whether S.Č. from the security was there that morning, but he probably was.

I did not go right on the first day in that backyard to see what it looked like, after the old people were killed, I was there only 2 or 3 days later, when all had been cleared up.

On that first, or the second day, Pane Bulat came to our division and asked specifically for me and Mile Malobabić, and he asked particularly for the people who were on that critical night on guard, when those old people were killed, he called us aside and told us that we did not hear or see anything. Me and Mile told him that we really had not seen anything, but I heard there a burst and a conversation, individual shots and a cry, as I have already said. He did not actually ask for us to keep our mouths shut if we were to be officially interrogated. It was immediately clear to both of us that he was the one who did that, but we kept silent and minded, as they say, our own business.

I knew Đorđe Samardžija, called “Đoko”, only by sight, he was a driver and he usually drove a 110, but in those critical days I had not seen him with Pane, so I do not know whether he was in the group that liquidated those old people on that night.

I know that pulling out of the bodies was organized by Pane Bulat, and he brought Adam Samardžija for that from Crevarska Strana, and that one went down into the well a few times. I know that on this pulling out of the bodies the late Đuro Krivokuća worked, our commander of the division, Mirko Malobabić, but I think that he stayed only for a day, and the already mentioned Adam Samardžija.

On that first evening Adam Samardžija stayed and slept with us in the cellar of the house where our division was, and we protested how could such a dirty man sleep with us at all. On the next morning, A. Samardžija said that he could no longer do this job, and that he would not go down into the well any more. I do not know how his conversation exactly ended with Pane Bulat, but I think that he stayed behind us. That is, on that very day, there was a shift in our position and we were replaced by a unit from Brnjavci, and I think that some of its soldiers participated in the pulling out of bodies. Later I heard that one man had been brought from Bovići or Kozarac so that he would pull out the remaining old ones from the well because Adam did not want to do that any more.

I know, and I am absolutely sure that the late Đuro Krivokuća did not stay pulling out the bodies from the well, except that he had pulled them out on the first day, but he went with us, the other members of our division and he came back on a truck to Sl. Polje. I have not known until now that Milan Džakula, called “Keka”, had also been pulling out the bodies from the well.

Considering this unit from Brnjavci, I know only that their platoon commander was Pero Miličević, I mean the platoon that was directly in our shift and on our part of the line.

I have heard that one body had been set on fire in the hayloft right behind the backyard of the house where the well into which they were thrown, stood, it could have been the body of the late Grga Mihalić, himself, and I remember that during this taking out of bodies exactly that one hayloft was set on fire, but I am not familiar with anything that has to do with this event.

I do not know how this pulling out of the bodies ended, but next time when we went to the shift of that unit from Brnjevci, the bodies had already been pulled out, but I do not know where they were buried because nobody talked about that.

If it will be necessary, I am ready to give a statement before the investigating judge.

Statement taken by police officer:
Ivan Horvat (signature)

**ANNEX 344:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Š.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION KARLOVAC
POLICE STATION SLUNJ

Date: 15 March 1993

M.Š., son of P. (a father), born in ..., occupation: a farmer, permanent address: ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

“After the retreat of the Croatian Army and of Croatian policeman from the village Lipovača, municipality of Slunj, I stayed at home and I met regularly every day with my neighbours that also stayed behind in the village. Marko Pemper, Ana Malkoč, Ljubomir Hodak, Filip Šebalj called “Pilja Ban”, Franja Brozinčević, Mira Brozinčević called “Seka”, Marija Brozinčević called “Beba”, Katarina Cindrić nee Pemper, Juraj Šebalj, Barbara Vuković called “Basa”, Ana Pemper, Milan Smolčić, Juraj Conjar called “Jura Večera”, Mate Brozinčević, Roža Brozinčević called “Roža”, Mirko Brozinčević called “Čojo” and me stayed behind in the village Lipovača. None of us was either a member of some military formation or armed.

The enemy army passed through our village every day, visited us, listed us, interrogated us and moved on further. One day, they took several of us men by a military truck to the house of Kotur Nedjeljko called “Neđo” in the village Grabovac where we had to pull out 4 cows that were consumed by fire from his cowshed and we had to bury them behind the house. After that, we did domestic work at our homes every day and we repaired roofs on several houses that were damaged by grenades during combats that took place in the village. In the morning on October 28th 1991, my sister-in-law A.M. came to my house and told me that she found everything opened in the house of Franja Brozinčević and that at Mate Brozinčević’s house, that is in the house, she heard some noise when passing in front of the window.

Since we found it suspicious that there wasn’t anybody at Franja Brozinčević’s, A. M. and me went together to Franja’s house and as Ana was the first one who opened the door of the old house, we noticed Franja Brozinčević, Mira Brozinčević Mira called “Seka” (Franja’s wife), Marija Brozinčević called “Beba” (Franja’s mother-in-law) and Katarina Cindrić nee Brozinčević (Franja’s sister) lying dead in the house. We went outside the house out of fear right away, A. felt sick so she washed her face in a little pool and we went from there to A.’s house, we pulled ourselves together and went to say Mate Brozinčević what had happened at Franja’s. When we arrived in Mate’s house, A. also opened the door first and we saw the dead Mate Brozinčević (he was sitting at the table on a chair), Roža Brozinčević – Mate’s wife (she was sitting in the corner on a chair), and Mirko Brozinčević – son of Mate and Roža (with half of his body under the table). Then A.M. and me ran out of fear to a bush above the village and we met a neighbour Milan Smolčić who did not believe us, so he went by himself and when he came back to us to the bush, he confirmed that all of that was true and he said to us that he was going to the village to inform Barbara Vuković and the others, but he did not return to us. After the night fell, and it was very cold, A.M. and me came down to A.’s house where we spent the night until 05,00 a.m. when we went through the wood called “Duman” to Tržačka (ILLEGIBLE) and then to Tržac, municipality of Cazin where found many of our

neighbours and Milan Smolčić, Barbara Vuković, Ana Pemper, Juraj Šebalj and Juraj Conjar stayed in the village after we left, and after the New Year we heard from I. Š. called "B." that all of them were killed and set on fire in the village and that Dušan Ristić called "Bikan", a tradesman from Lipovača, told that to I.

In connection with this statement I have nothing further to state or to add."

Authorised official:
JOSO BERTOVIĆ

**ANNEX 345:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.Š.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
SLUNJ POLICE STATION

Number: 511-05-40/3-1-K-48/92.

Date: 30 March 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen I.Š., the son of F. is a worker and was born on ...;
permanent address: ...; residence address: ...; on 28 March 1993, at the accommodation of the Karlovac police administration, in relation to his stay in the area of the municipalities Slunj and Cazin, he gave an authorized official, the following information:

"After the occupation of the village of Lipovača, Slunj municipality, I ran away, together with my family, to Tržačka Raštela, in the middle of November. While I stayed there I would come to Tržačka Raštela, to the weekly fair, every Wednesday, in order to find out what was happening in the village of Lipovača. At the end of January 1992 I met Dušan Ristić called "Bikan", a shopkeeper in Lipovača, in Tržačka Raštela, who told me that some people from Lipovača were burnt in their houses. Further on in the conversation with Dušan Ristić I found out that Juraj Šebalj, the son of Ivan, born in 1926, on 31 December 1991 bought a litre of brandy in Dušan Ristić's store and invited his neighbour Jovan Ristić, who was a Serb, to come and have a drink of brandy with him. Jovan didn't accept his invitation and Jure went alone to his house and later on, in the evening, he went to Ana Pemper's house to spend New Year's Eve there. Barabara Vuković joined them to celebrate New Year's Eve with them. Just before midnight, according to Dušan Ristić, Ana Pemper's house was in fire and when Dušan came out of his house to see what was happening he heard someone crying for help in Ana's house, but Dušan didn't dare to go near the house because he was afraid that someone would kill him. He also saw that Jura Conjar's house was burning.

Early in the morning on New Year's Day Dušan saw that the houses of Ana Pemper and Jura Conjar were completely burnt, and he also told me that the following people burnt in the house of Ana Pemper: Ana Pemper, born Krznarić, born in 1930, from Lipovača no. 53, Barbara Vuković, born Krznarić, born in 1931, from Lipovača no. 69, and Jura Šebalj, the son of Ivan, born in 1926, from Lipovača no. 63, and in the house of Jura Conjar the following people were burnt: Jura Conjar, the son of Margareta, born in 1932, from Lipovača no. 47, and Milan Smolčić, the son of Nikola, born in 1934, from Lipovača no.

45. Dušan Ristić didn't describe how the houses were set on fire or people were burnt, also he didn't say who could have done it and whether the burnt people were buried afterwards or left on the site of fire.

I don't have anything more to add in relation to this statement.

Authorized official:
Joso Bertović

**ANNEX 346:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.P.**

SURNAME: P.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME: M., M.
YEAR AND PLACE OF BIRTH: ..., ..., Slunj county, Croatia
RESIDENCE: ...
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...
EDUCATION:
OCCUPATION: farmer
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS: married
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

The army encircled us. There was no escape. We became their hostages. First the soldiers arrived dressed in uniforms with the five pointed star symbol (the JNA uniform). After them the "SAO Krajina" (Serbian Autonomous Municipality) police arrived. They came from the direction of Lika, and barged into Lađevci on their way to Slunj. They barged into our village with tanks. My grandson and I were at my daughter's place, we were feeding the cattle. Two men armed with rifles approached us. They enquired if there was any army in the village. They also said that they were not going to harm civilians. They asked if there were Ustashas. I said that there were no Ustashas in the village. They ordered my grandson to go out of the house. The child was terribly frightened. Then they left. After half an hour they ordered us all to gather in front of Ante Samardžija's house. When we gathered they told us that the army from Lađevci would come to interrogate us. They enquired if we had any arms. We told them that we did not. Then they said that those people they point fingers at must go out. They singled out five men and took them to the training ground. Those men were Slavo Potnar, Vinko Samardžija, Zvonko Potnar, Slavo Klobučar and Nikola Samardžija. I do not know why they chose them. They mentally maltreated them and asked them if any of them had relatives in the army. They did not beat them. Later they took them back home.

Later there were the others who maltreated us. The "SAO Krajina police" would come every day. I did not know any of those who came.

One day, my little grandson told me that the army was arriving. I was sitting at the table and rolling a cigarette. They barged into the house, and asked me what I was doing, how many children I had and what their names were. I answered that I had three children and

that their names are T., K. and I. I was scared. My wife said something. They ordered her to be quiet. They told us that they were used to pulling teeth without anesthesia, flaying skin and many other horrible things. They told her that they would gouge her eyes out, pull her teeth and cut off her nose. They ransacked the place but did not take anything. They told me to get ready and go with them. They took me to Griči and ordered me to look what was under the brambles. They ordered me to pick up thorny branches with bare hands. Then they forced me to go up there and said they would follow me. One of them said: "We did not bring him here to look at him. He is not your brother, take him out, and join us later." They left and the one who remained said that he never even killed an ant, that he was going to fire over my head, and then I could run home. That is how he saved my life. They came almost every day and maltreated us.

On November 7, 1992, they killed our neighbor Slavo Klobučar in front of his house.

On February 17, 1993, they killed our uncle.

In June a year will have passed since they killed Dane Bogović.

Nikola Vukojević from Slušnica (he himself was killed later) killed Slavo Klobučar, and Mile Pašić killed Dane Bogović.

All of those murders happened during the presence of UNPROFOR forces in the area, however, the UNPROFOR representatives were strictly forbidden to make contact with us, during which time the Serbian militia could freely move around and do whatever they wanted. We were obliged to have permits in order to freely move around the area. If one was caught without the permit, you were killed on the spot. Permits were issued by the head of the police, Ljuban Klipa. Only fifteen Croats have remained in the area. They are mostly elderly people. The Army entered Lađevci several days after the fall of Slunj. Slunj fell on November 16th or 17th, 1991.

Among the Serbs who used to come to our village I recognized a man called Tepovac... He was a member of the "SAO Krajina" militia. He was good to us, but I heard that he did awful things to people. They looted whatever they found: livestock, wheat, money... If they found out that somebody had sold his cattle they would come at night, masked, threaten him with a knife, beat him up and take all his money. People tried to complain to their militia, but they claimed that the perpetrators were not under their jurisdiction. They claimed that their people would never do such a thing.

We did not have any money. The shops in Slunj were open, but only people who had money could buy anything. We used to sell an egg or two and buy ourselves a box of matches or a packet of cigarettes.

There were more than a hundred houses in Lađevci. Some thirty houses were burnt down. They set them on fire day and night. We did not know who was doing this because we were not allowed to come close. They drove off their spoils on tractors and trucks. The looters came from Slušnica, Broćanac, Pašić, Mandić, Stara Kršlja, Kordunski Ljeskovac and Primišlje. They also wore uniforms. Everybody wore uniforms, regardless of their age. They were constantly drunk. They were pulling down hay-barns and stole things.

Our local church was destroyed in June of 1992. The tower took direct mortar hits, or some other artillery pieces. The pews were burnt down. The altar pieces were broken. The sacristy was totally destroyed. No representative of their "government" came to see this. The church in Slunj was also destroyed during an attack.

Only the following Croats have remained in Slunj: Ivan Matanić, Vera Moćan, Marija Maović, Lovre Flanjak, Jelka Mladušan and Mara Obajdir. Earlier, Croats were the majority of the population in Slunj. The Slunj authorities demanded from us to obtain affidavits in order to leave the village. At the Red Cross Headquarters we had to sign the paper stating we were not going to return. The UNPROFOR knows about these documents, for they are the ones who bring them to the Red Cross Headquarters and then we have to sign them. Who does not sign cannot leave. By this document we leave all of our estates to the "Republic of Krajina". The document stays with them. Mile Milošević is the president of Slunj county. Their Orthodox priest works at the Red Cross. He came recently. His wife used to work here before, but she moved to Serbia, so he came to replace her. Their church remained untouched. There is a daily service. Their people freely go to the church, and the Croats have no church to go to.

I had oxen. Two unknown men came to me and asked me would I sell them my oxen. It was before we came here. I sold them the oxen for 700 German Marks and they left. Next evening the masked men came and asked me for money. They knew that I sold the cattle and that I had money. I had to give them the money in order to stay alive. The following morning the UNPROFOR came to pick us up.

I had a completely furnished house, a hay-barn, a shed, a maize barn, eight acres of agricultural land, a wagon, two cars, and a mower. My son had his own house.

In Karlovac, May 18, 1993

Statement given by: M.P.

Statement taken by: Andrija Pavičić

**ANNEX 347:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.**

The statement of M.G. about the events in the village of Donji Lađevac in the period between 16 November 1991 and 23 July 1993.

My name is M.G. (the son of N.). I was born on ... in ... where I lived with my family. I am not employed, we lived off agriculture., the no. of the identification card: I give the following

STATEMENT

At the time of occupation of the Donji Lađevac area, approximately 20 villagers stayed in the village. Mostly they were older people and there were also two minors. When Slunj and Lađevac were conquered, the active army, in which there were also the villagers of the Serbian villages of Broćanac, Slušnica, Furjani, and Primišalj, stationed with their command in Lađevac. First a group of approximately five unknown and armed men in camouflage uniforms came to the village to list us. They took away with them five of the villagers: SLAVO POTNAR, ZVONKO POTNAR, VINKO SAMARDŽIJA, NIKOLA SAMARDŽIJA and SAVO KLOBUČAR to the military artillery range in Slunj and they returned on the evening of the same day.

These first couple of days they were searching for weapons. We told them we didn't have any weapons, and they said that they would check it. After that, in a five day period, three men came to my house, they pointed their guns at me asking from me to give them my weapons. One of them, quite a big man, hit me with his fist in the chest, and it hurt me for a

long time. After that I went to dig out a gun that I had. They didn't let me dig it out with a pick but I had to use my fingers and dig out earth and stones that were frozen. I went with them to ZVONKO POTNAR's house. They also asked him to give them his weapons and hit him. After that he gave them his gun. One of them trod on his body saying that he had better give them the rest of the weapons. After that we went to PAVO CVITKOVIĆ's house and they also asked him to give them his weapons, but they didn't beat him. They left me in the house and they went to Lađevac. So they would come to villages every day and rob the houses where there weren't any people. I remember that the following time they molested me three unknown men came, it was the winter of 1992. They came to ask for weapons once again. Two of them were searching through the house and the third stayed with me. He had a knife on his gun and he kept saying that he was going to butcher me. He asked me about my sons and the weapons. They took things from the house and left me alone.

In the spring and summer of 1992 no one beat me. I would hide when I saw someone coming. In November 1992 SLAVO KLOBUČAR was killed. In the house were his father, MILE POTNAR, and ANTE SAMARDŽIJA. According to MILE POTNAR, three of them came. They beat the father, and killed the son Slavo. After that UNPROFOR took the father to the Glina hospital where the old man died.

In February 1993 PAVE SAMARDŽIJA was killed. He was killed in the yard of JELENA CVITKOVIĆ's house where he sawed wood. On the following day PAVO DELAČ and I went to see what happened and saw him lying dead in the yard. We saw that he was cut on the neck, and he also had a hole in the head where they shot at him. I only know that a man whose name was MANDIĆ from Furjani was a commander for some time.

At the end of 1993 no one molested me, but I was constantly afraid and I was hiding all the time. We were told on more occasions that we wouldn't see Croatia, so I was afraid. I came to Karlovac on 23 July 1993. On that day approximately 53 persons came to Karlovac.

By signing each page of this statement M.G. guarantees its authenticity, that is, guarantees that the statement is not given under coercion and that the written form of the statement is identical to what M.G. has said.

In Karlovac, 2 November 1993

The statement is given by:

M.G.

The statement is taken by:

Gordana Predović

**ANNEX 348:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.K.**

Statement of A.K. about the life in the village Arapovac, municipality of Slunj, from November 17th 1991 until January 23rd 1992.

A.K., son of I. (a father), born on ... in the village ... where he also lived alone; divorced, has a daughter with whom he lives now; occupation: a farmer, nationality: a Croat, now is a member of the Croatian Army; lives in Karlovac, ...; number of the identity card: ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

“My village Arapovac, which is 7 km far from Slunj, is a small village with about 10 houses. The village is completely Croatian. The bigger Croatian village near us is Gornji Lađevac. There is a school, a shop, a church and a Vestry. The closest Serbian village across Korana is Miljevac, which is 4 km far, and near by it is the Croatian village Kremen.

When Slunj fell on November 16th 1991, the people fled. 7 of us stayed behind in the village. All of us were older persons. Firstly, there was shelling and the people ran away in all directions. We were in a wood for 3 weeks and we came home only at night to feed cattle. We heard from Ivica Pleš that Chetniks ordered us not to hide, but to hang white rags on our houses, that we shouldn't be afraid, that no one wanted us. It was cold, a rain, snow. I found written on the front door if I didn't come home, they would set the stabling on fire. Whoever didn't stay behind in those few houses, houses were burnt down.

Mile Mandić (60 years old) and his group were the first ones who raided the village. They were the first ones who robbed and battered. I know one Branko Blanuš (from the village Bogovolje, 35 years old), Slavko Orlić (from the village of Bijelci, about 40 years old) and Nikola Dražić (from the village of Turkalji, about 40 years old) in that group. They took Ivo Pleš away from the village in an unknown direction and he has never since been heard of. Every day different persons came to the village. They came in groups from 3 to the most 12 persons. They came and looked for weapons. Trashing, robbing and burning happened every time. I remember that sometime before the Christmas in 1991, in the village Dubrave three older women were killed in a house, they were strewn with flour and pigs bit them all over. I remember that about the middle of December of 1991, one group of 12 persons came. They were wearing white uniforms because there was snow. They were young men from 25 to 30 years old. Joso Medved from Gornji Lađevac told me that on that day when that group came, a gunshot was heard, he fled and when he returned home, he stumbled across them. Firstly they battered him black and blue, took him 100 meters far from the house and told him to bury Jura Vuković. They had killed him with bursts on a doorstep of the house and Medved buried him.

We, men, had the obligation to go every 8 days to Slunj to the Police station to report ourselves. I didn't go often because, when I went to get a certificate, I was browbeaten and interrogated. The life was hard. I watched a neighbouring village burning, I heard that people were killed and I saw that I could not stay.

When I.M. and his wife A. (they are my wife's uncle and aunt that lived in Gornje Lađevačko Selište; a small wood parted me from them) were killed, I saw a tractor and three of them. They passed across my field to M.s'. A shot wasn't heard. I saw the house on fire. There are no people any more.

That same night, I set off to Bosnia. Six of us went and all of us were older people. The snow was a half of meter high. We forded Korana, threw wet clothes in the water and proceeded towards Sturlić in Bosnia.

As far as I can see, Janko Jezdić from the village Bračanac was the head of those local Chetniks. He used to work in the Military Department in Slunj. At that time he was a pensioner, that means that he was an older man. “

By signing every page of this statement, its giver A.K. confirms its authenticity, that the statement was given without coercion and that the written statement is analogous to the given statement.

In Karlovac, March 14th 1995

Statement was given by: A.K.

Statement was taken by: GORDANA PREDOVIĆ

**ANNEX 349:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.M.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
SLUNJ POLICE STATION

(organizational unit of the Ministry)

Number:

Date: the 26th of March 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – I.M., son of I., occupation – agriculturist, born on the ...
..., residence – permanent address – ..., temporary residence – ..., on the 23rd of March 1993 in the Karlovac Police Administration, connected with his stay on the occupied territory of the Slunj municipality gave to the authorized person of the Slunj Police Station (name of the department of the Interior) the following information:

“I left for Bosnia together with the other villagers of Lađevac and Čamerovac on the 16th of November 1991 because of the Serbo-Chetnik occupation of the Slunj municipality. I went into the village of Šturlić where I stayed till the 19th of November 1991 when my neighbor, Š.F. and I decided to return to our village and we so we did. I was alone in the house and my wife D. came with my brother A. from Bosnia 15 days later. When I came home I found my cattle that was straying on the fields around the house, I gathered the cattle and I took it to the cowshed and I was hiding in the woods around our village. When my wife D. came, Slavko Pleš from Čamerovac, who brought her from Bosnia then said that it would best for us to register in the Serbo-Chetnik command that was located in Lađevac. We immediately went there to register and on the road, at the Grgić cross, an officer of the so-called JNA came in the military vehicle and we stopped him there and we asked him to give us a pass for moving because we did not want to go to Lađevac as it was getting late. He got mad and he cursed at us, mentioning us and Tuđman but nevertheless he decided to give us the passes and so we went home. While we were in the house we used to see every day the members of the Serbo-Chetnik formations dragging the cattle and the things of the fugitive Croats from Salopek Luka and Dubrava. I did not recognize any of them because lots of them had beards, and they wore the military uniforms and carried weapons but because of the personal safety I could not look at them for too

long. Once they even came to our house, three of them came with the red tractor, "Ferbis" brand and they searched the house. Salopek Sima from Furjan was at our house then and one of those members of the Serbo-Chetnik formations, it was Milan Pašić, called "Bijeli" (white) from Bročanac, hit Sima with his fist. I did not know the other two. One of them had a beard and a fur-cap and the other was rather young. After Pašić beat Šima Salopek they went, but Pašić left his leather gloves in the house and since they already were about to go in the tractor in the direction of Videkić Selo (village) Pašić sent that young man to fetch the gloves. Then this young man told us that it was lucky for us that Pašić did not kill us because he was crazy. The days passed till the 16th of January 1992, that day I butchered pigs and my wife D. went to my neighbor F.Š.'s place and she brought him some bread because the man was alone in the house and she came back soon. When she came back she told me that the red tractor with three members of the Serbo-Chetnik formations passed along the road in front of F.'s house and it was going in the direction of the house of the late Niko Medved. We were working and about 2 p.m. on that same day I heard four shots from the fire arm coming from the direction of my sister, A.R.'s house. My house was about 300 to 400 m away from A.'s house and besides the four shots I did not hear anything more. I was not worried about that because the members of the Serbo-Chetnik formations used to shoot very often for no special reason. Not long after that I heard four shots again and then I heard bullets whizzing over my head. At that moment my neighbor, Roze Mrkonja (she is now in Zagreb at her son, Jura Mrkonja's place, at Maksimir, near the stadium) ran to us and she told me that what was going on there, she told me that those three bandits wanted to take away the cattle from the house of the exiled Croatian, Pave Matezović but since she fed that cattle she told the three of them that they should not do that and than the person, she called him "Bradonja" (the bearded man) who was about 100 m away from her fired the four shots at her but she managed to escape. After that Roze stayed at our place and around 3 p.m. I heard two shots coming from the direction of the house of F.Š. that was about 500 m (airline) away from us. Again we did not consider the worst possibility, we thought that they were just frightening us. After that, on the 16th of January 1992 nothing else happened, in fact I did not know that day that my sister A. and F.Š. were killed because we were not allowed to go out of the house. The next day, around 10 a.m., my brother A.M. ran to our house and he was all scared and he told me that he found A. dead. Then I and he went back to A.'s house and then I saw her lying sideways near the threshold of her house. A. looked terrible because the hens and the cats ate the flesh from her face and fingers and there was blood all around her. Then my brother A. told me that we should place A. into the house and that I should get F.Š. so he could help us. A. stayed beside A. and I went to F.'s house and when I came there I found F. killed, in front of the house, under the old pear-tree. he was lying sideways, convulsed and there were a lot of blood, even 2 m away from him. F. looked terrible because the hens and probably the cats ate the flesh from his face and from the fingers. When I saw that I got scared and I went back to my brother A. immediately and I told him what I had found. Then I A. decided not to touch anything and we went back to my house. We told my wife D. and Roze Mrkonja about that and at that moment Slavko Pleš came to our house and he brought me cigarettes from Bosnia. We told Slavko what had happened and he said that I and A. should get ready and that he would go home to Čamerovac to get his car and that the three of us would go to Slunj and report the whole thing to the police of the "Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina". We got ready and when Slavko came he took us to Slunj to the Police station that was situated in Tutek's house (SIZ was located there before the war). There I and A. gave statements to some inspector whom I do not know, that is, A. gave the statement on A. and I gave the statement on F. After that inspector

took our statements we went with those statements to his boss, the inspector who was also unknown to me, and he was located in the building of the former Territorial Defence and on that occasion he asked us the same questions connected with A. and F., and he was writing something and when he finished he told us that we were all going to the scene of the crime. Me, Slavko Pleš and my brother A. went in Slavko's car and those two inspectors went in the official car. We came to Lađevac and the members of the Serbo-Chetnik formations were on the road and they stopped us and threatened Slavko Pleš to kill him because he reported such cases to the police and while they were threatening those two inspectors did not say a word. After that we went to my sister, A.'s house and then the inspector started to investigate and his boss went back to the vehicle because as he said, he could not watch that. All the time I was with the inspector and my brother A. was with us. We found four shells from the machine-gun (7,62) and when the inspector took everything down we went to F.Š.'s house and the inspector wrote something there again, but we did not find any shells. When that was all over, that is, when he finished the investigation I asked him what should we do with the dead bodies and he answered me that we should bury them. Then I told him that we would bury the bodies in Lađevac where the people from our village were usually buried and I asked him who would protect us during the burial. Then that inspector asked in an angry way who offered him protection and he turned and then they left in the car in the direction of Slunj and me and my brother A. went to my house. When it got dark we came back to the house of my sister A. and we wrapped her in the blanket and put her in a room (mill room). We closed the door and we went to the house of the late F.Š. and we wrapped him in the blanket too and put him in the summer kitchen. While we were wrapping F. I noticed that he had a big shot wound on his chest. After we put him in the summer kitchen we locked the door, went into the cowshed and we let the cattle out and then we went home.

After that we lived in fear for another 3 to 4 days and we constantly anticipated that we would end like A. and F. and that made us run away to Bosnia with couple of other villagers of Videkić Selo in the middle of the night on the 20th of January 1992. There was some snow and the fog appeared on that night when we decided to run away, we took the white sheets, wrapped them around ourselves and me, my wife D., my brother A., Jure Bionda, Milan Bionda, Ante Bionda, Mile Žgela and his son Milan left the village and during that same night, at dawn we arrived on the territory of Bosnia, that is, in Sturlic where we stayed for couple of days and after that we came through Bosnia to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia.”

Authorized official:
Milan Lukač
(signature)

**ANNEX 350:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
SLUNJ POLICE STATION

Number: 511-05-41/1- /92

Date: 23 October 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen M.S., the son of M., a farmer, was born on ...; permanent address: ...; residence address: ..., ...; on 15 August 1992 in Čeglji 128/a, in relation to his stay on the occupied territory of the Slunj municipality, he gave an authorized official of the Slunj police station the following information:

“After the fall of Slunj, that is, on 16 November 1991, I stayed at my house in Dubrava. Together with me was Mile Matanić, the son of Vale from Dubrava, approximately 82 or 83 years old. Somewhere around 22 November 1991 “Teritorial Defence of the SAO (Independent Autonomous Region) Krajina” and Chetniks passed through Dubrava in armored personnel carriers accompanied by infantry. There were lot of them, they were shooting, burning things, robbing. Since I watched the whole scene from a far away I couldn't recognize anyone, I just saw that they set the following houses on fire: the house of Matanic Ivo, the son of Tomo from Dubrava, the house of Ivica Matanić called “Žuti”, the son of Mile, the house of Tomo Stanišić, the son of Ivan, the house of Mile Medved, the son of Mićo, the house of Jure Radočaj, the son of Joso, and the house of Tina Medved. I couldn't exactly see what they used to set the houses on fire, but before a house would be in flame I would hear a detonation inside of it. I was hiding inside of my house for approximately three weeks, that is, I would come to feed the cattle and then I would run away back to the wood. After three weeks Milan Lacković came to my house, he used to work in “Komunalac” firm in Slunj, he had a helmet with a star on it, a camouflage uniform, an automatic rifle, and a knife and pistol at his belt. Together with him there were four more men whom I didn't know. They were in civilian clothes, they only had cockades on their hats, and they were armed with long weapons. I didn't notice them while they were approaching the house, so they caught me. They asked me about members of Ministry of the interior and the National Guard. One of them hit me with his fist in the ribs, took out his knife and put it under my neck, and asked me where my sons were. They molested me and since I didn't answer they left me and went away.

Pero Miljković (a storekeeper) from Kordunski Ljeskovac came to me even before. He was in civilian clothes, he had a fur-cap with a cockade on it, he had a beard, and a knife in each of his boots. I know him well because he had worked as a storekeeper in Dubrava before the war. He molested and beat me. Together with him in the group there were 7 more men whom I didn't know. They had fur-caps and cockades, I think they were also from Kordunski Ljeskovac.

Sometime at the beginning of December 1991 I was arrested by the so-called Territorial Defence and Chetniks together with Jure Ugarković from Čamerovac. The Chetniks came in a red van and surrounded my house. I didn't recognize anyone. There were approximately 10 of them. After they arrested us they started molesting and beating us. One of them took out his knife and said that he would butcher us because he specialized in

butchering. I think his name is Mile Mandić called "Kovačić". The same people put me in a "Golf" car that they found behind Jure Matanić's house. That "Golf" was in possession of Joso Pleš, the son of Jure. They put Jure Ugarković in the van in which they came, and so they took us to the military artillery range in Slunj. They locked us up there, in a cell where there were two Serbs. One of them was Mićo Perić from Batnoga, and I don't know the other one. We talked to them and they told us that they were imprisoned because they were robbing Ustasha houses. The officers of the so-called JNA and Territorial Defence questioned us at the artillery range. They wanted to know how many of the members of Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Defence there were and where they were, and they asked us about the pillbox and so on. They questioned us five or six times a day. It happened every day for 6 days and nights, that is, while we were at the artillery range. I saw there Dušanka Čubra. She was in civilian clothes together with three or four men in military uniforms. I also saw a young man. I think he was from Podmelnica, but I'm not sure. He was dressed in a military uniform, he molested me and beat me and said that I should be killed because I was an Ustasha. He was accompanied with a few uniformed people whom I didn't know. After six days they came to cells to pick us up, and they brought us permits on which it was written that we could move freely and that we could return to our homes. They put us in a van and instead of Lađevac they brought us to Žalčeva Kosa in the direction of Cetingrad. There they threw us out. In Žalčeva Kosa there were 60 more members of the Territorial Defence and Chetniks. They came in four armored personnel carriers and 3 to 4 trucks. They were carrying out an action of the territory search. They put me in a combat armored vehicle, and Jure stayed in the van. We went to Batnoga and when we came there we turned and came back. There wasn't any shooting on that day, and the people who were there were unknown to me. When we returned back to Žalčeva Kosa one of them approached me and told me I was the leader, and that we would go to Lađevac and if I do something wrong that I would get a bullet in the forehead.

When we came to Lađevac we stayed there for a while and more military trucks with men joined the column and we headed for Dubrava, that is, at the entrance to the village they forced us out and I saw many armed men around me who were ready to shoot. One group headed for Ugarković and the other for Barić Selo. There was a lot of shooting on that day. An officer questioned me in Slunj but I don't know his name, and 6-7 soldiers came with me to my house. They left me in the house and went towards the Korana canyon, to look for Ustashes as they said. Later on I heard a lot of shooting coming from that direction, but I don't know what had happened.

After the so-called cleansing of the territory, it was peaceful for a while, but since I was still frightened I only fed the cattle at home and after it I would return to the wood where I was hiding.

The things stayed the same until 25 December 1991 when I decided to go to Marija Barić's house. I took a hen so she could make a soup because it was Christmas. Together with her in the house were Roza Barić and Anka Mrgan. Since I was afraid that someone could see me I approached the house from the direction of the valley, and then I went behind the store in Dubrava and behind the hay-stack of Joso Barić called "Jojić". When I came close to Marija Barić's house I saw entrance doors open so I came closer and saw that pigs were walking about the house, there were many of them, and all the doors were open. I entered a room and passed through it and came to another room where there were some more pigs. I looked at a table and saw Marija Barić lying completely naked between the table and a bed. Her arms were cut off at the level of shoulders, her left leg was cut off above the knee, and the right one under the knee. Her arms and legs I didn't see anywhere near her dead body. The room was covered in blood and the pigs were eating her body.

Anka Mrgan was lying on the bed in the same room, between the windows and she was murdered and naked too. I glanced at her and saw a long cut across her forehead, it seemed to me that her body was completely broken.

On the left side of the same room, lying between a stove, bed and a small chair, there was Roza Barić, the daughter of Marija. She was also completely naked.

It all happened very fast, I was in panic, I was overcome with fear, and the bag that I brought fell from my hand, I couldn't feel my legs so that it took me a great effort to go to the valley, behind Joso Barić's house. While I was in the valley cars came from the direction of Ladevci, I heard shooting, but I couldn't see a thing. When I got myself together I managed to get to the wood, and after a while I went to Mile Matanić's house to tell him what happened. After that I went home and then I visited Jure Ugarković and told him that the best thing for us would be to leave the village and go to Bosnia. Since Jure didn't want to leave immediately, I went home and in the meantime the Chetniks came and caught me. There were approximately 7 of them. They all had fur-hats and cockades on them. They asked me about my sons because they were members of the National Guard, and they started to beat me so hard that the skin under my left eye cracked. They also stabbed me with a knife in the right arm (in the upper arm muscle). They were all local people from the area around Furjani. One of them, Mile Mandić called "Kovačić", came here before. I couldn't see who stabbed me with the knife because I was unconscious. They threw all the things about the house, I was lying, all covered in blood, on the floor. I only heard when they said that they were going to check the area and that when they came back they would finish what they started with me. When I noticed that they were gone, I ran, all bloody and beaten up, to the wood, and towards the Salopek mill. I waded through the river of Korana although ice started forming. I stuck to the southern side because the northern side was covered with snow, and I didn't want to leave footprints so they wouldn't find me. I came to Trnove and planned to go to Šturlić, but before I came there they caught me at the brook called Deždanac. There were approximately 35 to 40 armed men dressed in military and camouflage uniforms. They took me to a house in Bogovolja near the bridge over the river of Korana, because their headquarters were there. They asked me where I was going and why I was so bloody, and I answered them that I had fallen and hurt myself. They molested and beat me there. They took me to a room and they drove nails into the doors. The room was without windows. I heard their conversation. One of them suggested that they should kill me immediately because I could run away.

After that I didn't hear a thing and nobody came to the room where I was. I was in terrible pain, I couldn't even raise my arms. On that night I decided that I should try to run away. Somewhere between 2:00 am. and 3:00 a.m. somehow I managed to climb the window that was without a window pane, and although it was high above the ground I decided to jump. So I jumped and fell on the ground. I lay there for a while and since there was no one there I crawled to the area between the rest of the houses and there I met Sulejman from Šturlić. He took me then to Šturlić, and from there to a hospital in Bihać. I was in the hospital for 12 days. They sewed the cuts I had and when I recovered I went to Cazin where I stayed for a while and after it I came to Zagreb through Bosnia."

Authorized official:

Milan Lukač

(signature)

**ANNEX 351:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

M. (T.) M.

Occupation: worker

Address: ...

Born in ... in ...

After the occupation of the municipality of Slunj on 16th November 1991, I stayed in Lađevačko Selište, and so did a few of my neighbours. In our village there would often come by a red tractor, members of the Chetnik forces from the direction of Salopek Luka where they were settled in the house of Pavo and Tomo Salopek. Nikola Dražić, Slavko Orlić and Dragan Mandić would always be on that tractor and I knew all three of them before.

They would rob and molest people in the village and as soon they heard the tractor, the people would run and hide in the woods. On one occasion they caught me and threw a rope across a branch of a nut tree at my house and below the tree they put a chair and threatened that they would hang me if I did not give them the weapons. In the end they let me go.

All three of them were then there. When they caught me the second time, Dragan Mandić, called Zorin, forced me to lie down asking me whether I knew how to butcher pigs. I lay on my back, but he kicked me telling me that I had to lie on my side because the pigs were being butchered that way. He took out a knife and he knelt on me and he pulled that knife across my neck but he did not hurt me. He threatened that he would cut my ears and dig out my eyes if I did not tell him where my gun was. Since I hid my gun well, and was certain that they would not find it, I did not want to tell them anything about the gun. On one occasion the three of them passed by my house on the tractor and went to the house of Nikola Valentić and set the whole property on fire. After that they went to the house of Valentić Jure, which is 150 m far from my house. Jure was in his backyard and Mile Matanić left his land-mower in his backyard. The three of them asked Jure Valentić for the documents of that mower and when he did not give these to them, and he probably did not have them, they killed him right in his backyard with the carbine. I did not exactly see which of the three of them fired, I saw him lying dead in the backyard, they then brought a can of petrol, poured this over him, dragged him to the barn and set everything on fire. I watched that through the slightly opened doors of my house.

About eight days after that I saw smoke from the direction of the house of Ivan Morosavljević and Joso Lončar.

As to the murders of the Radočaj's I personally do not know anything about that but I only heard that their houses were set on fire and that they burned in their houses. I also do not know anything about the murder and burning of the house of Ivan and Anka Morosavljević, Jelena Cvitković told me about that, who allegedly saw when his house was set on fire.

The witness is warned according to the article 77 of the issue 1 ZKP, the minutes were not read.

Done at 11.15 hrs.

Statement was given by: M.M.

**ANNEX 352:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.* (1)**

STATEMENT – LAĐEVAČKO SELIŠTE

Occupation: housewife

Address: ...

Born in ... in ...

Before and during the occupation of the territory of the municipality Slunj and my village D. Lađevac, I have lived alone in the house ... because my husband died about 4 years ago. In fact, after the occupation I left my house and went to my sister's ... her husband I... to Lađevačko Selište where I stayed until they were killed on ..., after which I moved to Paula Jelić's* to Lađevačko Selište, and in May, 1992 I returned to my house in ... where I stayed until 23rd July 1993, when I was, through UNPROFOR, transferred to Karlovac.

On the day of the murder of my sister and my brother-in-law I was in their house. Some kind of noise was heard from the direction of the house of Tomo Hrvojević where the Chetniks were and I advised my sister and my brother-in-law to run, but they remained in the house and I went to ... because I was afraid. Her house was about 1 km distance from my sister's, and my cow was there that I kept feeding there. Somewhere around noon I set off towards the house and then both of us noticed that Joso Lončar's house was on fire, and when we climbed a hill we saw my sister's house on fire. Afterwards I went to their house and it was completely burned, and the barn and the stable were intact. I did not see their bodies so I assume that they burned in the house. Who set this house on fire, I do not know, neither did I hear from anybody who did set it on fire.

I know where Nikola Valentić's and Jure Valentić's house is in D. Selište. Passing through that part of the village I saw that the barn of Jure Valentić was set on fire, and the story went around the village that he was killed and thrown into the fire. I also saw, passing through, that Nikola Valentić's house was set on fire, and who did all that, I do not know.

Passing by the houses of my brothers ... and ..., whose house was in Selište at Radočaj's, I saw that this house has completely burned and together with my brothers son and ..., my brother's wife. On that same day but in the house of Roza Radočaj, she and Zora Putnar were killed. I earlier said about the killing of my sister and her husband, and this happened two days before in the house of my brothers. I personally saw who did it, but people were saying that this was done by some people from Miljevci. I personally do not know any one of the accused, that is, Slavko Orlić, Nikola Dražić and Dragan Mandić.

I remember that when my son-in-law heard that my brother's house was burned he went there to see all that, and when he came back he said that he did not notice any traces by which you could conclude that the people left the house, but that he only saw a tractor's tracks leading towards the house in the snow and tractor's tracks leaving the house in the direction of Donje Selište, from where they allegedly came.

When I came to see my sister's house the snow was also there and I did not see any traces of them leaving the house.

These people that made noise in the house of Tomo Hrvojević came to his house by a tractor, and they also came by a tractor to my sister's house, but through the side way through the woods.

After my brothers' house had been burned, Joso Lončar escaped to Slunj with his family, and on the day when Joso's house was burned, I saw that Joso, Franjo Magdić came with the police from Slunj to the scene of the fire. I was then at Paula Jelić's. I remember that

something banged in the village at the moment when Joso Lončar and Franjo Magdić from Slunj went to the scene of fire of Joso's house, and at that moment a man wearing a sheepskin coat passed by and asked us whether we were alive and I said that we were still alive, I do not know that man. After that he went towards my sister's house. It was a man of medium height, with a longish red face.

The witness is warned according to the article 77 issue 1. ZKP; the minutes were not read.

Done at 10.05 hrs.

Statement given by: M.G.

**ANNEX 353:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.* (2)**

Surname: ...
 Name, Father's name: M... ..
 Year of birth: ...
 Place of birth: ...
 Address: ...
 Temporary address: ...
 Qualifications:
 Occupation: housewife
 Marital status: widow
 Citizenship: the Republic of Croatia
 Nationality: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

My two brothers, their wives and a son of one of my brothers were killed. They died on 21st January 1992. When the first snow fell, three men on a tractor came from Sovišće Donje, on Tuesday at 11.00 hrs, wearing military uniforms. It happened in Sovišće Donje. My brothers and their wives were killed: M.R., I.R., M.R. and R.

R. and A.R. I do not know how they were killed. When the people came back to the village, they saw houses on fire. They were probably burned. My sister and my sister's husband were killed, ..., two days later, on 23rd January. I was with them. I heard when they banged at their neighbours', they were looking for something. They ran away when they heard about the R.'s. My sister and her husband set off to see what had happened to the R.'s, they were coming back from there. They were killed around noon, when they were coming back. Nobody saw anything. Two neighbours were there, but they were also killed: These were the women who were over 50 years of age. ... did not run anywhere, and ... was born in this village, the same as ..., and she came there to look after her brother's cattle, because her brother escaped. The cattle were then taken away. These two women were found by my brother killed with a gun. It was ..., who was killed three days after that. The police came later. There was no UNPROFOR. They took me to the investigations, asked me whether I was there. If I were there I would not be here now. I did not see any one of those people who were doing the killing. Paula Jelić, the woman I was staying with and where my cow was, did not go anywhere. She had two ill people with her: a girl that could not move and a man who was also ill, she was saying that nobody would hurt her, and they did not touch her. When they killed Pavo Samardžija at the ... on

17th February 1993, there were two men, a tall one and the other of medium height, wearing uniforms, one about 30 years old, with a beard, and the other about 50 years old. They said that they came from Serbia. They made me and Pavo cross ourselves in their way. They said that they were from Serbia, but they knew everything there. I have never seen them before. They had knives and short guns. Their knives were big, saw-like, and short. I had to give them brandy until they were drunk. When I went to give them a glass they would let it fall out of their hands. I would pick it up, bring another one, and they let it fall. One took me into the house to fool around with me. I cried and begged him not to touch me, that I was an old woman, that I would die. He made me take my clothes off in front of him. They did that to women. He felt pity on me and let me go. They did not bring M.* into the house. They beat him outside when they stopped drinking stinging him with a knife. When I came into the house, they told me to sit on the bed. I sat. To take off my kerchief/shawl. I took it off. He put a knife against my neck. When I moved a bit, he asked why I was moving. When I came outside, the one that was outside hit me. They ordered us to kneel down. My leg was stiff from the last war. They beat me because of that. He was about 54-year-old man. They both started to beat M., and I then ran away towards the woods. I thought they would fire and kill me. M. was asking to kill him, not to torture him. I saw when they stabbed him with a knife in the forehead. They cursed our Ustashe mother. When I ran away, I heard in the bush a shot, then they killed him. They found two bullets near him, A commission came the day after and a doctor Ana Kurajlija, who works there now. UNPROFOR was not there. Their man came who worked on the evacuations, he was from the UNPROFOR or had some connections with them. He reports on the evacuations. His name was Slavo. The Serbian police only said that the Ustashe were making trouble. I was interrogated and they signed it all up, from where they came, how they were dressed. UNPROFOR came to Slave Podnar's uncle, to the village of Ladevac. They had never been in our village. Pavo had said that we should not be afraid because they had said at Podnar's that the patrols would do the rounds and that the "blue" would protect us now. That was why we did not escape when those were coming.

It is about 5-6 km from our village to Slunj. There were no buses. I was going on foot, carrying milk and eggs. I had my path down which I was going. We got the permits to pass. I do not know whether the Serbs had to have those permits. A policeman said that it did not matter any more, that we did not have to have them any more.

Everything burned at my sister's. I registered to get an identification card. As soon as they came we had to register for the permit. Some were saying they were the Chetniks, some that they were the national army, once they said that they were the partizans. Those that came into the house said that they were the Chetniks. Those who came to kill me and M. I had already heard that I should be calmed down. Our people buried M. Our people asked for security, two policemen, so that nobody would intrude. Pave and two more men from our village were buried. One was killed, the other one hanged. First Slavo Klubučar. They beat and chased people, but they still did not kill. Then they killed Slavo Klubučar, in the evening, at 20.00 hrs. They were looking for brandy, he told them that he had none. He was killed in November, and the other one in February, on 17th February. Whenever there were any complaints, the police would say that they would investigate that. When they threatened me and ..., they thought that I sold him the cattle, and that was some other woman, so they came to ask the Deutsche Marks from me. They came with a gun, knocked me down in my house, pointed a gun at me and started beating me looking for the money. They asked who was with me, who escaped, because my neighbour managed to escape when we heard that they were coming, when the dogs started barking. I told them that I had no money and that they could do what they wanted to. That was the last time when they

threatened me. A policeman said to me when I was getting my identification card. When he asked me how I was. I told him that I was always in fear. He asked why I was in fear. And the one said, "We won't do you any harm, your people will ". They only said that they would find them. After the R.'s had been killed, they said that they were caught up, and that those would not come any more. And they came this winter and killed this man. I did not go to complain. Some of our people went, but they would say that they could not do anything to them, that the police were in charge of that, that they were civilians. When UNPROFOR came, a woman called Marta would come with them, she was a Serb. She would allegedly prepare us for the evacuation. She would interpret. I do not know the language they talked to each other, nor from which countries were these from UNPROFOR.

In Karlovac, 10th August 1993

The statement was given by: M.G.

The statement was taken by: Andrija Pavičić

**ANNEX 354:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.T.**

Surname: T.

Name, Father's name: J., M.

Year of birth: ...

Place of birth: ..., ...

Address: ...

Temporary address: ...

Qualifications:

Occupation: Agriculturalist

Marital status: Married

Citizenship: the Republic of Croatia

Nationality: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

When Lađevac fell in action on 1st November 1991, we escaped to Popovac, from Popovac to Selište. 12 days after we came back to Popovac. We stayed there. Later I was escaping and hiding until December. I did not sign in, I could not. They did not call us up, but were catching us. They were special military forces. They did not wear any caps, we thought that they were "Beli orlovi", but they were not, it was the active army. A first lieutenant, a Montenegrin led them from the test range in Slunj. He led the patrols that were going the rounds in the villages. When they caught me, I could not escape. I escaped and hid during the attack, they surrounded my house. A boy, a soldier climbed after me, he saw me there, but he did not want to give me up. Probably because of the children. People that were caught were usually taken to interrogation, to refugees' camp, to prison. They would catch 7-8 people and send them to Vojnić, to Glina. They would keep them as much as they wanted to, 4-5 days, or longer. I was there for 4 days, after, when Mile and Joso escaped. The prison consists of one room, with military beds, short military mattresses, military blankets. A colonel interrogates. He asks about the weapons, that we do not have. I had a gun, which I did not give, I hid it. They beat us, the wall is all covered with blood. 40-50 cm is all covered with blood. These people that beat us were not local people, that was the active army, special. I do not know about the cases of forced mobilization, except for those

for work details. Robbery was regular. They would go, for example when they found a tractor, by car, and mechanics would be there. I know that Milan Cvjetičanin was robbing, Milan Juzbašić and Milan Kresev took my tractor, one of them came from Brezovac and the other from Brođanci. They were young, 19 and 23. If someone would contradict them they would beat him. They would kill younger people, that was certain. When they stole from me, I saw that they sat on it and set off. I reported that, but nothing happened. They knew where the tractor was, but they could not go there and get it. These were the representatives of the UNPROFOR.

We communicated with each other as best as we could manage. They came with the Serbian police. Marta came with them, I told her where my tractor was. Joso Katić, the superintendent for our region at the Krajina police, said he knew about it, and that they would deal with it, but everything ended with this. They asked me about everything, they knew everything, but they must not go and get it. That was about 1st or 2nd May 1993. I waited for 15 days for them to give me my tractor back. If they had returned it to me, I might not be coming here. "Today tractor, tomorrow cow, the day after tomorrow head" – that was what they told me. Vukelić, Simo Delić and Galin, all tipsy, came to me. Galin came from Slunj. His name was actually Đuro Tepavac, Galin was his nickname. Mićo Vukelić, from Brođanci, had a house in Slunj, Simo Delić lived also in Slunj. They came the morning after they took my tractor, around half past six. They did not come in the last 5 months. They even brought a heavy machine-gun and they were wearing uniforms. They never before brought the heavy machine-gun. Galin also wore a sabre, 70 cm long. I measured it while I was standing next to them. They did not fire, they just came in, like cowboys.

UNPROFOR would come if someone was killed, if someone died, otherwise not. They allegedly, would write something down, but that was no use for the dead. UNPROFOR would go just down the main road, while we were miles away, through the woods. They did not come into the villages at all. You could say that they were under the direct influence of the Serbian authorities – because the Serbian authorities chased them away several times from their points. Later the Serbian forces would take those points, because, allegedly, our fighters would attack. They chased away the UNPROFOR from the points in the barracks. When they did this, a murder or robberies would happen. I was not there, except for once when they brought a man, when we were doing some masonry, building a wall of a room in a house. Then grandpa, me and the little one were at the shooting. Beli came, that was what he was called Milan Pašić, from the village of Pašići. He came from Jame, near the village, not exactly near the house. He came, there was 6 of us there when he started firing at the house. It was a Croatian village. We all had to get out. There was a man called Bocun, Mijo Katić, with Pašić. He did not interfere, nor did he defend us. In a few minutes he was beating us successively. When he came to me, he threw the boy into the house, because he was standing next to me. He is in the first grade. There were more people there: Ivo Žgela, Ivo Lucić, Joso Bogović, Miro Topić and his wife, the boy and me. He put us in a line to be executed. Then he separated Ivo Lucić and Ivo Žgela. Little Željko started crying because of his grandpa. He let those two go. Topić's wife escaped through a window, he then started beating me with a butt-end across my ribs, grandpa behind his ear, and Joso Bogović he hit the most. Then a boy on a tractor came, later he was killed, – Rade, a Serb, he calmed him down, and allegedly took his gun. They let us go. We did not make it to the house when we heard a machine-gun burst, they killed Dane Bogović. They emptied an entire clip into him. The man was waiting for a meal to be cooked in the house, and when he saw them, he wanted to run away, to hide. Beli killed him. Dane was about 60 years old. The police

came. They caught Beli, he was in prison for a week and now he again ravages. He is now at the test range, driving a truck. UNPROFOR did not come.

I know a lot of people by sight, but I do not know their names or surnames. The major one, who was dangerous and who wanted to kill, was Milan Cvjetičanin. He worked as a waiter before. It seemed that something was wrong with him. Then Rade from Kosa, I do not know his last name. That is as to the gang. These were the gangs that would go around the villages, go without any directions, the commanders did not bother them. It is wrong that 5, 6 commanders could not keep under control those people. Only if the commander ordered them to bring it to him. They robbed, destroyed houses, took everything, wooden garages and everything that was movable. If there was something he liked, it did not matter whether you were at home or not. If you said something, you might get beaten. They were not all like that. There were some who defended themselves.

For setting the houses on fire, the major one was Bekrija Čuić, he came from Brođanci, then Neno Tepavac and two more, I do not know their names. They set on fire the house of a poor man, my neighbour, who did not have anything. They yelled like Indians. UNPROFOR was just passing down the road. They saw a burning house, but they did not react. The UN army was better equipped with the weapons than the police, but they did not have the order.

In winter, last year, murders were happening. There was snow. People were burned alive, or murdered. The murdered were the last named R.: M., I., A., R., his son, then my aunt B. Five of them burned in two houses. More members of their family were burned in the war, these were the others. Next to them two women were killed. In one house, one in one room, the other in the next room. A few days later they killed Ivica Morosavljević and his wife and set them on fire. A group did that, they were going by tractor. A man that was with them was from Ruma, he was the main one among the murderers. The two were from our region. The first time they came, a man they called Orlić was with them. The one from Ruma was always there. He was a tall man, about 100 kg weight. He actually came from our parts. He came from Ruma for a leave. They killed Jura Valentić. Also in G. Selište. They killed him, set the barn on fire and threw him inside, dead.

One Ivica, I do not know whether I will say his correct surname, we call him Janjin, was thrown into an abyss. Some heard him, all across the Korana, calling for help. That was not near us. We knew where they might throw him. Maybe we could pull him out. Nobody wanted to listen to anyone. When that happened, everyone vanished, wherever they could. They were running away. That was in November 1992. M.G. can witness that. She was there, she called them to run away, they did not want to go out of their house. They were making a meal, they wanted to eat, and they were gone, unfortunately.

They killed Slavo, first they beat him heavily, and then they killed him. They also killed Pavo, from behind. The Serbian police knew about this. They had to know. For four days it went on up there. UNPROFOR did not come. They were up there when Slavo was killed, they signed something and that was all they did. They did not organize the security when he was being buried. The churches were destroyed. St. Juraj (George)'s church was set on fire last year, I do not know the exact date, but it was in July. The chapel was ruined right at the beginning. They made a toilet there. In the centre of Ladevac. The church is behind the school, perhaps a 100 m distance from it. The chapel was right in the centre. UNPROFOR saw all that, but they did not react to it. Something was wrong. They saw the robberies, the tractors being taken away, and they did not do a thing about it. Even the oxen were taken

away, they never asked any questions, although they saw the robberies. Some were saying that they were keeping those tractors, looking after them, but they did not.

Their policemen would be glad to get out of it, at least those that I know. Everyone was giving them orders, the army theirs, the commander his, their chief was not a bad man. They were all 35-40 year old people, that worked before in Zagreb or in Karlovac. Some of them have worked in Zagreb or in Karlovac for 10 or 15 years. Their life there was miserable. Their salaries were 10 DM, chief's maybe 14. The conditions were bad for them. The army's salaries were 7-8 DM. A friend of mine was dismissed from the army, and instead of him came a man from Belgrade, an active captain, he replaced Bošnjak from Slunj, who sometimes wanted to protect the Croats. He could protect you at that moment, but they would take revenge the next day. The police could not help much, because they were less armed than the army.

There was moving in into the Croatian houses. Mostly in Podmilice, around the gas station, one part towards Taborište and into the centre of Slunj. Around 2000 people moved in there. They came mostly from Ruma, Belgrade. There were even people from Požarevac. Maybe from Leskovac. I could see that by the registration plates, and all were some strange people. I could see that they were not local people. Once, when I went to the municipality, I saw an elderly man reporting there. He wore a blanket across his arm, he got a room in a building down there. He told me that he came from Belgrade. He was about 65 years old, a backpack down his back, and you could tell by his face that he was not from our parts. And you could tell by them all, by the children, by their speech, that they were not from our region.

The school was working. My children were in the first and in the second grades. There were two first and two second grades, in each 26-28 pupils. In the high school were two first grades. Now they opened the second grade in the high school, which was not there earlier. That proves how they moved in. At the meetings you could notice by their speech that they moved in from Serbia. And now the priest Simo teaches the catechism. My boy did not want to go. He told the priest :”We cross ourselves like this, and not like this.” At the end it was my fault that he did not go to the catechism lessons. I told him not to go if he did not have to. There were 5 of our children that went to the catechism lessons: my two children, Paulina Matešić, Slavko Pleš and one little Pleš. The older one went to the lessons, and the younger one did not.

In Karlovac, 10th August 1993.

The statement was given by:
J.T.

The statement was taken by:
Miljenko Buljan

**ANNEX 355:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.P.**

SURNAME: P.
NAME, MOTHER'S NAME: M., J.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: ..., ..., Slunj county, Croatia
RESIDENCE: ...
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...
EDUCATION:
OCCUPATION: housewife
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS: married
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croatian

I give the following

STATEMENT

Four days after they occupied Slunj, the Chetniks started barging into nearby villages. They said that they were not going to hurt civilians that they were looking for Ustashas. We told them that there was no one left in the village, everybody had already escaped. The Chetniks came to our village, Donji Lađevac, on November 21st or 22nd, 1991.

My father and son looked after one house. They (the Chetniks) came to the house and forced them to get out. They (the Chetniks) put a barrel of a gun into my kid's mouth. My son was twelve years old at the time. They asked him if he had any arms. During this time I was at home.

Donji Lađevac is a purely Croatian village. It is surrounded by the Serb populated villages: Pečanac, Slušnica, Kršnja Stara, Kršnja Nova, Lipovača, Vasin Selo, Pojer and Mandići. I do not know if the residents of those villages participated in the attack on our village. The attackers were Serbs, but I do not know their names. Upon arriving in our village, they ordered all of the residents to gather for a meeting in my uncles' house. They said that those they pointed their fingers at had to go with them to a military training base. They detained those whom they chose to go to the base, and the rest of us were free to return home. Their leader chose the men. They took away five people: Zvonko Potnar (53 years), Nikola Samardžija (27 years), Slavko Klobučar (53 years), Vinko (around 40 years) and Slavko Potnar (around 60 years). In the evening they (the Serbs) returned them home. The men told us that they (the Serbs) asked them if they had any arms. They (the Serbs) said if they did have, they should surrender those arms immediately, and no one would hurt them.

They (the Serbs) maltreated civilians; they did all sorts of things. They (the Serbs) killed a lot of people. Those who survived sought a way to obtain the documents UNPROFOR and the Red Cross required to get them out. Those who had a family who could send them the documents left, while those who did not have anybody had to stay.

The first nine people were killed in January 1992. Seven of them went by the name of R., two of them were Muslims whose last name I do not know. They were murdered inside their houses, and then those houses were set on fire. Seven of them were set on fire by daytime while two women were murdered and then taken by the JNA to a Catholic cemetery behind Mrtvana in Slunj and buried there. The victims who were set on fire were not buried. They still lay there in the ashes. The Chetniks did this massacre. I saw them in

the village. Their Slunj militia allegedly went to the village and claimed that no massacre ever happened.

Seven Croats were murdered in the village of Furjan. The Croats also inhabited this village. It is located five kilometers away from Donji Lađevac in the direction of Bosnia. We heard about the incident from our villagers who dug out the graves, transported the bodies to Lađevci, and buried them in the village cemetery. They (the Serbs) burnt down entirely Lađevac, Poljane, Salopek Selo and Furjani.

My uncle P.S. was murdered two months ago. He visited me on that day. After leaving my place, he went to his neighbor to saw her some wood. While he was doing that, two Chetniks came around and killed him, after interrogating and maltreating him. Four months ago the Chetniks murdered Slavo Klobučar.

UNPROFOR (the Polish and others) were in the area all the time. They are stationed in Slunj and are not allowed to come to our villages. They collaborate with the Chetniks. It is not safe for Croats to live there. Since UNPROFOR came, many people have been murdered. For example, they (UNPROFOR) may simply stand there, doing nothing, while a house is burning next to them.

While we were down there, we used to go to Slunj. Some houses still stand destroyed, some have been rebuilt. The Serbs came from Banja Luka and other places and moved in. We could enter Slunj only upon obtaining the monthly permits at the militia station. The person in charge of issuing the permits was Ljuban Klipa, the head of the police. He is a Serb from the hamlet of Škorić, village of Sljeme, Slunj County. He used to work in the police forces in Zagreb. With this permit we could move only in the Slunj area. As soon as we left the house, we had to carry it with us. The Croats live poorly there, they have to hide. They live in a constant terror. Nobody works. Only the Slovenian plant "Prebold" is still functioning. It employs only Serbs; there is not a single Croat on its staff.

Five of us (my father-in-law, my mother-in-law, my two children and I) were sent all of the necessary documents by my husband and husband's brother, and we went out. Fifteen Croats remained in our village, all of them elderly people. They may get out soon as well, if they are still alive.

In Karlovac, May 18, 1993

Statement given by: M.P.

Statement taken by: Miljenko Buljan

**ANNEX 356:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.Z.***

K. Z.: I was born on ... in I am a housewife, Croatian by nationality.

After the occupation of Slunj and its surroundings, in Gornji Popovac there remained only 16 of us. When the Chetniks arrived in the village for the first time, we escaped into the woods because of the heavy shooting. When it all stopped, we returned to our houses. One week later, two Chetniks entered my house; they asked me if I had anybody else in my house, where my children were, and why I was alone. This happened several times but they did not do anything to me.

On February 17, 1993, two unknown men came to my house. One of them was young – about 25 years of age, he had a beard. The other one was about 10 years older. First they forced me to stand near the wall and then they hit me with rifles. Then they started to touch me by saying: “Would you like to do it?” I asked: “What?” Then both of them raped me, punched me and then they left.

On April 17, 1993 I spent the night at my house. I only slept at my house occasionally after that. Somebody hit my door and I had to open it. There were three Chetniks who wore caps with Chetnik marks. They searched for a knife so that they could slaughter me. As they did not find it, one of them took some pliers from a cupboard and he wanted to pull my teeth out. However, the older one told the other two not to do it. When one of them did not know what to do, he took matches and set fire to my bed. The older man stopped it again. Then the most violent one (he had a small beard) raped me again. When they left, I went to Slunj, to UNPROFOR and I told them what they had done to me.

After the first time (on February 17) I went to the Serbian police but I was not allowed to speak to the higher-ranking officers. So I went to UNPROFOR but they did not understand me. So I wrote down on a piece of paper who I was and what had happened to me. The following day they came to my house with a translator (a Serbian woman) and I did not understand what she was telling them. Finally, they asked me if I was Croatian or Serbian.

As all the residents of the village had been maltreated, all of us went again to UNPROFOR and asked them to protect us. They told us that they could not protect us and the only thing they could do was to transfer all of us to Slunj. But we could not accept that.

Before they raped me, they took away my TV, radio and killed two of my pigs. S.T.* was raped too. She was separated from her children and her father-in-law and uncle were locked in a room when they raped her. When we reported it to UNPROFOR and to the Serbian police, they took us to identify the perpetrators. S.T. recognised three of them.

Over UNPROFOR and the ICRC I was exchanging messages with my daughter who was in Zagreb. I cultivated the soil the entire time because I had a horse and I also slaughtered pigs. The Chetniks came to take meat and other food but mostly they took the “rakija.”

I saw that life was becoming impossible so I prepared the papers so that I could leave for Zagreb. One day I was near my water-well when I saw a car approaching my house. I started to run but I saw that an unknown man and a neighbour were walking towards me. I stopped and they told me not to be afraid. The unknown man was a Serb who knew my daughter and he told me to be careful and not to sleep at my house. He forbade me to tell anyone that he visited me. So I slept at my neighbours' house, which was a little bit further from mine, so it was safer.

On May 3, 1993 UNPROFOR arrived, with a translator, and they told me to get ready and that the following day I would go to Karlovac. Then 8 of us from Gornji Popovac were driven to Karlovac.

By signing each page of the statement I confirm its authenticity. I gave this statement without coercion.

In Zagreb, May 31, 1993.

Statement given by: K.Z.

Statement taken by: Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 357:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Ž.**

Surname: Ž.

Name, father's name: A., G.

Date of birth: ...

Place of birth: ..., Slunj

Address: ...

Temporaty address: ...

Occupation: housewife

Marital status: not married

Citizenship: Croatian

Nationality: Croat

I give the following:

STATEMENT

I went to Bosnia after Slunj was occupied. I was in the house with Draga Šegavac. The local Serbs robbed. They burned, robbed, and took cattle, grain: corn, wheat, everything. We could not go to police to complain. When I was about to come here the Commander came. He came when I was sitting on the stairs crying. He asked if I was hungry and in a case that someone maltreated me I could freely come to him to complain in the school where they were based. They were divided. There were a lot of them. One group was in Mile Panić's inn, another in the school, and some were in Mile Radurina's house, in Bacara was the main Command.

They knew robbing took place. After they intervened but nothing was left. If something remained they would come and take it. They took the tiles from the remaining tiled houses. The Commander was not there, he did not stop it.

The village of Furjan was burned down. The houses of the following persons were burned: Jure Panić, Ante Panić, Ivica Panić, Vid Šegavac, Šajer, Franjo Žgela, Jure Žgela, Mile Žgela, Mara Žgela, Janko Žgela, and Joso Žgela. Vid Žgela and Pavo's houses were not burned but they were killed. Draga Šegavac told me about it but she did not see it personally. They were making plum brandy. Two men came. They passed through the village and arrested 6 persons: Marija Žgela, Pave Žgela, Vid Žgela, Vid Šegavac, Pave Žgela and Mile Cindrić.

The persons were taken out of a pit and buried on the graveyard in one grave in Lađevci. All of them have a cross and epitaph. A priest was not on the funeral. The church was burned down only one wall remained.

When I was coming back from Bosnia, Draga told me that there were no people. She was looking for them. She did not know they had been killed. UNPROFOR was not there yet when they were killed. I do not know the persons who robbed. They spoke like we did. In my village no man remained. There were only dogs, cats, and I. I slept in Draga's house. The soldiers told me to go back to my house. They took the tiles from her house as well. The crime took place 4 days before UNPROFOR arrived in the village.

Karlovac, 10 August 1993

Statement given by:

A.Ž.

Statement taken by:

Andrija Pavičić

**ANNEX 358:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.T.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
TERRORISM PREVENTION DEPARTMENT
(ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OF THE MINISTRY)
NUMBER: 511-05-04/1-K-30/91/99
Date: the 8th of December 1999

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – S.T., occupation – traffic officer, born – on the ...9..., UCRN – ..., residence – permanent address – ..., on the 7th of November 1999 in the offices of the 3rd Ogulin Police Station, Plaški Police _____, connected with the participation in the attack on Saborsko on the 12th of December 1991 as a member of the company from Plavča Draga gave to the authorized official of the Karlovac Police Administration (name of the organizational unit) the following information:

“Till the beginning of the war I worked as a traffic officer and the head of the railroad station in Plaški and after the mobilization, sometime at the end of the summer of 1991 I was posted as the officer in charge of the technical – material resources of our company from Plavča Draga that was one of the three companies of the 3rd battalion. Bogdan Grba from the village of Gornje Jezero was the battalion commander.

Before the attack on Saborsko, I think it was just that morning when we set for the attack, all the units that were prepared and organized for the attack were lined up in Lička Jasenica, in the center of the village, near the church. Part of the tanks and the armed transporters were down on the road.

On that occasion the Colonel Čedomir Bulat was personally present there as the commander of the army from the military range. We were all lined up in platoons and companies within the formation of our 1st battalion, and the commander of the police of that time in Plaški, Dušan Latas was also there with 20 to 30 of his men and probably the

reserve police was also present because the normal composition of the station consisted of 12 to 15 people.

Medaković was also present with the “members of the Martić police” and there were about 20 to 30 of them. I did not know little Medaković at that time, I do not know where exactly did he come from or how he imposed himself, but I remember that Bogdan Grba, our battalion commander had a bad opinion of him because he said that Medaković was an about 24 years old bum student and he asked if such a person could lead the men. Most of the time our Bogdan Grba could not stand Medaković, even before the attack on Saborsko.

I also saw Đuro Ogrizović called “Šnjaka” in Jasenica and he represented himself as some kind of member of the state security or even the head of something similar and he acted accordingly. I used to see him before the war and I think that at the beginning of the war he drove a BMW with Vršac license plates and a group of 4 to 6 people escorted him and they all acted very arrogantly and violently. He lived in his weekend house.

I do not know if Peić (Zdravko), a native of Ogulinski Hreljan who married or moved into wife’s family in Plaški was with Martić men or with Šnjaka. Peić worked in the sawmill and he came here only at the beginning of the war. Certain Cvekićs, I think Mane Cvekić and certain Trbojević called Čkalja were in the group that escorted Šnjaka.

I can not tell exactly how many members the battalion under the command of Grba had, but there were about 30 of us from Plavča Draga, and beside that company the company from Janja Gora and the 1st company from Lička Jasenica came. I do not remember if there were any volunteers from the 2nd and the 3rd battalion among us.

According to my estimation there were about 200 to 300 local people lined up in Jasenica that morning and the rest of the people were members of the JNA, partly active commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers and partly the members of the young conscript army.

I remember well that on that occasion the Chief of the Staff of the Plaški Territorial Defence was there, I think it was the active officer and Major by rank, Nikola Dokmanović.

Đoko Jakšić was at that time the assistant to the commander of the 1st battalion of Bogdan Grba and he was in charge of the rear.

Miloš Jovetić called Sena was also at that time the assistant to the commander for the rear in the 1st battalion, but he was also in charge of the rear of our company from Plavča Draga and he was my immediate superior and Jakšić was his function superior. At that moment, when we were setting off for the attack on Saborsko, the Plaški brigade was not officially formed yet, it would be formed a few days later.

At that time I was there on a duty as the officer for the technical – material resources of the company from Plavča Draga.

Just in the period before the attack on Saborsko the military police was formed and they were the individual formation. Branko Šupica was their commander, he was the reserve officer of the JNA, Captain 1st Class.

Before that attack we waited for a day and a half or 2 days in Lička Jasenica, because it was raining and it was foggy so we could not start with the attack because our artillery, especially the aviation could not act. The people started to complain and the day before the main lining up the Colonel Čedomir Bulat spoke to the people and he explained that we could not attack due to the bad meteorological conditions and he told the people to be patient. Those two days while we waited, we were accommodated in the houses of the local

people in Lička Jasenica. The part of the active army was probably accommodated on the barracks area on the hill.

That morning when we were all lined up they read the order on the attack. I do not remember exactly if somebody read it in front of all of us, but I remember that Marko Brdar either retold or read the order to us. He was the active noncommissioned officer of the JNA in the period before the war and I think that during the war, just during the attack on Saborsko he was the commander of the company from Plavča Draga. That is to say, I exactly remember that he read the order, I do not know who issued the order, but the order stated that our company must escort the tanks a little further away from them, on the left side of the main asphalt road that leads from Lička Jasenica to Saborsko. We were supposed to proceed along the slopes of the Sivnik hill and come sidewise above Saborsko and we did that that day. We did not make the attack from the main road because a few days earlier either a trench was mined or the tank mines were placed on the road.

I think that we had breakfast around 9 a.m. and then we went over the bridge on Jasenica and immediately after we crossed the bridge we turned left and across the small wood we stretched our formations to the 200 or 300 m width and we were about 500 m away from the main road for Saborsko. I remember that 2 tanks and an armed vehicle were with us and our task was to escort them and cover them as infantry and they went ahead of us and cleared the ground because we were afraid that the ground towards Saborsko was mined. We took care to walk exactly on the ground where the tank tracks had passed.

I remember that Marko Brdar was with us and he led the attack of our company.

Immediately before the attack, the artillery preparation that lasted half an hour to an hour was performed and 2 MIG-21 planes flew over Saborsko 2 or 3 times.

At that time Bulat had the quarters in a weekend house on the left side of the road that leads to the village of Dabar and that road has on its right side a branching-off road that leads from Lička Jasenica to Saborsko. That weekend house was just near the "Jelenko" bar.

I do not know exactly who attacked from the west wing, that is, from the position of the Lička Jasenica railroad station and then over the Vukelić Poljana (field), (note – 1st company Lička Jasenica and the Martić police and the Plaški police, so the emphasis of the attack was on that sector).

I know precisely that there were no more units in the space between our company from Plavča Draga and the main road that leads from Lička Jasenica to Saborsko and our field was so steep that we barely walked. There was some unit on our left side but I do not remember which unit was that.

Till noon we passed about 2.5 to 3 km in the direction of our attack and while we were heading, the tanks and the armed vehicles opened fire sideways to the right side on Saborsko, I think they opened fire on the first parts of Saborsko, called Tuk and Dumenčići. I think that at that moment we came on the macadam road that leads from the former hamlet of Skrad (it was deserted because the military range was formed there) and we stopped there to wait the following order. From the position where we stopped we could visually see those two hamlets of Tuk and Dumenčići. We saw that some of our units that probably attacked from the other side, started to enter those two hamlets because the houses were on fire. We stayed on the position on the macadam road where we came before for 3 or 4 hours, maybe more and we started to come down to Saborsko only before the twilight. I do not know the reason why we did not enter Saborsko earlier, maybe the higher command was afraid of some kind of counterattack of the Croatian forces and just when we

started to come down to Saborsko we saw that completely everything that we could see at that moment was on fire and the road by which we came down from the direction of Skrad enters Saborsko near the store and there we entered the village. On our way down to Saborsko the houses were checked and searched in case some of the people stayed there and it was normal to shoot from grenade launchers at houses, to throw bombs into basements etc.

When we started to come down towards Saborsko it was evident that the hamlets Tuk and Dumenčići were on fire more than other places and later I heard that Duško Čikara from the 1st company from Lička Jasenica stood out in it mostly. He was the railroader in Plaški so I knew him personally and Miroslav Milaković was also mentioned in a sense that he also stood out. I think that at that time he was the deputy commander of the company from Lička Jasenica. In fact they entered Saborsko first.

When we entered Saborsko, I mean our company, we gathered down by the store and normally we were thrilled, we shot in the air and we were aware that we have done our job, but we were not thrilled because everything was on fire, because nobody of us older men thought that the thing would develop in such a way and that the civilians would be killed and that they would burn things. I personally did not see a single prisoner, not in the uniform nor in the civilian clothes, but I know from what I was told that about 10 to 12 civilians were captured and taken from Saborsko to Lička Jasenica first, to the school basement or center basement, but after a couple of days Branko Čikara, a bus driver, took them in a bus and handed them at the control point near Vojnovac to the Croatian army, I think. I think that those civilians were exactly in the center building and that everyone who wanted could visit them and it is a sure fact that they were molested and abused in that situation.

On the direction of the attack where my company passed nobody was caught alive and I also state that I did not see a single dead body. Probably the people ran away and retreated before we arrived.

When we came down to that store I saw Peić (Zdravko) and the Cvekićs and Šnjaka. I think that Peić and Cvekićs broke into the store and took some things out to the tractor-trailer and it was probably taken to Lička Jasenica. I personally did not steal anything, but the fact is that surely things and technical equipment were taken from the houses, especially the tractors. At the end of 1991 or at the beginning of 1992 the commander of the 145th brigade of that period, Trbović ordered that the tractors, trailers and similar things that were brought from Saborsko, I mean the things that were stolen by the participants in the attack, should be brought on the factory area in Plaški and so some part of things were collected.

Just as we were in Saborsko itself, our soldier, Bogdan Čubra came from somewhere all in tears and he said that Pero Bičanić called Krtan was killed. He said that Peić and the ones that were with him killed him. I did not see it myself but probably Čubra saw it or he found Pero dead and they were good friends.

It was evident that the church, especially the bell-tower was hit several times from the tank but besides that the church remained intact but in the next 15 to 30 days it was mined and it was said that Šnjaka and his group did it. I know for sure that my neighbor from the village of Lapat, Rade Latas, brought a smaller bell from the church from Saborsko and that bell was in the garden of his house or in his yard, I do not exactly where it ended later (note – that bell was found; Rade Latas is in Rome or in India, he sold the house and he has no intention of coming back).

That evening I saw Momčilović called Kole, he stole a tractor somewhere and he was in the group with Cvekićs and Peić and they stole things from the store. Later he brought "Lada" car from somewhere and during the war he brought the entire inventory for the inn they opened in Plaški.

When it got dark, we stayed for an hour or two in Saborsko, we waited for the further command and then we were told to come back to Lička Jasenica and so we did walking and driving along the main road. I do not know if any unit passed through completely whole Saborsko and joined the units from Korenica because those units were supposed to attack from the other side. I did not see the units from Korenica that night nor later.

Later, I think it was the next couple of days after the occupation of Saborsko, I did not go on the hill and I know that besides the thefts, the cattle was gathered in an organized way and the local people could change or take part of the cattle if there was any better cow, horse etc. More than 100 cows, oxen and horse were collected and I do not know if there were any sheep or pigs because it was the season for butchering pigs.

I know that the commander of the 1st battalion, Bogdan Grba went every evening at 6 p.m. to report to the Colonel Bulat so probably that night, after the occupation of Saborsko he went to report to Bulat.

As far as I can remember, that first night, only the 1st company from Lička Jasenica stayed as a defence security at the first houses in the Dumenčić hamlet, I think that the position was near the Šolaja house and parts of our company from Plavča Draga and Janja Gora went there in the following days.

If it becomes necessary I am ready to give a statement again in front of the Investigative judge about everything I already stated."

Police officer

Ivan Horvat (signature)

official record of the information

received from the citizen according

to the regulation from the act 177,

2nd subsection of the Criminal Proceedings Law

**ANNEX 359:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.M.**

Number: KIO – 245/92 – 53

RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING
P.M.

Made on 2 June 1992 at the Ogulin District court. Investigative judge: Ksenija Zorc. Recording Secretary: Silvana Sulina. Criminal case against NIKOLA MEDAKOVIĆ and others because of the criminal offence from the article of Criminal Law (“NN 53/91”).

P.M., the son of I., was born in ... He is ... years old. He is a police officer and works in the Ogulin police station. Lives in Now he is staying at the Ogulin police station.

During the first attack I was in my house in Later on I was, with the other villagers, in a refugees' camp in the Jelenovac wood which is located in the direction of Plitvice. I stayed in the wood until 8:00 p.m., so that I saw two tanks entering a graveyard, the part of the village closer to Kuselj. These tanks destroyed the graveyard. Three tanks were destroying the center of Saborsko, the part near the school. Two tanks headed for the Alan hill and from there they aimed at and destroyed houses.

Recording secretary: (signature)

Investigative judge: (signature)

Witness: (signature)

**ANNEX 360:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

The council reaches

DECISION

evidence proceeding continues on 21 September 1992 at 9:00 a.m. with witness hearing

THE HEAD OF THE COUNCIL (Signature)

RECORDING SECRETARY (Signature)

CONTINUES ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1992 AT 9:00 A.M.

The same people are in attendance.

Witnesses: A.B.

It is established that the following witnesses didn't come to the main hearing: Joso Matovina – summons are not added to the record, Dane Matovina – summons are added to the record, Nikola Sertić – summons are not added to the record, Zvonko Conjar – summons are added to the record, and the witnesses in attendance state that he is hospitalized.

The main hearing is going to begin in absence of the witnesses who didn't come, and the necessity of their hearing is going to be decided on later, depending on the result of the main hearing.

The summoned witness is A.B., the daughter of J.Š., ... years old, born in Saborsko, permanent address: Warned according to the article 325 of the Criminal Proceedings Law (CPL), that is, she is obliged to inform the court about everything she knows in connection with this case, and that the giving of false statement is a criminal offence, and, according to the article 229 of the CPL she is not obliged to answer some questions if there is probability that by answering them, she herself or some of her close relatives could face a risk of being criminally prosecuted, deprived of material goods, or very disgraced, she

STATES

I know all of the accused and they were the first who did this to us, they are the chief leaders, Plaški and Jesenica were their main base from where they could attack Saborsko. I have known the accused since they were school children, and at that time they used to come to Saborsko, and besides we used to go to Plaški often and buy what we needed.

The main attack on Saborsko began on 12 November at 9:00 a.m.. First they attacked with planes, and after that they bombarded the village and were shooting from machine guns. Moreover, from 5 August we would run away and hide in the wood every day and then we would return, because every day they attacked us. On 10 or 11 November it was peaceful, they weren't attacking, and on 12 November, at 9:00 a.m., they attacked with planes, and we had to hide in the basements. At the time, I was together with the following people: Milan Bičanić, Nikola Bičanić, Petar Bičanić, Ivan Vuković, Jure Vuković, and Jure Štrk in a basement, besides us there were also: Jeka Vuković, Ana Bičanić, Bara Bičanić, Kata Vuković, Kata Štrk, Marija Hodak and Jeka Vuković. All together there were 11 or 12 of us. There were some members of the National Guard with us, and they managed to escape. Well, when a woman came in and said that they were entering the village, members of the National Guard ran away, and the rest of us stayed in the basement. We thought they would pass by us if we kept quiet. However, at one moment we heard a voice coming from the outside and it said: "Give me the matches!" so, because I was afraid that they could burn us, I stepped out of the basement and ran into two soldiers who weren't from our area. They were in uniforms and had helmets on their heads. I joined my hands and told them not to shoot. I also said that there weren't any soldiers in the basement, but only civilians. One of them then told me to call the others to get out of the basement, and I did as he said. The people from the basement were distracted. After we got out of the basement one of them threw a bomb in it.

On the road in front of the house they lined us up in two lines. The men were on the one side and the women on the other. My husband was the first in the line. One of the soldiers asked him who put obstacles at the entrance to Saborsko. He answered that the Army did it, and then the soldier slapped him on the face.

While some of the soldiers stayed in order to keep their eye on us, the others pointed machine guns at the men and took them to a wall of a house approximately 20 meters removed from us. I only saw the soldiers stepped back, and after that I heard two machine-gun bursts. I suppose they were fired at the people. At that moment I said that my poor child would come home and won't find neither mother nor father, because I was afraid that they were going to kill us too. One of them asked me where my child was and I said he was serving his time in the army in Osijek. Then he asked me why he was in the Ustashes' army and I answered him that he went to army in June. After I said it they were silent for a while and then they told us get lost in half an hour. I'm pointing out that my son was in the army but he ran away and joined the National Guard.

We started running each of us in a different direction and so we reached Jesenice at 3:00 a.m., and afterwards we went to Ogulin.

This army stayed and set houses on fire, I point out that there were a lot of civilians among them and I remember an elderly tall man who had gray hair and was in civilian clothes. A lot of them were in camouflage uniforms, with nothing on their heads, and they had white rags in their hands. While we were still there one of the soldiers said to a woman that he killed her son, and that young man was really killed, but the woman wasn't there at the time.

So I don't know what happened to the following people: Milan Bičanić, born in 1927, Nikola Bičanić, born in 1928, Petar Bičanić, born in 1935, Ivan Vuković, born in 1932, Jure Vuković, born in 1930 or 1931, and Jure Štrk, born in 1929 or 1930. I only know that I heard two machine-gun bursts fired at them when they were taken behind the wall.

While we were still in Saborsko I recognized the accused: Nikola Medaković, Miroslav Milaković, whose father was a forester, and Branko Šupica. They were all in camouflage uniforms and went from one house to another, setting them on fire, taking the goods, and they were also throwing away the uniforms of the National Guard when they would find them.

When I saw Miroslav Milaković, Branko Šupica and Nikola Medaković they were setting the hamlet of Bičanići, placed between them and my house, on fire.

While we were running away from Saborsko I didn't see any dead people, the villagers of Saborsko, because there was shooting.

While we were running away Kata Vuković said that her mother-in-law was shot approximately 5 meters away from the house we were hiding in, and on a field, Ana Bičanić, born in 1924, was shot and her body stayed there.

We knew before that Medaković, Šupica, and others were going to attack. Our neighbour Nino Šolaja and Bogdan Šolaja, who had "SAO (Independent Autonomous Region) Krajina" pass, would sometimes come to visit us in the basement, I point out that they had a radio-station and informed the rest of them what was happening. Nino Šolaja said that we civilians could run away and that the army would stay. I said that we couldn't run away because we were surrounded and I asked who would stay with our sons, and he said that we should go to Jasenica. Anyway, Nino Šolaja is the father of Anka Šolaja and his son Željko Šolaja was with the Chetniks for a while and after that he went to Belgrade. Also Bogdan Šolaja's son whom we call Boca joined Chetniks.

Chetniks, on the Borik hill, kept saying that Saborsko was going to be named Ravna Gora, and people who were captured in Lička Jasenica told us, later on, that the sons of the Šolajas were Chetniks. When it comes to Anka Šolaja I don't know whether she was with them, but she was there all the time.

My house was also destroyed. After the fall of Saborsko, some young men went there and said that there were only some house walls left. However, the members of the UNPROFOR were there and they said that the village was completely destroyed and that there was nothing left there. At the entrance to the village, Chetniks put the panel on which it was written "Ravna Gora".

When asked by the deputy OTJ (public prosecutor of municipality) in Rijeka the witness states:

When Medaković, Milaković, and Šupica were burning the village, there were many people, both our local people and strangers. I don't know who ordered the village to be burnt, but they went from one house to another and set them on fire.

When asked by the council members the witness answers:

The members of the National Guard slid the hill down and made an obstacle at the entrance to the village, in the direction of Jesenice, but tanks managed to pass. My house was placed at the entrance to the village, looking from the direction of Jesenice.

Next to my house there were the Šolajas' houses which weren't burnt like ours, they were only damaged by shells. People are saying that their houses are still there.

All of these Šolajas were Serbs, only Anka Šolaja's mother was a Croat woman.

Statement was given by: A.B.

**ANNEX 361:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.D.**

Kir 71/92-2

M.D., born on the ..., ..., Ogulin municipality.

At the beginning of August 1991 the shell and artillery attacks and even the shooting attacks began on Saborsko and they were conducted almost every day till the 12th of November 1991. But in spite of that most of the houses and the farm buildings remained undamaged.

During that period most of the women, children and older persons moved out of the village and almost all grown up men stayed in the village.

On the 12th of November 1991 around 10 a.m. the so far strongest artillery attack on the village began and this attack was supported with the aviation attack and bombing and shelling.

Together with the Croatian army and the police, most of the villagers retreated from the village.

Around 2 p.m. the tanks entered the village from the direction of Lička Jasenica and the infantry of the JNA entered after them.

Coming out of the basement I saw that my house was on fire and I saw that the four houses that were near my house were also on fire.

The two neighbors told me that I should run away wherever I could because I would be killed and they told me that Nikola Dumenčić and Kaja Dumenčić were killed in front of their house. Naka Šolaja told me that some soldiers came and that they found Nikola and Kaja Dumenčić and first they asked them who they were and Naka told them that they were "Šolajas" and then these soldiers asked the Dumenčićs who they were and they said that they were "Dumenčićs". Then one of the soldiers took out a gun and fired a shot in the forehead of Nikola Dumenčić and then a shot in the forehead of Kaja and he killed them. I did not see the bodies of these people.

When I came to school I found in a room the following people: Slavko Dumenčić, his wife Kata and his daughter Vesna, Ivan Malkoč and his wife Jaga and Mate Malkoč. They

locked all the people that I found in that room, including me and Jagoda Dumenčić, in one room but they let Šolajas go. The next day, in the morning, Dane Malkoč and his wife Kata were brought into that room.

During the period while we were captured Nikola Medaković came into the room. He was a young man in civilian clothes, I do not know him and he introduced himself by saying: “do you know me, I am Nikola Medaković from Plaški, have you heard about me.” He said that Saborsko was gone and that it was completely destroyed and that they would destroy what was not destroyed yet and they would go up there to destroy everything to the ground so Saborsko would not exist anymore.

That day when I ran away from Saborsko to Lička Jasenica, after Saborsko fell, on my way to Lička Jasenica I saw that the houses in the other part of Saborsko, situated between my hamlet and the center of the village, were on fire.

While I was locked those three days in the school, in Lička Jasenica I saw that the soldiers were taking the cattle from the direction of Saborsko, towards Plaški. They were taking it along the road that passes by the school and they were also driving tractors with trailers and horse-drawn carts and the slaughtered pigs, furniture, television sets, refrigerators, chain-saws, different kinds of tools and the clothes were on it.

On the 15th of November 1991 in the afternoon, the already mentioned Nikola Medaković told us that we were free and the bus came and it took us to Vojnovac where we were released and after that we went on foot to Josipdol and then to Ogulin where we reported to the Croatian authorities.

Statement given by: M.D.

**ANNEX 362:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

Number: KIO – 245/92-

RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING

M.M.

Made on 06 May 1992 at.... The names of the investigative judge, recording secretary, and the accused are illegible.

M.M., the son of M., was born in ... He is ... years old. He is retired. His permanent address: His residence address: He is not related to the accused.

Local Chetniks burnt the village of Dumančići immediately after they entered it. I even saw when my neighbour Dobre Čikara fired from a gun and killed my sister J.D. and my son-in-law N.D..

Recording secretary: (signature)

Investigative judge: (signature)

Witness: (signature)

**ANNEX 363:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.M.**

Number: KIO-245/9

RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING

J.M.

Made on 6 May 1992 at Investigative judge: Ksenija Zorc. Recording secretary: Silvana Sulina. Criminal case against NIKOLA MEDAKOVIĆ and others.

J.M. (born H.), the daughter of N. was born in ... She is ... years old. She is a housewife. Her permanent address: Residence address: She is not related to the accused.

Around 11:00 a.m. when the attack stopped for a while, we ran to a nearby wood. My husband's niece S.M., who is ... years old and unable to move, stayed alone in the house, so that I don't know what happened to her after we had left. My mother-in-law M.M. also stayed in her house, no. ..., and I also don't know what happened to her. She couldn't run away because she was blind.

Recording Secretary: (signature)

Investigative judge: (signature)

Witness: (signature)

**ANNEX 364:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Š.**

RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING

A.Š.

Made on 08 April 1992 at the Rijeka District court. Investigative judge: Ksenija Zorc. Recording secretary: Silvana Sulina. Criminal case against NIKOLA MEDAKOVIĆ and others because of the criminal offense from the article 142 taken from the Criminal Law ("NN 53/91").

Beginning at 11:40a.m.

The following persons are in attendance:

Deputy District Attorney in Rijeka Ljubiša Drageljević.

A.Š., the daughter of N. was born in ... She is ... years old. She is a salesperson; unemployed. Lives in She is now in ..., in the house of She is not related to the accused.

I lived in Saborsko together with my parents, N.Š. and M.Š., and my brother Ž.Š.

On 12 November 1991, in the morning hours, around 10:00 a.m., the army suddenly attacked. First the aviation attacked. The bombs were thrown from the plane on Saborsko. A bomb hit Mile Bičanić's house, which was near our house. At the time my mother, my brother, and I were in the house. My father went to our neighbor's house to help him butcher pigs.

Since there wasn't a basement in our house, we hid in Stevo Šolaja's basement, and there were also the following villagers: Jaga Malkoč, Ivan Malkoč, Slavko Dumenčić, Kata Dumenčić, Vesna Dumenčić, Marta Malkoč, Dane Malkoč, Kata Malkoč, Bogdan Šolaja, Desanka Šolaja. We were in the basement until 04:00 p.m., that is, by the time the attack on Saborsko ceased.

At the end of the attack, Bogdan Šolaja left the basement alone and went somewhere. He didn't tell anyone where he was going. Later on I saw him in Lička Jesenica. Also, when the attack stopped Dane Malkoč and Kata Malkoč left the basement and I have not seen them ever since. Sveto Ogrizović took the rest of us to Lička Jesenica to save our lives.

On the way to Ličke Jesenice my father joined us. He told me that during the attack he was hiding with Stevo Šolaja, Marko Dumenčić and Manda Dumenčić in the basement of Marko Dumenčić's house. They left the basement when the attack stopped. Chetniks set that house on fire.

The house we were hiding in was at the entrance to the village, and the attack came from the direction of Lička Jesenice and Korenica. We ran away towards Lička Jesenica, and we didn't have to pass through the whole village. While we were running away, I turned back just for a second and saw the village in fire. I noticed that the church was on fire. Also, I noticed army in the distance. The soldiers wore uniforms.

On arriving to Lička Jesenica the 13 of us were accepted by the army which had Red Cross insignia on the sleeves. While I was standing in front of Savo Malbaša's house, I saw about 15 tanks coming back from Saborsko.

Later on, in the evening hours, they accommodated us in a school, and Mihajlo Knežević who was dressed in uniform was in charge of our accommodation. Three armed soldiers among whom I recognized Dujo Klipa from Lička Jesenica, who later on died from hemorrhage, kept watches. While we were staying in the school, my cousin P. M. from Lička Jesenica came to visit us and brought us some food and blankets. He was dressed in military uniform.

I saw Nikola Medaković when we were entering Lička Jesenica and he was then dressed in military uniform. He was shouting at us saying that we were Ustashas and that we should all be killed. In the morning of the following day Nikola Medaković came to school and said that he was a president of "the Plaški municipality". He was in a tracksuit. A young man who was dressed in the camouflage uniform accompanied him. Nikola Medaković wanted to know if we were afraid and when one of us said that we were not afraid because we were in Lička Jesenica. He then said that Lička Jesenica was no longer existing and that it was annexed to the "Plaški municipality".

There were 13 of us in the school and we were all afraid. Nikola Medaković said that he was going to let all the women to Ogulin and that he would keep men as hostages. He stayed with us for approximately half an hour, and while he was leaving he said that he would let us all go to Ogulin. He even asked for a volunteer who would deliver a letter in Ogulin, in the municipality building. Jaga Malkoč said that she would deliver the letter, so I suppose she did it.

After Nikola Medaković left the school, a girl dressed in uniform and a soldier brought us food.

Some time later, Đoko Jekeša from Plaški came to visit us. He was dressed in uniform. My cousin P.M. came a little bit later and advised us to say to soldiers, during the questioning, that we would stay in Lička Jesenica. That day, around 12:00 p.m., P.

M. came back again and took my family and me out of the school and drove us to the village of M. The rest of the people stayed in the school for three more days, and I don't know what happened to them, but I suppose they returned to Ogulin.

We stayed at my cousin's house for a couple of days. My cousin's wife and their two children weren't staying at the house because they were already gone to Serbia, to Lazarevac.

On the fourth day, in the morning hours, my father, brother, and I, at our own risk, started off, in a tractor, to Saborsko to see what had happened to our house and belongings.

On our way we met approximately 10 soldiers who were on their way to Lička Jesenica, and were coming from Saborsko. Among the soldiers I recognized Vukan Momčilović from Lička Jesenica who was driving his own car of the "Lada" brand. He told us that it was dangerous to stay for too long in Saborsko.

On arriving to Saborsko we saw a horrible sight, everything was burnt and knocked down, cattle wandered about the fields, only a few of the houses weren't destroyed; the house of Budo Šolaja, Bogdan Šolaja etc.

Our house was also destroyed by tank shells, so that everything inside of it was destroyed except for the kitchen.

In the kitchen I noticed that all of the valuable things were taken away. Tractor with a trailer wasn't destroyed.

On leaving Saborsko I saw Jeka Vuković lying dead near my house. We didn't touch her dead body, so that she stayed lying on the same place. We loaded some things in the trailer and tractor, and took it with us back to M.

Few days later, my father, my brother, my cousin, and I went again by tractor to Saborsko to take the rest of our belongings. In the hamlet of Tuk we looked for two elderly women but we didn't find. After that we came back to our house, and in the pine wood in front of the house, we saw Kata Dumenčić and Nikola Dumenčić who were dead. Their bodies were in the state of decay, so we didn't touch them but we left them lying on the same place. We loaded things in the tractor, and took them to M.

While we were on our way to M. my father told us that J.T., our cousin, was hiding in Saborsko, in Bogdan Šolaja's house. On the same day, my father and cousin P.M., took some food to J., but he was taken to Lička Jesenica, so that we found about him immediately after he came. Approximately 20 minutes later a police car arrived and Dušan Latas and an elderly man were in it. The both were dressed in police uniforms, and on their hats they had the Serbian flag insignia. They searched J. and took him afterwards to Plaški. Later on I found out that he ended up in the Glina prison and that he was exchanged and that he is now in Zagreb.

I noticed that Milan Pavlica from Lička Jesenica was there. He was also taking things from Saborsko in a tractor.

Also the following people were taking goods from Saborsko: Vukan Momčilović, Budimir Vukelić, Milan Vezmar called "Cicija", Sveto Ogrizović called "Sretko", Mile Vukelić called "Crni", Milan Malbaša called "Čombri", Ilija Grba called "Ican", Ilija Vukelić called "Vasa", Petar Grba called "Tulac", Željko Momčilović, Zoran Dragić, Vukelić called "Čučan", Vukelić called "Paja", and Zdravko Pejić.

From the beginning of the fights Milan Pavlica was in Plaški, and before he had lived in Belgrade. He was a member of the “Martić’s police” and I saw him on more occasion in Lička Jesenica. In Lička Jesenica he would stop cars and searched both cars and passengers. During the attack on Saborsko he participated in the attack, and, later on, he robbed the possessions of the Saborsko inhabitants.

Vukan Momčilović was also a member of the “SAO (Independent Autonomous Region) Krajina Police”. After the attack on Saborsko I saw him, on few occasions driving away the robbed goods from Saborsko.

Budimir Vukelić called “Capinov” was a member of the “Territorial defence”. I heard other people talking that he was robbing possessions of the inhabitants of Saborsko. He was given a tractor in Plaški, and I suppose they gave it to him because he participated in the attack on Saborsko.

Milan Vezmar called “Šicija” was also a member of the so-called “Territorial defence” since July 1991. He participated in the attack on Saborsko and later on he robbed the possessions of the inhabitants of Saborsko. He stole a tractor in Saborsko that used him to take robbed goods.

Sveto Ogrizović called “Sretko” was a member of the so-called “Territorial defence” and he participated in the attack on Saborsko. He is the same person who, after the attack, took my family and 12 more inhabitants of Saborsko to Lička Jesenica, and then he was dressed in military uniform.

I forgot to state that, while we were leaving Saborsko, he threatened that he would kill us if we looked backed in the direction of Saborsko and stayed too long. To be precise he didn’t threaten us but he wanted us to leave Saborsko as soon as possible.

Mile Vukelić called “Crni” participated in the attack on Saborsko, and after the fall of Saborsko he was, as a highly confidential person, in charge of carrying post from Plaški to Lička Jesenica.

Milan Malbaša called “Čombi” was a member of the “SAO Krajina police” and he participated in the attack on Saborsko. I saw him taking away robbed goods from Saborsko.

I heard people taking that the following people: Ilija Grba called “Ican”, Ilija Vukelić called “Vasa”, Petar Grba called “Tulac”, Željko Momčilović, Zoran Dragić, Vukelić called “Čuča”, Vukelić called “Paja”, and Zdravko Pejić, participated in the attack on Saborsko and were later on robbing the possessions of the Saborsko inhabitants.

20 days after Saborsko was conquered I saw a military bulldozer leaving, in the direction of Saborsko. Later on I heard that they buried the dead in a hole near Marko Vuković’s house. I heard that on that occasion were buried Petar Bičanić, Nikola Bičanić, Ica Bičanić, Jure Štrk, and others, all together 18 of them. I suppose that, on that occasion, were buried Nikola Dumenčić, Kata Dumenčić, Jeka Dumenčić, and they are the persons whom I personally saw dead. I heard from Stevo Šolaja that Anka Bičanić was killed in Tuk.

Those who killed somewhere in the direction of Titova Korenica were buried in Kusilj.

On 28 February 1992 I went by bus from Lička Jesenica to Bosanska Krupa. My neighbor, N.M. obtained me a pass valid for the relation Plaški-Belgrade. The pass was signed by the authorized official of the Military post 1250, DMITAR MIRIĆ. In the pass it was written that I travel to Belgrade for a visit. However, my intention was not to go to Belgrade but to Bosnia.

First check-up point was on the military artillery range in Slunj. We were checked up by the military police. The second time the check-up was conducted in Glina by the persons dressed up in camouflage uniforms that had "Krajina police" insignias on it, and on their caps they had Serbian flag insignia. The third time we were checked up it was on the bridge before the entrance to Bosanski Novi. On one side the members of the "SAO Krajina police" checked us up, and on the other the members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina police. After that check-up I came to Banja Luka through Prijedor. From Banja Luka I went by bus to Bosanska Krupa where my friend Besim was.

I point out that my brother Ž.Š. was mobilized in Lička Jesenica by the so-called "Territorial defence", but he wore the uniform for only ten days. After that he managed to obtain a pass and left for Belgrade and he's still there.

I called my brother Ž. on the phone from Lička Jesenica, but his friend Besim talked to him, so he waited for me at the bus station in Banja Luka. I stayed at Besim's house for 6 days, and then I went to Derventa where I stayed at Maca Šolaja's house for 5 or 6 days. After that I went to Prnjavor where I stayed at my son-in-law's sister place, G.K., until 01 April 1992. Then I went to Zagreb with the intention to go to my sister in Rijeka.

At the bus station in Zagreb I met Slavko Kovačić and Josip Hodak who wanted to find out from me who the war criminals from Lička Jesenica who massacred the inhabitants from Saborsko were. I took a bus to Rijeka from Zagreb, but in Severin na Kupi police patrol stopped me so I couldn't continue my trip to Rijeka.

In Lička Jesenica, except for my family, there weren't any other Croatian families.

My father N.Š. didn't have anything to do with the enemy, that is, with the JNA, so-called "Territorial defence" and "SAO Krajina police". My father used to go to Plaški but I don't know whom he contacted.

My brother Ž. is attending University of political sciences in Belgrade. My other brother M. is living in Rijeka and he works in "... "..." but momentarily there is no work for him. My parents stayed in Lička Jesenica. I am now staying with my sister Ž.J. and my brother M.Š..

I know by sight the following people: Nikola Medaković, Miloš Jovetić, Đoko Jakšić, Miloš Momčilović, and Miroslav Milaković. I don't know Branko Šupica. I saw Nikola Medaković only twice, as I stated before. I saw Đoko Jakšić in the school in Lička Jesenica and the other time in the post office and then I noticed that he had three or four stars on his uniform. I saw Miroslav Milaković once in the post office and he was dressed in uniform without insignia of the rank. I didn't see Miloš Momčilović. His wife, who works as a nurse in the military artillery range, worked before in Saborski, but in June 1991 she moved away to Plaški.

I have nothing else to state.

Finished at 02:30 p.m.

The witness was warned according to the article 82 of the CPL.

Record wasn't read.

Recording secretary: (Signature)

Investigative judge: (Signature)

Witness: (Signature)

**ANNEX 365:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

Number: KIO-245/92-9
RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING
M.M. (name and surname)
made on the 7th of April 1992
in the MEDICAL CENTER in OGULIN

Present court officials

Investigative judge – KSENIJA ZORC
Criminal case against NIKOLA MEDAKOVIĆ and other
Recording secretary – SILVANA SULINA because of the criminal act
142 from the adopted Criminal Law (“NN 53/91”)

started at 5 p.m.

The following persons are present:

Rijeka Deputy District attorney – Ljubiša Drageljević

Name and last name, name of the father – M.M., son of M.

Occupation and residence – worker at ..., from ..., house number ...

Place of birth and age – born in ..., ...years old

Relationship with the accused and damaged – no relationship with the accused

Before the period of war happenings I lived in Josipdol in the shared household with my mother and four brothers.

In August 1991 the Croatian soldiers of Josipdol performed the attack on the house of Milan Dević from the direction of Josipdol. Since Milan Dević was a friend of mine I was revolted with that attack so on the 23rd of August 1991 I got drunk with Milan Dević and then the two of us asked one of our acquaintances named Đoko to drive us to Vojnovac in his vehicle, “Zastava 750” brand.

Since Đoko was from Vojnovac, he stayed in Vojnovac at his house and the two of us went to Plaški on foot. I point out that we consumed some more liquor in Vojnovac.

When we came to Plaški we were taken in the Plaški Police Station and they conducted a conversation with us and when we stated that we wanted to join the Territorial Defence that would defend Plaški, we got uniforms and “PAP” (semi-automatic rifle). Dušan Latas was the commander of the mentioned Police Station. There were 8 police officers together with the commander in that Police Station and they were mostly the policemen that worked in the Ogulin Police Station before and those were the following: Stevo Jakšić, Tozo called “Šogota”, Rade Krajić, Milan Šumonja, Boško Skorupan I mention the fact that we got those uniforms in the Military Command in Plavča Draga and Boško Jančić from Josipdol was the commander of that unit and there were no insignias on those uniforms and I heard from the other people that Boško Jančić, nicknamed “Gljiva” (mushroom) the commander of that command, that is, the unit in Plavča Draga. There were all together about 30 to 40 people in that command and they were mostly the villagers of Plavča Draga and they were the members of the reserve composition of the JNA.

After we took the uniforms we were situated in the house of Bogdan Kosanović, called “Kičin” from Plaški. We stayed for about a month in his house and the members of his family were not in Plaški because they left for Serbia earlier. I state that because his father was also in the house.

At that time the “Plaški municipality” was not yet formed. Skradnik was attacked some time later, that is, just before I came so I took part in the collecting of the weapons.

The 30 of us were organized on the guard position in the village of Kunić and on the position called “Bocino brdo” (Boca hill). Bogdan Kosanović called “Kičin” was the guard commander. We kept watch for 24 hours, with a break of 8 hours. The password changed everyday and the passwords were invented by Savo Kovačević called “Umjetnik” (artist) from Kunić.

All the people that were organized on the mentioned guard position wore the uniforms of the JNA. I mention the fact that in the village of Plavča Draga itself I noticed the members of the police of the “Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) Krajina” and they wore camouflage uniforms and on their heads they had berets with cockades. Among them I recognized the following people: Saša Mišćević and his three brothers, Kuki, Predrag and Nenad Knežević from Latin (the twins), three Čikara brothers from Jasenica, another two from Lička Jasenica, three people from Blato, Dragan Kosanović, Veljko Kraguljac called “Keljac”, son of a driver of the DP “Autotrans” Rijeka called “Vujo”, Željko Mišćević called “Šurda” from Ogulin, Nikola Dokmanović called “Bato”. After I came the brothers Milan Dević, Dragan and Duško joined us.

Nikola Medaković called “Medo” (teddy bear) was the commander of the village of Plaški and Rade Milanović called “Labra” was the commander of the police but only for 20 days because he transferred to Knin. Dušan Latas was the commander of the Police Station in Plaški.

After a month I transferred to the “Martić” police in Plaški because the wage was better and more regular.

Mile Dragaš was the commander.

The main attack on Saborsko happened a month and a half later.

It started at 5:30 a.m. That same day, the lining up of all the armed units was performed before the attack, including the Territorial Defence, “Martić police”, the JNA and the armed villagers of Plaški. The lining up was performed in Lička Jasenica on the 12th of November 1991. Nikola Medaković performed the review of troops and he also read the order on the distribution of the weapons, the organization of the attack in the units and the villages in the Saborsko surroundings. The General Bulat signed the order. The order anticipated the occupation of Saborsko at no cost, even despite the casualties on our side.

Miloš Jovetić called “Sena” was the Chief of Staff of the Territorial Defence of the village of Plaški and he took part in the organization of the attack on Saborsko.

Doko Jakšić was one of the commanders, that is, one of the commandants of the units and he together with Miloš Jovetić was the Chief of Staff of the Territorial Defence and Miloš Jovetić was the commandant too. Branko Šupica was among the lined up armed formations and he was the reserve Captain 1st Class and at that time he was the commander of the military police in Plaški. Miloš Momčilović called “Kole” and Miroslav Milaković also took part in the attack and they were both the members of the “SAO Krajina” police.

My detachment made the attack from Momčilović, out of the direction of Lička Jasenica and Bogdan Momčilović was the commander of the attack of our detachment. The attack lasted for 4 and half hours and the aviation, the tank unit, the howitzers, the anti-tank cannons, and mortars of different calibers attacked. The tank crews consisted of professional soldiers, partly the volunteers that came from Serbia as well as the villagers of

Plaški and the surrounding villages that were members of the reserve composition of the JNA. There were all together 23 tanks, and the person, whose last name was Pejić, nicknamed “Buba” (beetle) was at the head of the tank column.

After the aviation bombed the village, the tanks entered Saborsko first and after the tanks the infantry came. All together 700 members of our armed formations entered Saborsko.

I personally did not enter Saborsko with my own unit, because we were prevented by 7 machine-gun nests but still half of my unit managed to enter Saborsko.

I heard about everything what happened in Saborsko from the ones that entered Saborsko so I found out who burnt houses, did the shooting, robbed etc. I found out that Pejić and the person nicknamed “Buba” burnt most of the houses as well as Nedeljko Trbojević called “Kičin”.

Then I found out that Pejić took 8 people out of the house near the local center, those people were hiding in the basement and they were civilians. They were older people, about 60 years old. During the attack 3 members of the National Guard, about 35 years were captured. They were taken to the Plaški Police Station and they were detained there for 8 days and after that they were taken to Titova Korenica where they were shot. Milan Grba from Plaški, a worker in the Plaški Factory, was also, among the others, in the unit that performed the execution. That same man killed in the village of Latin Milan Grba, the person with the same name, with the explanation that that Milan Grba passed secret information to the Croatian Army and he did that by coming into the “Josipdol” hotel.

A great number of civilians got killed in the aviation attack while they were in the forest near Saborsko.

The Š. family that lived in Saborsko, whose names I do not know precisely, used to disclose the positions of the defenders in Saborsko even before the fall of Saborsko and when Saborsko was conquered they told who fought in the defence forces of Saborsko. Later they were allowed to go to Lička Jasenica.

Pejić, “Buba”, Nedeljko Trbojević called “Kičin” and the other “Martić” people robbed the possessions in Saborsko. “Buba” took at least 5 to 6 vehicles from Saborsko, so he took the vehicle owned by Mate Matovina from Saborsko, “Zastava 101” brand, license plates – OG 53/81, then he took the vehicle of “Yugo” brand, blue-colored, license plates – ZG 637-724, the vehicle of “Daje” brand, license plates – OG 174-81, the vehicle of “Regata” and another expensive car whose brand I do not know. All the tractors from Saborsko were taken to Lička Jasenica. The persons who took the tractors during the attack on Saborsko had the right to buy them first because they were sold on the auction at the price of 30,000 to 40,000 Dinars (Yugoslavian). The part of the stolen cattle was sold and the part was taken to Plaški on the farm in Kunić owned by Miloš Jančić from Josipdol. About 40 to 50 cows and 15 calves were taken.

After the fall of Saborsko, nobody buried the dead people so they were all left on the places where they died. In the last 15 days, because of the arrival of the blue helmets, the army buried those people with excavators on the places where they got killed and the graves were marked with the crosses that had no names or surnames on them.

I saw that when I was going to Knin and among the soldiers who were doing that I recognized a person nicknamed “Mičko” from Plaški. I mention the fact that I noticed only the older people among the killed ones.

In the past month it was decided in the command that Saborsko should be called “Ravna gora” because it was planned that this village should be cleaned so that name would suit it. They even brought the panels with the name of the village written in Cyrillic script. Milan Čikara from Lička Jasenica, the private transporter and Bogdan Jančić called “Janjac” (lamb) from Plaški transported the ammunition, the bodies and other necessities.

The medical assistance in Plaški was organized in a way that the emergent cases and heavily wounded people were transported from Udbine to Beograd and Petrova Gora. Lightly wounded people were treated in Plaški, in the local clinic. Živko Vrcelj was the main doctor in the clinic and before that he worked in the Ogulin medical center. Savo Kovačević was the dentist. The doctor Jelena Jančić and 10 medical nurses, who worked in the Ogulin medical center, were also there.

Nikola Drakulić organized the school classes together with his wife, Marija Drakulić, Miloš Vucetić and one teacher from Ogulin, Jovo, I do not know his last name.

After Saborsko was attacked, Nedjeljko Trbojević called “Kičo”, during the action of “cleaning”, went from house to house and he threw bombs, burnt houses, that is, cowsheds and he burnt a few houses with rocket launchers.

Not long ago I had the opportunity to hear in Plaški that the persons, one with the last name of Pejić and one nicknamed “Buba” bragged about having massacred the three civilians about 35 years old in the village of Glibodol and they massacred the cross in the hamlet of Glibodolski. He does not know what were the names of those persons. On that occasion he heard that the first took out the eyes of these civilians, massacred their faces and cut their ears off. Then they tied them to the horses and dragged them around the hamlet and finally they buried them in the ground.

After Saborsko was conquered one part of the captured civilians was taken to Lička Jasenica and Plaški where they were detained and questioned. The earlier mentioned Pejić questioned the civilians, but Branko Šupica, Miroslav Milaković and Miloš Momčilović, the members of the “Martić police” – military police department, also interrogated the civilians. I do not know if the civilians were physically abused on those occasions but I know that later they exchanged those civilians for the members of our forces.

I do not know exactly, but from what other people told me, it turns out that all together 200 people, the civilians were killed in Saborsko.

The bodies of the killed people were not intentionally buried; they were left to lie on the places where they were killed and if they had not anticipated the arrival of the blue helmets the bodies would never have been buried.

Nikola Medaković and the other commanders of the units, while they were issuing the orders to kill the civilians in Saborsko, used to say that they are all Ustashas and that they should all be killed and completely destroyed. That is the reason why all the houses were pulled down and all the people who could have testified about those brutalities were killed.

During the organization of the attack on Saborsko there were no alternatives. All the older people, that is, all the men in Plaški had to take part in the attack, on the contrary they would be liquidated. However, later nobody openly opposed the liquidation of the civil villagers of Saborsko and as far as I know, the villagers of Lička Jasenica told that the civilians, their recent neighbors, should not be killed. None of the villagers of Plaški refused to take part in the attack on Saborsko.

After Saborsko was conquered Nikola Medaković spent some time there, he issued orders to liquidate the people as well as the orders to steal the properties. On that occasion he also issued orders to pull down the houses and to completely destroy almost the entire village. The only houses that were spared were the family houses of the Š. family, the Serbs.

As far as the command personnel of the so-called JNA is concerned, the earlier mentioned General Bulat, I do not know his name, and Milan Trbović, the Colonel, a native of Drežnica, issued the main orders connected with attack on Saborsko. That Trbović was stationed in forester's house Plaški and from there he issued the orders connected with that attack to his subordinates.

I would like to mention certain details connected with the conquering of the village of Slunj. Together with the members of the so-called JNA, 7 villagers of Plaški also took part in the attack on Slunj. These villagers were the members of the "SAO Krajina" police. 5 days after Slunj was conquered, I personally spent some time in Slunj with Veljko Kraguljac called "Keljco". On that occasion I realized that the whole moll, the Police Station, 5 to 6 inns were put on fire and that many private house and the "Slunjčica" hotel were destroyed.

The earlier mentioned Pejić and the person nicknamed "Buba" also took part in the attack on Slunj. On that occasion they stole the properties of the citizens of Slunj and I know that that they stole a car, "Citroen" brand, Karlovac license plates, one "Regata" vehicle as well as a personal car, "Golf" brand, owned by the Slunj Police Station. They sold the "Citroen" and the "Regata" in Belgrade and the "Golf" is still in Plaški, has police plates, rotating lights and it is used by Plaški Police Station. The Yugoslav flag and the Serbian flag with "4 C-s" are flown in Slunj. During his stay in Slunj Veljko Kraguljac stole 2 washing machines and 3 stoves, "Gorenje" brand from the moll as well as the 3 circular saws, "Stihl" brand. Going back to Plaški he transported these things to Serbia and sold them.

I personally did not steal anything from Slunj

I mention the fact that during the period till the arrival to Ogulin I was still the member of the Territorial Defence of the "SAO Krajina" and that my wage was 25 000, 00 Dinars. During the whole that period I was in Plaški and I did not took part in combat activities.

The members of the JNA left Plaški and the surrounding villages about month and a half ago. The only one from the command personnel who stayed in Plaški is Colonel Petar Grahovac who now wears the insignias and the uniform of the Territorial Defence. Since they are expecting the arrival of the United Nations armed forces, most of the people who were engaged by the JNA in the conflicts so far, have transferred to the police of the "SAO Krajina" and the smaller part of them transferred to the Territorial Defence. Dušan Latas is still the head of the police of the "SAO Krajina" in Plaški and the mentioned Petar Grahovac is in the command of the detachments of the Territorial Defence. Nikola Medaković is momentarily the president of the so-called "Plaški municipality" and he is in fact the commander of all those forces and the organizer of the political life in Plaški and the surrounding villages.

The contacts towards the interior of the Serbia are conducted towards Knin, where the orders are issued and towards the Belgrade. I do not know who they contact in Belgrade.

I went to Josipdol with the intention to cross the territory that was under the control of the armed forces of the "SAO Krajina" and to stay living in Josipdol again that was under the control of the Croatian Army. I have to stress out that first of all, I was disappointed with the fact that when I came to Plaški I did not get a house of any person that escaped to

Belgrade and that was promised to me while I was coming to this territory. Further on, I was disappointed with the crimes that were committed by the members of these units on the territory of Saborsko and wider so I definitely decided to come back, counting on the fact that I could be criminally prosecuted because of my participation in the earlier described incidents.

I came to Josipdol on foot, by the railroad tracks. I contacted my brother and I stayed at his place for a day. My brother told me that there is no chance for me to stay in Josipdol so I decided to go back.

On my way back I entered the minefield and then I was injured because I stepped on a mine.

After the mine exploded I was shot at from the position on the other side where the members of the Plaški Territorial Defence were and they threw bombs. I think it is obvious that it was the attack of the Croatian Army and I state that before they started shooting at me I lay injured for two hours.

After that I was taken out from that position near Vojnovac by the members of the Croatian Army. It was one neighbor of mine, Marko Gračanin who saved me.

Mine injured both of my legs and my left hand that was fractured. Those were all heavy physical injuries.

I have nothing more to state.

Witness was warned according to the act 82 of Criminal Proceedings Law.

The record was not read.

Finished at 6.30 p.m.

Recording secretary: (signature)

Investigative judge: (signature)

Witness: (signature)

**ANNEX 366:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.L.**

Kio-55/93-37

OFFICIAL RECORD - M.L.

Made on 20 May 1993 at the Karlovac District court. Investigative judge: Vesna Vrbetić. Recording secretary: Danica Žunac. Criminal case against SVETOZAR MARJANOVIĆ because of the criminal offence from the article 142, page 1 and 2, of the OKZRH. Public prosecutor: Dragan Novosel.

M.L., the son of J., was born in ... He is ... years old. He is a ... His address is: He is not related to the accused.

The witness is warned according regulations in terms of the articles 229 and 231 of the Criminal Proceedings Law

STATES

In the period of time between 07 October and 31 December 1991, which period of time I am asked about, I was the president of the Executive council of the Karlovac municipality and the president of the Crisis staff of the town of Karlovac.

We only had light armaments and we didn't have enough of them. The first heavy armaments we got was when the barracks of the former JNA in Bjelovar, Varaždin and other were taken over. That happened at the end of October, and on 14 October we took over some barracks in the town of Karlovac and got some armaments from there.

All the attacks were usually launched at the beginning of a month and they would last for 10-12 days. However, in December a very intensive attack took place in the second half of the month and lasted until the truce.

I negotiated with colonel Marjanović three times, and, as I stated before, that happened in Gornje Mekušje. It happened during the war, while before, we conducted conversations in the town, on more occasions. To repeat, all the negotiation on our side were carried out with the purpose to prevent people from being killed and save material goods and the town from being shelled. However, during all these conversations Marjanović threatened to use force if we didn't do as he ordered. The best thing to describe these negotiations is to say that he ordered and we had to listen to him. I was considered to be a radical type of negotiator, so Colonel Marjanović threatened me. So, 10 days before the municipality building was shelled he said that he would shell my office. Then the police officers were killed in Žuta Lokva and we protested at Colonel Marjanović's office. Then he said: "I'll shell your office too." He did that on 7 October 1991, in the afternoon. And on that occasion the municipality building was hit and badly damaged. The real reason why we protested was because the rebel Serbs in Vojnić and Gornji Sjeniĉak were being armed, because we were informed that Colonel Marjanović sent trucks with weapons there. The rebel Serbs were the ones who killed the police officers in Žuta Lokva, and we protested against arming the Serbs.

I must add that even before the first major shelling of the town of Karlovac, the weapons from the barracks of the former JNA was aimed at the town during August and September, until the barracks were transferred from the town.

We were advised by the Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia that we should block the barracks in such way that we stop providing them with electricity, to block phone lines, and the providing of food. We did as we were advised, but we even did more than that just in

order to save the town. Colonel Marjanović also threatened because of that saying that he would shell the town if we stopped providing his formations with all these necessities. He would even show his power by passing about the town with his armament while that was still possible. Also he threatened that he would shell the villages along the river Kupa and get to the other side of Kupa and completely destroy those villages if we didn't remove the obstacles we had put there. These obstacles were on the left bank of the Kupa river, while they were on the right bank. In that way we wanted to prevent them from getting over to the other side of Kupa. As I stated before we provided the formations of the former JNA with the necessities and we indulged them in blockade, just in order to save the town, although that was against the orders of the Croatian army Headquarters.

When you ask me to describe the attitude of Colonel Marjanović in all these conversations and negotiations I would just compare it to the attitude of General Mladić in Bosnia and Herzegovina these days. That means that Colonel Marjanović talked and we had to listen to him. I even remember one of his threats-he said that it would be nice if he could keep us for a weekend in Vojnić. I already talked about the rest of his threats which he had achieved.

The last conversation was on 7 January 1992 in Turanj, near the inn "Apolo". There were: colonel Marjanović, captain Gajić and a Lieutenant-Colonel whose name I can't remember. On that occasion Colonel Marjanović insisted that the possessions of army officials who left Karlovac should be brought to them, and that the other military persons, that is, their families who had stayed in the town, could leave the town.

One event particularly impressed me during that last conversation. A young man, a member of the Croatian army, Planinac, was killed in the area where the negotiations were on 25 December 1991, and that dead body lay there until 7 January 1992 when we came to negotiate. Colonel Marjanović told us to take the corpse with us, so that we began to search for it. During the search, a member of the JNA, who, I remember, was from Novi Sad, stepped on a mine called "pie" which cut off his feet to the level of ankle. Since there wasn't a doctor on the spot, I, as a veterinarian, had to give him medical help. The young man was conscious and he managed to say, while he was on a litter, to all of us present there, which also included our enemy "Stop this, why should we die and become disabled because of someone's interests." His words deeply touched me.

I would also like to state, which I know from my own experience, that they mostly shelled those parts of the town where there weren't Serbian inhabitants, such as Turanj and Švarča. The parts of the town where mostly Serbs lived were less shelled and therefore less damaged. Only those parts of the town from which the JNA officials' families moved out were shelled and destroyed more.

Colonel Marjanović never said during conversations that he was sorry for what he did to a town whose citizen he was also before. When I said that he seemed a reasonable man, I thought reasonable when compared with the conversations we conducted before the big attack on Karlovac in October 1991. Sometimes it happened that individuals or smaller groups, which possessed weapons that weren't registered, arbitrarily shot at the barracks of the former JNA, and then Colonel Marjanović said that we should stop them from doing that, and that he knew how to deal with the situation in case we didn't take care of it. We tried to stop it, but it was difficult to control each individual at the time. Later on when they started to shell the town, I couldn't say Marjanović was reasonable. Also, he never said that he was ordered to shell Karlovac from the Headquarters, but he would always say "I will". Therefore I think they were his decisions. In the beginning I thought the situation here could be like in Rijeka for example, without shelling, but that obviously didn't happen.

The witness doesn't want to read the record because he followed the dictation.

Finished at 11:30 a.m.

Witness statement was given by: M.L.

**ANNEX 367:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.P.**

Name: D.

Surname: P.

The place of birth and age: ..., the age of ...

Address: ...

Statement made on 20 April 1993, at the County Court in Karlovac.

Present Court Officials:

Investigative Judge: Vesna Vrbetić

Court reporter: Danica Nikolić

Criminal Proceedings against: Svetozar Marjanović

For the Criminal Act from Article 142, Section 1 and 2 of the General Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Begin of the hearing: 8:50

Present are:

Prosecutor Dragan Novosel

Defendant Solicitor Stanislav Rožman, from Karlovac

The witness has been warned to testify according to Article 238 of the Criminal Proceedings Law (ZKP)

He is giving the following:

STATEMENT

I was mayor of Karlovac from 5 June 1990 until 5 March 1992 and as such I was invited to negotiate with the Garrison Commander of the former JNA in the town of Karlovac, Colonel Svetozar Marjanović. Before the war, Colonel Svetozar Marjanović was a member of the National Defence Council and that is how we met. We were together at 3 or 4

meetings and I can tell that he had always behaved correctly. But after the elections in the Republic of Croatia, the contacts and collaboration with the JNA stopped. I can give an example of that. It was customary for the chairman of the civilian government to be present at the seeing off the conscript soldiers, but once I had not been officially invited. I was invited to another of these seeing offs, after I had criticized such actions. Then they did not inform me about the situation in the JNA, on their combat readiness etc. They did not use Croatian symbols on official places and the former JNA used only Yugoslav symbols, claiming that they were not taking sides. The relations became more tense, and the troubles began with the murder of the policeman of the Karlovac Police Department in August 1991, in the river of Budak. We, as the civilian government, did everything to keep good relations with the JNA and not to strain the entire situation. The road Karlovac – Slunj had already become an issue, since the Serbs from Vojnić had claimed control over that road although it was not running through any part of the Municipality of Vojnić. In connection with this, they held meetings at which Colonel Marjanović was the middleman. We tried everything to avoid a conflict and to keep control. It was suggested that control should be in the hands of the joined forces of the Vojnić Police, which had separated from the Karlovac Police Department and the Karlovac Police. That was our suggestion and it was more than we could have possibly secured. The Chief of the Karlovac Police Department, Mr. Štajduhar, was present at that meeting, which Colonel Marjanović had called at the former JNA House, the present Croatian Army House. It was only talk, but the enemy side did not accept the agreement.

The first serious confrontation happened before the 21 September 1991, and the well-known incident on the Korana Bridge. It was a day or two earlier, when they accused us of entering the barracks of the former JNA. Colonel Marjanović called me at that time at approximately 17:00 while I was still at work. He was calling me from somewhere on the terrain and threatened that he would shell the town unless our formations retreated from the barracks. I asked him to wait and let me see what it was about. I knew at that time that I had to use any possible mean to negotiate, since the relation of powers was disproportional. He gave me time until 19:00, and said that he would attack the town unless I got our formations to retreat, and that he would fire at the town, shell the power plant, post office, Municipality building, transformer stations, JNA objects etc. At that time I contacted the PU Chief Mr. Štajduhar and Mr. Janči, the Commander of the 110th HV Brigade, i.e. the ZNG (National Guard Corps). It was difficult to control all of our formations since the Croatian Army had not been established yet, and everything was happening spontaneously. There were many self-proclaimed formations that with the best intentions undertook actions like these. Around 19:00 Colonel Marjanović rang me again and told me that our formations had entered the barracks, but I answered that the barracks was empty and that only a few soldiers dressed in civilian clothes were there waiting to leave the JNA. At that Colonel Marjanović told me I had four hours to settle the situation since the equipment of the former JNA was taken out of the barracks, about which he was well informed, i.e. he had been informed on several occasions. Then he repeated his threats about attacking the town.

He called me again at 11.00 pm and said they were going to launch four shells at the town so we could see that he was serious. He immediately hung up and at the same moment four shells fell on the town. He contacted me again and said that the shells were launched at the field, for us to realize that he was serious and that he was going to give me a chance to deal with the situation by 7.00 am. The barracks I told you about were of small importance, located on the outskirts of the town. That night, as far as I can remember, the INA objects (the oil industry) were attacked in Ilovac. We went to the basements.

To view the general function of Colonel Marjanović I will talk about one thing that preceded this event. However, one member of the Croatian National Guard Corps was arrested in Kamensko and taken to the barracks of the former JNA in Kamensko while his wife was released. His wife informed me about it, so I phoned Colonel Marjanović. He was no longer in Karlovac. He promised me that the Croatian soldier would be released but the soldier was released two days after my constant interventions. He said he was imprisoned in Vojnić where he had been interrogated and beaten. I am telling this just to show that at that time the connection between the rebel Serbs and former JNA already existed, and Colonel Marjanović had denied this the entire time.

The later negotiations were conducted by phone because Colonel Marjanović did not come to Karlovac. He was in Mekušje and when we wanted to negotiate directly, we were forced to go there. Among the important events there was an event that took place on the Korana Bridge. On 21 September 1991, 13 JNA reservists were killed there. As far as I remember now, Colonel Marjanović was angry about it but he claimed that those reservists were not under his command and that he had nothing to do with it.

Until the first major attack against Karlovac launched on 4 October 1991, there were neither talks nor negotiations with Colonel Marjanović nor had he warned us about the attack. A day or two before the attack, the Croatian Prime Minister, Gregorić, and Deputy Prime Minister, Granić, visited Karlovac and during the conversation they said Karlovac was going to be next. When I asked for help they said that we had to defend ourselves the best we could for there were no other options, so we were left on our own. At that time we had already got an order from Zagreb to surround the JNA barracks and prevent supplies getting in so it could be one of the reasons why the town was attacked. The order came a day before, but we delayed as long as we could to follow it for we knew we could not resist the much stronger JNA. Decoding it we considered the national composition in the town and the Kordun hinterland therefore I feel it was the only good decision at that moment. Even the national ratio in the Karlovac police was such that at least 50% members of the Karlovac police department were of Serbian nationality. The town was already being attacked from the barracks so it just worsened the overall situation.

It was hard to move in the town at that time, since they were firing machineguns from the barracks. From their side, there was a tendency to retreat from the town, and we were hesitating since we thought, if they were to remain in town, the town would not be damaged as severely as if they were not in the town. Since that time Colonel Marjanović did not go to all negotiations, but instead of him other high ranking commanders came to the negotiations, as Karamarković and Pizar. We offered them to run over to our side, Karamarković's son even called him over the Radio Karlovac, but they still refused it. We offered the same thing to Colonel Marjanović in our talks, but he claimed that he knew his place and that he is a soldier of the JNA and refused all our offers. On that occasion on the negotiations with Karamarković and Pizar, and Mr. Brlečić, the Commander of the 110th HV (Croatian Army) Brigade, and I on our side, as well as the Chief of the Karlovac PU, Štajduhar, agreed about further negotiations on the relocation of barracks, so that we made an appointment for a meeting with Colonel Marjanović.

After that, Mr. Laić, the chairman of the Executive Council, and I left for negotiations in Mekušje, in order to reach an agreement on the taking over of the military objects. I have to stress that our security during our attending the negotiations was never threatened. Colonel Marjanović had requested that the military objects should not be fired at, and if that should happen, they would attack the town. The town was under constant attack that entire period, and they justified this with our formations attacking their objects.

With time I saw that Colonel Marjanović was losing power in the negotiations because he knew that he had to contact General Rašeta in Zagreb for the negotiations on the large barracks in Logorište, Kamensko and Jamadol. At that time Colonel Erak was going to the negotiations, since he was a representative of the Headquarters of General Rašeta. They requested to visit Jamadol and Logorište which we delayed, since our formations had already entered Jamadol, where the JNA had a large ammunition depot, which they tried to get out at high speed. I have to remind you that all of these negotiations were held with the knowledge and approval, i.e. under the directive, of our Headquarters under the command of General Tus and we were in direct communication with the Ministry of Defence, which was at that time headed by the Deputy Minister Mr. Milas.

After the fall of Jamadol, the JNA barracks in Logoriste were attacked and that was also the end of all negotiations. Exactly at that time, the attack on the barracks in Logoriste, we were negotiating with Colonel Marjanović, and present at these negotiations were also representatives of the European Community. Marjanović was informed about that and stated his anger and used the situation for his propaganda in front of the European Community representatives. Then Karlovac was shelled. I suppose that they had planned to attack the barracks in Logorište, but instead they hit the JNA tanks in Kamensko, when a big fire broke out.

With these events any negotiations at the Mekušje barracks were terminated. That was approximately at the end of November or the beginning of December 1991, all further negotiations were conducted through the European Community on the road toward Tusilovac near the "Apolo" inn. The talks were usually about humanitarian issues, mainly about our people who wanted to come to Karlovac and those who wanted to go from Karlovac to the so-called Krajina as well as about the living conditions of our people in the occupied territory. Colonel Marjanović was the middleman. At that time, the rebel forces had considerably strengthened and during the negotiation I felt that Marjanović did not have the role of Commander as he had had before although officially he was still a Commander. He denied the armament of the rebel Serbs and never said that he controlled the army but kept saying that he had nothing to do with the rebels. That was the very reason for him insisting that the rebel forces send civilians to the negotiations. The prisoners were not under his control at that time. When I phoned Colonel Marjanović to tell him about the severe attacks against the town he never told me that those were not his units. At the beginning he would always justify the attacks saying he had directives from his superiors, that he was a JNA officer and he had to obey his superiors. However, afterward he used to say that he had ordered the attacks and that he was the Commander of the Garrison.

After the ceasefire agreement reached on 3 January 1992, Colonel Marjanović appeared for the negotiation for a certain time but after being promoted to the rank of General he was not seen any longer.

I have to mention that in all talks Colonel Marjanović emphasized he was a soldier and that he behaved that way, he personally wished good things for the town and that he would not do it if he had not to. It was usually at the talks when we used to describe what he did, when we reminded him that once he lived in that town contributing to its growth and live and when we used to tell him to join our side.

Concerning his family I personally do not know where they were. I heard they were in Zagreb. I also heard that he married twice and both his women were of Croatian nationality.

As I already said, Colonel Marjanović was the Commander of the Garrison in Karlovac. I do not know whether he was the Commander of an artillery brigade since I took part at the

negotiations as a civilian. He was an independent Commander, however, he was under the command of the headquarters in Zagreb commanded by General Rašeta. Sometimes during the negotiations he would address General Rašeta usually when it was about the concrete issues concerning exchanges of the population, leaving the areas and so on when he could not decide on his own. Otherwise, he would say his headquarters were in Belgrade.

When I told him about disasters in Karlovac caused by shelling he used to express regrets but always claiming he had to do it.

According to my knowledge, over 300 people were murdered in the town of Karlovac; some of them were civilians, others members of the Croatian Army and other formation. The destructions were enormous and we have documentation for all of them. It could be possible that all of them were not officially verified, but only because the data were not accessible, since we could not reach all of the injured parties, so that we received only notices.

This is all I have to state.

The witness was warned according to Article 82, section 1 of the Criminal Proceedings Law (ZKP), he does not request that the record should be read.

Finished at 10:50.

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE: (signature)

COURT REPORTER: (signature)

WITNESS: (signature)

**ANNEX 368:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.M.***

OFFICIAL RECORD

B.M., clerk by occupation, born on ..., lives in ..., gives the following statement:

I remember that in the summer of 1991, armament was brought here to Lasinjski Sjeniĉak by locals, one older man I do not know him, and especially by the army, which drove it here by trucks. They mainly delivered it in the evenings and by night and issued it in the center part of Sjeniĉak, which we call Kriz, or to other hamlets to more "popular" people.

I do not remember who was my commander of the detachment and platoon, because the people at these positions constantly changed, I just remember that the company commander was Mica Juras aka "Francuz" (Frenchmen). He was out company commander during the assault on Banski Kovaĉevac. At the time the company consisted of around 120 people, all of who were men from Las. Sjeniĉak and able to carry weapons.

That day in the fall of 1991, before we assaulted Kovaĉevac, we were taken to the hamlet of Suziĉ, which is a part of Las. Sjeniĉak and the closest to Banski Kovaĉevac. From a distance it was audible that our artillery, probably also grenade launchers were used to fire in the directions of Kovaĉevac, Kablari and other villages by the Kupa River, but I do not know where they were shooting from.

I was in our company HQ communications sections during this time and I went into B. Kovaĉevac as a communications specialist together with the others from the direction of

Suzić. We entered on the road at the beginning of B. Kovačevac and one part of the people entered the center of the village or in any way possible, since B. Kovačevac stretches along the main road for ca. 2 km, and we entered from the side facing the Kupa River.

During the entering no fighting took place, nor did we encounter any resistance, because most of the residents had fled before we arrived. I believe they fled by ferry across the Kupa River in the direction of Šišljavića, because they knew that they could not resist us and that some of them would die. We were well armed with automatic and semi-automatic rifles, grenade launchers and rocket launchers. We had sufficient ammunition, so some of our fighters would at random fire at houses in Kovačevac from a distance, probably also at farm buildings. There were burned down houses and hay barns. I do not know who set fire to the church in Kovačevac, I do not even know whether it was set afire on the first day in the evening or the following day in the morning.

We left Suzić to assault Kovačevac around 2 p.m. and it took us an hour to achieve a wide combat formation and to arrive to Kovačevac. The army did not participate with us and we were mainly dressed in army uniforms and completely equipped.

When we entered Kovačevac we started to search houses for weapons and people. We found on tables freshly cooked coffee, because the people fled head over heels.

During these first moments our company commander displayed inhuman and poor commander qualities, because he encouraged our fighters to steal, which they slowly started doing. Mostly agricultural equipment, household appliances and TVs were stolen and later also furniture, even entire hay barns and roofs were literally taken from the houses.

As far as I can remember, on the first day in Kovačevac we came across about fifteen older persons who could not leave nor had nobody to take them away. I remember that one of our fighters by the name of Pero Pruginić, who was a medic in the company and he has died in the meantime, maltreated the old folks by the surname of Đerek. He did this after he would be drinking, so the people had to leave by themselves across the river a few days later.

I remember that A.C.* remained in the village and I heard that a fighter nicknamed "Sjenica" raped her at the transformer station. He is originally from around G. Sjeniĉak, but I don't know his name. She remained in the village for a few months, but was later again maltreated and finally went to a Serb's place in the area of Topusko.

Our company remained in the village until January of February 1992, after which fighters from the area of Vrginmost started to arrive at our positions. Members of their units killed six of the seniors and threw them in a well. I do not know who did this, but the fact is that they were killed and only two women remained in the village until the end of the war, somewhere at the entrance of the village.

Authorized official:

Ivan Horvat (signature)

According to the provisions of Article 177, Item 2 of the Criminal Law

**ANNEX 369:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.G.**

The Republic of Croatia
Ministry of the Interior
Karlovac Police Department
Crime Police Department
War Crimes and Terrorism Section
No 511-05-04/1-4/84/97
Karlovac, 09th July 1997

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on 9th July 1997 in Karlovac Police Department, in connection with the collection of information on the area of Gvozd municipality in connection with throwing the 6 elder persons of Croatian nationality into the well in Banski Kovačevac in spring 1992.

The informational conversation was done with A. (M., P. maiden surname S.) G., born on ... in ..., Serb, occupation
– ..., unconvicted to date.

During the conversation the person stated as follows:

“One night in spring 1992 my division was on the first line in B. Kovačevac, and around 22.00 or 23.00 hrs, it was dark already, Pane Bulat came into the house in which we were settled and asked for Mile (Ljuban) Vučinić, born in Sl. Polje to go out with him. I do not know exactly why he called him, nor what happened later with Vučinić, I know that Mile and Pane had a short conversation outside, and after that he also called Marko Mamula, so they left together in the direction of Prkos with a vehicle. Pane, together with another man whom I did not know, had come with a vehicle from the direction of Kablar. I was then lying in the house resting because I had to be on sentry duty later. After about half an hour after they left, I took over the sentry duty, and in the next 2 hours I was on sentry duty. I do not remember exactly whether we had sentry relief on even or odd hours, so I do not know exactly if I took over sentry duty at 22.00 or 23.00 hrs.

Soon after I took over the sentry duty I heard a machine-gun burst from about 700 meters away to my right, that is from that part of B. Kovačevac from where you go towards Prkos. Before the shot, I did not hear any screaming or crying for help of the old people that were killed, and I did not know at that moment what has happened. At that time there was lots of cases when some of the soldiers fired in the direction of the positions of the Croatian Army, that is, in the direction of Šišljavić, so we did not pay any attention to the shootings.

Only the other day did I find out that the old people have been killed and thrown into the well. Marko Mamula came back into the division on that very evening, while I was on sentry duty, but he only passed me by saying nothing. When he was leaving with Pane and when he came back he was carrying a gun with him. I think that he came back about an hour after the shooting.

When we in the division I found out what had happened, there had been lots of disapproval because of what had happened and of the killing of these old people, and most of the people in Sl. Polje judged the event, and people were openly asking why this had to be done exactly when we, from Sl. Polje, were on position. I openly said that to the commander of the brigade Dragan Pajić at a meeting, and asked him why this had to be done because all was pointing to the fact that the murder has been done with the knowledge and approval of the commanders of the batallion and the brigade, on which Pajić answered with a counter-

question “where were my sons”, because my sons had stayed in the Croatian area, under the control of Croatian authorities and this is how this conversation ended.

At that time the commander of our batallion (I do not remember whether this was I or II batallion of the 19th brigade) was Dragan Pajić (the commands of the batallion were in the school in Lasinja), and the commander of the company that held the position in B. Kovačevac was Jovan Malobabić who before the war worked in the factory “8. mart” in Vojnić, born in Biljeg, age about 47.

The event itself did not take place on the area that was under our division, but on the area of the neighbouring division.

The commander of my division was Sava Malobabić, born in Sl. Polje and he is at this moment at home, and in the division were also:

1. A.G.,
2. Marko Mamula,
3. Mile Vučinić,
4. Dmitar Gvozdenović.
5. Nikola Malobabić,
6. Đuro Džakula

After this event there were some robberies in Kovačevac, but not right away, and I know that Đuro Krivokuća (the commander of II division) took a tractor and a cistern to his house, I do not exactly know if that was the property of the murdered people, and he took these things to his house.

I did not participate in any way in the event itself, and I am not familiar with anything, and I also do not know where these people were buried, nor if they had been taken out of the well at all.”

Statement was taken by:
POLICE OFFICER
Ivan Horvat
(signature)

**ANNEX 370:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
CRIMINALISTICS DEPARTMENT
SECTION FOR WAR CRIMES AND TERRORISM
Number: 511-05-04/1-4184/97-98.
Date: March 24th 1998
OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Citizen S.B. occupation worker born Unique Citizens' Registry Number (UCRN) ..., residence.... did on February 2nd 1998 at his house in ... under the circumstances of his knowledge about the location of the mortal remains of six older persons of Croatian nationality, who were murdered in April 1991/92 and thrown into a well, and after they were taken out of the well any lead on them is missing.

Gave to an official of the criminalistics department of the Police Department (PU) Karlovac the following information:

“In spring 1992 around the end of March or the beginning of April I was poaching in the National Woods here in Prkos in the area we call Gusto Cerje. You get to this area of the woods past the inn, whose owner once was Korać, but he also left the Republic of Croatia, and then you turn left near the truck terminal, where an abandoned truck is left. The right way leads to Banski Kovačevac.

On that occasion when I was poaching I shot two head of deer and could not take the bag home by myself so I called Mirko Roknić, also from Prkos, to take the killed deer with his vehicle to my home.

While returning, after we had loaded the deer onto his vehicle, we were passing these parts of the woods called Gusto Cerje, so that at the crossing of the main wood road and one of the local paths we noticed a wooden trunk, approximately 1x1x3 m, which we call “vrslog”, – people usually keep flour in it. As far as I remember, the lid of the trunk was hammered down with nails on the topside. We stopped at this spot and Mirko went to see what it was about, but he could feel stench coming from the trunk, so I thought that someone had brought his dead cattle or poultry in this trunk. Since Mirko could not open the lid, we removed a board and saw that several human bodies were in the trunk, I saw a part of a human back, obviously an older larger person and a smaller hand, so I assume that it was a woman, maybe even Grga Mihalić's wife, the late miller from B. Kovačevci. As soon as we saw what it was about we got into the car and escaped that place, but we did not tell anyone about this.

After approximately ten days I was accidentally passing through this area but I did not find the wooden trunk there, but I saw by the traces on the ground that someone had burned the trunk and that it had burned down completely. I did not stay to see if something had remained but I withdrew from there quickly.

I am willing to show that place where I saw the mentioned trunk, because I would like someone to find the murdered people from that trunk, but I do not know by whom and why they were killed.”

REMARK

After his statement S.B. went with the Officials of the Criminalistics Department of the Police Department Karlovac, and after they had searched the area he had shown them one location on the crossing of two wood paths, approximately 8x8m, where blackberries grow, as opposite to the surrounding area which is covered with young forest plants.

On March 23rd 1998 officials of the Criminalistics Department of PU Karlovac went to the location in Prkos Lasinjski, in order to confirm with S.B. if he was ready to give a statement before the court concerning the location on which he saw the wooden trunk and in it the mortal remains of a larger number of people in 1992, so S.B. stated:

“In connection to everything that I stated when I showed you the location in the forest called Gusto Cerje, I am ready to give a statement before the court, if this should be necessary.

I only ask that someone from the police or someone else organize transport since I do not have any income, and there are no ways of transport from Prkos to Karlovac.”

Statement was taken by POLICE OFFICERS:

Ivan Horvat (signature) and Siniša Gorišek (signature)

**ANNEX 371:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S. D.**

S., son of A. (a father), born on ... in
..., municipality of Otočac, lived in ..., nationality: Croat, occupation: a farmer, a resident of ..., ... gives the following:

STATEMENT

“It was July of 1991 when inhabitants of Dabar of Serbian nationality put on uniforms of the former Yugoslav Federal Army and started shooting through the village, to be correct, at Croatian houses. They would come into the houses, frighten us and they would shoot around the houses.

One day 8 of them came and when I saw them, my wife and me hid. They set my hay on fire. They were: Mićo Bobić, Milan Kluska, Milan and Sava Potkonjak, one Dušan, Ilija who came from Zagreb, Mane and Milan Miščević. They set it on fire and they left. They didn't come to my house any more, but they demanded money from my neighbours.

On August 27th 1991 they took away Grga Bičanić, but nobody knew who were those people who did it. He has never since been heard of – it isn't known whether he is dead or alive. Slavko and Marko Bičanić, Joso and Kata Rajković, Ruža and Stipe Rajković and another Stipe Rajković were also taken away. Chetniks took them to Vrhovine and they killed them later on. We found about that when they exchanged their dead bodies and brought them to Rijeka.

During that time we couldn't go anywhere because we were rounded up by Chetniks. On January 15th 1991 members of the National Guard came through the wood near us. We organized ourselves and all of us headed of through the wood to Brinje. We marched one part of the way and they drove us by cars the other part.

Six days later my wife M.D. came back to our home to feed cattle and she returned a couple of days later. Next time 9 of them headed of to Dabar, but my wife M. and Marija Klišanić didn't come back. On that day Serbs started shelling our village and

that was probably how those women were killed. To be correct, it was rumoured that Chetniks caught them and threw them in a fire. Roža Bičanić was allegedly killed and buried. The whole village was completely destroyed and set on fire. A couple of Croatian houses in the Croatian part of the village were the only ones that remained undamaged.

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of this statement. “

In Zagreb, November 9th 1994

Statement was given by: S.D.

Statement was taken by: NADA LIKAREVIĆ

**ANNEX 372:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Z.***

M.Z., born on In.... I lived there with my wife, and worked as agriculturist. Temporarily lives in Zagreb.

I give the following:

STATEMENT

Serbs from Dabar started to provoke and threaten us, Croats at the beginning of 1991.

On November 19, 1991 I fed my cows, and went out to the courtyard, and on the road in front of my house were one truck and men in uniforms. They asked me: “Are you M.Z.?” when I confirmed, they told me to get on the truck, and took me to Vrhovine. Another 11 men were captured there already. I saw there MILAN PAVLOVIĆ, who was in uniform, he was a commander of Chetniks, then ILIJA VLAISAVLJEVIĆ, who was called “TODIN”, ĐORĐE ŠEGAN, JANKO ČUTURILO, GORAN MIŠČEVIĆ (he was the most dangerous), MILAN POTKONJAK, MIĆO LUŽAIĆ.

All 12 of us were put in one basement, and they questioned us, one lieutenant colonel did it. He said that I burned down houses, that my son killed one Serbian who was killed in Zagreb, and more stupid and untrue things. That questioning was at night, and after that they sent us to some room.

After that they let four of us go, and took us to Dabar, and later Chetniks found and killed those people. Those people were: Ruža and Stipe Rajković, who were husband and wife, Slave Bičanić and his son Marko, and then they captured Joso and Stipe Rajković, and Kaja Rajković, and killed them all. We didn't know about their bodies, until they gave them back on April 1992 – those bodies were all massacred.

One evening they came to get us, seven of us who stayed in the prison, and put us in a police car. They drove us for a very long time, and tortured us with abruptly stopping. They had to stop lots of time because of their patrols, and when the patrols asked where they were going, they would say: “We are taking these calves for butchering.” When we came to macadam from asphalt, we said goodbye to one another because we thought that it was our end.

But, we arrived in Korenica, and they made a list of our names, and took our personal things. Two young men were there, and they started to beat us at once, and after that they took us to a police prison. We stayed one month there, and they beat us every day, and at night it was the worst. In the morning they would let us out, and gave us one bottle of water (one litre) for seven of us. Sometimes they beat us in the room, and sometimes on the

corridor. Those who were younger among us they forced to rape one another. There was one man who loved to torture me, he would step on my foot, and ask me: "Guess how much I weight?" and then he would take a lath, and beat me.

One day they took seven of us from Dabar, they tied us up and put us in a van. They took us to Knin. When we arrived, they took us to one old hospital where the prison was. They gave us something to eat there. As we were eating one Chetnik came in and started to beat us. Somehow I managed to escape, and he didn't beat me. We felt here, comparing to Korenica, as if we were in a hotel, although they beat us here also. They were worst to the youngest among us, M.S. One of the guards was SRĐO POTKONJAK from Divoselo, he beat us every day. I also knew MILAN POTKONJAK who didn't beat us but he would let other men beat us when he was on duty. He would just ask us next day: "Did they beat you?", and he laughed. Very often it happened that they came when we would sleep, and they would beat everyone who wasn't standing.

On February 7, 1992, they put me and about another 10 men, but no one from my cell, into a car. Only when I saw the Croatian flag did I know where I was.

We were exchanged in Pakovo village. Together with us four dead men were exchanged, they all were killed in prison, or died from beating, and one of them was Ive from Čatrnja.

With signature on every page of this statement I confirm it's authenticity, and that it was given without any coercion.

In Zagreb, November 4, 1994

Statement was given by:
M.Z.

Statement was taken by:
Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 373:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.T.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
LICKO-SENJSKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
POLICE STATION II

Number: 511-04-20-1
Date: 08 October 1998

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen S.T. was born on He is a waiter. UCRN:
Address: On 08 October 1998 at the Otočac police station II, in relation to the events which took place at the temporarily occupied area of Vrhovine and its surrounding, during the Patriotic war, he gave an authorized official of the Otočac police station II the following information:

“...When asked if I know anything about the killing of seven Croatian villagers of the village of Dabar I can state that I can give you the following information about that event: one evening, when I came to night shift, I was sent with Janko Uzelac and Predrag Vukadinović, the both of them being members of the “Military police”, to secure the path in the hamlet of “Srdići”, and which path stretched in the direction of “Srdić hill”. We were ordered not to let anyone pass.

We stayed on the path until 11:00 a.m. of the following day when doctors, allegedly from Knin, came together with the members of the “police” from Korenica. He recognized one of them whose surname was “Katić” and that man had a camera which he used to tape the found corps and their burial.

Milan Pavlović from Dabar, who was, at the time, temporarily staying in Vrhovine, identified the found corps. After that the corps were buried again at the same place with the help of a trench digger. This happened in December 1991.

In relation to the same event I can state that these corps were dug out again, in April, and sent to Otočac. Truck driver whose name I don't remember, Stevo Basta on behalf of the command in Vrhovine, and I were escorting these corps.

The exchange was carried out near the village of Podum, at the so-called “Runjavica”.

My answer to the question if I know who killed the seven villagers of the village of Dabar is that I don't know it for sure, but I heard people talking that “Martić's followers” did it. Among them there was also Nedjeljko Brakus called “Keser” who lived near the place where the corps were found...”

Official record was made by:
Authorized official:
Ivan Sekula (signature)

**ANNEX 374:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.Č.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 12 February 1997 at the premises of the II Police Station (PP) Otočac in connection with the conducted interview with:

I.Č., maiden name M., daughter of J. and K., maiden name Z., born on ... in ..., Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, residence in ... a housewife by occupation.

The informative interview was conducted with the above witness in order to collect useful information on the missing inhabitants of the hamlet Čorci in Vrhovine. The witness used to live in that hamlet when these people disappeared, and during that period Vrhovine was in the temporary occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia. During the interview I.Č. made following statement:

On 4 October 1991, at approximately 16:30 her late husband, M.Č., and she went to the house of M.Č. where they intended to hide that night because the members of the so-called Martić police and other paramilitary formations of the RSK (Republic of Serbian Krajina) in Vrhovine were firing weapons at the inhabitants of the village. They were mainly firing at the family houses in the hamlet and that mainly from infantry weapons.

When they arrived at the house of M.Č., as I.Č. stated later in the interview, her husband M. immediately went to the neighbour V.Č. aka B. at whose house they were then listening to the HRT (Croatian Radio Television) news reports on his transmitter station.

After their arrival at M.Č.'s house, I.Č. found the following people inside the house: M.Č., his neighbour M.Č., the married couple K. and S. Č. who had also taken shelter at M.Č.'s house for the same reasons.

Immediately after that K.Č. came out of the house and wanted to take the laundry that was hanging in the yard into the house when she saw Bogdan Srdić from Vrhovine, Milan Erega from Vrhovine, Janko Uzelac, Mišo Cvijanović, Nenad Pejnović, Vlado Pejnović, the brothers Branko and Mišo Uzelac who were all wearing black uniforms and carrying weapons.

When she saw that, she told all of this to the inhabitants: M.Č., S.Č. and M.Č., after which M.Č. and S.Č. immediately left the house where they came upon Nenad Pejnović who ordered them to stop, while she and M.Č. remained in the house and hid in one of the bedrooms. She hid under the bed and M. behind the door.

Not much after that Nenad Pejnović came into the house and searched all rooms of the house but overlooked the room where the two of them, she and M.Č., were hiding. As she then stated in the interview this was probably because of bad light in the house since it was already sunset outside and there was no power inside the house.

After the search of the house, Nenad Pejnović went outside and I.Č. then looked through the window in order to see what was happening, and then she saw Milan Erega tying the hands of V.Č. and her husband M.Č.. They must have arrested them before entering the house where I.Č. was hiding at that time.

That same moment M.Č., S.Č. and K.Č. were tied up and after that all of them left in an unknown direction, probably for Vrhovine.

Later in the interview I.Č. stated that the following day at approximately 10 a.m. Branko Končar aka Banjo a member of the so-called Martić police in Vrhovine came to the house of S.Č. aka P. (P.) and arrested S.Č. telling him that he has to take him to the "Command" in Vrhovine. She never saw S.Č. or the other five members of the Č. family, among them her husband M., again after that incident.

Later in the interview I.Č. stated that on 5 October 1991, in the afternoon hours Branko Končar aka Banjo returned to the hamlet of Č. with a car and robbed the house of V. He stole a stove, which he put into the boot of the car and left for Vrhovine.

Asked if he remembered what the "Č." were wearing when they were arrested, I. Č. answered that she did not remember exactly what everybody was wearing but that she remembered that V.Č. was wearing a black (leather) jacket, a checked shirt, blue jeans and shoes. She also remembers that her husband M.Č. was wearing a short blue coat, a white shirt with blue pattern, blue trousers and black shoes. She knows that K.Č. wore a black skirt, a dark-blue shirt, a multicoloured scarf on her head and heavy boots. She also remembers that M.Č. was wearing a shirt, she does not remember what colour, black trousers and heavy boots.

Finished.

Official statement taken by:

Police officer:

Ivan Sekula

(signature)

**ANNEX 375:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.Č.**

K.Č., nee J., daughter of N. (a father) and A. (a mother), born on ... in the place ..., municipality of Otočac; permanent address: ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

Early in October, she doesn't remember the exact date, she was at home on the above-mentioned address and, at that time, she helped V.Č. digging up and picking up potato. J.Č. and M.Č. were also present, while I.Č., M.Č. and S.Č. were digging up and picking up potato on the field of S.Č.

As K.Č. further stated, towards dusk, everybody went home to feed the cattle before the dark fell so that they could take shelter, as soon as possible, in some place safe – mainly at the house of A.Č., because, at that time, every day, that is every night, members of the so-called “Martić's police” and other members of paramilitary formations in Vrhovine were shooting weapons of infantry at family houses in the hamlet “Č.” where mainly persons of Croatian nationality were living.

As K.Č. further stated, that same night, she spent the night in the so-called orchards, when so-called “members of the Martić's units” came to the family house of A.Č. and took away K.Č., S.Č., M.Č., V.Č. called “B.” and M.Č. The next day, a “member of the Martić's police” – Branko Končar called “Banjo” came for S.Č. called P. and took him to Vrhovine. As K.Č. stated, she has never since seen them.

In the further informative interview with K.Č. it was learned that S.Č., when he was arrested, was wearing a grey suit of the HPT and on his feet he had “buce”, while V.Č., as K.Č. remembers, was wearing a waistcoat without sleeves made of linen similar to a tarpaulin, a grey or brown trousers made of velvet and a blue or grey shirt.

In the further informative interview with K.Č., it was learned that after above-mentioned 6 inhabitants of the hamlet “Č.” had been conducted away, the same stayed for another 3 weeks hiding in neighbouring houses. Her son-in-law N.K. drove her by car to Bihać where she stayed at her lady-friends' also for 3 weeks. Then she took a private bus, which maintained a bus line Bihać-Vienna, to Zagreb.

In the further informative interview, K.Č. stated that on September 24th 1991, members of the so-called “Martić's police” burned down several family houses and out-houses and that in the house of V.Č. called “S.” his mother – Z.Č. was consumed by fire. K.Č. stated that two days after, towards evening, the attack on the same hamlet with armaments of infantry took place. On that occasion, L.Č. and M.Č. were killed in the family house. After that, the next morning J.Č. went to Vrhovine to the so-called Command where he reported the case and got coffins for sufferers. Then, the same women were buried.

Finished.

Statement was taken by:
IVAN SEKULA
(signature)

**ANNEX 376:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.O.**

SURNAME: O.
 NAME, FATHER'S NAME: M., J.
 YEAR AND PLACE OF BIRTH: ..., ..., Croatia
 RESIDENCE: ...
 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...
 EDUCATION:
 PROFESSION: housewife
 EMPLOYMENT:
 MARITAL STATUS: married
 CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
 NATIONALITY: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

I lived in the village of Široka Kula. There were some sixty Croatian families in this village. We called our Serbian neighbors Vlachs, and they called us Krainians and this was quite normal. It seemed that inter-ethnic relations were all right. My neighbours were Nikola Uzelac, Stojan, Đuro and Dane Serdar. Dane moved to Široka Kula from Ljubovo. As soon as the elections and negotiations between the republics of the former Yugoslavia began, Serbs distanced from us. They started calling us Tuđmanovci (Tuđman's lot). The village militia forces were staffed predominately by Serbs. My husband worked in the road company, and we lived there with our two daughters. Then they started talking how this was their "Krajina", they distanced even more from us and started calling us Ustashas. My husband encouraged us claiming that they cannot harm us that the blue fleet is in the Adriatic Sea. In May they started putting up the barricades. Anyone who went to Zagreb was verbally and physically abused in Ljubovo. The barricades were placed at the exit from Široka Kula. On this occasion four or five young men from Bjelovar were killed. A German fellow was also killed; they found him at the top of Ljubovo. I think his name was Eugen. Serbs informed that he froze to death there. It was May, and we planted potatoes at Ivan Hećimović's place. He told us that Spaso Đukic said: "Any Croat who wishes to stay alive must move from Široka Kula." We thought it impossible, what on earth could they do to us, we did not understand. Thus we lived for a while. New barricades were posted, and our Serbian neighbours guarded them. Nobody went anywhere, we Croats would gather amongst ourselves. A shop assistant in our village was the daughter of Iso Potkonjak, a major criminal. Enmity between Serbs and Croats grew constantly. When the threshing time arrived Serbs started talking about how everything was going to be theirs. I told my husband to move to Perušić but he refused to leave our house. You see, during World War II, Partisans threw his father alive in the ditch in Ostrovica. A main organizer of the Serbian uprising in Široka Kula was Spaso Đukic. On August 16 and 17, there was no bus for Gospić, where we Croats were supposed to go. My husband changed his mind and said: "Let's go to Perušić, and bring grain and hay." I tried to talk him out of it, but he was persistent. We departed, but near the railroad the army in camouflage uniforms and guns pointed at us met us. I froze with fear. My husband scolded and comforted me. They were the "members of Martić unit", residents of Lički Novi Osik, we knew all of them. The soldiers asked us: "Where are you going?" My husband explained that we were going with our wagon to get grain and hay. They let us pass. We loaded grain and hay on the wagon and went back. The soldiers stood at the same spot. We returned home and found our

neighbours frightened and in tears. They told us how “Martić’s soldiers” came and occupied the local factory, railway station Lički Novi Osik, and railroad. We all thought that they would leave sooner or later. However, not before long, they started taking away people from the village. They took away Pero Nikšić, and little Ivica. They were taken by daytime, by Serbian villagers. Ivica came to get his underwear once. He did not say whether they beat them, but his mother told us that she saw bruises on his back. Several days later they butchered to death Kata Nikšić. A large army arrived and they took arms from our factory. Among them was Braco Zagorac, later notorious murderer, who constantly threatened us. Their tanks encircled us from all sides, they fired at us from machine-guns, while their planes were flying over the village and bombing it. The soldiers would come to us and tell us that they had to know where we were and where we spent our nights. We did not know where to go. We Croats could not buy anything more than mineral water in the local shop. They already caused considerable damage to the village, there were many burned down houses. On September 20, 1991, the army barged in the village and took away an elderly couple, Ante and Anka Orešković, under pretence that they were “Ustashas.” First they battered Anka and asked her where her husband was hidden. He was hidden in the shed. When he could not look at them beating her any more he went out and they took both of them. The remaining Croats in the village spent their nights at Dane Orešković’s house. We would come at 7:00 am and leave at 5:00 pm. We were ordered to do so by Mišo, Dane, Duško Serdar and Braco Zagorac, there were others whose surnames I do not remember. On my way home I met a group of Serbs and one of them by the name Dane asked me: “Where is your husband M.?” Dane warned me to make my lunch in time because otherwise we would not have time enough to eat it. Their control of our whereabouts became stricter. They warned us not to leave the wine cellar. They started shelling the village and they hit Dane’s house, shed. Everything was in flames, which grew stronger with every minute. I told my husband that we should run along the hedge, but my husband refused to do so. They shelled the house we were in. I hid behind the tub full of grain. Their commander (a man from the village of Klenovac) noticed me and said: “You Ustasha motherf..., she hid. Get her!” A young man by the name of Mile ran up to us and started firing at us. Three bullets touched my hair, and the fourth hit me and hurt my spine. I heard when the soldier shouted: “Shoot her, shoot her!” A woman pleaded with him: “Please, don’t.”, and he cursed her “Ustasha” mother. I heard another one ordering: “Kill them all, don’t leave any of them alive!” They fired two machine-gun bursts at us. I shouted: “They killed us all!” Dragan Vonjak slit my M.’s throat. Other people were killed by machine-gun fire. Only five of us remained alive: Dane, Marica, I, Ivan Orešković and another woman. Ten people were killed in that wine cellar. Pero’s mother was murdered above the village monument. Ive Štimac, Marica Štimac, and Matija Orešković were also killed. The fate of Milan Vojvodić and his wife is unknown. The five of us departed towards Perušić and called for help. Dane took a white handkerchief and put it on a stick. Our men recognized us and warned us to be careful when crossing the railroad track because it was mined. Sons of the victims asked us for their parents. Ivica Štimac asked us: “Is my mother with us?” Mile Orešković asked us the same question too. We watched them in silence and they knew. Serbs threw the bodies of the villagers they had killed in the fire. I heard one of them warning the others: “You did not kill all of them, they will say what you did.” They knew they did not kill us all because they counted the bodies. We villagers were fairly rich. I could cope with losing everything if only they did not kill my husband and my neighbours.

In Zagreb, January 28, 1993

Statement given by: M.O.

Statement taken by: Miljenko Buljan

**ANNEX 377:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.N.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 05th February 1992 at Gospić Police department and in connection with the interview held with M.N., son of M., born on ... in ...
..., ..., municipality of Gospić, retired, and in connection with the murder of his wife K.N., and wounding of several persons from Široka Kula. In connection with this, N. stated as follows:

On 25th September 1991, around 17.30 hrs together with his wife K. he was sitting by his stable and in one moment K. noticed that their chickens were disturbed. She went to see what was going on and when she did not return in about five minutes, M. went to see what has happened to her.

Going towards the house, he passed by a big oak in the backyard and then a man jumped out by the tree and cocked a machine-gun, probably M-56, 7.62 mm and ordered M. to raise his hands up and go into the house in front of him. The unknown man was of a middle height, dark complexion, without his right eye (his eye lid was completely lowered down over the eye), and M. thinks that he previously had seen him in the village of Bunić II.

When he came into the house, that is in the kitchen, they found M.'s wife K. sitting on a couch, and in front of her was a man with a knife threatening her that he would slaughter her if she did not say where were the people from the village and putting the knife at her throat. They ordered M. to sit next to her, and the man with the knife continued threatening both of them and asking the same question.

M. immediately recognized the man with the knife, and who had the same machine-gun as the first one, and he claims that this man's name was Banjeglav Branko, about 35 years old, also from BunićII, and he worked with M. for a few years at "... " in Lički Osik. Both of the attackers were wearing uniforms and on their sleeves was a sign of the "Police of the SAO Krajina".

Banjeglav again approached M. and K. Telling them that he would really slaughter them, and then this other one fired from the gun, after which they both turned around and got out of the house. When the attacker fired, M. jerked towards the back of the couch and stayed in that position all until the attackers did not go away. Then he looked towards K. and said:"It is all right, just keep still, maybe they'll leave and let us alone!" Only then did he notice blood stains on K.'s chest and when he moved his hand, K. fell on the couch and he saw on her back even bigger blood stains and realized that she was dead.

M. then got out of the house, and ran into the woods under the house where he noticed that he was wounded himself, that is, that one bullet passed through the under arm of his right arm and that he was bleeding a lot. He continued running towards Podlapača where he dressed his wound and hid for three days. After that he and a few more women and men were taken by Luka Alar from Podlapača through Korita, under Rakići on the territory of Kosa from where they went to Perušić and reported to the Crisis HQ. With M. were Marija Nikšić "Matešina", Kate Hećimović "Lulina", Mare Nikšić "Markanova", Matija Nikšić, Luka Nikšić "Tetak", and Mile Nikšić "Tadijin" and his wife.

He later found out that on 25th September the terrorists wounded two more people:

1. Marija Nikšić, called "Puljica", stabbed her in the neck
2. M.N. (M.'s brother), stabbed him in the neck and stomach.

From the persons that afterwards exiled from Široka Kula M. found out that K. was buried on 27th September 1991 at the Catholic cemetery in Široka Kula. Ante, Joso and Pere "Zeke" Nikšić dug the grave, while the "Martić's police" guarded them, and the coffin with the late K. was brought by Čedomir Majstorović from Široka Kula, also a member of the rebelled.

He also found out that on 25th September 1991 after the Chetniks had gone, Radoslav Đukić, son of Spaso from Široka Kula (a lame person, about 20 years old), walked around the deserted Croatian houses braking windows and everything that was breakable, with his stick.

His father Spaso Đukić was then, and earlier, robbing the property from the Croatian houses, taking all this in the direction of Udbina or Gračac, where his daughter lived. He stole wheat, meat, clothes, appliances, cars, tractors, and the Chetniks, that otherwise came from Bunić would go from his house intoxicated and attacked. Banjeglav and the other murderer also came from Spaso's house, and it is assumed that he instructed them.

After Banjeglav and the other Tchetnik left the village, in Vukava came Iso Potkonjak who was some sort of commander of the rebelled in Lički Osik, to see what has happened, because the Chetniks showed off that they killed seven people. Iso encouraged the Croatian people not to be afraid, and that something like that would never happen again. Lazo Štulić from Ploče used to come with Potkonjak, and he worked in L. Osik, and there is no information that he did the crimes.

On the territory of Široka Kula the relatives of Spaso Đukić "operated" (sons of Spaso's brother), and who did several thefts, and they also took in the unknown direction Ante and Joso Nikšić whose destiny is still nuknown. Close to ghem was a man called Korać, son of Jovo, Spaso Đukić's nephew.

It is assumed that in the crimes participated Todor Puača's son from Lički Osik (other information unknown).

A man called Dragan Vunjak from Kozjan, who was some sort of commander, was a symbol for fear, and he, allegedly passed a trained cours in Knin.

This Vunjak appears in connection with the crimes in Čanak.

The memorandum can be used for operative use.

The memorandum was made by:

Mile Glumičić

(signature)

ANNEX 378:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.N.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made at Gospić Police Department, on 10th August 1992 on the occasion of the interview held with M.N., born on ... in ..., municipality of Gospić, a refugee, with the temporary address in

The interview with the above mentioned was held about the circumstances dealing with his wounding and what happened on 25th September 1991 around 17.00 hrs in his house in Široka Kula near Gospić.

M.N. states that he has lived with his wife A. in Široka Kula near Gospić. Since the beginning of the war on the territory of Gospić Municipality, that is, from 28th August 1991 until 25th September 1991, they still lived in their house although they were intimidated by the Serbs from the surrounding villages.

He remembers well that on 25th September 1991 around 17.00 hrs he was in the stable, near his house. At the mentioned time, Branko Banjeglav, son of Đuro, about 35 years old, came to him, and whom he knew by sight, he was from Bunić, municipality of T. Korenica. He was wearing a uniform of the so-called "Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina police" and had a machine-gun and a knife. When he came, he ordered him to walk in front of him into the house, what M. did. When they came into the house, he found his wife A. sitting and an unknown man dressed in a mottled masked uniform with the sign "police of the SAO Krajina" and who also had a machine-gun and a knife.

M. gives the following description of that person: about 175 cm height, middle built, black hair, it was a bit longer, over the ears, combed on the right, without right eye that is, the eye lid was completely lowered down over the eye, about 42-45 years old.

These two started asking him where he kept his weapons and the like. When he answered them that he had no weapons, they both took out their knives, and then the one without the eye stabbed M. in the neck, and Banjeglav tried to stab him in the stomach, but the knife hit the belt of his trousers, and he stabbed him in the stomach.

Saying: "Here, now you sprawl", they both left the house and went to an unknown direction.

They did not touch M.'s wife A. on that occasion. M. somehow managed to stop the bleeding, and he hid near the village a few days, after which he managed to escape to Perušić.

M. states that he knows that those same two wounded an old woman Marija Nikšić in the neck by knives, and that they fired in their house at his brother M. and his wife K.. K. died on the spot, and M. was wounded in the right arm.

At the end of the interview, M. states that his wife A. and the old woman Marija Nikšić, after he managed to escape to Perušić, stayed in Široka Kula, but he still does not know anything about them, although there is suspicion that they were both murdered.

Nothing more was found out in the interview with M..

Authorized official person
Željko Jurić
(signature)

**ANNEX 379:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.O.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 11th February 1992 in Zagreb Police Department, Section for resisting the general crime and in connection with the interview held with D.O. from Gospić, ... about the events that happened in Široka Kula.

D.O., son of N. and M., maiden name N., born on ...

... in ..., municipality of Gospić, address: ..., temporary address: ..., he had stated the following about the above mentioned circumstances:

- that he was born in Široka Kula where he has finished four grades of elementary school, in 1954 he married I., they have two children, daughter S. and son S., who live in Zagreb, where they work; in Široka Kula he has a big family house in which he and his wife lived; they were agriculturalists

In Široka Kula live both Serbs and Croats and all until the beginning of the aggression on the Republic of Croatia the situation in the village was normal. In the very beginning of the aggression, while the units of the Croatian police were positioned on Ljubovo, the living in the village was normal, but when the units withdrew, the people of the Serbian nationality started molesting the Croats. Somewhere in August 1991 the Croatian police withdrew from Ljubovo, and after a few days, somewhere around 28th August 1991, the members of Martić's police came into the village of Široka Kula, and somehow at the same time the people of the Serbian nationality in the village got weapons over the night, probably from the army. The units of the former JNA situated around Š.Kula, and in the factory "Marko Orešković" in Lički Osik, about 10 tanks were situated and a great number of mortars, that fired at Gospić from the factory.

Somewhere in September of the last year the Serbs in the village put on military uniforms and started walking around the village armed with the long weapons. In the very beginning a few Croatian families from Široka Kula escaped to Gospić, and their houses were robbed, and then set on fire. The first houses that were robbed and set on fire in Široka Kula belonged to Niko Matanić, Nikola Kolar, and Mate Nikšić. Spaso Đukić did the robbing and he set the houses on fire. When he married, he came to Široka Kula, otherwise he came from the village of Kurjak in Udbina. He used to drive the things from those three houses on a tractor-trailer to his own house, and after that the houses were set on fire.

Somewhere in September of the last year, in the village of Vukava, two members of the reserve of the so-called JNA came to Spaso Đukić, who then got drunk and killed, that is, slaughtered Kata Nikšić, about 50 years old. He does not know the names of the two men of the reserve, but he knows that afterwards they argued between themselves and that one of them was killed. Kata Nikšić's husband, Mićo Nikšić, was wounded, but he managed to escape. After that event most of the Croats escaped from Vukava to Perušić. Since the late Kata was to be buried, the reserve JNA Major Iso Potkonjak, from the hamlet Ornice, next to Bilaj, came to him and ordered him to make a coffin for Kata. The Croats, who were arrested in Lički Osik by the Chetniks, dug the grave, they were from Široka Kula: Ante Nikšić, born in 1937 or 1938; Joso Nikšić, born around 1958 and Pero Nikšić, about 40 years old. They were brought to Široka Kula by two armed guards, one of them was a chief of the railway station in Lički Osik, and he knows that the mother of this other one worked at the reception of the hotel "Lika" in Gospić. They made a coffin, after which Iso came to late Kata's house, where he ordered the women who were there to prepare her for the funeral, and after that he drove the coffin with the late Kata back to Široka Kula, where she

was buried. He mentions that 6 people from Široka kula were taken to prison in Lički Osik. They were Croats, and with the abovementioned three men, these were: A.O., his wife A. and I.N., and they were arrested by Čedo Budisavljević from Lički Osik.

He also knows that Dane Lovrić set on fire I.N.'s family house and the out-houses on Nikšić Hill, and that all the cattle burned down in the stable.

On 13th October 1991, there was a big fight in Lički Osik, and the members of the Croatian Army came near Široka Kula, and in the village of Klenovac they set on fire several Serbian houses.

He was, together with some of his neighbours, the Croats, Nikica Orešković, his wife Anka, Ana Orešković, Manda Nikšić, Vera Nikšić, Mara Orešković, Milan Orešković, Kata Orešković and Marija Nikšić, pushed into the cellar by the Chetniks. At one moment somebody fired a tromblon mine at his house, so that the house was set on fire. When he saw his house on fire, he hid deeper into the cellar with the others, among the things and agricultural products that were there, because he assumed that someone would come looking for them. At one moment one of the Chetniks opened the door after which they started shooting in the cellar from fire arms, on which occasion Mare Orešković, born in 1911, Milan Orešković, about 30 years old, Kate Orešković, born in 1932 were shot at the spot, after which the Chetniks dragged their bodies to his stable that they later set on fire. After a while they came back to the cellar and started shooting again on which occasion Nikica Orešković, born in 1937, Anka Orešković, born in 1945, Ana Orešković, born in 1930, Manda Nikšić, about 50 years old and a girl Vera Nikšić, born in 1979 were killed. When the Chetniks went further into the village to rob the Croatian houses, probably thinking that they killed everyone, and when the dark fell, he managed to escape across the Kulje field to Perušić together with Ivan Orešković, Mara Orešković, Milka Orešković and Mara Nikšić. Only in Perušić did he saw that his wife I., Blaž Orešković, Mićo Orešković, Anka Orešković, Nikola Orešković and Manda Orešković managed to escape from Široka Kula.

He does not know the names of the people that did those crimes, but he is certain that the people from Široka Kula did that, the Serbs, and he guesses that the details about that could give M.O., who also escaped from Š. Kula, and she lives in Zagreb, phone:....

Authorized official person:
Gojko Marković
(signature)

**ANNEX 380:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.O.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 11th February 1992 in Zagreb Police Department, Section for resisting the general crime and in connection with the interview held with M.O. from Široka Kula about the events that happened in Široka Kula.

M.O., maiden name P., daughter of J. and F., maiden name U., born in ... in ..., municipality of Gospić, address: ..., temporary address: ..., she had stated the following about the above mentioned circumstances:

- she grew up in Perušić Kosa, and in 1954 she married M.O. from Široka Kula from since she has lived there. Her husband M. worked at "...", the firm in Gospić, while she was mostly in agriculture. They have two daughters, A. and M., who live in Zagreb. In 1975 their daughters left them, and she has lived with her husband in Široka Kula since. Before the aggression on the Republic of Croatia, they lived well, and the first troubles began after the first free elections when their neighbours Serbs started calling the Croats the Ustashe and "Tuđmanovci" and that they would live like the people in Romania.

From the very beginning of the war the Serbs in the village started carrying guns, meeting at nights, walking around the village threatening the Croats that they would slaughter them and impale. The major ones were Mišo Srdar, called "Čojin" from Klenovac, Mile Suduković and his son Miodrag, a person named Vunjak, she does not know his name, but she knows that he lived near the cemetery in Široka Kula, and Spaso Đukić from Široka Kula.

Somewhere about 15th September 1991, in the village of Vukava, Spaso Đukić came with two Chetniks, who slaughtered Kata Nikšić, the woman from that village, and heavily wounded her husband M.N.

After that, a great number of Croats ran away from that territory, after which their houses were set on fire, and previously robbed.

Somewhere around 10th October 1991 Potkonjak Iso came to D.O.'s house in Široka Kula, and promised D. that nothing would happen to the Croats, but that they all must stay together, and that he would escort them towards Perušić when the time came, so that nothing would happen to them. They stayed around 3 days at O.'s, but Iso Potkonjak never came. In the morning, on 13th October 1991, they were again ordered to gather at D.O.'s, because then Iso Potkonjak, the Chetnik, would come, who would help them escape to Perušić. In that morning a lot of Chetniks came to Široka Kula, so that there were about 50 of them together with the local ones. When she and her husband came to D.O.'s, where they were ordered to wait, there they found N.

O., A.O., M.O., 82 years old; M.N. and her

daughter V., A.O., born in 1932, K.O., 32 years old; M.

N. and D.. It might have been somewhere around 14.30 hrs when the Chetniks fired two projectiles at D.'s house, from which the house, together with the stable burned down. At that moment they all came deeper into the cellar, and then Braco Zagorac, Duško Uzelac, Dane Serdar and Mišo Serdar, called "Čojin", all from Široka Kula, appeared at the door, and wide opened it and started firing in the cellar. Right at the door they killed K. O., M.O., 82 years old, and as far as she could see, Dragan Vunjak slaughtered her husband with a knife. After a short lull, Mišo Serdar, Braco Zagorac, Dane

Serdar came again into the cellar and started firing on which occasion 13-year-old V. N., M.N. and A. and N.N. were killed. She then crawled deeper into the cellar, but despite that she got several injuries from the projectiles, in the upper left leg, at her back and on the head. After a few minutes, the mentioned Chetniks probably left looking for some other Croats, because they thought that they killed everyone in the cellar, while she, D.O., M.O. and M.N. managed to escape when dark fell towards Perušić. At the end of the interview M.O. states that she is not yet in the condition to describe all the crimes that the Chetniks in Široka Kula did in detail, because she is under the impression of what she saw, and especially because she was present when her husband was being slaughtered. She is under the great stress and after some time she will be in condition to say all the details that she cannot remember at the moment.

Authorized official person
Gojko Marković
(signature)

**ANNEX 381:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.J.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 10th March 1995 at VI Police Station Zagreb Police Department, in connection with the statement in the telegram received from Zadarsko-kninska Police department No: 511-18-01-VT-292/5-95. from 06th March 1995, and in connection with the interview held with

J.J., son of D. and J., maiden name K.; born on ...
... in ..., municipality of Korenica, Croatia, Citizen of the Rep. of Croatia,
married, father of 4 children, agriculturalist... ID No: ..., issued on ... 1993 at Karlovac
police Department, address: ...

(...)

The first barricades were set up between Donji Vaganac and Ličko Petrovo Selo and on the road towards Bihać, about 3 km far from Gornji Vaganac, and they were set up after the events on Plitvička Jezera in April 1991.

(...)

On 10th August 1991 after the grenading at 06.00 hrs, the infantry attack on G. Vaganac began around 10.00 hrs. The Chetniks, together with the former JNA attacked G. Vaganac from the direction of Ličko Petrovo Selo and from the direction of Bihać, and from the direction from Plitvička Jezera Drežnik was attacked. The attack lasted somewhere until 16.00 hrs when the Chetniks and the former JNA came from the direction of Ličko Petrovo Selo to the Church "Sv. Križ", and from the direction of Bihać they came through the fields to the end of Donji Vaganac (to the old school) where they stopped that day. Local people from Gornji Vaganac with the help of the Croatian police that came from Drežnik resisted, but they could not successfully stop the invasion of the Chetniks and the former JNA because they did not have enough weapons. The people who did not participate in the clash, withdrew at the beginning of the attack to the end of Gornji Vaganac, to the so-called "Kukuruzović's cave", and during the following night they were transported towards

Drežnik and Slunj. As the Chetniks and the former JNA progressed, so did they destroy house by house (they set them on fire). During the night, all the people from Gornji Vaganac left towards Drežnik and Slunj, except Josip Jandrić, Marijan Kukuruzović, Ante Nikolić, J.J. (they were all together), and except for a few older people who remained in their houses. J. and the mentioned three men stayed in G. Vaganac until dawn the next day watching throughout the night what was going on in Vaganac, and as far as they could see, every house in the part of G. Vaganac that was taken on 08th October 1991 was burned down. At dawn J. and the mentioned three men came to the so-called “Kukuruzović’s cave”, where they did not find anyone, and then they realized that nobody could protect Vaganac and so they left to Drežnik. The same day J. and the three men came from Drežnik, around 10.00 hrs, near Jerković selo and Cjetsko selo from where they watched the Chetniks and the former JNA taking the rest of G. Vaganac, and then they saw them robbing the houses and later setting them on fire. J. and the mentioned three men stayed there the whole day with the intention to go at night to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Vikići, but they did not succeed in that since the Chetniks and the former JNA moved from G. Vaganac towards Smoljanac and Drežnik, and locked all the roads towards Bihać. After that the mentioned men returned to Smoljanac.

J. stayed in Smoljanac somewhere until 16th October 1991, and he went almost every night towards G. Vaganac. About 12 people remained in Smoljanac at the time, and who spent days in Smoljanac and nights on a hill near Smoljanac, and J. later heard that they were all killed. J. succeeded to come to G. Vaganac at nights, which was burned down and desolated, and on that occasion he came into the remains of the houses and out-houses of the villagers, but he could not see anything (he came into a house for which he knew that there remained one person from Gornji Vaganac), since everything was burned down, and on that occasion he found carcasses of cattle and the cattle that wandered around.

(...)

He is familiar with the fact, and he also heard from other people, that in Gornji Vaganac a few older people remained who were, when the Chetniks and the former JNA came in Gornji Vaganac, killed, and as far as he knows these were:

1. KATA BILEN, over 80 years old, has a daughter Manda Knezović who lives in Zagreb (he does not know her address), and a son Dane, son of Pero; born in 1933 in G. Vaganac, unmarried, member of the Croatian Army (J. thinks that he lives in Josipdol or in Ogulin). Kata Bilen lived in the house next to the church “Sv.Križ”, and he assumes that she was set on fire together with the house.
2. JEKA MIKULJAN, called “Strina”, over 80 years old, born in Rešetari, did not have any children, lived in G. Vaganac (J. does not know the number), and he heard that she was killed and later thrown into the well in front of the house.
3. MANDA ČANČAR, over 80 years old, born in G. Vaganac, he heard that she was killed, but he does not know how.
4. ROJKA MIKULJAN, over 80 years old, born in G. Vaganac, has a son Mika and daughter-in-law Ana, who allegedly live in Zagreb, ... (he does not know the exact number), and he only heard that she was killed.
5. MILKA KUKURUZOVIĆ, over 80 years old, born in G. Vaganac, Marijan Kukuruzović’s aunt, son of Slavko, about 50 years old, member of the Croatian Army

who allegedly lives in Josipdol. He knows that she has lived in Marijan Kukuruzović's house and that she was killed in the house and later set on fire together with the house.

6. MARA KUKURUZOVIĆ, called "Krekuša", over 85 years old, born in G. Vaganac, she was ill and an invalid person, she remained in the cellar of the house. He heard that she was set on fire together with the house.
7. STIPE KUKURUZOVIĆ, born in Donji Vaganac, J. heard that Stipe, after the fall of G. Vaganac, came from Vikići to Gornji Vaganac to get the cattle, and that he was killed in the backyard of a house where he was buried.
8. DANE JANDRIĆ, about 84 years old, an invalid, without a leg. He heard that Dane, after the fall of G. Vaganac, together with his sister-in-law, M.J., came in front of his house to take care over the cattle, and that he was killed on that occasion in the backyard from a machine-gun, and one of the murderers carried straw and put it over Dane; J. does not know whether he was later burned down. The witness to all this is M.J. who lives, according to J., as a refugee somewhere in Senj.

Authorized official person: Želimir Šego (signature)

**ANNEX 382:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.K.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 15 March 1995 at the Police station VI of the Zadar police administration, in relation to the dispatch of Zadarsko-Kninska police administration, number: 511-18-01-VT-292/5-95, from 06 March 1995, in connection with the conversation conducted with:

I.K., the son of T. and M. (born T.) born on ...
... in the village of ..., ... municipality, a Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, married, the father of two children, work organization engineer, commissioner of the Republic of Croatia for the municipalities of T. Korenica and Udbina, head for the village of ..., UCRN: ..., owns an identity card, number ..., made out on 22 January 1994 in Zagreb, with a permanent address in ..., on which occasion he stated:

That he works with the Commission of the Republic of Croatia for the municipalities of T. Korenica and Udbina in Zagreb, ..., and that they were collecting information on all of the victims of the Patriotic war, and that they also take care of exiles from the area under the Commission's jurisdiction. On the basis of their information they collect information about war victims. I.K. gave copies of lists with the victims of the Patriotic war and a special list of civil victims and he also gave some additional information about the people from the lists:

For the village of Vaganac:

1. LUCIJA BILAN, the daughter of Mile, born on 15 December 1903 in Gornji Vaganac, lived in D. Vaganac, house number 14. I.K. stated that on 08 October 1991 she was killed and burnt in the house in D. Vaganac, also he adds that she has a son Danijel who is, as an exile, accommodated in Karlovac, at the Gaza exiles' settlement, in the building no. 137.
2. MANDA ČANČAR, the daughter of Stjepan, born on 23 September 1991 in D. Vaganac, lived in D. Vaganac, house number 57. I.K. states that she was

killed on 08 December 1991 in D. Vaganac (he doesn't know how) and adds that she has a son Luka Čančar who is, as an exile, accommodated in Karlovac, at the Gaza exiles' settlement, in the building no. 175.

3. DANE JANDRIĆ, the son of Ivan, born on 25 August 1910, in Gornji Vaganac, lived in G. Vaganac, house number 54. I.K. states that he was disabled (without a leg) and that he was killed in October 1991 in his yard, he was shot at from an automatic rifle (they don't know if he was burnt afterwards), Mara Jandrić (the wife of Dane Jandrić's brother) eye-witnessed his killing, he adds that Mara Jandrić is, as an exile, accommodated in ...
4. MILKA KUKURUZOVIĆ, born on 18 October 1903 in Hrastovaca, lived in Gornji Vaganac. I.K. states that on 08 October 1991 she was killed in the house, and burnt, later on, together with the house, he also adds that she doesn't have closer relatives.
5. MARIJA KUKURUZOVIĆ, called "Krekuša", the daughter of Josip, born on 01 November 1908 in the village of Željava, lived in Gornji Vaganac, house number 82. I.K. states that she was unable to move, and that she stayed in the basement of the house where she was killed on 08 October 1991, and allegedly, later on, she was burnt, he adds that she has a daughter Božica Kukuruzović, who lives in ...
6. RUŽA MIKULJAN, born on 06 December 1905 in Donji Vaganac, lived in Gornji Vaganac. I.K. states that she was killed on 08 October 1991 in Gornji Vaganac (he doesn't know how) and adds that she has a son Nikola and daughters Milka and Kata who live in ...
7. JEKA MIKULJAN called "strina", the daughter of Ivan, born on 25 September 1905 in the village of Rešetar, lived in I.K. states that she was killed on 08 October 1991 in G. Vaganac, in front of the house, and afterward she was thrown in a well. He adds that she doesn't have any close relatives.
8. STIPE KUKURUZOVIĆ, the son of Franjo, born on 12 November 1936 in the village of Čavnik, Bihać municipality, lived in D. Vaganac, house number 40. I. K. states that he was killed in October 1991 in the house yard where he was also buried.

For the village of Smoljanac:

1. JOSIP MATOVINA, the son of Petar, born on 21 August 1930 in Saborsko, lived in Smoljanac, house number 7. I.K. states that he was killed on 08 October 1991 in Smoljanac (he doesn't know how), and adds that he has a son Slavko Matovina, who, as an exile, is accommodated in Karlovac, at the Gaza exiles' settlement, building no. 242 b.
2. ANA BUJADINOVIĆ, the daughter of Nikola, born on 21 July 1923 in the village of Lipovača, lived in Smoljanac. I.K. states that she was killed on 08 October 1991 in Smoljanac (he doesn't know how), he also adds that she has a son Mile Bujadinović who is in Slovenia.
3. MARKO VUKOVIĆ, the son of Mate, born on 10 October 1935 in the village of Višnjevača, lived in Smoljanac, house number 40. I.K. states that he was killed on 04 December 1991 in Smoljanac together with Mira Vuković in the house no 39 in Smoljanac.
4. MARKO MESIĆ, the son of Jure, born on 29 November 1954 in Smoljanac, lived in Smoljanac, house number 91. I.K. states that he was killed on 04

December in Smoljanac together with Ivica Rosandić in Jelena Mesić's house, number 91 a, and that, later on, they were burnt together with the house.

5. MIRA VUKOVIĆ, the daughter of Jure, born on 05 June 1961 in Smoljanac, lived in the village of Muhinje bb. I.K. states that she was killed on 04 December 1991 in Smoljanac, where she came from the village of Muhinje, and she was killed together with Marko Vuković in the house no. 39 in Smoljanac.
6. IVICA ROSANDIĆ, the son of Marko, born on 02 January 1968 in Smoljanac, lived in Smaoljnac, house number 26. I.K. states that he was killed on 04 December 1991 in Smoljanac together with Marko Mesić, in Jelena Mesić's house no 91 a in Smoljanac, later on they were burnt together with the house.
7. ANTE RUMENOVIĆ, the son of Stjepan, born on 11 September 1937 in Smoljanac, lived in Smoljanac, house number 16. I.K. states that he was killed on 04 December 1991 in the house in Smoljanac (he doesn't know how).
8. JURAJ BIČANIĆ, the son of Petar, born on 18 May 1931 in the village of Rončevica, lived in Smoljanac, house number 76. I.K. states that he was killed on 04 December 1991 in Smoljanac (he doesn't know where nor how).
9. ROŽA BIČANIĆ, the daughter of Danijel, born on 12 February 1928 in the village of Drežničko Selište, lived in Smoljanac, house number 76. I.K. states that she was killed on 04 December 1991 in Smoljanac (he doesn't know where nor how).
10. STIPE KRIZMANIĆ, the son of Ivica, born on 03 March 1963 in Slunj, lived in Smoljanac, house number 63. I.K. states that he was killed during the Lipovača action on 09 October 1991.
11. STIPE MESIĆ, the son of Jure, born on 02 January 1967 in Smoljanac, house number 91. I.K. states that he died on 29 May 1993 in Glibodol.
12. MARIJAN BIČANIĆ, the son of Stipe, born on 18 September 1969 in Smoljanac, lived in Smoljanac, house number 53. I.K. states that he died on 29 May 1993 in Glibodol.
13. IVICA BIČANIĆ, the son of Mihovil, born on 29 July 1969 in Slunj, lived in Smoljanac, house number 83. I.K. states that he died on 29 May 1993 in Glibodol.

For the village of Rastovača:

1. IVAN HODAK, the son of Marko, born in 1940 in the village of Rastovača. I. K. states that he was killed on 07 November 1991 (he doesn't know where nor how), he adds that he doesn't have closer relatives.
2. BARA KOMLJENOVIĆ, I.K. doesn't have any information about her, but he adds that she has a son Sreten Komljenović, who used to live in ... according to K., he is now living in Osijek, and a daughter Kata Hodak, who is, as an exile, accommodated in Karlovac, at ...

For the village of Korana:

1. ŽELJKO LUKETIĆ, born on 04 May 1969 in Karlovac, lived in the village of Korana, house number 5. K.I. states that he was a member of the Ministry of the interior of the Republic of Croatia, Karlobag police station, and that he died in 1992/93 (he doesn't know where nor how).
2. IVAN ŠPOLJARIĆ, the son of Milan, born on 20 June 1991 in Karlovac. I. K. states that he died on 26 September 1991 and adds that he has a father Milan, a mother Petra, and a brother Rafo, who, as exiles, are accommodated in ...

3. JOSIPA ŠPOLJARIĆ, the daughter of Petar, born on 27 February 1972 in Karlovac, lived in the village of Korana, house number 17. I.K. states that she left Korana and that she was accommodated in the village of Grabovac, and that she, as well as Dubravka Špoljarić, died during the shelling of bungalows in the village of Grabovac.
4. DUBRAVKA ŠPOLJARIĆ, the daughter of Zlatko, born on 25 April 1973, lived in the village of Korana, house number 18, I.K. states that she left the village of Korana and that she was accommodated at the bungalows in the village of Grabovac, and that she, as well as Josipa Špoljarić, died on 26 September 1991 during the shelling of the bungalows in the village of Grabovac.

For the village of Prijeboj:

1. SLAVKO ČORAK, the son of Josip, born on 25 November 1948 in Vukovar, lived in the village of Prijeboj, house number 10. I.K. states that he died on 28 September 1991 (he doesn't know where nor how), he adds that he has a wife Radmila, son Darko, and a daughter Maja, who are, allegedly, still in Prijeboj, and that he has a mother Dragica and a sister Ankica, who live in ...

For the village of Poljanak:

1. VJEKOSLAV VUKOVIĆ, the son of Dane, born on 19 July 1939 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak bb. I.K. states that he was a member of civil protection and that he died on 07 November 1991.
2. LUCIJA VUKOVIĆ, the daughter of Mate, born on 06 December 1923 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak, house number 22. I.K. states that she was shot in Poljanak on 07 November 1991.
3. DANE VUKOVIĆ, the son of Polde, born on 30 July 1917 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak, house number 16. I.K. states that he was shot in Poljanak on 07 November 1991, also he adds that he has a wife Katarina, who is, as an exile, accommodated at the ..., a son Vlado accommodated in ..., a son Božidar who is in somewhere in ..., and a son Slavko who lives in Rijeka, ...
4. DANE VUKOVIĆ, the son of Mate, born on 27 July 1911 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak. I.K. states that he was shot in Poljanak on 07 November 1991.
5. MILKA VUKOVIĆ, the daughter of Mate, born on 14 January 1926, lived in Poljanak, house number 18. I.K. states that on 07 November 1991 she was taken away from her house and shot in Poljanak, and before she was taken away they killed her husband Nikola Vuković in their house.
6. NIKOLA MATOVINA, born on 21 February 1912 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak. I.K. states that he was shot in Poljanak on 07 November 1991, and adds that he has a wife Agata, who lives in ..., and a son Marko who lives somewhere in Karlovac (he doesn't know the address).
7. JOSIP MATOVINA, the son of Nikola, born on 6 March 1960 in the village of Lasinja, lived in I.K. states that he was a member of civil protection and that he doesn't know the place nor the time of his death.
8. NIKOLA VUKOVIĆ, the son of Mile, born on 22 August 1926 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak, house number 18. I.K. states that he stayed in Poljanak and that, on 07 November 1991, he was killed in the house (he doesn't know exactly if he was first killed and then burnt or burnt alive). He is a husband of Milka Vuković who was taken away from the house and shot on the same day.

9. IVAN VUKOVIĆ, the son of Mile, born on 15 May 1944 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak, house number 13. I.K. states that he was a member of civil protection and that he died (he doesn't know when nor where).
10. IVICA LONČAR, the son of Marko, born on 14 November 1908 in the village of Rastovača, lived in Poljanak, house number 7. I.K. states that on 23 September 1991 he was caught in his house together with his disabled son Milan, and that both of them were hanged. He has a son Marko Lončar who lives in ... who was, at the end of October 1991, arrested while taking the bodies of his father Ivica and brother Ivan down, after that he was imprisoned and stayed in prison until March/April 1992 when he came to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia. Ivica Lončar also has a daughter Marica Sertić who lives in ...
11. MILAN LONČAR, the son of Ivica, born on 08 August 1945 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak, house number 7. I.K. states that he was disabled and that, on 23 October 1991, he was caught in his house together with his father Ivica Lončar and they were both hanged (the other information the same as for Ivica Lončar).
12. NIKOLA SERTIĆ, the son of Ivica, born on 27 December 1938. I.K. states that he was a member of civil protection and that he died (he doesn't have any other information about him, also he doesn't know where nor when he died).
13. KATA MATOVINA, born on 03 March 1905 in Poljanak, lived in Poljanak. I. K. states that she was wounded during the shelling of Poljanak on 08 October 1991, on that occasion she was transferred to Saborsko where she passed away. She has a daughter Zorka Vuković, who is, as an exile, accommodated in Karlovac, at the Gaza exiles' settlement, in the building no. 185 and a daughter Anka Vuković, who is, as an exile, accommodated in Karlovac, at the Gaza exiles' settlement, building no. 166.
14. TONE VUKOVIĆ, the son of Mate, born on 16 October 1935 in Saborsko, lived in Poljanak, house number 19. I.K. states that he was a member of civil protection and that he died (Kukuruzović doesn't know place nor time of the death).
15. ANA SERTIĆ, born on 21 May 1903 in Rakovica, lived in the village of Sertić Poljana. I.K. states that in October 1991 she was wounded and died as a result of it.
16. ANA SERTIĆ, the daughter of Tomo, born on 14 November in Saborsko, lived in Sertić Poljana, house number 6. I.K. states that in October 1991 she was locked in her house and adds that she has a son Tomo Sertić who, as an exile, lives in Zagreb, at the Laguna hotel.

...

Authorized official person: Želimir Šego (signature)

**ANNEX 383:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.R.**

D.R'S statement about the time spent in captivity in Korenica and in prison in Knin in the period of time between 15 October 1991 and 15 October 1992.

D. (M.) R. was born on in Slunj. I lived in Rakovica together with my parents. I am a Croat. When the war broke out I worked at the Slunj police station, and I am still employed at Ministry of the interior. I am married and I have a daughter. UCRN: I give the following

STATEMENT

Together with a fellow-worker, two priests, two nuns, two villagers, and two drivers, I went to Vaganac to pick up dead persons. Everything was arranged and Colonel CVIJO ZGONJANIN said that we wouldn't have any problems and also they escorted us. Only priests went with officers to search for corpses, and the rest of us stayed at the car. The priest returned very quickly and we went back to Licko P. Selo.

In the village of Prijeboj "Martić's followers" stop us. Among them I recognized NENAD TEPAVAC (the son of Duro, born in 1967). The JNA army simply moves aside, and nobody says anything.

We are now given to "Martić's followers", they swear-they "fuck our Ustasha mothers", and take us to Korenica. On arriving they take us to the parking lot in front of the Police station, but already some 150-200 people are waiting there. L., who was a civilian-a driver of hearse-is thrown into that crowd of people. They gather around him, beat him, yell, threaten, and swear. Then they take L. back to the car where the rest of us are. Then they make NIKOLIĆ, a police officer, to step out of the car, but they beat him at the car. They bring him back and take me. They also beat me at the car, swear, beat with fists, feet, one of them hits me with a stick, and knocks out four of my front teeth. I am scared and beaten. They take me back to the car, and they take us all out of the car. We hold hands and they take us to the basement of the Police station. We pass through the crowd of people and they beat us with everything they laid their hands on. We couldn't look about ourselves, your head is bowed down and you just feel their strikes.

In the basement they search us. They group 8 of us men and separate the nuns. While they search us they also begin to beat and insult us, swear, they say they will kill us all, that we won't make it through the night. The crowd stays late in front of the Police station. They yell, make noise, bang on something, I don't know on what.

During the night groups of three or more men barge in the cell, they beat in the cell and outside of it. After certain time the guard on duty forbids everyone to come in and beat us. Until the morning we are left at peace. We are in bad condition after all that beating, we are neither able to lie nor sit. We are swollen, bloody, in lot of pain.

Tomorrow morning the guard on duty tells us it time for breakfast, but they come and take us out to the building entrance. The crowd is there, people yell. They take us one at the time and line us in front of the wall, they wet us with a water hose, beat us. They caught me and threw me into the crowd.

Everybody started attacking me. For a short time I am standing, but then they throw me on the ground. A man in military uniform wants me to lick his boots, both the sole and the upper part. It continued for an hour, and it took a whole day for them to take pleasure in

beating and abusing every one of us. On that day they give us a little bit of paste, dry bread, and it is everything we are given to eat for the whole day.

The things stayed like that for the next six months while I was in Korenica. Next to our were two more cells, and there were detained persons also. We didn't know who was in them, we would only hear screams and cries for help during the nights. They beat us also. Sometimes they take someone up to the hall, and sometimes down. Sometimes there were ten of them and they would all beat us. That constant beating in Korenica lasted for three months, after that it wasn't so frequent, but it didn't stop.

After few days, I remember, they are torturing me with electricity. ŽELJKO KOVAČEVIĆ, called "PRC" did it. They had a sort of an apparatus that looked like a bat and when it was turned on it made electrical currents that shook and made noise. When they saw it was enough, they would turn it off and continued with beating. They beat us with sticks, cables, and wires.

I know that the day after we were brought there, priest P. and the nuns were let go. I remember seeing the nuns crying and screaming, but I didn't see what happened to them. Reverend Đ. and L. are transferred to other cells.

We start going to questionings. NIKOLA PRICA, a retired inspector, was in charge of questioning, but others also questioned us. I didn't know anyone of them. Usually those who question didn't beat, but there was always someone standing aside who would hit us when given a sign. The abovementioned ŽELJKO KOVAČEVIĆ was the most brutal. I know that there was one they called "ZVIŽDO", (tall, skinny, with freckled face and straight brown hair, 25-26 years old) and he also beat us very brutally. We were also intimidated because they said they would butcher us.

MOMO NIKOLIĆ, a reservist, approximately 40 years old, incised a "4C" sign on reverend Đ.'s chests. I remember that NIKOLIĆ's finger was pierced. I know that no one received any medical help. I remember that ŽELJKO KOVAČEVIĆ ordered that we must learn by heart a 500-word-long text. Those who failed to do it were beaten.

I remember that they would hide us whenever the International Red Cross came. Once they took us to the huts in Borje, the other time they locked us up in a garage. There were cases when they said that we were their drunken soldiers.

I know that I didn't shave my face, cut my hair or have a bath in six months.

On 13 April 1992 the International Red Cross came. An old man MATE SMOLČIĆ told them that there was another group of prisoners in the prison, so they listed us also.

The next day they transfer us to Knin, no one stays in the prison. The six of us are taken there. They are waiting for us. They beat P.B. in the car, H. also.

As they take us into the prison each of us is beaten with a stick. They lock all of us up together in a small cell. Since the building was an old hospital before, floor is made of marble and walls of tiles. It is April, it is cold inside the room.

That same day they brought us mattresses for sleeping. On that day we had a bath for a first time after six months. After Korenica where we practically lived as animals this was better, although physical and mental abuse were also about to begin here. They didn't beat us too much on those first days, because, at the time, Kupres fell, so the prison was full of men from Herzegovina, they beat them non-stop.

I remember that they took the two of us, me and N., to lead two of that men from Herzegovina to a car, because they weren't able to walk, they were driving them to the hospital. Later on a guard told us that one of those two men died.

I remember that all those people from Herzegovina were driven away from the military and civilian prison in 3-4 buses on 05 May 1992, but I don't know where. When I got out of the prison, people from Herzegovina called me and asked me if I knew anything about their men who were detained. They were the men who were driven in buses, and didn't return to their homes.

At the beginning guards were brutal, they abused us physically. I remember a man called SRĐO (I suppose that he was from Lika), he was strong, tall, blonde, approximately 30 years old. I also remember another one whom they called GLIŠO, he used to be a guard in the Zadar prison. He was approximately 30 years old, strong, brown hair. Under us there was a military prison. There was someone called ĐURO BORIĆ, also somewhere from Lika, approximately 40 years old, short, firmly built, partially gray-haired, and with him there were two young men, their nicknames were "KOMŠO" and "JOKŠA".

We watched them beating people in the hall and outside in the range. We would go downstairs to get food and then that BORIĆ would beat us. They beat us with fists, sticks, bags with sand. Not only that guard beat us but they also persuaded their own (Serbs) prisoners to beat us. We had to do the worst kinds of jobs in prison and outside of it. Among us there was a man called P.M., he suffered from poliomyelitis as a child, so one of his legs was shorter and had trouble with using one arm, but he also had to work. When we had to go to the town to work passers by and those who worked there insulted, cursed, and threatened us.

That is about everything I can remember about the time spent in Selo.

By signing each page of this statement the person who made it, D.R., confirms its authenticity, that is, that the statement is made without coercion and that the written text is the same as the statement itself.

In Karlovac, 05 February 1995.

Statement is given by: D.R.

Statement is taken by: Gordana Predović

**ANNEX 384:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.D.***

SURNAME: Đ.
 NAME, FATHER'S NAME: P., ...
 YEAR OF BIRTH: ...
 PLACE OF BIRTH:
 ADDRESS: ...
 TEMPORARY ADDRESS:
 OCCUPATION: priest
 MARITAL STATUS:
 CITIZENSHIP:
 NATIONALITY:

I give the following

STATEMENT

I was born on ... in Croatia, After my education in Zagreb, Dubrovnik and Pazin, I became a Catholic priest, which I stayed until today. I was persecuted by the communist authorities in 1964/65 (.....) sentenced unconditionally. In the notorious prison in Stara Gradiška I spent (...) days.

In the last 16 years I served as a parson in I have the information about the persecution of the Croats on the area of Plitvice after World War II. Croats and Catholics escaped on massive scale the massacre and persecution of every kind. In the village Vaganac Gornji live Croats, who escaped in front of the invasion of the Chetniks and police of the so-called Krajina. Only few of the old people remained there. From the tower of the church in ... I watched Chetniks burning down the village Vaganac Gornji which previously they had robbed, coming with horse wagons from the neighbouring villages Rešetar and Petrovo Selo. Every Croatian house, and it was 113 of them, was burned down. After the news was spread that the imprisoned old people, the Croats, were killed, we decided to take the bodies and bury them properly. Lieutenant Colonel (...) of the Yugoslav Army Cvijic guaranteed, in written and in oral form, our safe passing through Vaganac and back. I set off to Vaganac on 13th October 1991 together with:

- M.L.
- I.M.
- M.K.
- D.R.
- N.N.
- M.P.
- nun A.B.
- nun M.P.

Six armed soldiers of the occupying army escorted us. We did not have any weapons. We did not find the bodies of the murdered Croats in Vaganac. Later we heard that their bodies were burned down.

When we were returning from Vaganac, a group of 50 men stopped us, dressed in uniforms with the sign of "THE POLICE OF KRAJINA" (people called them "Martićevci", after their leader policeman Martić). Despite the protest of the soldiers of the occupying army, these policemen searched us and signed us in. At the same time the commander of the policemen threatened priest M.P. that he would shot through his bald head.

With the guns pointed at us we were forced to turn to Korenica in our cars, where in front of the Police Station we were met by 200 people, there were women and young people. When we stepped out of the car, they started beating us, and somebody said to me : “This one should be slaughtered”. Commander of the Police turned to me cynically and smiling: ”The chief organizer is finally ours”, and in the entrance of the prison he hit me with a pistol on the head, blood spread all over my head, and after the search in the hall of the prison, he hit his head against my head, which banged against the wall behind me. All eight of us they put into one cell, and after a while the nuns were set free.

Somewhere around 22.00 hrs we were taken out before the people that gathered there, the Commander of the Police said: ”The army let us keep Đ.”. The next day, around 8.00 hrs in the morning, 7 policemen from Korenica entered the cell. We stood against the wall, I was the first one next to the door. The Commander of the Police first hit us with his fist on the chest several times, and then the others joined hitting us with sticks and batons. Policeman Čuić was especially cruel, he seized me by my genitals and raised me up. I have had a hernia since then. They were hitting us with their shoes between our legs showing that they were enjoying themselves. After that they took me out in the corridor and kept beating me with batons, sticks, kicking me. They brought me out of the building where about 40 civilians waited. I was all covered with blood, they took my clothes off, and poured cold water over me, drowning me with gush of water, mocking my nakedness and hitting me with everything they could find. The torture lasted for about half an hour. After we came back to the cell, they tortured the same way: (the others). After an hour a group of civilians from Korenica came asking to repeat the whole thing. And they were gratified.

Then they forced us scrub the corridor, they ordered us to lie on each other, and they beat us with batons, sticks, fists and kicked us. Commander of the Police Čuić thrust a baton into my large intestine colon, showing that he enjoyed that. After that I was on strike not eating anything for a number of days.

I was interrogated by the notorious policeman called Momo Nikolić, and when I was going to the interrogation, another policeman kicked me on my throat and hurt my vocal cords from which I have lasting consequences. Momo Nikolić met me with ten policemen. They beat me with their fists, I fell down several times, my eyes were covered with blisters, I had to clean my own blood from the desk and the floor. When they all beat me, I had to take my clothes off and Momo Nikolić cut the Serbian coat of arms on my chest, laughing madly, carrying me on the shoulder saying: ”Now you are a Serb”. Momo Nikolić broke my glasses, threatening me that he would cut my toes. They took me back into the cell, where the people from my parish were:

The next day they repeated the beating, taking the clothes off and pouring over with cold water in front of the building. Among the civilians that gathered there, there was Orthodox priest Braco Savičević. When interrogating me Momo Nikolić forced me, under a threat that he would shoot me, to give statements in the presence of two policemen called to take me to shootings, if I did not confirm all the accusations. They accused me of impossible things and accusations, like, for example, that I got money from the Vatican. Our cell was open and the policemen who wanted to beat us, would come in with sticks and knives, beat us and humiliated us until three policemen came and locked us up.

Somewhere around the eighteenth day in Korenica the mentioned Momo Nikolić came escorted by Major of the occupying army Zoran Kovačević from Niš. Momo said that we were to be exchanged, Major tried to protect me, but unsuccessfully, because Momo kicked me several times on my head, I fell on the knees of D.R. Momo kept on, going

out and coming in and kept beating me with his fists on my face, chests and ribs. At one moment I managed to say: "There must be something good in him.". Then he lowered his hands and he stopped beating me.

Somewhere around the 23 day of our stay in Korenica, the Commander of the Police wrapped my head with a towel and said that I was taking to shootings. They put me all tied up into a vehicle, and during the drive they tread upon my body kicking me. I felt the gun pointed at my temple. Later I found out that I was transported to the airport. They forced me to sit still six hours in the cold. Colonel Milanović (occupying army) came to me, hearing me politely, he was interested in religious things and I got food.

After that I was in prison with ten soldiers of the occupying army that were sentenced to 30 days of prison for their refusal to kill the Croats. They said :”We came from Serbia to defend the Serbs, not to attack the Croats.”

After a while I was again blindfolded and they transported me by plane (later I realized that I was transferred to the airport Batajnica – Belgrade), and from the airport I was taken to prison which was in the cellar. I had to sit still on the cold for eight hours. A policeman felt pity and he let me lie, he even covered me with a blanket. His chief, however, asked why I was lying down and that I was praying fro the Ustashe, he hit my with a baton, ordered me to lie face down and beat me on my feet-soles. Pain was terrible and I felt it for a month.

The next day a new policeman came, also named Nikolić and hit me twice at my face. My suit and the floor around me were all in blood.

On 23rd January 1992 I was blindfolded and transported to the place where they told me to walk for five minutes and then to take the blindfold off. I did that and I found myself before the woods near Brčko. People took me to the local parson. I submit this statement to local and international public. I am ready to give the statement before the international commission and to give the medical reports that were made after the check up.

Statement was given by:

P.Đ.

Catholic Priest

**ANNEX 385:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.L.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at the Section of war crimes and terrorism of the Rijeka Police Department on the occasion of the interview held on 25th April 1995 with

M.L., son of I., born on ... in ..., municipality of Smoljanac, address: ..., temporary address: ..., Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, married to M., maiden name D., two children – I. (born in ...) and I. (born in ...),

about his knowledge of the criminal deeds against the humanity and the international law done by the formations of the rebelled Serbs on the territory of the former municipality of T. Korenica during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia.

In the interview the mentioned M.L. stated that until Easter 1991 there were no traces of what would happen in the next few years on that territory, that is, the rebellion of the Serbs and the aggression of the former JNA and other organizations and groups on the Republic of Croatia.

M.L. himself worked at the National Park of "Plitvička Jezera", where he worked as a head of the tourist village "Korana", in whose unit there were 50 employees, and during the season, about 50 more migrant workers, mostly Croats and Serbs, the proportion was about fifty-fifty. There were no disputes among them, especially not on the national basis.

Then, on Easter 1991, on the entrance to Plitvice, the Tchetnik rebellion groups, set an ambush to the workers of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, and there was an armed clash and people were killed.

After that event, a tension grew in the place, the business of the National Park itself was disturbed, and although there was an attempt to normalize the situation, it failed, and resulted in the occupation of major buildings by the Serbs, while the Croats could not come to work any more, but they mostly remained in their houses in their villages.

This kind of situation, neither peace nor war, lasted until the beginning of August 1991, when the Tchetnik groups started to provoke by firing from fire arms at the Croatian villages of POLJANAK, DREŽNIK and RASTOVAČA, because of which the people from those villages, for their own safety, were forced to leave their houses at night and go outside the village to the surrounding woods and dales.

In the beginning of October 1991, there was a first Chetniks' action in the sense of an armed clash, from the Serbian village of Plitvice at Poljanak when the Chetniks attacked houses at the entrance of the village from the direction of Plitvice. The majority of the people from Poljanak ran into the woods during that attack, while the elder persons stayed in their houses and other buildings hiding from the Chetniks. There were no human victims nor did they take the people on that occasion.

After the attackers left the village the same day, the people that ran away came back to their houses where they kept on living until 28th October 1991 when there was another fierce Chetniks' attack. Then some of the men ran away from the village (among them were M.L., S., B. and J.B.) while the Chetniks captured and imprisoned P. and I.B., who did not manage to escape.

The persons that ran away, came back the next morning, when M.L. found in the backyard of his house, by the stable, his father I. and brother M. hanged. L. M. states that he assumes that the same Chetniks that attacked Poljanak the day before murdered them, but that nobody saw that, since it all happened at night.

On that same day, between 10.00 and 11.00 hrs, a group of about 10 persons, wearing the uniforms of the reserve of the former JNA, armed with the infantry military weapons, surrounded M.L.'s house asking him to surrender, because otherwise they would kill him. M.L. states that he asked them for permission to stay at his father's and brother's funeral, and they allowed him, after which they tied him up and took him to prison at the Police Station in T. Korenica.

As to the members of the mentioned Chetniks, rebelled groups that attacked Poljanak, M.L. knows that these were the local people living in the surrounding Serbian villages Plitvice and Jezerce, and from some other places. Among them L. mentions the following persons that he recognized among those rebels:

- MILE KOVAČEVIĆ, from Babin Potok by Vrhovine, he worked as a manager of "Lička kuća" (a building at the National Park "Plitvička Jezera")
- ČEDO RAPAJIĆ, from Jezerce, he worked at the technical service of the National Park; he took M.L. to the prison in T. Korenica
- JOVO PAVLICA, from Plitvice, worked as a chief waiter in several hotels in Plitvice, also actively participated in taking M.L. to the prison in T. Korenica

He also remembers that among the Chetniks that came to Poljanak, he saw and recognized the following persons:

- VINKO ORSIĆ, from Plitvice;
- VIŠNJIĆ (he does not know his name), from Makinje?
- VLADO GRBIĆ, from Plitvice

among them there was a number of unknown persons.

At the prison in Korenica, L.M. was imprisoned together with M.P. from Poljanak, F. (he does not know his name), from Selište, N. K. from Rastovača, while in other cells of the prison there were more prisoners that M.L. could not see and he cannot identify them.

At the same prison he was interrogated by some unknown person, an older man wearing a uniform of the former JNA, with a rank of a major, he beat him and kicked him, molesting him and offending him.

From T. Korenica twelve prisoners were on that same day, at night, after they were tied up, transported by an old truck to the camp "Manjača" in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the above mentioned P., F. and K., then M.L. from Rastovača, M.D. from Plitvice, while the other persons were unknown to him, and he assumes that they were probably from Slunj.

They arrived to the camp "Manjača" on that same night, where they were all locked in one room. They did not get anything to eat or drink for 4 or 5 days, while they were interrogated over and over again by some unknown persons dressed in uniforms of the former JNA, on which occasion they were beaten and molested.

As far as L. knows, no one was deadly hurt then.

On 09th November 1991 all the above mentioned, among 400 more prisoners from the camp, were exchanged in the first exchange that was made between the Republic of Croatia and the rebellion para-authorities of the rebelled Serbs. Before that they were all signed in by the International Red Cross, who came into the camp on that occasion.

After the liberation, M.L. came to Rijeka where he lives today as a refugee, together with his family (his wife and sons).

Further destiny, and the addresses of the persons with whom he was in prison and in the camp, as of the other people from Poljanak, is unknown to L., except that he states that they are probably at their relatives' in Karlovac and Zagreb.

The official memorandum is liable to further knowledge and use.

Authorized person: Sandi Jusić (signature)

**ANNEX 386:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.K.**

M.K., born on ... in ..., ...,
address: ..., Plitvicka Jezera; temporary address: ...; UCRN: ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

“The first attack on Plitvice occurred on Easter on March 18th or 20th 1991. We were in houses and we weren't allowed to go out because members of our special police forces sent us a word through Marko Luketić not to go out on the road because there was fighting against Chetniks going on. On that day there was a funeral of Dane Luketić. They had barely put him in a grave and they had to run away – all because of chetnik's attack. After that attack everything stood still and members of our special police forces captured Plitvice.

In the evening on the Easter day, the Yugoslav Federal Army arrived at Mukinje at the Hall of the 6th Lička, they stationed on the bridge of Korana and they stayed there throughout the summer. During that time until the summer, the Yugoslav Federal Army wasn't attacking, but Chetniks shelled my native village Poljanak from the “Lička kuća”.

I lived at Rastovača until I got married. They didn't shell Rastovača. First shells fell in Drežnik late in July. Every night they successively shelled Selište, Čatrnja, Drežnik and surrounding villages. Grenades were falling across Rastovača. Children together with their mothers left the village after a school year ended and they went to Crikvenica to be protected. I stayed behind until the end.

On September 20th 1991 at 8,30am my house was set on fire as well as the entire village, in fact, at first 14 houses were set on fire. Chetniks, our neighbours: Miloš Cvjetičanin, Predrag Prpić and another 8 persons from our village as well (whose surnames I don't know), were burning houses. They wore masks – stockings on their heads. I recognized those two by the way they walked. I saw when the first house was set on fire after the shooting and I ran away from my house in the last minute.

My husband went to get some wood and when the first gun fired, he came back. I managed to free horses from a cart and to run away. We ran to one small wood – first my husband and a neighbour, and then me. We were in that small wood until they started to set the

second house on fire. Our house was already on fire. Bullets, that Chetniks fired, were inflammable.

Chetniks were setting on fire houses from both sides of the village, until they met. Then they returned to the “Lička kuća” – their headquarters. When they left, I came back to my house to let go cattle in case that stabling would catch fire. I went to the house of my sister-in-law. Her house didn't burn down to the ground. I stayed there for 20 days. Chetniks let us be, but they set on fire Poljanak, my native village, at the beginning of October – it happened on October 8th or October 9th 1991.

On October 10th 1991 I went through Ličko Petrovo Selo to Bihac to buy victuals. Chetniks caught me at Ličko Petrovo Selo, they maltreated me and they threatened me with a knife. They wanted me to tell them if I knew where ustashas were and who was an ustasha. After that they told me and they threatened me that they would take me to one valley to tell them where ustashas were and who killed my neighbour of Serbian nationality. They let me go and I went from Petrovo Selo to Bihać on foot for 18km. I stayed there for couple of days and around December 1st 1991 I went by bus across Bosnia to Split. My daughter lived in Split. As the Yugoslav Federal Army was leaving Zadar, they intercepted us and they maltreated us in a bus. They took out young men and they didn't allow them to go. We stayed overnight in a bus near Sinj. At around 5,30am we proceeded towards Split. I was there at my daughter's until my husband was released from Manjača. We came to Zagreb from Split.

At my village Poljanak, Chetniks executed 12 men and women by firing squad. They hanged Ivan and Milan Lončar – a father and a son. They executed following people by firing squad: Ivan and Nikola Vuković (brothers), a son-in-law Nikola, Milka Vuković (Nikola's wife), Dane Vuković, son Slavko and sister Luja, another Dane Vuković, Jozo Matovina and his father Nikola. The entire family V. suffered. T.V. and K.M. also suffered.

The V.s, that by chance stayed alive, were placed in Karlovac at “Gaza” or they were given an apartment.

I want to return – even under a beech-tree. I have a greater will to built a house now than when I was younger. “

In Zagreb, December of 1994

Statement was given by: M.K.

Statement was taken by: VIŠNJA FRANKOVIĆ

**ANNEX 387:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.V.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
KARLOVAC POLICE STATION

Number: 511-05-10-3608/95 I.P.

Date: 15 September 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen B.V. was born on He is a garage mechanic, he lives in Karlovac. On 15 September 1995, at the accommodation of the Karlovac police administration, Karlovac police station I, he gave an authorized official of Karlovac PA, Karlovac PS I, the following information:

“I am an exile from the village of Vuković near Slunj. Together with my mother I fled from the village in 1991 when the Chetniks’ attack on the village began.

On 07 November 1991, when I was imprisoned, I was in N.V.’s (the son of M.) house. I was there because N.V. was ill. The house is in the village of Poljana, hamlet of V. Together with me in the house were L.V., D. V., the son of P., D.V., the son of M., M.V., N. V., N.M., J.M., and V.V., my father, whom they called S.

On that day, when they captured me, we, who were in the house, saw, through the window, that something was happening in front of the house. To be precise, I saw someone moving in front of the house, some people. First I thought that they were our people. So, I came out of the house to see who these people were, and then Serbian soldiers, Chetniks, caught me. They were local people from the nearby villages. I recognized one of them. He was Miloš Cvjetičanin, the son of Žarko. I heard them calling each other by nicknames. So I heard that they called one of them “Rambo”. That Rambo was their chief. He was boasting how he killed Croats. Among them there was also one man whom they called “Siman”, who worked before in the former Korenica police station.

When I came out and was captured, they started shouting “Tie him, beat him, force others out of the house”. They broke the house windows, and the people who were in the house were forced out since they threatened them with arms. All the people except N. V. (the son of M.), who was the owner of the house and was lying ill in the bed, were forced out of the house by Chetniks. They lined up all of us others who were in front of the house. After that they started beating us with with butt-ends and legs. After they beat and searched us, they took only men to another house, that was facing N.V.’s house. There they put us in front of the wall. They left women in front of N.V.’s house.

When they lined us up in front of the house wall we were standing in a line in which, if we orient from the direction of N.V.’s house, I was standing last when looked at from the left, in the direction of the house. My father, V.V., called S., stood next to me. Next to my father was, I think, J.M., then next in a line was D.V., although I’m not quite sure, the next was N.M., and at the end of the line there was my grandfather, D.V. (the son of M.).

N.V., who was ill, stayed lying in the bed in his house, and later on, Chetniks shot him from automatic rifle, and then, while he was in the bed, they threw a bomb at him.

L. and M.V. were killed by Chetniks on the spot, in front of N.'s house. L. and M. were dressed in long skirts of a darkish colour. L.V. was small, but somehow bulky, and was lame, because one of her legs was injured and she had a metal bar in it. Also she had denture. M.V. was of a similar constitution as L. and she also had denture.

V.V., called S., who was my father, was dressed in a darkish suit, and had black shoes. I know that he had broken left arm, factured in the forearm. He had also broken a leg. Also, I know that he had two of three teeth missing. I'm not sure if he missed more teeth because they beat them with butt-ends on their heads. Before the war my father was hospitalized in Udbina and Korenica because of his problems with kidneys, and he also had two heart attacks.

J.M. was approximately 1.70 m tall and was quite thin. He was dressed in trousers and a shirt, but I can't remeber the colours. I don't know whether J. had any fractures, but I remember that he had some teeth missing. Also, I don't know if he had some illnesses or if he went to doctors and if he did where he went. You should talk to his family about it.

D.V. (the son of P.) was approximately 1.75 m tall and was a little bit fat. He was baldish. I can't remember the clothes he wore. Also I don't know if he had any kind of injuries, but I remember that he was wounded in the World War II and that he had a scar, but I don't exactly know where. I don't know any other details related to him.

N.M. was approximately 1.80 m tall. He had similar constitution as D. He was boldish. He was dressed in a darkish suit, and had black shoes. I know that he was treated in a hospital in Karlovac, just before the war started. He had an operation. I'm not quite sure if he operated the appendix or if something was wrong with the kidneys. N. had all of his teeth. As far as I remember N. wasn't hospitalized anywhere else but in Karlovac.

D.V., my grandfather, was shortish and thin. He was dressed in a dark suit and had shoes. He had broken one of his arms before the war. I think it was his left arm. He complained of having belly-ache, but he didn't go to see a doctor. He was missing two or three teeth, and I think that he was also missing a molar tooth. I don't know any other details related to him.

I think it would be good to go to the house where all of these things happened, because all the traces of bullets are visible on the house, and it could be possible to compare the traces with the heights of the persons. Also, if it is necessary, I would voluntarily go and show you the scene of crime where everything happened.

I managed to avoid the shooting because, at the time shoting started, I threw myself on the ground aside. There I managed to recognizethe Chetnik, Miloš Cvjetičanin, the son of Žarko. As far as I could tell then, he didn't shoot at us. All of my family were killed then, and since they didn't kill me, they started beating me with but-ends and boots and poking me with knives. After a while they started dragging me, across the field, towards the village of Poljanak. The group of Chetniks located in the hamlet of V., split in three groups, and I went with one of the groups to the village of Poljanak. I was walking in front of them because they thought that the path to Poljanak was mined. When we got to Poljanak, Chetniks started searching the houses as well as setting them on fire and capturing people.

They took me to the house where they kept a larger group of captured people. Among those people was my mother M.. Chetniks forced my mother and all the other women to go to the hamlet of V., while the men had to stay in Poljanak. N.V. and I. or I.V. were killed then in Poljanak. It is not known where they were buried because Chetniks just covered their bodies with earth. They wanted to take me to the Knin prison, but then they said that I am of no good, and ordered me to go with the women to V. When I caught up with the women, I told them to stay away from the path. So I led their way through a dale, and so, by avoiding the path, as I figured out, later on, we avoided an ambush. Later on, I heard Chetniks arguing, most likely because one of the groups prepared an ambush somewhere on the way to V. in order to kill the women. They were arguing because they couldn't believe we avoided the ambush. They simply couldn't believe that. After that my mother and I ended up in Slunj. After the fall of Slunj we went to Bosnia, then to Rijeka, and finally to Karlovac.

My mother, M.V., wasn't present when Chetniks shot at people in the hamlet of V., so she couldn't say anything about it.

Vajo Grbić, who is momentarily in Plitvice, could say something more about the shooting. He was imprisoned and was questioned by the Gospić police. As far as I know he was captured in civilian clothes, and he came up with a story, and since there weren't any witnesses he was released. They couldn't prove anything, but I know that, on 6 October, he headed the group of Chetniks for the hamlet of V., when the first attack on the village occurred. On that occasion T.V. and an elderly woman were killed. I saw him with my own eyes when he was heading the group of Chetniks. He was wearing a hat and had weapons. His son, Momo Grbić, was also very active as a Chetnik, which is obvious since he, Slavko Grbić and three more Chetniks, attacked a police van in the September of 1991 in V.. On that occasion 4 police officers were killed and one was wounded.

If it is necessary I will testify about everything I said. I guarantee that what I said in the statement is true.

Authorized official:
Ivan Pavlaković
(signature)

ANNEX 388:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.V.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
RIJEKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY OPERATIONAL ACTION

Number: 511-09-02/8561/92 PA
Rijeka, 06 April 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 06 April 1992 at the Rijeka police administration in connection with the informative conversation conducted with M.V. in relation to the content of the Karlovac police administration dispatch no. 511-05-02/2-9-4-1068/92 from 26 March 1992.

On 30 March 1992 an informative conversation was conducted with M.V., the daughter of D. and J. (born F.), born on ... in ..., Slunj municipality, a Croatian woman, a house wife; permanent address: ...; residence address: ..., in relation with the criminal offences of war crimes against civilians committed by members of Serbo-Chetnik formations.

In informative talk M.V. states that on 07 November 1991, around 08:00 a.m. her husband V. and son B. went to the hamlet of V. to visit N.V. called "Š." who was ill and unable to move. Further on she states that on the same day, somewhere around 09:00 a.m., she noticed a big smoke and that she heard shooting which came from the direction of V. where, at the moment, her son and husband were. Shortly after she saw a group of uniformed persons, approximately 20 of them, surrounding the hamlet of Poljanak and at the same time she saw some 20 uniformed and armed persons coming towards her from the direction of the hamlet of V.. They had her son B. with them. He walked with his arms up in the air. She states that the group which came from V. was looking for her, that is for the mother of the child they took with them. When the groups from Poljanak and V. merged, some of them began to set on fire the houses in the village of Poljanak. First they would set hay on fire by using matches or a lighter, and then they would throw the flame, through the windows or entrance doors, into the houses. Before they did it they asked for the weapons, money, and some other valuable things, and they also wanted to know if someone of the relatives was a member of Ministry of the interior or Croatian army.

When asked if she knew the persons stated in the dispatch M.V. said that she personally didn't know anyone of the stated people, and also that she personally didn't know anyone of the persons who were, on that day, in the hamlets of Poljanak and V., when the massacre was conducted and the villages were burnt.

While she was surrounded by Chetniks, M.V. states that her son B. managed to say very quietly that the same Chetniks killed approximately 10 villagers in the hamlet of V., and that one of them was her husband, that is, his father, B.

Further on she states that, after she heard her son B. saying that, she became frightened for his life and asked from a Chetnik, for whom she assumed that was one of the leaders, to save her son's life. After arguing with others, the Chetnik agreed to do it, so, by threatening with arms, he ordered her, her son B., their neighbour M.V., and her daughter M. to go towards V. and said that they must follow the path to

V. because if they didn't they would kill them. She states that the Chetniks kept N. and I.V. for whom she heard the Chetniks saying that they would kill them. While on their way to V., after they couldn't be seen by the Chetniks anymore, they left the path and came, across the cornfield, to a cave where they hid and heard other Chetniks, those which were outside the hamlet of Poljanak who were, in her opinion, keeping watches, searching for them.

After approximately an hour of hiding in the cave, and after she was certain that the Chetniks left the village, she and M.V. went to Poljanak where, near N. V.'s house, found N.V. and I.V. dead. She couldn't tell by the look and type of the wound how they were killed, because their heads were smashed and their brains were scattered around. They just covered them with a blanket because there weren't any time to bury them, since they were afraid that Chetniks would come and find them there.

M.V. then states that after that the two of them returned to the cave where they stayed for the whole night and during the following days they headed, in foot, towards Slunj. After they came there, with the help of the local authorities, they were transferred to Cazin, from where they came, by bus, through Bos. Šamac and Zagreb, to Kraljevica. In Kraljevica they were, as exiles, provided with accommodation at the tourist settlement "Uvala Scott".

During the conversation with M.V. it seemed that, because she was afraid or for some other reasons, she didn't want to say or at least "know" some of the persons who participated in the criminal offence of war crime against civilians. She probably didn't want to recognize these people because she is afraid that they would take revenge on her and her son B.. Also during the conversation she kept pointing out the fact that in the state of fear and panic she was in she didn't pay attention to them because the only thing on her mind was to save her son from death.

Authorized official:
Anton Pilat
(signature)

**ANNEX 389:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.B.**

M.B., born on ... in ..., Ill, a resident of a village ..., UCRN: ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

It was a bloody Easter at Plitvice in 1991. We got the notice from our police not to go out. "Members of Martić's units" came to Plitvice before Easter. We, from Croatian villages, couldn't go there, because they were lying in an ambush and they would interrogate people. "Members of Martić's units" came from Korenica and from the woods. When members of our special police forces headed towards Plitvice, "members of Martić's unit" were waiting for them at the bridge of Korana and they shot at their bus. That was how members of our special police forces were killed. Fighting was going on all day long. For the entire summer "members of Martić's units" were firing shells at us. Our children couldn't attend the high school in Titova Korenica because "members of Martić's unit" would capture and threaten them. They threatened my son. S.G. (husband of my neighbour), Predrag Grbić (from a village Plitvice), two brothers Krneta and a lot of others were "members of Martić's unit". Boys that were mobilized by the army were then maltreated and battered so they had to be admitted to a hospital.

We stayed at our village until October 8th 1991. On that day tank units and the infantry of the Yugoslav Army together with Chetniks came to our village. I was going to pull out potatoes on that day. A shooting went on and it became fiercer. We thought that our boys were fighting, but, unfortunately, those were the Yugoslav Army and "members of Martić's unit". They started setting houses on fire and the unarmed people started fleeing towards Slunj.

We only managed to take with us our documents that were in a purse. We left behind everything: a house, a motorcycle, a trailer, farm-buildings, cattle, cows, pigs, a tractor, a mill, a car and everything else.

The Headquarters for Crisis in Slunj took us in and I was taken care of at Janko Žalac's. We were there until 15 November 1991 when Slunj fell.

Then we fled, again, through Bosnia. We stayed in Cazin for 5 days. Then Stjepan Kljujić came to Cazin together with European observers. We were transported in a convoy to Čitluk in Herzegovina. We stayed there for 11 days. "Members of Martić's unit" were pulling people out from that convoy and took them to concentration camps. We were lucky that they passed our bus.

We went on our own from Čitluk through Split to Zagreb, to my husband's brother and we were placed at Spansko after a month. We are here now and we feel worthless because we aren't producing anything. I am more optimistic now. My husband has a nervous disorder.

In Zagreb, December of 1994

Statement was given by: M.B.

Statement was taken by: VIŠNJA FRANKOVIĆ

**ANNEX 390:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.R.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE ADMINISTRATION
SLUNJ POLICE STATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-05-40/3-1-K-60/92
Date: the 21st of July 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – S.R., son of L., occupation – worker, born on – the ...
..., residence – permanent address – ..., refugee settlement, ___ Karlovac, on the
19th of July 1993 in the offices of the Karlovac Police Administration, in connection with
his stay on the temporary occupied territory in Smoljanac, Titova Korenica municipality,
gave to the authorized person – of the Slunj Police Station (name of the organ of the
Interior) the following information:

“I was the member of the reserve composition of the National Guard, together with my
younger villagers in my village of Smoljanac. We were not armed well so, most of the time,
we kept watch around the village and we watched to see if the enemy was coming so we
could hide in time. There were no bigger problems in the village until the 8th of October
1991 when the surrounding villages of Vaganac, Drežnik Grad and Drežničko Selište were
attacked. Those villages were attacked with artillery from the Višnjevača hill and that hill is
right above my village of Smoljanac so the people retreated into the woods, towards the
canyon of the Korana river immediately after the shooting. That day, we, the younger ones,
stayed in the village and the group of enemy soldiers came, some time in the evening, and I
saw 5 to 6 of them so I immediately went towards the canyon. Those soldiers shot and after
a while I saw the smoke. When the situation calmed, about the 10th of October 1991 the part
of the people returned to the village. That day I saw in front of Adam Bičanić’s house Joso
Matovina (son of Petar, born on the 21st of August 1930 in Saborsko, Ogulin municipality,
permanent address ...) dead and Ana Bujadinović (born Smolčić, born in 1919 in Lipovača,
Slunj municipality, permanent address – ...) also dead. According to the story of Adam
Bičanić they were killed in front of the Joso Matovina’s house ...probably on the 8th of
October 1991 during the raid of the enemy soldiers from the Višnjevača hill, because the
Joso Matovina’s house was near the edge of the wood. Joso and Ana were dressed in their
everyday clothes and I did not see any wounds on them but I do not like to watch dead
people so I did not look at them long. That day, on the 10th of October 1991 Joso and Ana
were put in the coffins that were brought from Slunj and two days later they were buried in
the village of Lipovača, near Drežnik.

After that the people, being afraid, started to move out of the village, towards Slunj and
some time, after the 20th of October 1991 about 25 of us stayed in the village. we were
mostly young, that is, we were the members of the National Guard and the Police and there
were couple of older persons who did not want to run away from the village. When the
enemy army came to the village of Rakovica we were cut off and we hid in the woods and
the regular army of the JNA would patrol through the village every two or three days and
they would say to the persons of the Croatian nationality who stayed in the village that the
so-called “JNA” would not harm them and that they should beware of the “Martić people”.
The army of the so-called JNA was sometimes stationed on Plitvice, near the Korana bridge

and Mira Vuković and Marko Vesić would sometimes go there but later they were killed but they would bring us some cigarettes and some food.

That kind of situation lasted till the 4th of December 1991 when in the morning hours, around 8:20 a.m., a military formation and a cargo vehicle, like “Zastava”, white-colored with a canvas cover, arrived from the direction of Plitvice and they went into the village. After that the shooting was heard and the smoke appeared. That shooting lasted for about an hour and we, the people in the woods, were afraid to enter into fight against them because we had a very weak armament and ammunition. The next day, when Roža Bičanić informed us that there are dead people in the village, we came down in groups in the village. So I, together with Mihovil Rosandić, went to the Jure Vuković’s house (Smoljanac 39) and there I saw three dead bodies covered with a sheet. I did not look at them, but the others told me that those were the dead bodies of Mira (daughter of Jura, born on the 5th of June 1961 in Smoljanac, Titova Korenica municipality, permanent address – ...), Marko Mesić (son of Jura, born on the 29th of November 1954 in Smoljanac, Titova Korenica municipality, permanent address – ...) and of Marko Vuković (son of Mato, born on the 10th of October 1935 in the village of Višnjevača, Titova Korenica municipality, permanent address – ...). After that we went to Jelka Pejić’s house ... because I knew that Ivica Rosandić and my uncle A.R. used to live there. That house had only basement rooms and the colleges from the group told me that A.R. and Ivica Rosandić, called “Šima” burnt there inside and since I felt sick I did not go to watch that. After that, being afraid, I went immediately to the woods. We saw that there was no life there because we went secretly to the houses at night to prepare some food and we would immediately go back to the woods. So one group of six people went towards Bosnia on the 7th of December 1991 and the other twelve of us went towards Bosnia on the 12th of December 1991.

I mention that during the enemy army attacks I did not recognize any enemy soldiers nor could I recognize which uniforms they were wearing because they were very far away and no one in the village had a binocular. As soon as somebody would appear we would hide so the enemy would not see us.

On the 4th of December 1991 a married couple, Jura Bičanić and Roža Bičanić disappeared. Their son, Petar Bičanić was with us and he looked for them on the scene of fire near their house, but he did not find them.

During the enemy raid on the 4th of December 1991 when they came in vehicles from the direction of Pakrac half of the village was burnt.

Now there is not a single villager in the village.”

Authorized official:
Tomislav Kotić
(signature)

**ANNEX 391:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.M.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZADARSKO-KNINSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
III POLICE STATION KORENICA
No: 511-18-74/
Korenica, 04th June 1996

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on 04th June 1996 at the III Police Station in Korenica and on the occasion of the interview held with:

I.M., son of J. and M., maiden name S.; born on in
..., Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, address:

The interview was held on 31st May 1996 about the circumstances of the death and the place of burial of the persons that were killed during 1991 in Smoljanac by the Serbo-Chetnik paramilitary formations, and in connection with the above mentioned, he states:

That during 1991 in Smoljanac the following persons were killed:

- Josip Matovina, son of Petar, born on 21st August 1930 in Saborsko, Croat, Address: ...
- source of information – Slavko Matovina, Josip's son
- Ana Bujadinović, daughter of Nikola, born on 21st July 1923, Croat, address: Smoljanac bb, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – Slavko Matovina, Josip Matovina's son
- Marko Vuković, Mate's son, born on 10th October 1935 in Višnjevača, municipality of Korenica, Croat, address: Smoljanac 40, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information Ana Vuković, wife of Marko Vuković
- M.M., brother of I.M., J.'s son, born on 29th November 1954 in Smoljanac, Croat, address: Smoljanac 91, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – I.M.
- Mira Vuković, daughter of Jure, born on 05th June 1961 in Smoljanac, Croat, address: Plitvica selo, Mukinje bb, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – father Jure Vuković, brother Ivica Vuković
- Ivica Rosandić, Marko's son, born on 02nd January 1968 in Smoljanac, municipality of Smoljanac, Croat, address: Smoljanac 26, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – brother Joso Rosandić
- Ante Rumenović, son of Stjepan, born on 11th September 1937 in Smoljanac, address: Smoljanac 16, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – Stipe, Slavko and Roža Rumenović
- Juraj Bićanić, son of Petar, born on 18th May 1931 in Rončevica, municipality of Slunj, Croat, address: Smoljanac 76, municipality of Smoljanac;

- source of information – son Petar Bićanić
- Roža Bićanić, maiden name Špehar, wife of the mentioned Juraj Bićanić, daughter of Daniel, born on 12th February 1928 in Dražničko Selište, municipality of Rakovica, Croatia, address: Smoljanac 76, municipality of Smoljanac;
- source of information – son Petar Bićanić

In connection with his knowledge about the murder and burial of the above mentioned persons, he states:

In the beginning of October, he does not recall the exact date, he was in Smoljanac together with: Milan Marković, Milan Rosandić, Mihovil Rosandić called "Duva", Mile Bićanić called "Mile Adamov", the late Marjan Bićanić called "Buba", Andrija Mesić, Mile Hodak, Stipe Hodak, Luka Bićanić, Nikola Rukavina, Mile Hodak, Stipe's son, Drago Bićanić, Ivica Marković, who were defending the village from the paramilitary formations. The members of the Serbo-Chetnik paramilitary formations came down the Višnjevača hill and attacked moving towards the centre of Smoljanac through the bushes so that they came to Milan Marković's house where they had 2 or 3 wounded and they withdrew to the bush down the Višnjevača hill. I.M. was then, with the above mentioned, in a ditch by the road, and that was dug out for the water supply, and where their positions were and from where they were defending Smoljanac from the mentioned attack. The members of the paramilitary formations remained in the bush down the Višnjevača hill until night when they set off towards Plitvička Jezera, and I. with the mentioned men went to Drežnik grad. After about 8 days he came back with his group to Smoljanac, to Josip Matovina's house by which the members of the paramilitary formations passed in their attack, and they found Josip Matovina and Ana Bujadinović dead in front of the house. They were killed from machine-guns in the mentioned attack. They transported them by a horse-wagon to Drežnik grad where they were buried in the same grave on the local cemetery.

In the beginning of the month, I. was with the mentioned group on the edge of the woods of Smoljanac towards Drežnik grad, and they noticed a white civilian van and a grey military jeep – UAZ, that were coming from the direction of the Korana bridge. In the mentioned vehicles were the members of the Serbo-Chetnik paramilitary formations dressed in mottled masked uniforms, and when they came into the centre of Smoljanac they started firing from firearms at the houses and burning them down, they divided in two groups. One group searched the houses of Smoljanac while the other lead the mentioned Marko Vuković to Mira Vuković's house where they found her inside together with the mentioned M.M.. The other group found in the cellar of the non finished house of J.P. – sister of I., the mentioned Ivica Rosandić and Ante Rumenović. Since there were more of them and since they fired all over the village, I. hid with his group and they remained unnoticed. In the evening the members of the paramilitary formations set off by the mentioned vehicles in the direction of the Korana bridge. The next morning, I. went with Nikola Rukavina to the cellar of the house under construction of his sister J. P., which they found burned down, and on the entrance by the gate they found the bodies of Ivica Rosandić and Ante Rumenović killed by the bullets from fire arms. Their arms and legs were burned down, only their bodies remained.

The house of the mentioned Mira Vuković was also burned down, and in the kitchen the bodies of Mira Vuković, M.M. and Marko Vuković were found. They were shot from fire arms. The body of M.M., brother of I., was found by the couch in the kitchen below the window, the body of Marko Vuković was found lying supine, on the couch, and Mira Vuković was found in the kitchen in front of the door leading to the

bedroom lying face down shot in backs. Since Mira Vuković's house was set on fire, the kitchen also burned down, but the bodies did not burn down. According to I., the bodies of Mira Vuković, M.M. and Marko Vuković were buried by the UNPROFOR with a dredger between Mira Vuković's and Nikola Marković's houses in the same grave. It is assumed that Ivica Rosandić and Ante Rumenović were also buried with them into a mass grave, or, possibly, in the grave over the cellar of the non finished house of J.P. – the two of them together.

The same day they were killed, Juraj Bićanić and his wife Roža Bićanić were killed at their family house in Smoljanac 76 and it is assumed that they burned down either in their house or in the stable, both of which were set on fire.

For his brother M.M., I. states that he was about 170, 180 cm tall, stout, and that he did not have front teeth, he does not know which exactly.

He has nothing more to state about the above mentioned.

Authorized official person:
Josip Žgela (signature)

**ANNEX 392:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KARLOVAC POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICE STATION IN SLUNJ
No: 511-05-40/3-1-k-60/92
21st April 1993

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Name, father's name; P.B., J.
Occupation: member of the Croatian Army
Born on ...
Address ...
Temporary address: ...

On 15th April 1993 he gave the following information at the Karlovac Police Department and in connection with his stay at the occupied area of the municipality of Titova Korenica;

On 08th October 1991 the enemy army fiercely attacked the villages of Vaganac and Drežničko Selište, while I was in the defence of the village of Smoljanac, municipality of Titova Korenica, and together with me were: Ante Rukavina, Zoran Bićanić, Dragan Bićanić, Ivan Bićanić, Nikola Rukavina, Milan Rosandić, Mato Mesić, Ivica Mesić, Marko Hodak, Milan Hodak, Ante Hodak, Stipe Hodak, Nikola Hodak, Mirko Hodak, Jure Špehar, Marica Špehar, Roža Rukavina and Milan Marković. On that day at dusk, from the direction of Višnjevača hill a group of about 10 enemy soldiers came on foot to Josip Matovina's house (Smoljanac 7), from where a few minutes later we heard gunshots. After that the enemy soldiers went back towards Višnjevača hill. Since we were not certain whether anyone of the enemy soldiers stayed at Josip Matovina's house, we did not come near his house all until 10th October 1991 in the morning when I saw Josip Matovina (son

of Petar, born on 21st August 1930 in Saborsko, municipality of Ogulin, address:...) and Ana Bujadinović (maiden name Smolčić, born in 1919 in Lipovača, municipality of Slunj, address: ...) lying dead in front of Joso's house.

We put them onto a horse-wagon and drove them further in the village, where two caskets were brought later from Slunj in which we put Josip and Ana and drove them by a van to the local cemetery in Drežnik Grad, where they were buried in the same grave.

After that event, we all spent the nights in the woods, and in the morning we would come back to feed the cattle, and then back into the woods. Occasionally the JNA would patrol through the village in a military vehicle, and who were situated on the Korana bridge in Plitvice, and they would speak to the local people telling them not to be afraid and that nobody would touch them while they were there. In the meantime, the surrounding villages of the municipality of Slunj, and the town itself (Slunj), were occupied, but we did not want to run away from our village.

On 04th December 1991, somewhere after 08.00 hrs in the morning, from the direction of the Korana bridge enemy soldiers came into the village in three white vans and stopped at Marko Vuković's house, captured him and brought him to Jure Vuković's house, where M.M. and Mira Vuković were.

Since we knew which of the people returned to the village that morning from the woods, it was clear what was happening in their houses. After the shootings at Jure Vuković's house, the enemy army went to the other part of the village at J.P.'s house (...) and soon after they came inside we heard shootings, and we knew that in this house were Ivica Rosandić and Ante Rumenović. The enemy soldiers came down the village to Nikola Bićanić's house (Smoljanac 78) in which at the time were my parents, J.B. and R.B. and soon after they came there, we saw the house was on fire. Since all the enemy soldiers went away from the village in the direction of the Korana bridge, we first came to Jure Vuković's house where we found in the kitchen Marko Vuković (son of Mate, born on 10th October 1935 in Višnjevača, municipality of T. Korenica, address: ...), M. M. (son of J., born on ... in Smoljanac, address: ...) and Mira Vuković (daughter of Jure, born on 05th June 1961 in Smoljanac, municipality of T. Korenica, address: ...) dead, shot from fire arms.

After that we went to J.P.'s house where we found the bodies of Ivica Rosandić (son of Marko, born on 02nd January 1968 in Smoljanac, address: Smoljanac ...) and Ante Rumenović (son of Stjepan, born on 11th September 1937 in Smoljanac, address: Smoljanac ...) The bodies were partially burned down.

After that we went to Nikola Bićanić's house (Smoljanac 29) where my parents were, but Nikola's house was still on fire, and since it was covered with metal roof, the roof collapsed and we tried to find them, but since we were banging with the metal roof, the enemy army noticed us and started firing at us from the direction of the village of Čatrnja. There at the scene of fire my dead parents remained, my father J.B. (son of P., born on, municipality of Slunj, address: Smoljanac ...) and my mother R.B. (maiden name Š., daughter of D., born on ... in ..., municipality of Slunj, address: Smoljanac ...)

By the house that burned down there was a smaller one in which we found beans cooking on a stove, and in the oven bread being baked, by which I concluded that my parents were there.

Because of our own safety, we did not manage to bury anyone of the deceased, but they remained there where they were killed.

On that day in Smoljanac the majority of the Croatian houses were set on fire (about 90% of them), which were first robbed and then set on fire.

In the afternoon hours I saw Drežničko Selište and Čatrnja burning, that is, Croatian houses and properties that remained untouched after the first attack that was on 08th October 1991, being set on fire.

On 7th December 1991 Ante Rukavina, Milan Rosandić, Mate Mesić, Roža Rukavina and Milan Marković left the village, while we stayed until 12th December 1991, when we also left the village.

Authorized official person:
Joso Bertović (signature)

**ANNEX 393:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Ž.**

M.Ž., a daughter of J. (a father), born on ... in ..., county district of Gračac, a resident of Gračac, ..., nationality: Croat, occupation: housewife, a widow, mother of three, UCRN: ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

We were surrounded for about a year. We were constantly shelled.

The first attack, that came from the direction of Ploče, occurred on July 20th 1991. On that occasion a greater material damage was done and the victim was Marija Matajić (born in 1921) who lived alone.

The following attack occurred on August 5th 1991. Armed Chetniks came wearing masked uniforms and they led away following civilians: Marko Pavičić (called "Makica", born in 1914), Stjepan Katalinić, Jure Sekulić, Martin Šarić and Ivan Ivezić. Their destiny was unknown until August 14th 1991. On that day Manda Račić went to look for horses that ran away because of bombing. Then she sensed an unpleasant smell. There were five men murdered – massacred. The autopsy on those civilians was performed in Gospić (they came from the Medical Center of Rijeka).

The funeral of those victims on the cemetery of Lovinac was scheduled for August 15th 1991, but the Yugoslav Federal Army didn't allow, they stalled access to relatives. At the end they were buried at the late hour of the evening, but without the presence of their relatives.

On August 5th 1991 on the way to Ploče, Milan Sekulić (born in 1940) was also murdered. He had a gun on him, but when he had recognized some Serbs, he tossed the gun away and he wanted to make a deal with them not to shoot at each other. They returned his offer by tying him with a wire, beating him up and murdering him. The dead body was transported to Lovinac with a help of Serb D Mitar Obradović (a retired former commander of the police in Lovinac). He was buried on August 6th 1991 early in the morning. A wife, a sister and a couple of people were the only ones who were present at the funeral.

During the attack on August 5th 1991, an old woman was wounded. Her name was Kaja Šarić (Gešan). She succumbed to deep injuries a few days later in Gospić. She was buried in Gospić without the presence of her dearest.

From September 3rd till September 24th 1991 attacks were more and more frequent.

Jakov and Ana Sekulić (a couple) were murdered and massacred. The head of one of them was cut off. They haven't been buried till to this very day, because the UNPROFOR didn't allow the access. During those days Ivan Brkić was also murdered. They had covered him with leaves and then they set him on fire. Serbs from Ploče were the ones who did that.

Deaf and dumb brothers Josip and Mićo Pavičić about 60 years old were also murdered and massacred at the village Smokvić.

Several people at the village Ričice and in Cerje were murdered and set on fire. I know that in one house at Ričice 3 old women were murdered, but I don't know their names.

Following people died at St. Rok: Mato Kovačević (born in 1894), Bariša Krpan (80 years old), Josip Račić (about 90 years old), Milka Šulentić and Manda Pavičić (she was burned in her house, she was blind). Ante Šulentić (a paralytic, also burned in his house), Martin Rukavina (they beheaded him).

Before August 24th 1991, that is before lots of people left Lovinac and went over Velebit, a lot of houses were set on fire. My house and farm-buildings were demolished during the bombing on September 22nd 1991. I was afraid the whole time. The first encounter with a stranger who was an armed serbian soldier, wearing the uniform of the former Yugoslav Federal Army. It happened in the house of Julka and Nikola Klanac where I hid. That was at the beginning of October of 1991. When he had seen three old and weak people in the house, he tossed away his gun and swore the devil who gave him that gun. Then he said that he would rather be at home with his wife, two children and parents. He was about 30 years old. His first name was Nikola and he was from Gračac (his mother was Croat and his father was Serb). He brought us cigarettes several times. The others were maltreated and they were taken to Knin. They didn't fare well as I did.

On October 20th 1991 I was moved, together with Julka and Nikola Klanac, to the house of Mile Prpić (called "Lile"), where I spent one week. They came and interrogated me about who I had and where. I saw a plunder of cattle and property which they loaded on trucks and transported to Ploče and to the station of Lovinac.

On October 26th 1991, 28 of us were put on a truck (the military Red Cross). We didn't know where they were taking us. They brought us to the exit from the town Medak towards Gospić, dumped us there and told us: "Go now to your Tuđman!" It was about 4pm on October 26th 1991.

A column of the old people headed towards Gospić. They told us to stay on the road because everything else was mined. We went on foot for 15 km until we came to the village Ribnik. I am a disabled person and to walk I have to use crutches (I have arthrosis of joints). All the way mortar shells whistled over our heads. Everyone of us 28, except the old man Petar Matajić, managed to arrive to Gospić. Petar Matajić (born in 1909), who couldn't follow the others, stayed in a trench after one kilometer. His destiny is unknown.

Our people came to Ribnik and transported us by bus to Gospić. Our army gave us shelter in Gospić and then they transported us to Karlobag.

The UNPROFOR didn't allow us to bury our victims – there were about 40 dead people. The UNPROFOR was located at Lovinac.

I have been in Zagreb from October 28th 1991. I was there together with my husband who died on July 17th 1994 (77 years old). I still hope that I would return. If I couldn't return, I hope that there shall be some young people who will light a candle in our home – ...
no.

With my signature on every page of this Statement I confirm its authenticity.

In Zagreb, November 19th 1994

Statement was given by: M.Ž. (signed by A.K.)

Statement was taken by: dr DUBRAVKA MEGEN-RUŽIČKA

**ANNEX 394:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.R.**

RECORD

M.R. (father D.), agriculturist, living in ..., born on ... in ...,
Gračac municipality.

“On 5 August 1991, around 8 a.m., a mortar attack started on the village of Lovinac by enemy Chetnik formations. I live in the village together with my family. During the beginning of the attack I was at home performing small tasks and handling the cattle. I left my house and went about 500 m away to the field where my cattle was located, with the intention to bring it home.

While I was at the field I noticed four persons approaching me and they were armed and dressed in camouflaged uniforms. At first I did not know whether they were members of MUP (Ministry of the Interior) or Chetniks, because they both had very similar uniforms. I had a hunting carabine strapped to my back and one of them shouted at me to stop and put the weapon down, which I did. When they walked up to me I concluded that they were terrorists – Chetniks, but I did not know any of them. They asked me who I was and where from, I told them and then they took me to my house.

When we arrived at the house I saw Radoslav Čubrilo aka “Rade”, he was familiar to me, and he is originally from Raduč. With him was a person who introduced himself as “Bosanac” and who was unknown to me. They were both also dressed in camouflaged uniforms and armed with automatic rifles. They did not have any insignia on them except that they were wearing officer belts.

As soon as I arrived I noticed that they had already searched my house and that they had found my pistol “Beretta” cal. 6,355mm. During the search of the house my wife M. R. and daughters D. and A. were present.

Radoslav Čubrilo ordered me to go with the two of them to show them the way, which leads from the field into the direction of Lovinac. I was forced to go with them and my wife said that she would come along, but they would not let her. While we walked towards Lovinac several uniformed persons accompanied me and among them were Radoslav Čubrilo and the person nicknamed “Bosanac”. When we were outside the settlement one of them noticed my daughter D. who was hiding behind rocks and told me to call her. I called her by the name of D., after which she came to the path. They said that she would have to come along. She walked with us for a part of the way until one uniformed person said to let her go. She then went home and I continued to walk with the uniformed persons.

We arrived at the hamlet Šarići and Martin Šarić was arrested at his house. Then he was taken with me to the other hamlet Šarić where Ivan Ivezić was arrested at his home and also forced to come with us. Here the terrorists set the first haystacks on fire, but I did not see with what they did that. Continuing the walk we got to the house of Ika Krpan. Her barn was already on fire and her house, which was the nicest of all houses. Radoslav Čubrilo said that it could not be left and that even this house was set on fire by the terrorists. While we were in the vicinity of Ika Krpan's house, Marko Pavičić came and spoke negatively about the Chetniks because they were setting houses on fire, believing that I was in the company of police members since they had very similar uniforms. In the meantime, they brought Stjepan Katalinić and Jure Sekulić to my group. So now six of us were arrested, besides me they were Martin Šarić, Ivan Ivezić, Marko Pavičić, Stjepan Katalinić and Jure Sekulić. We all were taken into the direction of Jure Sekulić's house. His house, barn and haystacks were on fire. Then we were taken into the direction of Stjepan Katalinić's house and saw his house and barn on fire. While we were behind Stjepan Katalinić's barn, Radoslav Čubrilo turned to me and said: "You with the cap, go to Lovinac to the police and tell Zdunić or whoever is the chief, to surrender at 4 p.m. and let us know through the army. You come back in an hour or two and give us a sign with your cap to let us know it is you. These people will not be released until you return."

I then went to Lovinac to the police station and reported to the commander Mirko Horvatin about all the events that were happening and told him about the terrorists' conditions. He would not let me go back, which I did not want to do anyway. I stayed in Lovinac. Here I heard that the terrorists took my wife and daughters and set my house on fire. In the meantime, I found out that my wife and daughters managed to escape and that they are in the basement of Josip Sekulić. So I went there and found them. They told me that the terrorists returned to my house at around 5 p.m. They managed to escape and the terrorists set on fire the farming building. From the persons who returned to my house they recognized Bogdan Čubrilo from Raduč. He killed our dog in the yard, which was tied up there.

Among the terrorists I also recognized Milorad Žegarac from Raduč, who I know from before. Through the conversation with my wife and daughters I found out that among the terrorists who burned the houses and took me and the others were also Milorad Čubrilo aka "Čačak", Petar Ajduković from Raduč, Gojko Mrkailo from Raduč, Bogdan Šobat aka "Šubo" from Raduč and the already mentioned Bogdan Čubrilo from Raduč.

On 12 August 1991, my wife M. was looking for the cattle and came to a spring located about 500-600 m from the tracks. She noticed a strong stench, probably from a corpse, and told me about it. The next day, 13 August 1991, in the early morning hours I went to the place, which my wife described to me. In a bush, about 10 m away from the tracks, I found the bodies of Stjepan Katalinić, Marko Pavičić, Martin Šarić and Ivan Ivezić. Jure Sekulić's body was a little further under the bush, so I did not see him right away. The bodies were black and were missing the eyes. I recognized all of them except for Stjepan Katalinić and Jure Sekulić, that is I did not know who is who, because they had a very similar built. I reported this to the police station in Lovinac and they took the necessary police measures.

I have nothing more to state, I heard the dictation of the statement, I do not wish to read it, and I am signing it without comments."

Finished at 11.05 a.m.

Authorized officials:

Ivica Oravec (signature),

Željko Jurić (signature),
 Josip Grgurić (signature)

Recording secretary:
 Miranda Jurčić (signature)

Citizen:
 M.R. (signature)

**ANNEX 395:
 WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.P.**

I.P., son of I. and M. (nee Ž.), born on ... in the place ..., municipality of Gračac; nationality: Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, married, father of three, a pensioner; UCRN: ..., number of the identity card: ..., the identity card was issued on ... in Zagreb; permanent address: ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

He states that he owned a family house with farm-buildings in the place Smokrić, on the address: ..., that was, as he found out from stories of people, was pulled down in 1993. After the Military-Police Action "Oluja" ("Storm"), he stayed at the place Smokrić three times until now and the last time that he was there was on September 17th 1995 when he arrived in Smokrić at around 10,00 a.m. On his arrival in Smokrić, he visited ruins of the family house and of the farm-buildings and after he also visited the house of the neighbour Ivan Pavičić, son of Dane, born around 1924 in Smokrić, who owned a house on the address: After he had visited the ruins of houses, he visited the common yard of the same persons that isn't separated by fence and that was choked with rank vegetation that was 1 meter tall. When he arrived to the well of the neighbour Ivan Pavičić, Smokrić no. 49, where there is a manhole of the size 60x60 cm that is used for a purification of rainwater, he caught sight of two human skulls and a part of a spine about 30 cm long in that manhole. He saw that lower jaws were missing on both skulls and he noticed a hole, he presumes that it is caused by a bullet, on one skull. He didn't want to look for anything no more. He immediately went to Lovinac where he reported to the police what he had discovered. After that, he didn't go back from Lovinac to Smokrić. He returned to Zagreb the same day.

He presumed that those two skulls and a part of a spine are remains of his two brothers: J.P., born around ..., and M.P., born around ..., both are sons of I. and M. (nee Ž.), born in the place Smokrić, municipality of Gračac, unmarried, farmers. He pointed out that both of them were deaf and dumb persons and that he took care of them. He learned from stories of people that his brothers J. and M. were killed and later mutilated probably on September 26th 1991. He also heard that the perpetrator was allegedly a young man from the place Mazin. He reported the disappearance of his brothers during 1991 in Zagreb, but he doesn't know to which organisation.

He assumes that Jovo Jazić, between 70 and 75 years old, whose wife's name is Soka (other data is unknown to him) could give more information regarding the death of his brothers. Jovo Jazić and Soka continued living in Gračac after the Military-Police Action "Oluja" ("Storm"). They, allegedly, have a flat near a hospital. He found out that Jovo Jazić worked in humanitarian organisations on the occupied territory and that he wanted to bury I.

P.'s brothers, but they didn't let him do that. The same person, allegedly, came to the police for a conversation, but he doesn't know where.

Ivica Sekulić (the same person is a Croatian Home Guardsman, but I.P. doesn't know in which unit) and Luka Pavičić, about 22 years old (the same works as a policeman in the police station in Lovinac) could show the place where mentioned two skulls and a part of a spine were found. I.P. doesn't know any other information about Ivica Sekulić and Luka Pavičić.

In the end, he stated that he will go to the place Smokrić on September 22nd 1995 and that he intends to stay there until September 23rd 1995. He added that, if he would be needed, he can be found on the address in ...

AUTHORISED OFFICIAL:
Želimir Šego (signature)

**ANNEX 396:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.B.**

J.B., nee M., daughter of J. (a father), born on ... in ..., municipality of Zadar; occupation: a housewife, residence: ...; gives the following:

STATEMENT

“During the war on the territory of Lovinac and until November 1st 1991, I was in Lovinac and I was hiding in the house of Dane Pavičić together with Manda Beranić – an older woman from Lovinac that is now in Germany. We occasionally hid in a wood that is about 2 km far from Lovinac.

I am aware of that Mirko Ličina (son of Mile and Smilja, from Kike), Milan Uzelac (son of the late Stanko and Marija, from Kike) and Luka Ličina (son of Mile and Soka nee Ličina, from Kike, has a public house in Gračac) were chief organisers who organised Chetnik's formations in July of 1991. I saw them every night in a car passing by my house and going in the direction of Ploče and Raduč where they held meetings.

After the place Lovinac had been shelled on August 5th 1991, inhabitants retreated in an organised manner from Lovinac across Velebit and after that, they found place somewhere as refugees. After the retreat of the Police station in Lovinac, Manda Beranić, my husband I.B. and me, we stayed behind in Lovinac. My husband was ill and he was bed-ridden since 1969. After the retreat of the police from Lovinac, I was, together with Manda Beranić, hiding in a wood and my husband Ivan stayed. On September 26th 1991, I saw him alive for the last time. On September 28th 1991, at around 10,00 a.m., I returned to the house from the wood and I saw that our house had been set on fire and that it was completely consumed by fire. On the road in front of the house, I found the body of my husband, who had been killed, lying on his back with his legs bent. Trees from 2 to 4 meters long were piled up on the body and the body had been set on fire. Only clothes were consumed by fire and only the lower part. He was wearing a white shirt and a black suit and so I saw that the shirt was bloody. As I was in the state of shock, I didn't saw whether my husband had been slaughtered or killed in another way. As I was in fear of my life, I withdrew in the wood one more time, where Manda Beranić waited for me. The body of my husband stayed on the road in front of our house that was consumed by fire.

Few days after, Manda and me, we came again to the house of Dane Pavičić and we hid there. One day, sometime early in October of 1991, Milan Budimlija from Ploče, who I know from before, found us. I know him as a former police officer from Benkovac. He was wearing a camouflage uniform and he was armed with an automatic rifle. On that occasion, the same told me: “We have killed your I. because he had lifted two fingers. If he had lifted three fingers, no one would hurt him.” I asked him why they set our house and two neighbouring houses – a house of (ILLEGIBLE WORD) Ivan and a house of Ivo Blažević – on fire. He responded that members of the Ministry of the Interior had been hiding there and that was why they had set our house on fire.

I am aware of that at the same time when my husband was killed, two brothers by the surname P. and by the nickname (ILLEGIBLE WORD) were also killed. Both of them were deaf and dumb. They were killed in Smokrić, in their own house. I am also aware of that a married couple Jakov and Ana Sekulić were also killed. I saw their bodies in the yard of the house of Nikola Kovačević in the hamlet Piplica. Nikola Kovačević was their son-in-law. Those bodies weren't buried until my departure from Lovinac on November 1st 1991. Those bodies stayed in the house, that is in the yard.

At that time, it was rumoured in Lovinac, and I heard it, that Božo Petković from Ploče, about 50 years old, an alcoholic and thought to be a deranged person, killed and butchered people with a knife. On one occasion, he personally told me that he would slaughter me. The same carries different kinds of weapons, bombs, knives and bayonets with him.

I can not remember the exact date, but I know that it was around October 20th 1991 when reservists of the Yugoslav Federal Army arrested me together with Manda Beranić in the house of Dane Pavičić. Those reservists told us that they were from Kraljevo and Nis. When we were arrested, we were taken to a prison in Lovinac that was placed in a house of a person by the nickname “Lile” and I think that his surname is Kovačević. We were in prison for 8 days and after that, 25 of us were transported by a truck “TAM” from the prison to a barricade in Medak where we were released. After that, we walked down the road to Lički Ribnik. From there, members of the Croatian Army drove us to Karlobag.

While we were in prison, Milan (ILLEGIBLE WORD) from Gračac, whom I personally know, came to the prison. He was wearing a uniform of the Yugoslav Federal Army and was a captain by rank. He took our personal data. I am also aware of that Nikša Mrdalj from Gračac and a native of Medak, is a commander of Chetnik's armed forces.

During the time I was hiding in the house of Dane Pavičić, that was from September 28th 1991 until November 1st 1991, I saw several times Dane Ličina, son of Luka, and his wife Zlata from Kike stealing things from abandoned houses and driving them away by tractor. One day, I don't know what day it was exactly, I saw him driving a tractor three times. I also saw Mišo Štulić, who used to be a police officer in Gospić, stealing different objects from abandoned houses and carting them off by his passenger car and a caravan that was hooked onto the car.

I would like to state that on unestablished day in October of 1991, I saw brothers Željko and Stojan Savatović unloading weapons from a freight vehicle and carrying them to one house next to the Local office in Lovinac. Stojan is now a disabled person because sometime around New Year of 1991 he lost an arm when shooting a grenade launcher. “

I have nothing else to state. (ILLEGIBLE SENTENCE)

Finished at 02,30 p.m.

Authorised official: IVICA ORAVEC (signature) and JOSIP GRGURIĆ (signature)

Recording secretary: BISERKA SKORAVIĆ (signature)

Citizen: J.B. (signature)

**ANNEX 397:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.S.**

I.S., born on ..., residence: ..., occupation: a housewife, gives the following:

STATEMENT

She owned, together with her family, one house – a low-pitched single-storey house, farm-buildings and about 30 hectares of land in the place Lovinac, municipality of Gračac. She lived in a common household with her husband K.S. (born on), her daughter-in-law I. (born in ...), her son J. (born on ...) and her grandson K. (born in ...). Besides 30 hectares of land that included pasture-grounds and other arable area, she possessed in Lovinac 50 sheep, 6 cows, 2 horses, 3 calves and one tractor together with every additional agricultural attachment.

In Lovinac, Serbs didn't actively operated because there were about 3 Serbian houses in the village in the total of the population. No one out of Serbian autochthonos in the village stood out as a pro-Chetnik and as a pro-Serbian, even during the very persecutions.

In the night of September 22nd/23rd 1991, inhabitants of the village Lovinac found I. B., about 70 years old, a bed-ridden person, in the yard of his property. Half of his body was consumed by fire and the other half of the body, together with his head, was covered with branches that didn't manage to burn down to the ground. That same night, Ana and Jakov Sekulić were set on fire in their own house and Tomo Sekulić was found dead in his own house. Tomo Sekulić succumbed to the torture of Serbs that, in her opinion, had come from Raduč. Raduč is a neighbouring village where there are 100% of Serbian population.

The same day, the panic spread among inhabitants of Lovinac and inhabitants organised of their own initiative the escape across Velebit. In the morning on September 24th 1991, between 300 and 350 people ran away across Velebit to the place Starigrad. During the very escape in front of the “Serbian hand”, when Serbs that lived in surrounding villages had arrived in the village Lovinac, they were setting on fire everything in front of them. She doesn't know if they had looted abandoned farm-buildings before they set houses on fire, but she knows that they burned everything, even the cattle that that was at that time in stabling.

She can exactly remember neither the president of the Local committee of Lovinac nor any other high official, that is structurally answerable people, that organised, that is led, the escape in front of Serbs, and no other information useful to us.

She remembers that a priest in Lovinac was Ivan Savić that is presently in Ičići near Rijeka.

From the day of the escape from the village Lovinac, a couple of days earlier, the village was shelled from the place Sveti Rok. She doesn't remember if someone was killed because even then people started running away and hiding in the near wood.

Further, she states that killed her son Jura on August 5th 1991 when he was somewhere on the front line and when a tension between both sides grew, but she doesn't remember where or how. The daughter-in-law I. lives in Zagreb, Željeznički dom, while her grandson K. is on Velebit as a member of the reserve police.

After she had been ejected, that is she had run away, from Lovinac to Starigrad and after that to Zagreb from where, on September 27th 1991, her daughter M. took her to her home in She is still on that address.

I.S. wasn't able to give any other details, connected with the action "The Return", with the objective to gather as much concrete information about civil victims and about perpetrators of this crimes as possible, due to her psychical condition and due to her age.

Statement was taken by:
Darko Borlinić
(signature)

**ANNEX 398:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.S.**

I.S., a parish priest, gives the following:

STATEMENT

The adaptation of the church was done in 1704. Just before the beginning of the war the church was completely restored from the inside and from the outside and was equipped with everything, from public address system, electricity, bell on electric power and so on. The church is now burned down to the ground and we are waiting for a restoration of the church. How we are going to start with it, I really don't know – we haven't got a stepping-stone yet. We shall see if the country will do something or if some donators will get in touch with us. Nothing out of that church was saved – everything was destroyed by fire. I have found two destroyed bells, but the third is missing.

There is another church, a subsidiary in Vranik, the church of St. Francis from 1800 odd, that was completely blown up. That happened during the time of our exodus after September 24th 1991 when we got out from our village. They destroyed everything like barbarians.

A little church, the small chapel of St. Anthony on the Cvituča hill was demolished in a particularly vandalistic way, because they could not strike it down neither by plane nor by tank's shells. It belongs to Lovinac. In the town, in the centre of Lovinac, was a beautiful and restored small chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes. That small chapel was, I can say it, demolished and levelled with the ground by a bulldozer. There was nothing left over but a few roofs on those houses which they used. They have devastated and demolished everything.

The roof of the Police station, a building of a onetime dairy, the Veterinary station and a clinic have been recently renovated. There was a small chapel at the very cross-road in St. Rok. It was levelled with the ground. There is nothing left – no symbol, no trail.

The church in St. Rok was also destroyed – nothing of its equipment was preserved. It recently needed one thing to be renewed. It served its purpose very well. The church was one of the strongest religious sites in St. Rok. Both the parish church (built in 1763) and the vicarage next to the church were demolished and burned down to the ground.

The vicarage in Lovinac has a roof, but the interior is devastated. They used to stay at this house. There is a civilian protection now. They collected some treasure, helped with the cleaning of these ruins and so on.

The miracle occured in Gračac. The church remained undamaged. I have renovated that church during doing the duties of a parish priest and I can say that I have completely renovated it on the outside, but the inside also had to be renovated. People from television asked me how come the church stayed undamaged. I told them – there is a simple answer to that question. Jesus turned a stable into the church and these illiterates turned the church into a stable. God couldn't do anything else but to create the church out of a stable.

On October 14th 1995 we have the first holy mass after the World war II. Since 1941 until now there hasn't been any mass said and now we shall celebrate the first holly mass which will be said by the archbishop from Rijeka, msgr. Pavišić. From now on the service will be regularly held in Gračac. Some of the local exiles returned, some came from around here and some from Bosnia. A religous life will slowly go on.

The church in Ričice built in 1911 (I forgot to mention it) was burned to the ground and the tower was shelled and destroyed. I didn't find anything but one poor box in this church. These churches were among the richest with their ornaments, alters which were mostly built of wood in the Tyrolean style, beautiful statues made out of wood in the size of a man. The church in Ričice was dedicated to St. Maria Magdalene. The church had a secondary alter of St. Fabian and Sebastian. On the opposite there was a beautiful alter of Holly Virgin Mary.

In St. Rok there was the alter of St. Rok with a beautiful marble statue and here in Lovinac there were magnificent alters – three beautiful statues made in Trolean style. One alter was dedicated to St. Michael besides a statue of St. Michael there were two statues of St. Ciril and Metod. The secondary alter on the right was celebrating St. Anthony and had a beautiful statue and the Nativity scene carved in wood which served as a motif during Christmas time. On the left was the alter of Holly Virgin Mary with a beautiful statue and Christ's corpse in the alter. They have destroyed everything.

The cemetery in Lovinac and St. Rok was devastated. When it comes to ethnic cleansing – they behaved toward us as we were lice or ticks. It seemed that the dead also had to be purified, so they exhumed skeletons and human skulls and took teeth from human skulls. Lots of family vaults were demolished and tombstones were carted away. They ground tombstones and then rose them in villages as monuments dedicated to their fighters.

Statement was given by:

I.S.

MILITARY DOCUMENTS

**ANNEX 399:
DECISION BY THE SO-CALLED WAR PRESIDENCY OF THE VRGINMOST MUNICIPALITY
FROM 27 JULY 1991 ON RENAMING THE "SJS" VRGINMOST INTO THE "SJB"
VRGINMOST AND JOINING THE SUP KRAJINA**

At the meeting of the war presidency held on 27 July 1991 made was the following:

DECISION

The public security station of Vrginmost is renamed into the public security station (*remark by trans.-they used the Serbian term for public security station instead of the Croatian term*) of the Vrginmost municipality and is included into the system of the Krajina Secretariat of the Interior.

According to this decision, all members of the public security station of Vrginmost have to carry out decisions and orders issued by the Vrginmost Municipal Assembly and the Krajina Secretariat of the Interior.

II

Stojan Samardžija has been appointed head of the public security station and Ljubiša Poštić his assistant.

III

The decision is effective immediately.

The president of the war presidency
Dmitar Obradović
(signature) (seal)

INFORM:

1. The Croatian Ministry of the Interior- the Minister personally
2. The Krajina Secretariat of the Interior – the Secretary personally
3. The public security station of Vrginmost

No: 01-26/1991
Vrginmost, 27 July 1991

ANNEX 400:
LETTER FROM THE WAR PRESIDENCY OF THE COMMUNITY OF LOCAL COMMITTEES TO
THE 3RD OPERATIONS GROUP COMMAND

To the commanding officer General-Major Đorđević

PLITVICE

The War Presidency of the Community of local committees of Vrhovine on its 7th meeting held on January 6th 1992 in Vrhovine, when examining the state of defence of the territory of the Community of local committees, took the following

OPINION

1. Since the establishment of the Serbian Democratic Party in February of 1990, the enormous political step was made to awaken the Serbian national identity and organise the people to protect their interest through the democratic forms of struggle against a growing pro-Ustasha and later an open Ustasha threat. With approaching of the danger of Ustasha armed incursions, the organising of the people for self-defence began. 1100 people (out of about 8000 inhabitants) were actively involved in activities of the Serbian Democratic Party. The platform of the Serbian Democratic Party expressed interests of almost entire population and so it had a form of a movement.

2. From the encounter with Ustashas on Plitvice on April 1st 1991 until the arrival of the command of the 2nd brigade, defensive activities on this territory were being carried out through the territorial defence that succeeded in organising of military formations and that executed first combat activities, but it also revealed a range of objective and subjective weaknesses.

3. The period from November 1st until December 31st 1991. The arrival of the active military superior officers and the forming of the 2nd brigade were received with a general support and a trust what is the reflection of the people's trust in the army.

After two months of activity of the brigade on this territory, indisposition and distrust of the population in capability, intentions and objectives of the command is present. That resulted from procedures, work and results of the work of the command in the last two months and it could be seen in the following:

- a) When the command arrived to the territory, it doesn't gather information and it doesn't make contact with legal authorities on this territory. Instead, the command takes actions that, in the very beginning of the work, lead to a disagreement and that is: in the command and during the command it includes people who

.....

The results of the 2nd brigade for this two months are: Serbian villages Drenov Klanac, Staro Selo, Novo Selo, Tukuljace and a part of Glavaci, Podum and Dabar burnt down with 30-40 victims, a complete disorder in most of units and impossibility of the mobilisation for combat activities, a complete disorder of man-power and a danger of a classic civil war, absence of active combat activities, a distrust in the command what leads to the further state of consciousness – a distrust in the army.

Besides above-mentioned, the following actions of the command or certain members in the past period led to that and those are:

- the explanation that the objective of the combat is Lika and Lika's people (during the funeral of Rade Bogdanović it is said that he fell in action for the Lika's people and not for the Serbian people for which he gave his life)
- negative people are joining in headquarters company: Ljuština who until the last moment worked in the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia; Stevo Božičković who brought the "šahovnica" to Škare; Momčilo Uzelac who brought papers for voting for the sovereign Croatia to G. Vrhovine and the like.
- units Staro Selo aren't at all instructed to help and the village is burning
- majority of conscripts from Vrhovine are joined in cooks, drivers, mechanics, police and security and everything else but in combat units, and so today out of 900 inhabitants of Vrhovine a maximum of 50 people can be taken out to the front line and mostly in artillery units, that is in rear units. Inhabitants of Vrhovine were shirking combat positions during the entire period and there was a constant demand for their mobilisation. The command did the opposite.
- after 4 days on positions in Klanac, the unit of Doljani is promised the replacement every day and so for 11 days; members of the Presidency are falsely called over that they (ILLEGIBLE WORD) the failure of the mobilisation
- Rudopolje and Doljani are proclaimed Chetnik villages; the salaries were stopped out and they were taken down from supplying with food and ammunition
- the artillery unit that is coming to Rudopolje is warned that they are coming in the Chetnik village
- senior officers and fighters, placed in the house of (ILLEGIBLE WORD) in Rudopolje where they were provided with everything, retreat with a warning that it is the Chetnik house
- on a meeting in Rudopolje a lieutenant-colonel Balac call over the president of the War Presidency by words "Predrag and his (ILLEGIBLE WORD)"
- it is declared that those who (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) should be arrested
- a unit is directed to the position and (ILLEGIBLE WORD) answer what the state is, because they don't go to the front line
- it is stated that Giska died because he commanded "follow me" and the commanding officer has to be at least 2 km behind
- 150 volunteers are held in a deep rear and (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) and they are not allowed to go to the first line of defence
- a Croat Dragan Jurković is brought to the command although he worked together with Kregar and Bobinac
- a Croat (ILLEGIBLE WORD) from G. Vrhovine (only two Croatian houses) is armed with a high quality weapons, although the same in summer of (ILLEGIBLE WORD) put up barricades in the village and threatened with an axe "this isn't Serbian, Majku vam jebem"
- (ILLEGIBLE SENTENCE)
- a Croat woman Barica gets a job in the command although there are a lot of families and Serb women that don't have any income

- an incredible administration is established and out of (ILLEGIBLE NUMBER) fighters not even 400 people can be taken out to the positions
- they reacted abruptly and they are angry when the War Presidency asked for the information about the death of 5 young men from Vrhovine
- and series of other moves that created present mosaic and state

The command accuses the War Presidency for the present state and for all of this. The War Presidency that the command didn't want to include anywhere (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) majority of members went to the front line.

There was and there still is a will and a readiness for a joint work on the side of the War Presidency and so couple of meetings were held (ILLEGIBLE WORD), suggestions and the key people in the Municipality of Korenica, in the Staff of the Territorial Defence and in the 6th division were informed. Members of the War Presidency at the request (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) units, but the command in several cases failed to gather units and didn't know where its fighters were.

4. The action in Podum and in Glavac from December 31st 1991 until January 2nd 1992.

After all of this, it is requested from the 6th division that members of the War Presidency Uzelac and Borić are also included in (ILLEGIBLE WORD) of the Ustasha breakthrough and in the mobilisation of our fighters. The same day (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) and the mobilisation succeeded in villages where it was requested and those villages are Rudopolje and Doljani. Since that day, the unit of Doljani is constantly on positions.

The mobilisation succeeded and the task and a satisfactory combat moral are attained based on the following:

- 1) The protection from the Ustasha breakthrough
- 2) The Serbs and Krajina
- 3) The thinking that the action is led by major Miloš Cvjetičanin
- 4) Taking into consideration the request for relieving the command and (ILLEGIBLE WORD)
- 5) Assurances that the unit of Vrhovine will be also mobilised

With regard to all of that, and if we abstract (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) correct, the fact is that the command of the 2nd brigade completely lost trust of fighters in its capability and in its intentions, so it is necessary, in terms of consolidation of the defensive ability of this territory, to replace urgently the officers and the NCOs who would rectify everything that was done, who would regain trust, defend this territory and, according to circumstances, return the lost Serbian land.

We point out that there are senior officers in a troop who, thanks to their capability, gained trust, as for example lieutenant Savić, (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) and others. Major Miloš Cvjetičanin enjoys the special trust due to his work and his presence on this (ILLEGIBLE WORD).

As we can not be comprehensive in this Opinion, we suggest that the commanding officer of the Operational Group, General-Major Đorđević, urgently organise a meeting where the state would take a more definite shape and where the best solutions would be found.

We deliver documents of the War Presidency of the Community of local committees of Vrhovine from the previous period that are beneficial to the Opinion and from which the above-mentioned problems are visible.

Number: 1/92
 Vrhovine, January 6th 1992
 The War Presidency (signatures)
 The Serbian Democratic Party, Vrhovine

ANNEX 401:

THE COMMAND OF THE 9TH CORPS, DT-1-4, FROM 5 APRIL 1991, TO THE COMMAND OF THE 9TH BVP, THE ORDER FOR DEFENCE OP. NO. 1

COMMAND OF THE 9TH CORPS
 5 April 1991

NATIONAL DEFENCE
 STATE CLASS. DOC.
 URGENT

TO THE COMMAND OF THE 9TH "bVP"
 ORDER FOR THE DEFENCE Op No. 1

Sections 1:100,000 Zadar, Gračac, T. Drvar, Glamoč, Biograd na moru, Šibenik, Split, Sinj

1. In the responsibility zone of the 9th Corps, a attack of the special forces of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP) of Croatia is to be expected, of a total of 3,000 members, with the purpose of establishing the elected government and the constitutional system of the Republic of Croatia.

The main forces are to be expected at the stretches Split-Sinj-Vrlika-Knin and Šibenik-Drniš-Knin, and the supplementary forces at the stretches Biograd-Benkovac and Zadar-Obrovac.

(...)

4. I have decided to organize the defence of the municipalities Knin, Benkovac and Obrovac with all available forces and the reinforcement of the Corps, with the purpose to, together with the 8th "VPS" and the 5th Military Region, prevent the breakthrough of the forces of the MUP at the stretches from the broader area of Zadar, Biograd na moru, Šibenik, and Sinj to Knin, Benkovac and Obrovac.

(...)

Written by
 Colonel
 Ivan Mijatov

Typed by
 Ljubica Baša

COMMANDER
 Lieutenant Colonel General
 Tomislav Trajčevski (signature)

**ANNEX 402:
REPORT ABOUT THE REFERENDUM STAGED IN THE AREA OF
“SAO KRAJINA” FROM 14 MAY 1991**

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION (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 REGION 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 remain 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 REGION KRAJINA with the REPUBLIC OF SERBIA and on the stay of Krajina within Yugoslavia.

**ANNEX 403:
DECISION FOR THE JOINING OF THE “SAO KRAJINA” WITH THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
FROM 16 MAY 1991**

On the basis of Article 9 of the Statute of the Serbian Autonomous Region 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 remain 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 remain 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 404:

**“SAO KRAJINA”, TO HEADQUARTERS, NO. 68/4 FROM 6 AUGUST 1991, TO THE
SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE TO “SAO KRAJINA”, REPORT FROM 5/6 AUGUST 1991**

The Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO)

KRAJINA

The headquarters of the Territorial Defence (TO) of the SAO Krajina

No: 68/4

6 August 1991

-to the Supreme Commander of the TO of the SAO Krajina

-to the Secretary of the Secretariat of the Interior

-to the State Security Department

-to the Commander of the Territorial Defence

-to Frenki

REPORT

from 5/6 August 1991

Due to the visit of the SFRY Vice President, Branko Kostić, and the peacekeeping delegation, Milan Martić issued an order on a cease-fire except in a case of a direct attack.

At the village of Lovinac in Gračac, an armed conflict broke out between our forces and Ustashas. The tanks took off from Gospić toward Gračac because of the buffer zone.

In the morning, our forces opened fire at the Ustashas' posts in Otočac, Saborsko, Sinac, and according to information by the enemy, they suffered serious losses.

The Benkovac Territorial Defence headquarters reported that something was built up at the hill of Čelinka towards Ličani and they suppose that it was a rocket base. A dead body was found in Miranji Donji. We suppose that the person was killed in conflict with our forces.

According to information of DB, eleven persons were killed, 25 were wounded and a number of buildings were torn down in the battle in the areas of Velika Glava and Bratiškovac.

At about 11.00 pm, 20 police officers arrived in the area of Žažvić.

At about 11.00 pm, the Ustashas' forces opened fire at the JNA with infantry weaponry.

The JNA responded with fire and warned that it would use tanks if the attack reoccurs.

In the area of Vukšić, larger Ustashas' groups were noticed.

In the region of Ličani Ostrvički, the enemy dug out ditches and started bringing in technical equipment.

In the region of Ceranje Gornje, short machine-gun bursts could be heard during the night.

REPORT MADE BY:

(signature illegible)

ANNEX 405:

“SAO KRAJINA”, THE GOVERNMENT, NO: 157/91-1 FROM 26 JULY 1991, ORDER

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
SAO KRAJINA GOVERNMENT
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:

ORDER

On forming the Region headquarters of the Territorial Defence for Kordun and Banija...

MINISTER OF DEFENCE
Dr. Milan Babić
(signature)

ANNEX 406:

“SAO KRAJINA”, THE GOVERNMENT, THE PRESIDENT, NO: 189/91-1 FROM 20 AUGUST 1991, ORDER

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
SAO KRAJINA GOVERNMENT
PRESIDENT

No: 189/91-1
Knin, 20 August 1991
OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

According to the SAO Krajina government Decision, from 1 August 1991, on the implementation of the Defence Law of the Republic of Serbian in the area of the SAO Krajina as well as Article 6, Section 1, Item 1 of the Defence Law, I am issuing the following

ORDER

for the formation of operative zones of the SAO Krajina Territorial Defence

I

The first operative zone (Dalmatia-Lika) will be established for the municipalities of Knin, Benkovac, Obrovac, Gračac, Donji Lapac, and Korenica.

II

The second operative zone (Kordun) will be established for the municipalities of Vojnić, Vrginmost, and Slunj.

III

The third operative zone (Banija) will be established for the municipalities of Dvor na Uni, Glina, Kostajnica, Petrinja, and Sisak-Caprag.

IV

The first operative zone is put under the direct command of the headquarters of the SAO Krajina Territorial Defence.

V

Special zones headquarters will be established for the second and third operative zones.

PRESIDENT

Dr. Milan Babić

(signature)

ANNEX 407:

**“SAO KRAJINA”, THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE COMMANDER, NO: 1/1-91 FROM 30
SEPTEMBER 1991**

SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
GOVERNMENT OF SAO KRAJINA
PRESIDENT

Number: 1/1-91
Knin, 30 September 1991

Based on the Decision by the Government of the SAO Krajina from 1 August 1991 on the application of the Law for the Defence of the Republic of Serbia on the territory of SAO Krajina, and Article 6, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the cited Law, the President of the Government of SAO Krajina, brings a

DECISION

On the appointment of the Commandant of the Territorial Defence
of the Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina

1. ILIJA DUJIĆ, retired Lt. Colonel General, is appointed to Commandant of the Territorial Defence of the Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina.
2. This decision is effective immediately.

PRESIDENT

Dr. Milan Babić (signature)

Seal:

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina
Government of Krajina

ANNEX 408:
“SAO KRAJINA”, THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE COMMANDER, NO: 2/1-91 FROM 30
SEPTEMBER 1991

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 SFRY” (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 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 409:

**ORDER; "SAO KRAJINA", THE GOVERNMENT, THE PRESIDENT, NO: 1/1-91 FROM 5
OCTOBER 1991, NOTIFICATION**

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
SAO KRAJINA GOVERNMENT
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, Vrginmost, and Slunj, and the third (Banija) 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 Dujić, 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 few days ago.

This letter is aimed at informing you that as the expert services you 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 Dujić.

THE PRESIDENT
Dr. Milan Babić
(signature)

ANNEX 410:
THE 5TH MILITARY REGION COMMAND, NO: 09/75-1034 FROM 10 NOVEMBER 1991, TO
THE COMMAND OF THE TACTIC GROUP-2, ORDER

COMMAND OF THE 5TH MILITARY REGION
 Strictly confidential no. 09/75-1034
 10 November 1991

U R G E N T!
DELIVER IMMEDIATELY!

Order to transform the OG (Operative Group) 3. -

TO THE COMMAND OF "TG"-2

Deliver personally to the commander (NŠ)

According to the Directive of the Federal Secretary of "NO DT" no. 53-1 from 25 July 1991, the Order of the SSNO (Federal Secretary of National Defence) strictly confidential no. 2527-1 from 26 September 1991 and the Order of "NG" OS (Armed Forces) SFRY strictly confidential no. 1673-16 from 4 November 1991, with the aim of improving the RiK (Leadership and Command) and achieving suitable conditions for executing the tasks:

ORDER:

1. Form the 3rd Operative Group directly under my command. Commander of the 3rd OG will be Lieutenant Colonel – General Vladimir Banjanin.

The composition of the Command of the 3rd OG will be attached in an annex.

The Command of the 3rd OG has to be deployed in the region of the Plitvice lakes, the barracks of the 6th Lika Division. Beside the Command headquarter companies should be formed according to no. 2.

2. The following are placed under the command of the 3rd OG: the 5th Partisan Brigade, the "TG"-2 Slunj, the howitzer 105 mm/102nd Combined Anti-armoured Artillery Brigade, the 2nd Operative Zone of TO (TERRITORIAL DEFENCE), the 1st Armoured Brigade/329th Armoured Brigade, the mechanised brigade/4th Armoured Brigade, and according to the formation also the 6th Lika Division and other units of the JNA and TO in the zone of responsibility of the 3rd OG which includes the territory of: Plitvice-Slunj-Ogulin-Otočac-Gospić-Sveti Rok-Udbina.

3. IKM (Intelligence Command) – the 13th Corps in the region Plitvice ("čv"/367th anti-aircraft, a platoon of the Naval Region/the 13th Corps, "ič"/4th armoured brigade, a combined rear base platoon), seizes to work, and the forces and equipment will be put under the command of the 3rd OG.

4. Form the 6th Lika Division "R" according to formation number 111.753 from the volunteers who will be organised according to the Order of the GŠ OS (Headquarters of the Armed Forces) SFRY strictly confidential no. 2694-1 from 10 October 1991.

The Command of the division has to be deployed in Korenica, and the command of the Partisan Brigade and other units according to the decision of the Commander of the 3rd OG.

5. Support for the 3rd OG and the 6th Lika Division with senior officers and will be regulated by the Personnel Administration of the SSNO, and in charge of the military

composition of the Commands of the 5th Military Region and the III Administration of the GŠ OS.

6. All questions related to the supply of the NVO (Necessary Military Equipment) and the rear security of the 3rd OG will be regulated by the sector of the Rear SSNO and the Command of the 5th VO (Military Region) through the professional assistance in forming its units.

7. Form the 3rd OG by the 14 November 1991 and deliver a report to the 5th VO Command about its formation.

COMMANDER
Colonel-General
Života Avramović
(Signature)

Deliver to:

The Command of the 3rd OG
The Command of the IKM -13th Corps
The Command 6th Lika Division
The Command of the "TG"-2
ONO (Operational-Educational Centre) Command of the 5th VO

**ANNEX 411:
LETTER OF DUŠAN SMILJANIĆ**

Dušan Smiljanić, Colonel
Assistant Commander of
the Security Intelligence Service
of the SVK (the Serbian Army of Krajina) HQ
Knin, 15 October 1994

The Request for Verification of Information and Interview

HQ OF THE SERBIAN ARMY

-for General R. Mladić, personally-

Mister General, from what I know you gave a very negative evaluation about me at the meeting in Novi Grad, on 13 October 1994, where among others the Commander of the SVK HQ and the rest of the senior officers at the highest position of authority of the SVK were also present. I do not know a possible source of the information you had received, but I believe they do not come from your Security Intelligence Service. I suppose who could be the possible sources, because they had already tried to launch such and similar information to the authorities of the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK).

Mister General, since it was you who gave such evaluation and if you still believe in its accuracy, I as a commissioned officer of the SVK suggest the following solution:

1. If that evaluation is accurate I will not be able to perform the present duty any longer, in the first place for the sake of the Service itself, as well as because of the cooperation, to which I incline, with the other related services of the Republic of Serbia Army (VRS).

2. You should order a verification of the figures from the received information, because I am strongly convinced that there is something much deeper behind the scenes, where Smiljanic is the least important, and if it is not going to be carried out, the consequences will be quite profound for the Service I am in charge of.

Since the given evaluation comes from you, I, as a human being and a Serbian officer find it very difficult, for I am not just a casual passer-by in this war and I am very familiar with the genesis of the war happenings in this region as well as with the positions and roles of particular units and with the conduct and behavior of a larger number of the former JNA senior officers, now the members of the SVK, VRS and VJ (Yugoslav Army).

In the barest outline I am going to inform you about my position and role in the war happenings and because the necessity for the information verification:

Before the beginning of the war I was the Head of the Security Sector of the 10th Corps in Zagreb, where I was very well informed about the early beginnings of an Ustasha government establishment. After the war broke out in Plitvica on 31 March 1991, on my own request a group of the senior officers and I were sent to Plitvica. I stayed there, in the areas of the RSK until July 1992.

Some approaches used by the members of the MUP (the Ministry of the Interior), politics that was in effect at that time, particularly attitudes and behavior of those who held the highest military positions and of other officers on the positions of authority in the 2nd Military Territory have solved all dilemmas about my commitment and things I was supposed to do.

I got in touch, illegally with the leaders of the SDS (the Serbian Democratic Party) from the areas of Lika, Banija, Kordun and Banja Luka and with a group from the OB (the Security Agency) and VP (the Military Mail) (16). At the end of April and the beginning of May I started with the illegal arming of the Serbian people from then our warehouses, now Ustashes' (in Otočac, Perušić, Gospić, Sveti Rok, and Skradnik) persuading our Serbs, the managers of these warehouses.

This action lasted until the beginning of July 1991, and around 15,000 pieces of various infantry weapons, MB, PA (antiaircraft) 20 mm guns, and a large number of munitions have been distributed. According to our estimate it was a crucial factor for the defence of Lika, Kordun and Banija, taking into account the number and conditions of the operational units, which were in the areas of Lika, Kordun and Banija. Then, I requested that the artillery of the 35th Partisan Division be pulled out from Gospić and Otočac and be assigned to the front, but it was refused by the commanding senior officers, who could not or did not want to see the further development of events.

In July 1991, I left to the area of Novi Grad and Banja Luka where I got in touch with Stojan Župljanin, Brđanin and other individuals. During the month I have organized the transport of the weapons from the warehouse Skradnik to the SO Čelinac and Drvar. There were more than 20,000 various pieces of weapons including howitzers, bombs, and rocket launchers with two b/k of munitions. One of the members involved in this action was Milan Škondrić, now in the Republic of Serbia. Together with the above mentioned persons from the Republic of Serbia, an under covered mobilization of around 600 members of the SDS and VES tank corpsmen was organized. The plan was that they were to be brought illegally to the warehouse Čerkezovac and later to be transferred to Jastrebarsko, Zagreb and Dugo Selo (the 4th Armored Brigade and the 140th Mechanized Brigade), so that the armored vehicles from the mentioned units could be stationed by the river of Kupa. For the realization of this plan, at the warehouse Čerkezovac I called a meeting between the

commander of the 10th Corps and the individuals, Brđanin was among them, from the SDS. However, afterwards General Uzelac informed me from Zagreb that General Avramović had refused the plan. General Avramović asked for the realization of this plan in September, but it was no longer executable.

Mister General, General Boško Kelečević is very well informed about all this and there are also the written proofs.

During the realization of these tasks, some individuals from the Military structure regarded me as an extremist and Chetnik, saying that I have deviated from the Leadership and Command (RiK).

The various structures at the field looked upon me as a creator of the Yugoslav movement. The decisions on my liquidation were made there, but the execution was delayed until the whole nation was provided with arms. I have experienced a series of other inconveniences.

At the same time with this task we also performed the intelligence and security tasks and I was acquainted with the behavior of those in charge of the various social structures as well as of those who deserted leaving these people at the mercy of the war. Unfortunately, now the individuals are in the position to give the evaluation about me and to interpret the events in a way to serve their politics.

At the beginning of August 1991, the operational team "PROBOJ-2" was formed requested by the UB (Security Administration) and under my commanding. It was composed of the OB (Security Agency) of the various branches with the following task:

- arming of the Serbian people
- the central task: the help and participation in the Military organization
- resisting the Croatian Service in the areas of Lika, Banija and Kordun

This team worked until the end of 1991. I was a subordinate to the UB, and I used to submit a report to the Head of the 2nd VO (Military Region), RV (Airforce) and PVO (Anti-Aircraft Defence) Security Service. Beside that I was connected with the MO (Ministry of Defence) of the Republic of Serbia, concerning the role of that Ministry in the war conducting at the time.

During the period from August to October 1991, we distributed, or to say pulled out from the Ustashas' warehouses around 20,000 pieces of various weapons. General Kelečević is very well acquainted with our participation in the military organization and successful executions of security tasks. All that can be documented by reports.

Because of the great resistance and problems we came across in forming the brigades, particularly in the area of Lika and part of Banija, in September 1991 I called the meetings between the reserve officers and representatives of the Gračac and Vrhovine establishments. The present President of the RSK, Milan Martić also attended the meetings. After these meetings brigades were formed in Gračac, Udbina, Vrhovine and Plaški. In the afternoon of the same day Milan Martić and I went to Novi Grad aiming at the solution of some questions about the final occupation of Kostajnica.

As you already know, on our way back from Novi Grad, we were arrested in S. Otoci.

In January 1992, I was appointed the Head of the Security Service of the 10th Corps where the OG-6, 7 and 8 were included. My superiors and then senior officers from the 10th Corps are well acquainted with the work of the Service, the conditions (interior) under which it performed its duties and with the tasks it performed together with the police. They can give an accurate estimate about it, if it is not to their disadvantage now.

Estimating the events I focused myself to the formation and growth of the 10th bVP, which was the most promising force, and which besides the police actions also executed the military ones. Since I had already known some persons from the SDS Bihać, our cooperation continued here. The larger number of senior officers, especially those who came from the encirclement were extremely demoralized and disoriented. Some of them were unsatisfied with their position and rank, which resulted in total passivity and lack of any initiative (apart of some individuals among whom was Colonel Krsić, I think his name was, now in the 2nd KK). By arrangement with the OB, I organized OB and with some senior officers from the police we organized the arming of the Serbs from the town. I do not remember but I think that around 5,000 pieces of the Infantry weapons were issued. The source of the supplies was the rear base, commanded by Colonel Škondrić.

Since the formation of units began, the senior officers from these areas were asked to get employed in the units' formation. Then I had an interview with some individuals from these areas who refused it finding different excuses.

At the beginning of May 1992, I got in touch with General Tolimir who was in Knin. Concerning the development of events, with General Tolimir, and with the consent of the Corps Commander, I arranged that a part of the devices and police equipment be transported to the RSK, because a specialized unit was about to be formed there. Of 9 pieces of the BOV M-84, I issued 4 to General Tolimir in Korenica on 12 May 1992. There is still a list of all this equipment issued at the time.

Then the famous telegram arrived which said that all senior officers and soldiers, who were born in the territory of the SRY, were supposed to retreat (70 per cent of the Battalion was composed of the active soldiers). The senior officers born in the territory of SRY were supposed to go into the Yugoslav Army, and those born in BiH to the Republic of Serbia. We Palestinians from the RSK together with the Corps could go to Nis or wherever we pleased. Being a Palestinian I went to Knin, but I did not escaped as some individuals now claim. Before leaving I warned the senior officers who stayed that Second Lieutenant Kliko, a Muslim, might escape to his people and that they should pay their attention to it, but unfortunately it is exactly what happened. He escaped and took one BOV with him.

Those days you and Tolimir also went to the Republic of Serbia, and I was assigned on the function previously preformed by Tolimir in Knin.

On 15 May 1992, I went to Belgrade and at the HQ I met with you and Tolimir. You asked for my assessment and opinion about some senior officers of the 10th Corps and the condition in Bihać. After that you made a decision on the assignment of the 2nd K.K. Commander.

Around the 20th of May, I came back to Knin to take the duty of the SDB Head, as it had been previously arranged. These days the Command in Knin received a telegram from the Security Intelligence Service of the RS (I still have it) that I had stolen some devices from the 10th Corps (the BOV and equipment) and some other insinuations. Receiving the telegram I replied to General Tolimir, assuming that he had known nothing about it, since his signature was on the telegram and since he was present during the takeover of these devices. I still have not received an answer.

I am really unable to understand the whole situation now. There is documentation for all this, and I am ready to confront with any one, so that all things can be solved, although I was convinced it had already been solved.

The political movements those days in Knin, or to say in the RSK, at the first place in regard to the Active Military Personnel, neutralized their duty and the work in general. With the transformation of the Army into the Police, practically the whole Serbian Army was crashed. Than the political games and various insinuations were directed against me all aimed at my departure from the RSK, which I found out afterward.

In July 1992, I went to the Yugoslav Army where I experienced a lot of inconveniences as well, and all because of the previous happenings within the YA.

The attacks, coming from the specific political structures and individuals and against the Serbian Army of Krajina and the Service are still unfortunately very sharp and rude. As in the past some seasoned methods are applied just the appliers and times are different. The enemies of the RSK are classified as follows:

- the remaining communism and JNA on the territory of RSK
- the Yugoslav Army
- the Bosnian and Herzegovina Army and the 5th Corps
- the Croatian Army

I came back to the RSK on 15 October 1993, although I asked to return in January of that year, but the HQ refused my request.

Mister General, before the war I was given two-bedroom apartment and a garage in Zagreb. My wife is a teacher and had worked for 22 years, now unemployed. My daughter has completed the Medical School, married, unemployed. My son is a student of the third year at the Veterinary College. In Belgrade I was given a small apartment with one room (little bit more than 30 square meters) where my family lives.

A part of my possessions, the clothes, shoes and some technical equipment I got out in July 1991. The furniture and the rest of my things I got out by the "Unatrans" from Bihać in November 1991. Crossing the border in Bosanski Šamac all my things were destroyed and broken, and the driver (a Muslim) was kept in prison for three days until it was ascertained to whom the things belonged. My things were placed in a basement in Mirijevo in Belgrade.

Because of the mentioned activities I was proclaimed a war criminal by a legal proceeding by the Ustasha's government in October 1991, and I was stripped of my whole possession.

Mister General, I am proud of all things I have done together with my fellow-soldiers and because I remained honorable in all this. I have never been a poltroon and I will never be. I am trying to be extremely principled and persistent to all my stands and things I committed myself to, especially when it is about the fight for the Serbian advantage, regardless to the consequences my family and I might suffer of.

I share my fate with the large number of homeless people who live at subsistence level, although I believe to having the right to at least two-bedroom apartment concerning my position and role in this war. However I will not and I do not want to give up my stands and principles, no matter I am very often helpless in such developments.

I hope you will consider my request and order a detailed verification of the information you have about me. I would like if you could invite me to an interview and I am ready to come face to face with any one so this whole thing can be solved at last. I am also ready to support with the facts everything above mentioned.

COLONEL

Dušan Smiljanić (signature)

**ANNEX 412:
COMMAND OF THE 10TH CORPS, DT NO. 3/15-33 FROM 8 JANUARY 1992, TO THE
COMMAND OF THE OG-8, ORDER**

COMMAND OF THE 10TH CORPS
STATE SECRET no.3/15-33
8 January 1992

NATIONAL DEFENCE
STATE SECRET

TO BE HANDED TO THE COMMANDER PERSONALLY

The subordination of units

Order

TO THE COMMAND OG (Operative Groups)-8

According to the order of the 2nd Command of the VO (Military Region), secrete no. 1-2 from 5 January 1992, in order to improve the management and command system in the units and establishments of the 10th Corps.

ORDER:

1. Conduct a subordination, regrouping, disintegration and formation of the operative units in the Commands and units of the 10th Corps, according to:

- a) The Command of the 5th VO is renamed into 2nd VO (Western Battlefield) with the units:

4th, 5th and 17th Corps from the VO, the 9th Corps from the VPO (Military Naval Region) and the 10th Corps from the 5th VO. The according backup and security units as well as the TO BiH and SAO Krajina units in the Zone of responsibility of the battlefield.

The peacetime Command Location is the 2nd VO-Sarajevo.

- b) The 10th Corps from the 5th VO should be regrouped according to the new formation and included in the 2nd VO. In Lika the 6th OG should be put under the command of the 10th Corps, the 7th OG in Banovina and the 8th OG in Kordun. The 580th Combined Artillery Brigade from the Battlefield Composition should be subordinated to the Corps as well. The borders of the Zone of Responsibility of the Corps, of the backup and security units will be set later.
- c) Regroup the 1st and 3rd OG and form the 6th OG in the area of Lika, the 7th OG in the area of Banovina and the 8th OG in the area of Kordun.

Disintegrate the Command of the 6th "Id", and its units should be included in the 6th OG.

The TG-2 (without the 145th "lppbr") should be subordinated to the 8th OG, and the 145th "lppbr" to the 6th OG.

The 8th OG will include the 9th Motorized Brigade, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigade of the TO, the Armored Battalion of the 51st Mechanized Brigade and other units of the JNA and the TO in the zone of Responsibility of the 8th OG.

The borders of the Zone of responsibility of the groups will be determined later.

The Command Location (KM) of then 6th OG Plitvica Lakes (the village of Mukinje)

The KM of the 7th OG Samarica (Zrinska Gora – Piramida)

The KM of the 8th OG Petrovac (Perova Gora)

d) The TO units in the Zone of Responsibility at wartime will be superior to the Operative Groups.

2. The senior Officers of the sector and Command Organs of the 10th corps as well as the Command of the 1st (8th) and 3rd (6th) OG will do anything that falls under their responsibility and secure a complete realization of this order.

3. – The coordination of all activities and the realization proceedings of the tasks according to this will be supervised by the ONO Command of the 10th Corps order. Any explanations via signal means are forbidden, and any explanations can be given exclusively orally or in a written form. All documentation from this order must be marked with NATIONAL DEFENCE – STATE SECRET.

4. The subordination of the units and the scheme of management and command will become enacted at midnight of 10 January 1992, and the formation of new commands and units will be regulated with a special order.

BJ/NR

COMMANDER

Lieutenant Colonel General

Špiro Niković (signature)

ANNEX 413:

**SSNO, GS OS SFRY, III ADMINISTRATION, DT No. 892-2 FROM 2 RCH 1992, TO THE
TO HEADQUARTERS OF "RSK", ORDER**

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE NATIONAL DEFENCE
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF SFRY
STATE. CLASS. DOC.

III. ADMINISTRATION

2 March 1992

TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE SERBIAN KRAJINA

Enclosed, find the Order of the Federal secretary for National Defence (SSNO), State
Classified Document No. 892-1 from 27 February 1992.

ENCLOSED: Order of the SSNO

CHIEF

Lieutenant Colonel general

Ljubomir Domazetović

SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE

Knin, 4 March 1992

ANNEX 414:

ČEDOMIR BULAT'S ORDER FOR THE ATTACK

TO THE COMMAND _____

THE ORDER OF THE COMMANDER OF THE TG-2 TO ATTACK

In the zone of the attack of the TG-2 – the forces of the Ministry of the Interior and the
National Guard are defending themselves.

I have decided to make the attack on the direction: Begovac – Lička Jasenica – Saborsko,
with the support of the aviation and the co-activity of the Plaški and Lička Jasenica
Territorial Defence forces.

COMMANDER

Colonel

Čedomir Bulat (signature)

**ANNEX 415:
DECISION ON THE ATTACK OF THE COMMANDER
OF THE 1ST BATTALION BOGDAN GRBA**

MILITARY SECRET
HIGHLY CLASSIFIED

ORDER

Of the Commander of the 1st battalion to attack

The 10th of the November 1991 "ORKAN"

THE 1ST BATTALION COMMANDER

The district of the intersections of the roads of LIČKA JASENICA

OPERATIONAL TIME 10 p.m.

Date: the 9th of November 1991

ORIENTATION: KNOWN

INFORMATION ON THE ENEMY:

Since in the last period the enemy had suffered significant losses in the districts VAGANAC – DREŽNIK – RAKOVICA – SERTIĆ POLJANA – POLJANAK, the morale of the forces in Saborsko fell and the orders are being refused and the soldiers desert. The enemy that is under the pressure of the JNA, the Titova Korenica Territorial Defence and of our forces, will try to break on all the directions with the aim to connect with all the forces in all other districts.

THE DECISION OF THE BATTALION COMMANDER

I have decided to make the attack on the direction LIČKA JASENICA – SABORSKO with the following disposition of the forces:

Motor-mechanized units will perform the fire preparation before the action of our troops and then with the 2nd company they will go on the main communication direction LIČKA JASENICA – SABORSKO.

The 1st company will bring the forces into the district of the gathering place, under the TT 576 from where it will bring the units, during the artillery preparation, on the starting line – intersection of the roads VUKELIĆ POLJANA – VELIKO VRELO.

The 1st battalion commander

Bogdan Grba

OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

**ANNEX 416:
RECORD OF EXHUMATIONS ON 16TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH JUNE 1997**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE DISTRICT COURT IN KARLOVAC
INVESTIGATIVE CENTER
Kir 267/97

RECORD

from the 16th, the 17th, the 18th, the 19th and the 20th of June 1997

After the gathered information that on the wider area of the town of Slunj and the Rakovica and Saborsko municipalities there are graves, in the local cemeteries and on the scenes of fire in houses, in which there are the mortal remains of the citizens of the Croatian nationality killed by the Serbian paramilitary formations during the time of the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in the period from 1991 to 1996 and on the basis of the order of the District court in Karlovac, from the 13th of June 1997, number Kir-267/97, the exhumations of the mortal remains on the locations started on the 16th of June at 8 a.m.

THE TOWN OF SLUNJ – LOCAL CEMETERY SLUNJ
LOCATION – NO. 1

The grave is being excavated manually, using hovel and spade and on about 1m of depth wooden trunk – coffin, in half-decaying condition was found. On the lateral side of the cover of the coffin there is the inscription “Dane Bogović” – 62 years old.

The information on identity: Danijel Bogović, born on the 4th of May 1930.

Identified by his sister, Anka Bogović.

**ANNEX 417:
OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE POLICE SECTION FROM 27TH FEBRUARY 1992**

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SERBIAN KRAJINA
THE MINISTRY FOR THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE INTERIOR OF KNIN
THE STATION FOR THE PUBLIC SECURITY OF KORENICA
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF VRHOVINE
VRHOVINE, February 27th 1992

THE OFFICIAL NOTE

drawn up on February 27th 1992 in connection with the event for the day October 4th and October 5th 1992

On October 4th 1991 at 07,20 p.m., the Special Platoon for Special Assignments with its commander Predrag Baklajić brought 5 Croats from the village Čorci in Vrhovine up to these premises of this Police station, that is to this Police department. After leading up to here, the same stated that there were no problems, that they had been ordered to drive them the next day to Knin for the interrogation and if they could stay here until the morning because they didn't have a place to keep them. We agreed.

Following Croats were brought: Vlade Čorak ("Brico"), Kata Čorak, Marko Čorak, Stipe Čorak and Mate Čorak.

The same spent the night in custody in the Police department.

On October 5th 1991, at 08,30 a.m., Predrag Brujić took away a hunting gun and Predrag Prica from Korenica, an employee of the DB, took away a hunting carbine.

On October 5th 1991, at 01,15 p.m., Predrag Baklajić, together with some of his men, came for prisoners and he stated that he was driving them to Knin for the interrogation. They put them in a paddy wagon and drove them in the direction of Korenica.

P.S. Weapons, that is the carbine and the hunting gun, were the property of captured Croats.

The Note is delivered for knowledge and further use.

THE COMMANDER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN VRHOVINE
Milan Pupavac
(signature)

**ANNEX 418:
RECORD OF EXHUMATIONS ON 25TH, 26TH AND 27TH SEPTEMBER 1996**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE DISTRICT COURT IN KARLOVAC
INVESTIGATIVE CENTER
Kir 450/96

RECORD

from the 25th, 26th and the 27th of September

The gathered necessary information show that on the wider area of the town of Slunj and the Rakovica municipality, on the local cemeteries Slunj, Lađevac and Rakovica and in the villages of Korita Rakovačka and Čatrnja there are graves and it was found out, on the basis of the available information, that there are mortal remains of the citizens of the Croatian nationality that were killed by the Serbian paramilitary formations in the time of the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in the period from 1991 to 1994. After all these information, that resulted from the Criminal report and the Special reports of the 5th Slunj Police Station under numbers 511-05-50/4-K-3/92 and 511-05-50/4-K-18/94, were gathered, and after the District state law chamber was informed, the scene of the crime is investigated on the 25th of September 1996, at 8 p.m. and the exhumation of the mortal remains is executed on all together 6 locations on the local Slunj cemetery.

LOCATION No. 5

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 1

Cause of death – most probably the activity of the missile fired from the hand firearm in the chest area.

Information on identity: Zora Potnar, born in 1934.

Identified – by her husband, Mile Potnar and her son, Ivan Potnar on the basis of the clothes and the documents.

LOCATION No. 6

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 1

Cause of death – most probably the activity of the mechanical force, and that could be the missiles fired from the hand firearm in the chest area and in the are of the right upper arm.

Information on identity: Roze Radočaj, born on the 15th of September 1929.

Identified – by her son Joso Radočaj on the basis of the clothes and the condition of the set of teeth.

LOCATION No. 2

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 1

Cause of death – head injury.

Information on identity: Franjo Šajfar, born on the 16th of March 1934.

Identified – by his son, Joso Šajfar on the basis of the clothes and the location.

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 2

Information on identity: Anka Rupa, born in 1925.

Identified – by her son. Mile Rupa on the basis of the clothes, the location and the height.

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 3

Information on identity: Joso Šajfar, born on the 19th of March 1924.

Identified – by his son, Pero Šajfar on the basis of the clothes, the location and the height.

LOCATION No. 3

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 1
 Information on identity: Marija Barić, born on the 14th of October 1910.
 Identified – by her son, Ivan Barić on the basis of the clothes and the location.

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record no. 2
 Cause of death – probably burns.
 Information on identity: Anka Mrgan, born in 1899.
 Identified – by her son Mile Mrgan.

Identification of the mortal remains from the bag – record No. 3
 Information on identity: Roze Barić, born on the 7th of April 1934.
 Identified – by her brother Ivan Barić on the basis of the clothes and the location.

**ANNEX 419:
 RECORD OF EXHUMATIONS ON 2ND, 4TH AND 5TH JULY 1996**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 KARLOVAC DISTRICT COURT
 INVESTIGATIVE CENTER
 Kir 227/96

RECORD

from 02, 04, and 05 July 1996

(...)

After the received information that in the village of Lađevac – the town of Slunj – there is more than one location – graves in which, on the basis of the existing information, there are the remains of the Croatian citizens who were killed by the enemy formations during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in the period from 05 August 1991 on, we go to the spot in order to conduct an investigation and carry out investigative actions of the exhumation of the remains, and we establish these facts:

PLACE – GORNJI LAĐEVAC

LOCATION NO. 1 – Gornji Lađevac 20

The location is assumed to be a grave with the remains of a person and is situated in Gornji Lađevac, house number 20, in the possession of the deceased Jure Vuković. The grave is placed in the garden behind the burnt house.

(...)

Identification of the remains from the bag, record number 1

(...)

The cause of death – most likely the death was caused by mechanic means which hit the area of the thoracic cavity and the left arm, where the damage of the bones in the form of fraction were found, and it could have been inflicted by projectiles fired from hand fire arms.

Information about the identity – Jure Vuković, born on 07 July 1941

Identified by his sons Ivica Vuković and Nedjeljko Vuković, on the basis of the location, status of the set of teeth, the length of the dead body, the belt.

PLACE – LAĐEVAČKO SELIŠTE

LOCATION 3 – Lađevačko Selište 35

(...)

On the site of fire the pieces of carbonized bones were found, which is insufficient for the determination of the identity, and therefore it is impossible to determine the cause of death as well as conduct the identification.

(...)

Supposition about the identity -

1. Ivan Radočaj
2. Roze Radočaj

LOCATION 3A – Lađevačko Selište 35

(...)

On the site of fire the pieces of carbonized bones were found, which is insufficient for the determination of the identity, and therefore it is impossible to determine the cause of death as well as conduct the identification.

(...)

Supposition about the identity

1. Mile Radočaj
2. Bare Radočaj
3. Ante Radočaj

ANNEX 420:

**LETTER TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE
EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS – 15 JANUARY 1992**

PARLIAMENT'S COMMISSION FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF THE PRISONERS
for Mr Stjepan Adanić
Ministry of Defence of the Rep. of Croatia
Gajeva Street 30

REQUEST

Residents of Široka Kula
and the relatives of the missing persons

We turn to you with the request that, within your authorities, do everything that is possible in connection with the following:

The village Široka Kula is located on the relation Gospić – Titova Korenica and it is about 3 km far from Lički Osik (in the direction of Titova Korenica) and which is under control

of the forces of the Serbian army and police. Our parents, brothers, sisters, children and neighbors, residents of the village Široka Kula, are witnesses and victims of tragic events – massacre, brutal torture of the unprotected civilians, merciless robbery and destruction of their property.

On 22nd August a “Martić’s Police Station” was established, and since then the people from the village, the Croats, had no possibility of communication and free moving because of the armed barricade on the road Gospić – Titova Korenica at Lički Osik in the direction of Gospić, and at the hamlet Vukava in the direction of T. Korenica. The only possibility of communication is through phone lines that were, violently, broken on 30th August.

On the entire territory the Serbs were armed on massive scale by the former JNA, the peaceful living of the Croats was being disturbed with constant shootings and intimidation, and in time the robbery and illegal taking of the property began. Their houses and other buildings were being set on fire. As a consequence, people started to run away. Because of their own safety, they escaped at night to the nearest village that is under the control of the Croatian police, Perušić. In the village still stayed a great number of Croats who could not, or would not leave their homes. Their moving was maximally limited and under the constant guard of the armed formations, the so-called territorial defence and Martić’s police. But, besides that, they did not expect of their neighbors, with whom they spent their entire lives peacefully, to threaten their lives in any moment.

In the middle of September, from 12th to 14th September, some of the local people were physically molested, and 6 of them were taken in prison in Novi Lički Osik (building of the Hall of Culture) by the “Martić’s police”, where Antonija Nikšić (born in 1946) saw her husband Ante (Ivan) Nikšić (born in 1937), who was also a prisoner there, on 25th September in the cellar. Čedo Budisavljević, the chief commander of the prison, told her on that occasion that there were 13 people in the prison and among them were the following residents of Široka Kula:

1. Ante (Marko) Orešković (born in 1937)
2. Anka (Franjo) Orešković (born in 1935)
3. Petar (Marko) Nikšić (born in 1942)
4. Ivica (Petar) Nikšić (born in 1974)
5. Joso (Mile) Nikšić (born in 1956)
6. Ante (Ivan) Nikšić (born in 1937).

The same persons were seen at the forced labor in Lički Osik and Široka Kula, where they were brought at the end of September by the Martić’s police and for the burial of the first civilian victim of the Croatian nationality – Kata Nikšić (born in 1932) from the hamlet Vukava, and where they were seen by the local people Dane Orešković (born in 1930) and Blaž Orešković (born in 1928).

Kata Nikšić was killed in her own house on 25th September, in the evening, while her husband, who was wounded on that occasion, managed to escape and save himself. In that same hamlet at the time granny Marija (Martin) Nikšić (born in 1902) and Mate Nikšić (born in 1930) were physically molested and wounded, while Mate managed to escape leaving his wife, the ill and invalid Ana Nikšić (born in 1920).

In the hamlet Centar, at the beginning of October, according to the statement of neighbor Mara Orešković (born in 1929), the ill granny Marica (Stipe) Orešković (born in 1919) was physically molested, and in the hamlet Gaj Matija (Jure) Orešković (born in 1912).

On 13th October in the hamlet Grubići, the civilians were first killed and then thrown into the burned house and an out-house of Dane Orešković. These were the following persons:

1. Ana (Mate) Orešković (1930)
2. Anka Orešković (1945)
3. Nikola (Mate) Orešković (1937)
4. Mara Orešković (1911)
5. Milan (Mile) Orešković (1930)
6. Verica (Marko) Nikšić (1978)
7. Manda Nikšić
8. Kate (Petar) Orešković (1932)

About this tragic event witness the survived witnesses, the neighbors and close relatives that managed to escape and save themselves in the evening of that same day.

Ivan (Mile) Orešković (1896) remained lying in his house, and which was also set on fire, and furthermore, also in her house, Marija Orešković (1901).

According to Mile Nikšić's statement (1936) in the hamlet Brdo Nikšić granny Ana Nikšić (1904) was also killed. The last refugees of the Croatian nationality, Mile and Iva Čačić, who fled from the village on 27th October, stated that Iva Čačić's brother does not live in his house any more Milan (Mile) Vojvodić (1938), and his wife Ana (Ivan) Vojvodić (1933), and that, according to the neighbor of the Serbian nationality Nedjeljko Uzelac, they were taken by force on 14th October in the evening by car in the direction of Novi Lički Osik.

Besides the so far mentioned persons, the destiny of the following persons that remained in the village is still unknown:

1. Roža Orešković (1914)
2. Ivan (Mile) Orešković (1922)
3. Mara (Mijat) Orešković (1920)
4. Marija (Stevo) Nikšić (1904)
5. Manda (Ante) Bašan (1921)
6. Kaja Čačić (1913)
7. Ivan Štimac (1930)
8. Marica Štimac (1933)
9. Petar (Mile) Nikšić (1947)

All until now we have been trying to get any kind of information in various ways about the further destiny of those people, our close ones, but without any success and the right answer from all the institutions and authorities that we turned to. In this we got the impression that the problems of this area is unjustifiably neglected, bearing in mind the actions that were done about similar cases in other parts of the Republic of Croatia. That motivated us to turn to you with this letter, because we consider that every man deserves equal attention in the sense of protecting his life and the basic human rights.

Hard, toilsome life of the Croatian peasant in the harsh and rugged Lika created a dignified man who appreciated the work and, above all, another man. With this, it is more painful and tragic the notion that this forceful hatred and crimes snapped over these completely innocent people.

Because of all this we beg you to take concrete and decisive steps that will lead to the liberation of all the prisoners from the Chetniks' camps and prisons. The same way these

decisive steps will bring to the liberation of all the ill and old people that are still at mercy of the Chetnik formations.

Besides that, we would like to bury decently all those that wrongfully became victims of the frantic savageness and terror.

We thank you for your help in advance.

Signatories of the letter:

Ivan Nikšić

Josipa Nikšić

Blaž Orešković

Ivo Orešković

Ankica Orešković

Ivanka Vojvodić

Zagreb, 15th January 1992.

Delivered to:

International Red Cross

Mission of the European Monitors

The Red Cross of the Rep. of Croatia

Ministry of Defence – Commission for the exchange of the prisoners

Country club – Široka Kula

ANNEX 421:

LETTER FROM MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF THE DEAD AND MISSING FROM ŠIROKA KULA, 13TH OCTOBER 2000

Dear citizens of our beautiful country, representatives of the Croatian government, members of all the parties and associations, representatives of the newspapers!

Today, on the ninth anniversary of the killing of our dearest, we feel obliged to speak, we, the members of the families of the murdered Croats from Široka Kula, which is only 11 km far from Gospić, from Široka Kula whose destiny was in this war directly connected to the events and destiny of Gospić and the surroundings: Perušić, Lički Osik, Urije, Novoselija, Ostrvice, Barlet, Bilaj, Ribnik, Lički Novi, Čanak, Podlapača and a number of others.

Feeling conscious of the possibility of the misinterpretation of addressing ourselves to the public, we want to speak from the aspect of the Croatian victim and with this contribute to the responsible thinking, understanding and truth in Croatia and about Croatia. We consider that, because of the past, present and future of the complex Croatian reality, nobody in Croatia is free from the responsibility for telling the truth.

We do not approve of the approach to the truth about the Homeland War, to which of the higher priority is finding out the wrongs of our defenders in the fight for freedom of their people, instead of the vast suffering of the Croatian people. Croatian victims are numerous, but the Croatian victims are still not found. Nobody mentions Croatian victims. We wonder whether it shows our appreciation of them. And the lives that our dearest gave for the family, home, country, are a pledge of peace, love and all the good that we, the survived, have to build, and not destroy.

We, the Croats, have suffered too much because of stretching the truth and facts not to be afraid of the dangerous superficiality. And this awful war, and all this hatred that we directly felt, are the outcomes of the long-year lie that was imposed upon us as the truth. Every superficial affection in the events that were fatal for us, hurts us, deepens our suffer and raises suspicion in the seriousness of justice and peace that we have been waiting for so long.

We condemn pillorying Gospić in front of the international public. At the same time we do not comprehend the fast, disproportional and inadmissible forgetfulness of, without any cause, sufferings in Široka Kula, Lički Osik, Perušić, Gospić, entire Lika and Croatia. We wonder whether the awful attack at the barehanded, peaceful and honest man from Lika – a Croat, should have the priority and how could Gospić be separated from all the events on this area when we know that Croats and all that is Croatian, should have been destroyed in 1991.

There are too many proofs all over Croatia about this truth, and today, here, on the spot of the sad memory in Gospić, we remind you of the sufferings of the innocent old people, women, girl, young men, unarmed men – civilians, who were, according to the statements of the survived witnesses, daily intimidated, threatened, physically molested and tortured.

In August 1991, Široka Kula, together with Lički Osik and all the surrounding villages, was military cut out by the armed occupation of the former JNA, Territorial Defence and Martić's police. Trained and prepared in years, well armed, all the Serbs that lived there, participated in the ruthless attack at the Croats of Perušić, Stari Lički Osik, Mušaluk, Gospić, with an intention to conquer all this territory and set the borders of the Great Serbia, but without Croats. To realize their idea, they did not hesitate in giving their children, wives and old people weapons. Active and reserve military forces from Serbia arrive at the occupied territory, and over the unoccupied territory of Lika planes, tanks, mortars, cannons, multi-barreled rocket launchers of the JNA spread death.

The movings of the Croats in Široka Kula, Urije, Novoselija, Ostrvica is limited, they are threatened, beaten, robbed and their property is being set on fire. They are taken to prisons and murdered. Thus in September 1991, because of their "guilt" for being Croats, a 17-year-old Ivica Nikšić and his father Petar (49 years old), Ante Orešković (54 years old) and his wife Anka (56 years old), Joso Nikšić (35 years old) and Ante Nikšić (54 years old) were sentenced, imprisoned and tortured in the prison. Ante Nikšić's neighbours, the Serbs, threatened his six-year-old son by putting a knife at his throat that they would, "Butcher him like a rabbit". On 25th September 1991 Kata Nikšić (54 years old) was killed by the Serbs in her own house, and her husband Mile (47 years old) was wounded. Mate Nikšić (61 year old) survived despite the stab wounds, and his invalid wife Ana (71 year old) was taken alive on a wheel-barrow, and her further destiny is still unknown. On these days they killed Nikola Nikšić (59 years old), and the old woman Marija Nikšić (89 years old) died from the maltreatment and wounding.

In October 1991, the Serbs continue to rob and to murder, and they kill all the Croats that they manage to catch. In Dane Orešković's backyard they kill their neighbours: Kata Orešković (59 years old), Milan Orešković (61 year old), Ana Orešković (61 year old), Nikola Orešković (54 years old), his mother Mara (80 years old) and his wife Anka (46 years old), Manda Nikšić (51 year old), and with the fire from the machine-gun they forever stop the life of her daughter, 13-year-old girl Verica. They leave their bodies in the burned house and stable. In the houses they torture, kill and slaughter the ill old people: Ivan Orešković (95 years old), Marija Orešković (90 years old), Ana Nikšić (87 years old), Kata Čaćić (78 years old) and Matija Orešković (79 years old). At the time all the prisoners

disappear from Lički Osik, and the Serbs take Mile Vojvodić (53 years old) and his wife Ana (58 years old) from their backyard in the unknown direction. Armed Serbs walk into Ivan Štimac's house (61 year old), kill him and his wife Ana (58 years old), and leave their bodies in the burning house.

The survived citizens save their own lives by escaping towards Perušić, and from the villages from where the smell of burning, cries and death spread, they bring awful news.

There is nothing about the destiny of the Rakić family, and whose five members did not want to participate in the crimes over the Croats: Mane (60 years old), his wife Luja (60 years old), sone Dragan (29 years old) and Miodrag (29 years old) and daughter radmila (30 years old).

Petar Nikšić (44 years old) was tortured and killed in his house in 1992, and his funeral was organized by the members of the UNPROFOR.

In October 1991, together with the Croats from Široka Kula, in the prison in Lički Osik there were Josip Jukić (47 years old) from Ostrvica and his wife Lucija (55 years old and Ivan Perković (58 years old) from Urije. There is nothing about their destiny, and reported as the missing are Mile Zalović (40 years old) and Martin Pavletić (49 years old) from Lički Osik.

Nine years have passed from those terrible events, nine years of waiting for the truth, nine years of pain, sobs, uncried tears. And today the only thing that comforts us is the thought of the unvaluable and undestroyable value of the innocent victim. We know that only from the victim a new life is born, and this is the victim for us, our children, peace on this area. And we want to be its builders.

Therefore we warn that the Homeland War is much too important to be subject to the political games. One cannot speak about the Homeland War what he wishes and with little facts he has. With this he jeopardizes not only the dignity of the Homeland War, but the dignity of every Croatian man and citizen. Who has the right to, and in behalf of what truth, take away the dignity of a people and man , in particular? Why the Croatian scientists and educated people who have to and can say expertly and objectively about everything that happened in Croatia in the Homeland War, keep quiet?

Today we ask the state services in authority, from the local and all to the highest state level, to establish expert, non-partisan commissions that will be liable to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, and that will chronologically search the sufferings on the area of Lika and entire Croatia, and establish the concrete causes and consequences of the war. We also ask that all the crimes done in this century should be scientifically lighten up and which are directly connected to the destiny of the Croats and Croatian state.

We hope that now, after the hundreds of interviews in Gospić, everyone asks himself how could a resident of Gospić and its surroundings survive all the terror that he has been through, especially the one who had to, against his will, take a gun in his hand and defend his family and his home.

Gospić, 13th October 2000.

Members of the families of the dead and missing

Croats from Široka Kula (10 signatures)

Deliver to:

1. President of the Republic of Croatia
2. Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia
3. President of the Parliament of the Rep. of Croatia

4. Authorities of the Ličko-senjska County
5. Authorities of the town of Gospić
6. Newspapers
7. Government's Office for the Missing and Captured?

**ANNEX 422:
INVESTIGATION RECORD (EXHUMATION), KIR-632/96**

COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR

INVESTIGATING CENTRE Kir. 632/96

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION (exhumation)

made on 14th August 1996

made in behalf of the County Court in Zadar in the village Vaganac, municipality of Smoljanac, (wider area of Plitvička Jezera), and on the occasion of the exhumation of several bodies of the people murdered during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in 1991/92 (war crime against the civilians).

Present:

Investigating Judge: Milivoj Lasan

Recording Secretary: Sandra Paleka

From Zadarsko-kninska Police Department:

1. Krunoslav Pervan, Crim. Inspector at the Section for war crimes and terrorism;
2. Ivica Rogić, Crim. Technician;
3. Suad Karahasanović, Crim. Inspector from the Police Station in Korenica
4. Expert witness Dr Dražen Cuculić, the specialist of the forensic medicine from the Institute for the forensic medicine in Rijeka and his assistant Josipa Doričić are present at the investigation.

Dr Drinko Baličević, the specialist pathologist from Zagreb, controlling the exhumation is present at the investigation.

Representative of the Monitoring Mission of the EC Dieter Gauglitz, and interpreter Božidar Abramović from Zagreb, working at the Monitoring Mission of the EC in Zagreb, are present at the investigation.

The relatives of the deceased whose names will be given when identifying the bodies, and because of the recognition of the deceased by the relatives, are also present.

Began at 08.30 hrs.

The investigation is made on the occasion of the letter of the Commission for detained and missing persons of the Rep. of Croatia from 30th July 1996, that it is necessary to make the exhumation of the remains of the Croatian defenders and civilians killed during the aggression in 1991/91, on the territory of Zadarsko-kninska County.

Location No I

A man named STIPE KUKURUZOVIĆ

o p i n i o n

On examining the remains of Stipe Kukuruzović who was identified by the clothes, teeth and the examination of the bone system, a wound of the chest bone was found, that is, a defect typical for the wound from a projectile. The death was violent, and the CAUSE OF DEATH is a shot wound of the chest from the hand fire arms.

I reckon that he died about 5 years ago...

Location No II

A woman named Jeka Mikuljan, maiden name Rukavina...

o p i n i o n

According to the witness statement Jeka Mikuljan was killed on 8th October 1991 after which she was thrown into a well

(...)

The death was violent, and THE CAUSE OF DEATH was strangulation with a wire, that is the black wire that was found around the neck of the above mentioned.

(...)

Location No III

A man named Dane Jandrić

(...)

o p i n i o n

The death was violent and THE CAUSE OF DEATH was a shot wound through the head. The body was postmortally carbonized, which means that the body was set on fire after the death.

(...)

Location No V

The remains of a female person named Marija (Marica) Kukuruzović

(...)

Cause of death is unknown.

Location No VI

A female person named Milka Kukuruzović

(...)

o p i n i o n

The death was violent and THE CAUSE OF DEATH was a shot wound through the head.

RECORDING SECRETARY: Sandra Paleka

EXPERT WITNESS: Dr Dražen Cuculić, specialist of the forensic medicine

INVESTIGATING JUDGE: Milivoj Lasan

**ANNEX 423:
INVESTIGATION RECORD (EXHUMATION, KIR-469/96)**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION

made on 20th June 1996 on the occasion of finding out the burned remains of the late Ruža Mikuljan, in her house in Gornji Vaganac

PRESENT:

Investigating Judge: Antun Klišmanić
Recording secretary: Stanka Grginović
Inspectors of the VIII Police
Station in Korenica Suad Karahasanović and Josip Žgela
Inspectors of Zadar Police Department Kruno Pervan
Crim. technician: Ivica Rogić
Expert witness, pathologist Prim Dr Josip Dujella
Son of the deceased Ivan Mikuljan

(...)

The remains of the late Ruža Mikuljan

(...)

The mentioned person was burned down, that is, the cause of death was carbonization of the body. It cannot be excluded that before the carbonization the deceased was suffocated by carbon monoxide.

Recording Secretary:	Expert Witness:	Investigating Judge:
Stanka Grginović	Prim Dr Josip Dujella	Antun Klišmanić

**ANNEX 424:
REPORT OF EXHUMATION, 13TH AUGUST 1996**

COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE Kir. 631/96

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION (exhumation)

from 13th August 1996

made in behalf of the County Court in Zadar in the village Poljanak, municipality of Smoljanac, (wider area of Plitvička Jezera), and on the occasion of the exhumation of several bodies of the people murdered during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in 1991/92 (war crime against the civilians).

Present:

Investigating Judge: Milivoj Lasan
Recording Secretary: Sandra Paleka

From Zadarsko-kninska Police Department:

1. Krunoslav Pervan, Crim. Inspector at the Section for war crimes and terrorism;

2. Ivica Rogić, Crim. Technician;

3. Suad Karahasanović, Crim. Inspector from the Police Station in Korenica

Expert witness Dr Dražen Cuculić, the specialist of the forensic medicine from the Institute for the forensic medicine in Rijeka and his assistant Josipa Doričić are present at the investigation.

Dr Drinko Baličević, the specialist pathologist from Zagreb, controlling the exhumation is present at the investigation.

Firs Lieutenant Mrko Miloš, the commissioner of the Commission for detained and missing persons of the Government of the republic of Croatia is present at the investigation.

Representative of the Monitoring Mission of the EC Dieter Gauglitz, and interpreter Božidar Abramović from Zagreb, working at the Monitoring Mission of the EC in Zagreb, are present at the investigation.

The relatives of the deceased whose names will be given when identifying the bodies, and because of the recognition of the deceased by the relatives, are also present.

Began at 08.30 hrs.

The investigation is made on the occasion of the letter of the Commission for detained and missing persons of the Rep. of Croatia from 30th July 1996, that it is necessary to make the exhumation of the remains of the Croatian defenders and civilians killed during the aggression in 1991/91, on the territory of Zadarsko-kninska County.

R E P O R T

Body No 1

By examining the remains of Juraj Bićanić, who was identified by his son Petar Bićanić and by the things (4 keys and a bottom of the watch), and clothes, only a few parts of the bones were found and which are mostly burned.

According to the son's statement, the father was slaughtered, and after he died he was burned down.

opinion

It can be concluded that the body was exposed to fire, that is burned down.

Body No 2 (ROŽA BIĆANIĆ)

opinion

The cause of death cannot be said with certainty, but it is certain that the body was exposed to fire.

RECORDING SECRETARY: Sandra Paleka(signature)

EXPERT WITNESS: Dr Dražen Cuculić, the specialist for forensic medicine (signature)

INVESTIGATING JUDGE: Milivoj Lasan, Judge (signature)

**ANNEX 425:
AUTOPSY RECORD, 15TH AUGUST 1991**

AUTOPSY RECORD

Kir-94/91-2

from 15 August 1991

is drawn up at the mortuary of the General hospital in Gospić regarding the outward examination and autopsy of 5 male corpses by the investigation on the spot – next to the railway line not far away from the place Lovinac. The detailed immediate investigation as well as the examination of the exact place see in the Investigation Record. In the afternoon on 14 August 1991, the investigation is conducted at the location and relatives-inhabitants identified corpses of five persons in the advanced state of decomposition by clothing.

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE COURT:

Đuro Pavlica, the investigative judge

Dužanka Đaković, the recording secretary

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION:

Božo Perišić, the criminal technician

Mile Ugarković, the inspector

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE "OJT" GOSPIĆ:

Dorđe Kalanj

THE MEDIACL EXPERT:

Petar Katalinić

Start at 09,00 a.m.

Relatives identified the corpses by clothing and the same are handed over to Petar Dr. Katalinić, a specialist for forensic medicine and a regular judicial expert at the County Court in Rijeka, who has already been warned about the oath, who, assisted by Mladen Štavlić and Janko Jelić, performs the outward examination and the autopsy and gives the following

FINDING

On 14 August 1991, the investigation is conducted at the location and on the basis of the identification by relatives and known persons, dead bodies are numbered as follows:

Martin Šarić

Ivan Ivezić

Marko Pavičić

Stjepan Katalinić

Jure Sekulić

The autopsy is performed on the bodies one by one under the same numbers and the criminal technician, under these numbers, photographs taken and all relevant information recorded. (...)

MARTIN ŠARIĆ (...)

A shot wound, a wound on the head where the bullet went right through with multiple fractures of bones was established during the examination ... There is an exit wound on the back where the bullet went right through ... There are also wounds on the buttocks and on the lower extremities where bullets went right through ... He died a violent death. The cause

of death is a wound on the head where the bullet went right through. With regard to the advanced decomposition it can't be concluded whether this wound is inflicted from close range, from a relative closeness or from a distance.

IVAN IVEZIĆ (...)

A head wound where the bullet went right through is found during the external examination and during the autopsy ... We also find two wounds in the abdomen where the bullet went right through. The shot through the head is a serious and deadly lesion and it is the cause of death.

MARKO PAVIČIĆ (...)

There is a round defect with a diameter of 12 mm on the area above the right ear and the entire left side of the head is missing ... A deadly wound on the head where the bullet went right through, as well as shot wounds on the right upper arm and on the back of the right upper leg, which are serious wounds, are found during the external examination and during the autopsy. Projectile shrapnel was removed from the described shot wounds.

STJEPAN KATALINIĆ (...)

A shot wound in the middle of the chin is found during the external examination and during the autopsy ... We find a shot wound on the back ... The person died a violent death. The cause of death is a shot through the chin and a shot through a part of the spine.

JURE SEKULIĆ (...)

The head smashed, multiple skin lesions towards the front side of the head, that is towards the face, bones suffered multiple fractures ... There are two defects of the skin on the back, in the middle between the shoulder blades ... Both upper legs are broken... Multiple shot wounds to the head, on the torso as well as on the limbs are found during the external examination and during the autopsy. The shot wound to the head that goes from the back to the front is a deadly lesion. Other lesions that are going in the same direction are serious and life-threatening wounds. (...)

With regard to the advanced decomposition as well as the length of larvae, in my opinion the time of death is 8 or 9 days before the examination, that is 5 or 6 August 1991.

The examination and the autopsy performed on all five remains showed that all of them died due to multiple shot wounds. (...)

Completed at 8,25 p.m.

Medical Expert:
Petar Dr. Katalinić (signature)

Investigative Judge:
(illegible signature)

Recording Secretary:
(illegible signature)

**ANNEX 426:
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT, 22ND AUGUST 1996**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
CENTRE FOR INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE RECORD

from 22 August 1996

During the exhumation, the examination and the autopsy of the remains of the late Manda Kovacevic from the village of Sv. Rok, of the late Marija Skorup from the village of Ričice, of the late Mate Kovačević from the village of Lovinac and of the late Ivan Tomičić from the village of Ričice, killed during the Homeland War by enemy paramilitary units on the wider territory of the former municipality of Gračac, was drawn up on behalf of the County Court in Zadar.

PERSONS PRESENT DURING THE INVESTIGATION:

1. On behalf of the County Court in Zadar the investigative judge Ladislav Judnic with the recording secretary Dragica Peić
2. Representatives of the Team for the exhumation of the mortal remains of Croatian defenders and civilians from the Government Commission for Detained and Missing Persons led by Mr. Marko Miloš
3. Judicial experts: Dr. Drinko Baličević, a consultant pathologist, with the assistant Izidor Skec from the Clinical Hospital "Sestre milosrdnice" in Zagreb (for exhumation of remains) and the doctor of science Renata Dobi-Babić, a consultant for forensic medicine with the assistant Josipa Doričić from the Institute for the Forensic Medicine of the Medical School in Rijeka (for examination of remains)
4. On behalf of the Police Administration Zadarsko-Kninska in Zadar: inspectors Ante Mikulić and Krunoslav Pervan and criminal technicians Ivica Rogić and Tomislav Galić
5. The representative-observer from the European Community in Zagreb Mr. Zofal Werner, Austria
6. Representatives of the Croatian Red Cross (from Gračac)

It is established that the judge has been informed about the procedure of the exhumation and of the examination of corpses on the mentioned territory by a special official proclamation of the Government Commission for Detained and Missing Persons sent around and dated 16 August 1996, the reference number: 50412-96-3067-02, and so the date of summons was determined in advance.

Arriving at the location, and before the conduct of the exhumation and the examination of the remains, the investigative judge of the County Court in Zadar, based on Article 232, Subsection 1 and Article 242 of the Law on Criminal Procedure,

ORDERED

The exhumation, the identification and the autopsy of above-marked remains of the late Manda Kovačević, Marija Skorup and Mate Kovačević will be performed. The purpose for that is to establish the identity of the bodies, as well as to establish the cause and the time of death, what provoked the cause and other information necessary for this procedure.

In charge of the exhumation procedure has been appointed the team of the expert Dr. Drinko Baličević, a consultant pathologist from Zagreb, and the examination and autopsy Dr. Renata Dobi-Babić, a specialist for forensic medicine from Rijeka, who will enter the medical findings and the opinion regarding the aforesaid in the record during the investigation.

The Government Commission for Detained and Missing Persons will bear the expenses of this investigation and of this expert opinion.

The start is at 8,00 a.m.

After that, the exhumation and the examination of remains will start in order determined by the Team for the exhumation as follows:

THE BODY NUMBER 1 / the late MANDA KOVAČEVIĆ

It is established that they arrive at the so-called "Malo groblje" ("Little cemetery") in the village Ricice. It located about 150 meters from the main road. There, they come across:

- Marija Šarić, born Kovačević, born in 1930, now in Zagreb, at the address, who states that she is a daughter of the deceased woman, and
- Mile Šarić from ..., who states that he is a grandson of the deceased woman

Both of them are stating that, according to the witness statements, the late Manda Kovačević, born Pešut, daughter of Marko, born in 1898 in Piplica, municipality of Lovinac, nationality: Croat, died on 25 October 1991 and that she was buried at this so-called "Little cemetery" in the town of Ričice, although she lived in the village of Sv. Rok. Those identification witnesses state that they would identify the deceased woman by her clothes, by height and the like.

After that, they start to remove soil from the location of the grave that is to be found by the side of the access path, between two other locations of the grave. Present crime technicians photograph every phase of the exhumation. During the procedure removing the remains, it is established that the corpse is at a depth of 80 cm and that it is wrapped in a green blanket with white designs. After that, the remains are handed over to the expert Dr. Renata Dobi-Babić for the final identification and examination. She will give the expert opinion together with Josipa Doričić.

The expert Dr. Renata Dobi-Babić, daughter of Ivan, from Opatija, Maksim Gorki 20, a specialist for forensic medicine and the Head of the Institute for Forensic Medicine of the Medical school in Rijeka, states as follows:

At around 10,40 a.m. on the present day, the examination of the remains from the location no. 001, exhumed at the location Ričice, "Little cemetery", began. After she heard the information about the deceased woman stated by the above-mentioned witnesses (a daughter and a grandson), she enters in the record:

The outward appearance: The body is about 160 cm tall, medium built woman. The deathlike stiffness is not characteristic. The skin is completely saponified, brown, slimy.

There is a black scarf on the head and its knot is in the mouth. This is photo-documented. There are no traces of lesions visible on the head or the neck.

Then, the clothing – black slippers, low and of linen, black stockings with elastic – are taken off. The dead body is wrapped in a green blanket with white designs. Underneath that are: a woollen black knitted shirt that is buttoned at the front, a black waistcoat with buttons, a shirt with long sleeves and a silk shirt that is buttoned from the front.

After the clothing is removed, there is in the bosom a plastic bag wrapped in elastic. In that plastic bag are a well preserved a Christmas card and a New Year's card for 1990, and money – a Yugoslav dinars – inside the card. There are two times of 2.863,30 dinars, which is visible from the report of a bank statement (see photo-documentation).

An orifice of a diameter of 1,5 cm is visible on the left side of the thorax above the rib cartilage and the second one, of the same diameter, is about 3 cm above the first one. To the right and 3 cm above the middle of the groin, an orifice of the diameter of 1 cm is seen. After the body was turned around, two smaller orifices are seen on the left side of the thorax, in the middle near the spine, as high as the 10th vertebra of the chest and another one of the same diameter at about 3 cm above and to the left as high as the shoulder-blade is. On buttocks, on the right in the middle, an orifice of the diameter of 1 cm is visible.

All of those defects are also noticeable on the clothes and on the black apron.

It is established that witnesses of the identification, particularly the daughter Marija Šarić, stated that they identify from the mortal remains the late Manda Kovačević, born Pešut, born in 1898, who lived in the village Vranik – Lovinac, Sv. Rok, primarily by clothing and by the nylon bag with the described contents. By statements of the daughter Marija Šarić, the death occurred on 25 October 1991.

She died a violent death and the cause of death is that the thorax and the torso were shot through. On the ground of the performed examination, in my opinion, it is a question of riddling with bullets with entrance wounds on the back part of the body.

THE BODY NUMBER 2 / the late MARIJA SKORUP

They come to the village Ričice, to the house of the late Marija Skorup and near the haystack on the territory of the so-called "Brizek", along the green fence, where it is said that the late Marija Skorup, who was killed by enemy army between 25 and 28 September 1991, should be buried there.

The present witness of the identification is the person Manda Laktić, a daughter of the late Pavao Skorup from Ričice, who states that, according to the narration of a fairly large number of persons, her mother – the late Marija Skrup, daughter of Pavao, born on 25 August 1906, from Ričice, who was killed between 25 and 28 1991, in the hamlet Petraci, but she was buried on this place not far away from her house – was buried at the above-mentioned location.

Present employees are removing earth that is covered with grass and the terrain slightly slopes. After between 40 and 50 cm, they come across mortal remains of a person that was placed into a nylon bag.

This body is then handed over to the expert Dr. Renata Dobi-Babić, with her personal above-mentioned data she gives the finding and the expert opinion:

The examination of these remains begins at 12 o'clock and the corpse is transported from the village of Ričice, the territory of Brizek.

After the nylon bag is opened, I come across the skeleton, a woollen green cardigan – a waist coat with buttons, a piece of a black sleeve – a delicate wool, black slippers low-shoes, as shoes.

In the front, lower, left pocket of the cardigan, that is in the pocket of the woollen waistcoat, is a roll of blue thread, a black plastic holder for socks, a female buckle, one small black button and black stockings.

When examining the skull, it is established that all stitches are ossified except the coronary one that is partially ossified. There is one defect visible on each temple. There is an entrance shot wound of a 3 cm diameter on the left side and there is an exit wound of a 10 cm diameter on the right side. Multiple fractures of the bone of the vault and of the base of the skull are also established. The upper and the lower jaw is worn out, with no teeth. All neck vertebrae are in their places and 4th and 5th are grown together. All vertebrae of the chest are in their places except 5th and 6th and 7th and 8th that are grown together. The pelvis of the female is undamaged. The bones of the upper and lower limbs are undamaged and their length is taken for subsequent calculation of the height.

The remains belong to a female person that died a violent death as a result of a head shoot. This is the cause of death.

The daughter Manda Laktić that is present, on the ground of the identification of clothing, states that the mortal remains belong to her late mother Marija Skorup. With this, the identification of the body is completed.

THE BODY NUMBER 3 / the late MATE KOVAČEVIĆ

They arrived at the location of the hamlet of Babić of the village Sv. Rok to the house of Luka Budak destroyed by fire no. 160 where dead Mate Kovačević called "Suljega" – son of Dano, born in 1894, earlier permanent address in ..., who is believed to have been killed at this location and buried in the yard of the family house – should be buried.

Margareta Kovačević – the wife of the deceased, who gives the above stated information and who describes the appearance of her husband while he was still alive, what diseases he had and what is he wearing, is present. That information shall be used during the identification.

The removing of soil begins and they come across a body wrapped in a yellow nylon cover.

The corpse is then handed over to the expert Dr. Renata Dobi-Babić, with other personal information as aforesaid, who, after the examination, gives the findings and opinion:

The examination of the corpse begins at 1,00 p.m. The delivered dead body is wrapped in a yellow nylon cover.

Limbs are ossified and the back side of the torso is saponified.

There is a shirt, probably the white one, from the clothing there. A defect of a diameter of 20x17 cm with an edging that is turned inside out is visible on the front left side of the shirt. The defect is also on the left pocket. After the shirt is

removed, the fracture of the breastbone, the fracture of the front side of ribs and that the organs in the chest are altered due to the decomposition is established.

On the back, in the middle between bones of the shoulder blade, a defect of 5x4 cm is visible.

As a result of the examination of the skeleton of the head, it is established that stitches are completely grown together. Frontally, in the middle, an impressive fracture of 1x0,8 cm is visible. A fracture of a frontal bone on the right and a fracture of the roof of the orbit, where a defect is visible, are also visible. There are no teeth on either jaws.

Margareta Kovačević that is present explicitly affirms that the shirt belongs to her husband, the late Mate Kovačević. She states that her husband wore neither trousers nor pants because he was ill and he had diarrhoea, and so it is established that no underwear is found on the corpse. The wife of the deceased states that her husband was a corpulent person and that corresponds to the corpse that is tall between 180 and 185 cm. In this way it is established that the mortal remains belong to the late Mate Kovačević, son of Dane, from Lovinac.

The cause of death is that a thorax was been shot through, with the entrance wound on the back. He died a violent death.

**ANNEX 427:
SPECIAL REPORT NO. 511-18-041243/95**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZADARSKO-KNINSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIMINALIST POLICE SECTION
No: 511-18-04-1243/95. SZA
14th December 1995

TO THE COUNTY PROSECUTOR IN ZADAR

SPECIAL REPORT

as an addition to the criminal report against MIRKO LIČIN and others (overall 43 persons) made by Ličko-senjska Police Department under No: 511-04-02-KU-91/92 for the article 236 in connection with the article 244 issue 1 and issue 2 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia and the article 235 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia given to the Court Martial in Karlovac

(...)

In Lovinac, hamlet Parčići 179, the body of IVAN BRKIĆ was exhumated

(...)

Ivan Brkić was violently killed from fire arms between 24th and 26th September 1991

(...)

In Smokrić JOSIP PAVIČIĆ and MILE PAVIČIĆ were killed between 24th and 26th September 1991 in the backyard of the family house. According to the findings, possible cause of death of Josip Pavičić was a shot fired in the temple, and because of few numbers of bones found, the cause of death of Mile Pavičić cannot be concluded with certainty. The remains of the brothers Josip and Mile Pavičić were identified by their brother Ivan Pavičić.

(...)

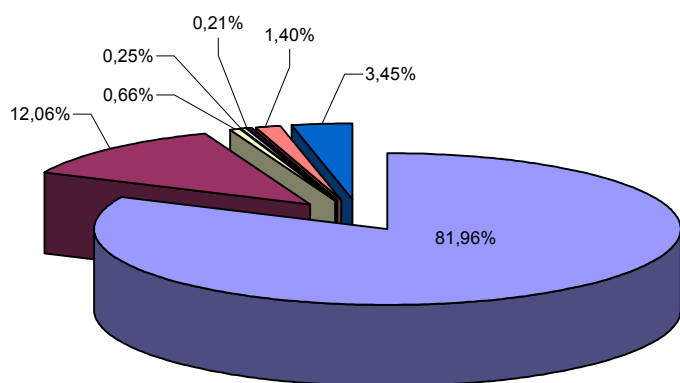
Chief of Section
Ive Kardum

PART B: DALMATIA

ETHNIC STRUCTURES

DALMATIA

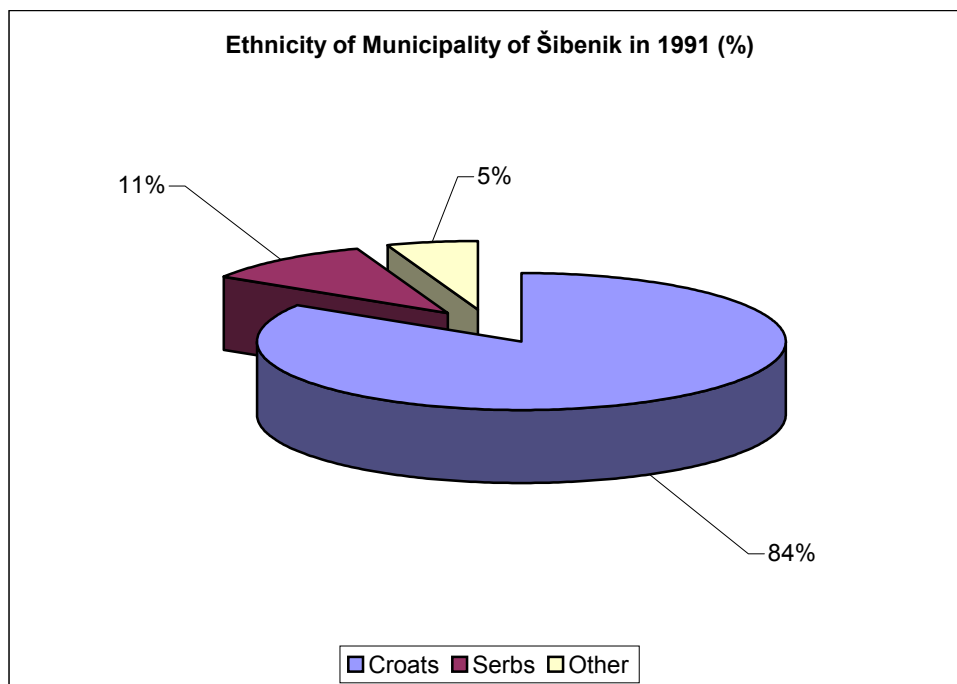
Ethnicity of Dalmatia in 1991 (%)



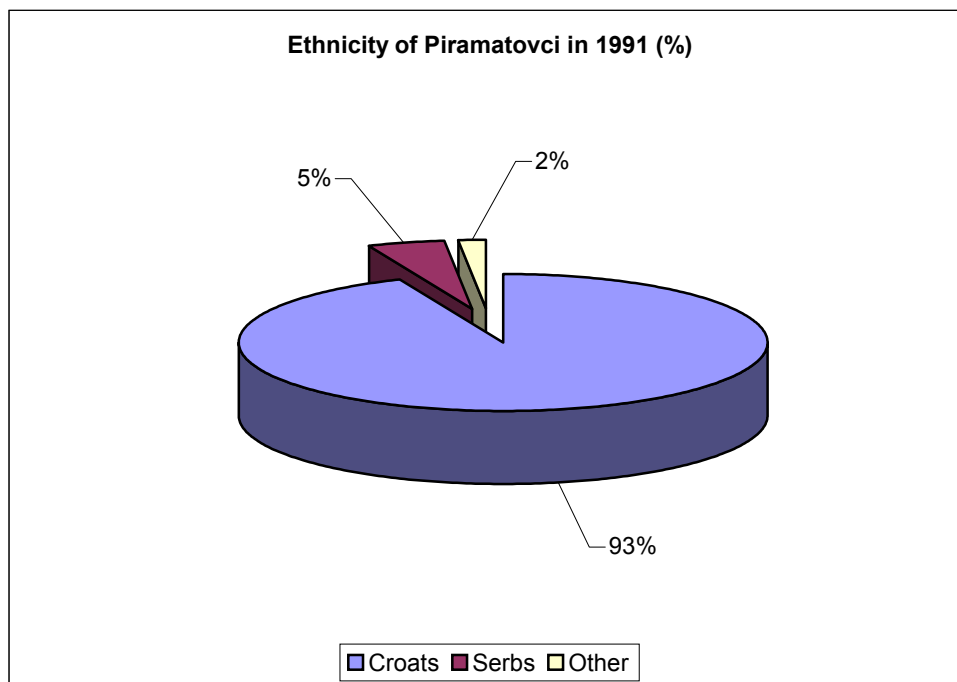
■ Croats
 ■ Serbs
 ■ Muslims
 ■ Slovenes
 ■ Albanians
 ■ Yugoslavs
 ■ Other

Croats	780002
Serbs	114805
Muslims	6303
Slovenes	2346
Albanians	1967
Yugoslavs	13356
Other	32862
GRAND TOTAL	951641

MUNICIPALITY OF ŠIBENIK

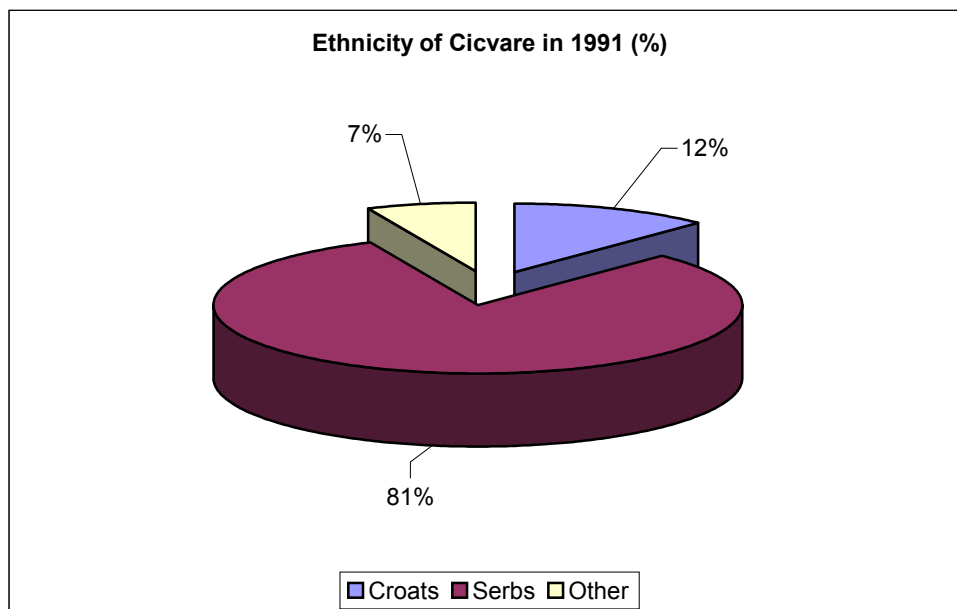


Croats	71386
Serbs	8971
Other	4645
GRAND TOTAL	85002

PIRAMATOVCI

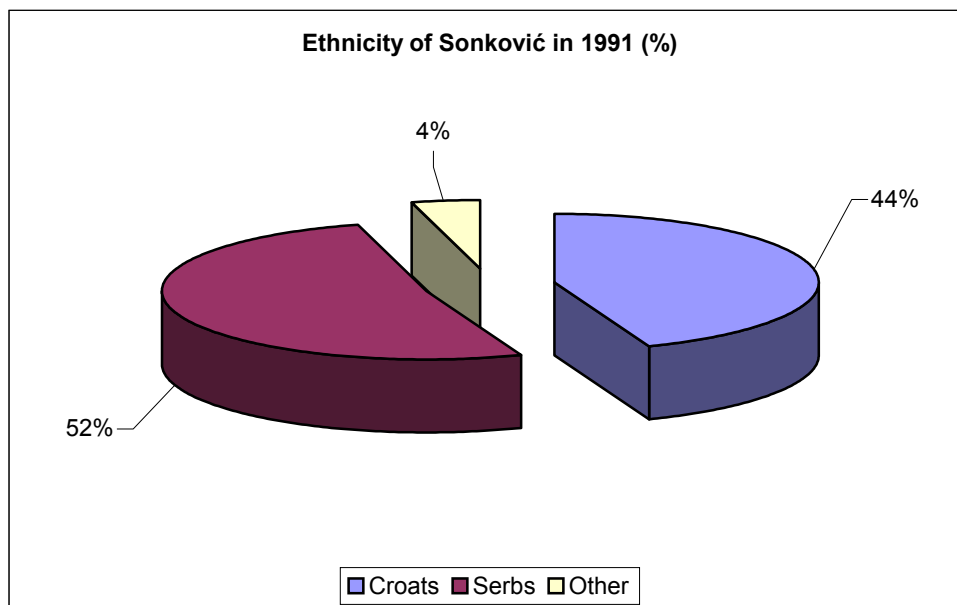
Croats	453
Serbs	23
Other	8
GRAND TOTAL	484

CICVARE

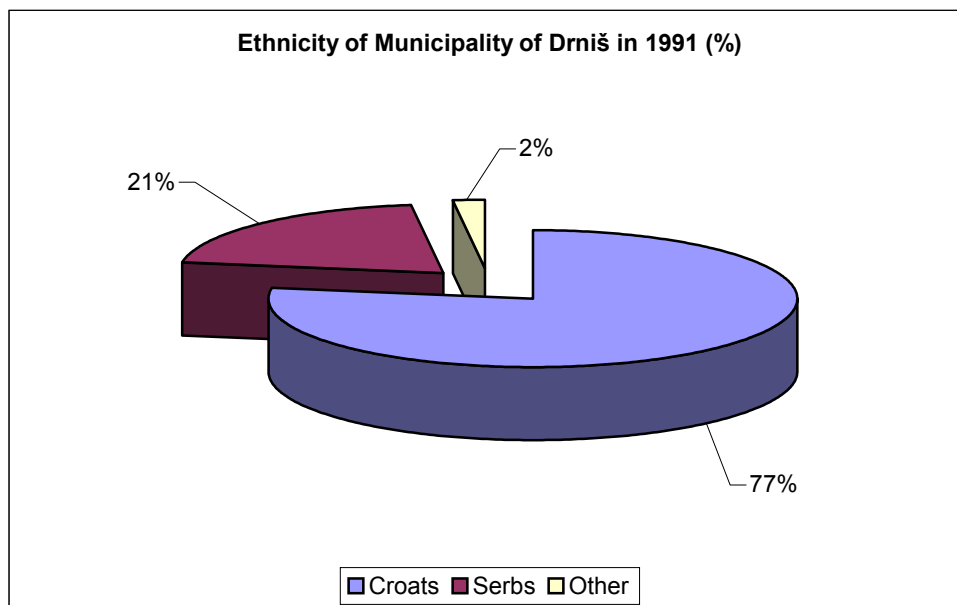


Croats	11
Serbs	74
Other	6
GRAND TOTAL	91

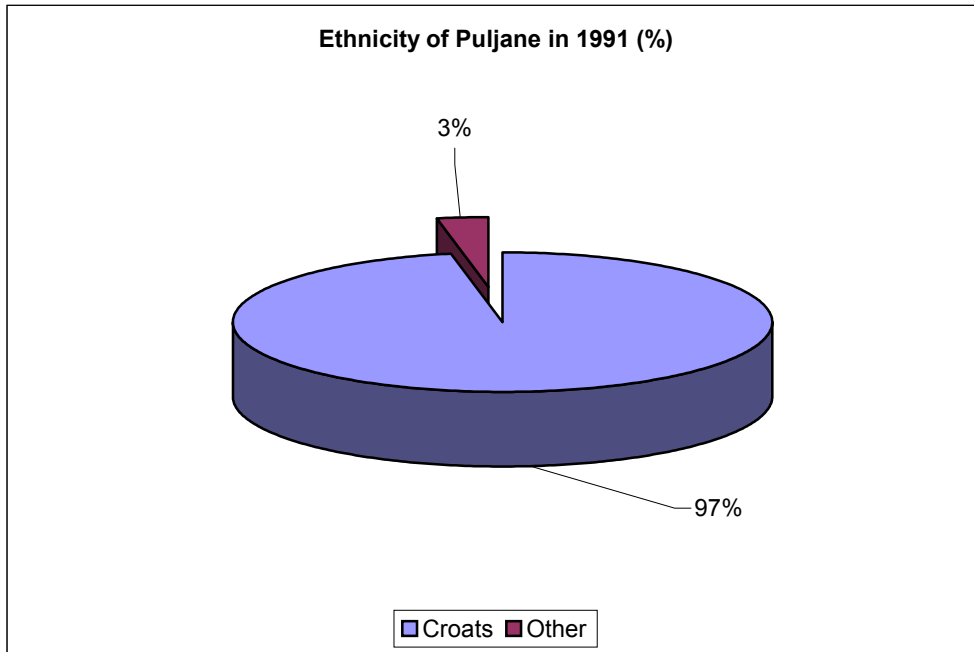
SONKOVIĆ



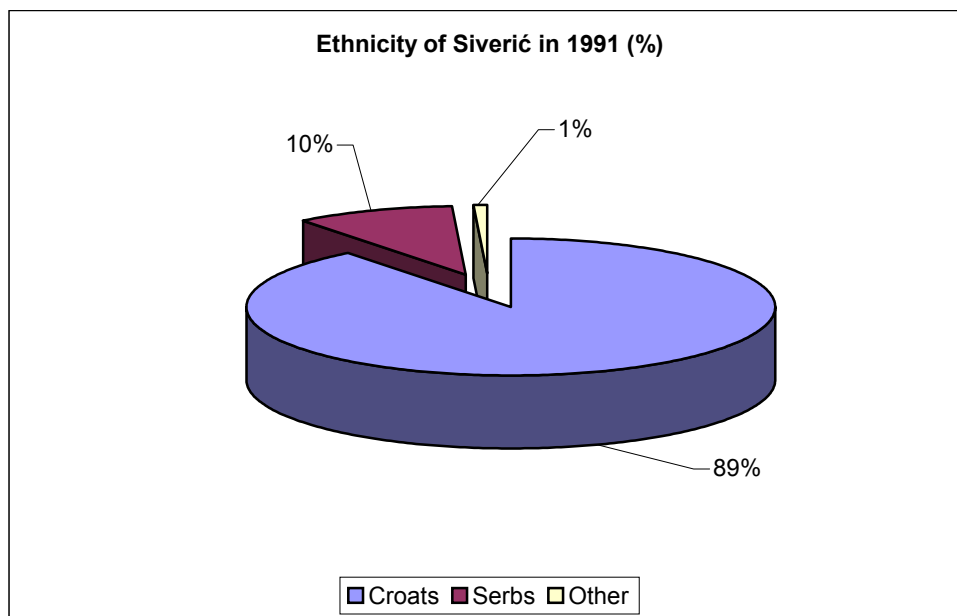
Croats	307
Serbs	360
Other	28
GRAND TOTAL	695

MUNICIPALITY OF DRNIŠ

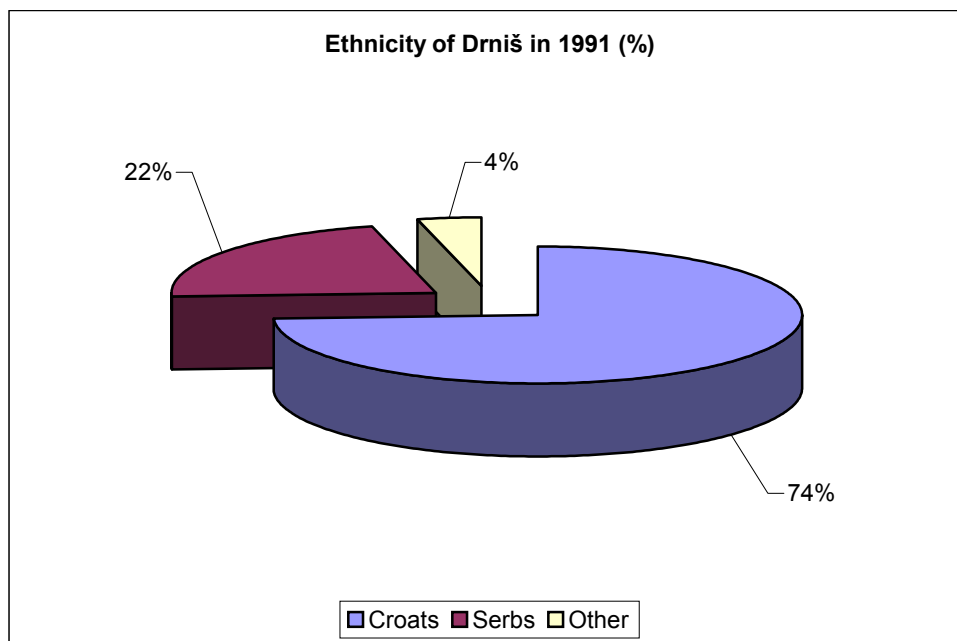
Croats	18732
Serbs	4974
Other	463
GRAND TOTAL	24169

PULJANE

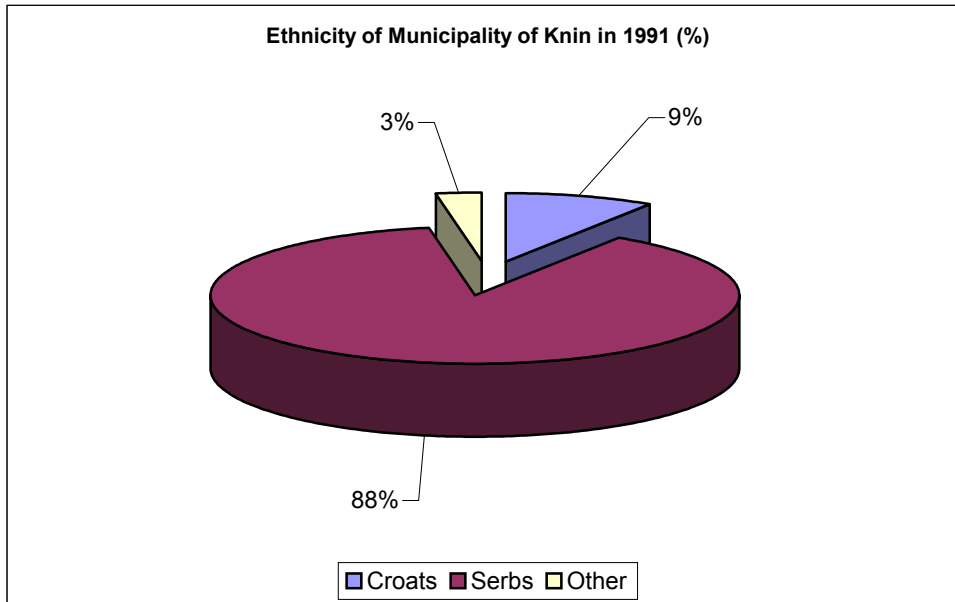
Croats	154
Other	5
GRAND TOTAL	159

SIVERIĆ

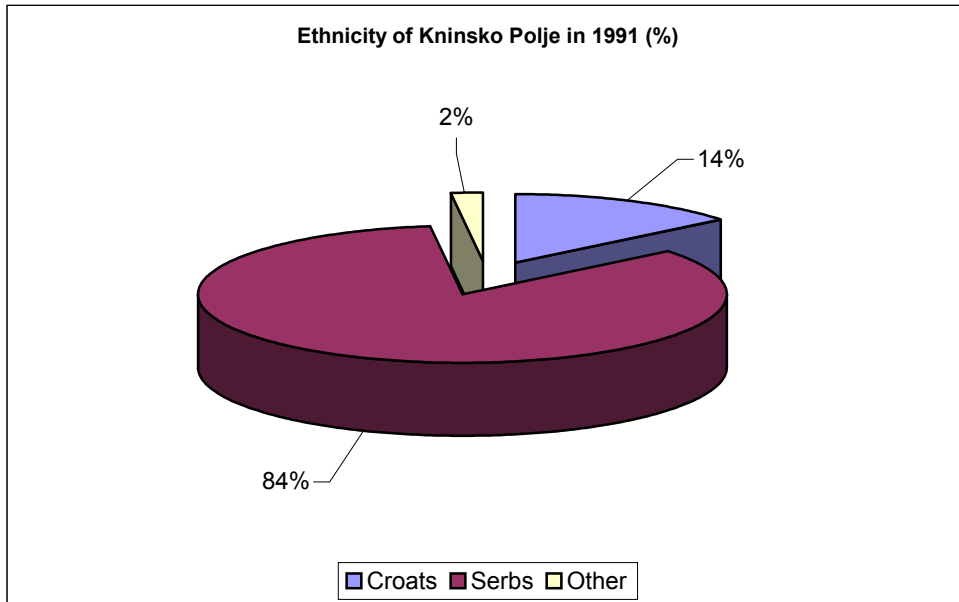
Croats	881
Serbs	97
Other	8
GRAND TOTAL	992

DRNIŠ

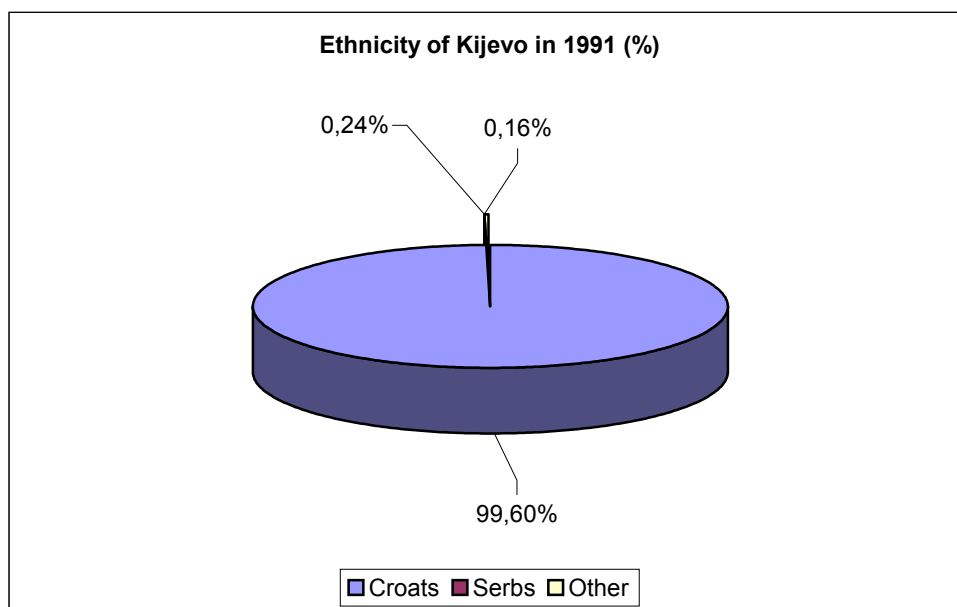
Croats	3447
Serbs	1021
Other	185
GRAND TOTAL	4653

MUNICIPALITY OF KNIN

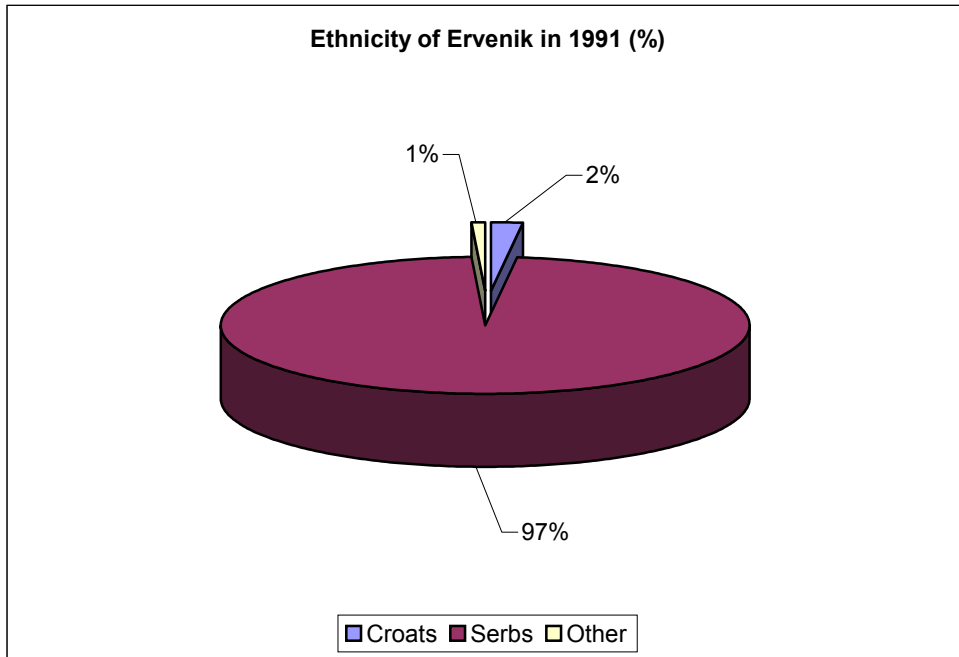
Croats	3886
Serbs	37888
Other	1180
GRAND TOTAL	42954

KNINSKO POLJE

Croats	58
Serbs	342
Other	8
GRAND TOTAL	408

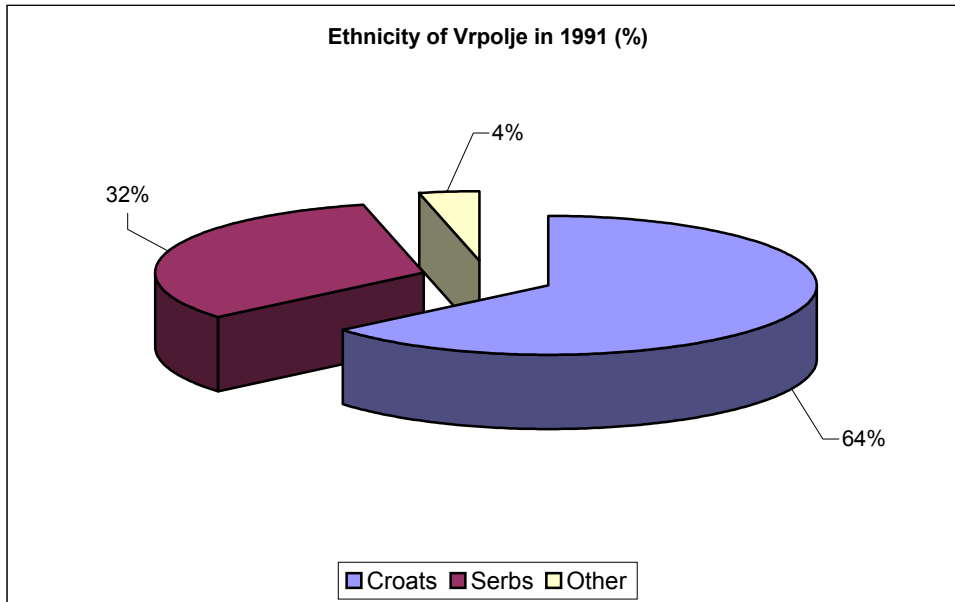
KIJEVO

Croats	1256
Serbs	2
Other	3
GRAND TOTAL	1261

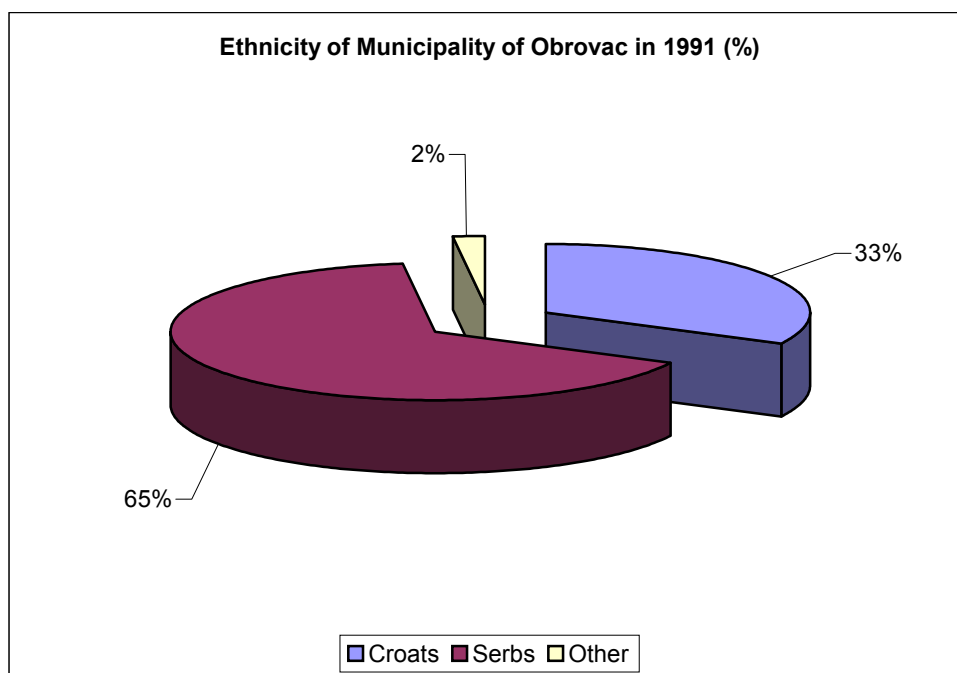
ERVENIK

Croats	32
Serbs	1526
Other	12
GRAND TOTAL	1570

VRPOLJE

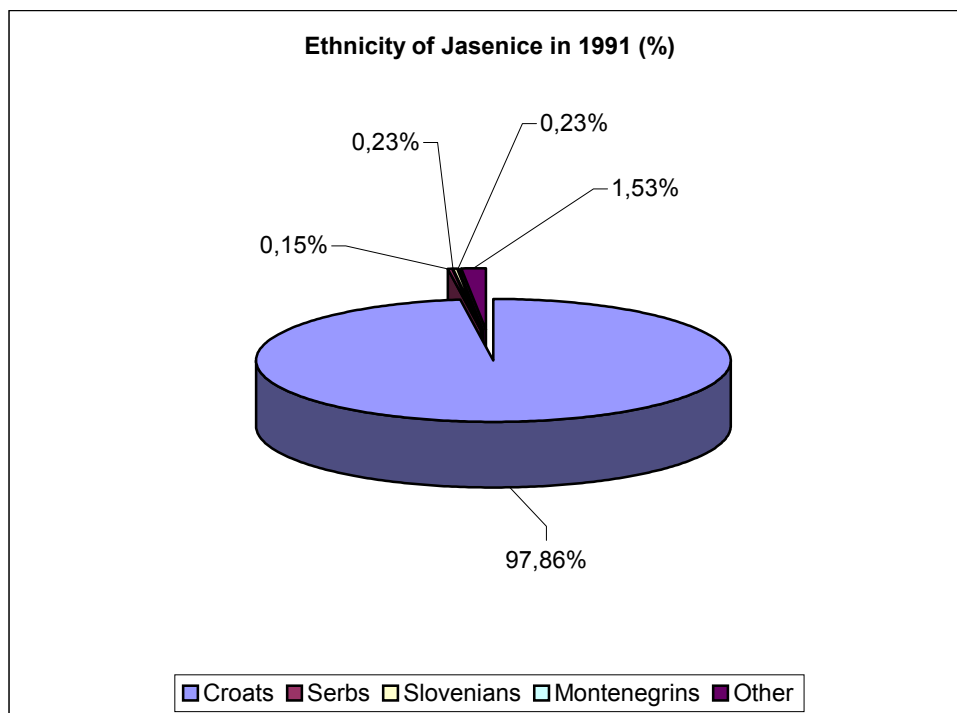


Croats	343
Serbs	174
Other	19
GRAND TOTAL	536

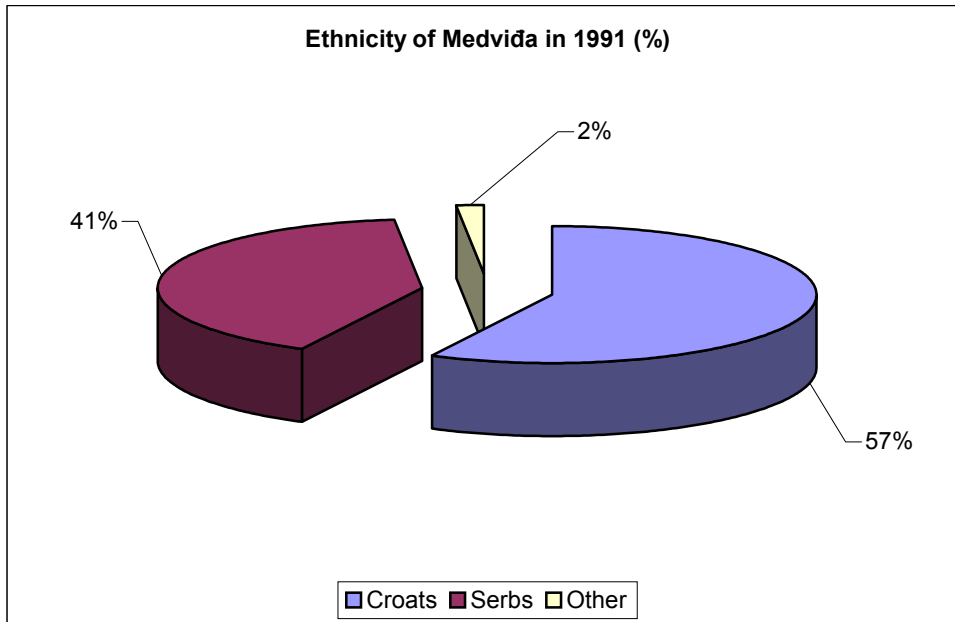
MUNICIPALITY OF OBROVAC

Croats	3761
Serbs	7572
Other	224
GRAND TOTAL	11557

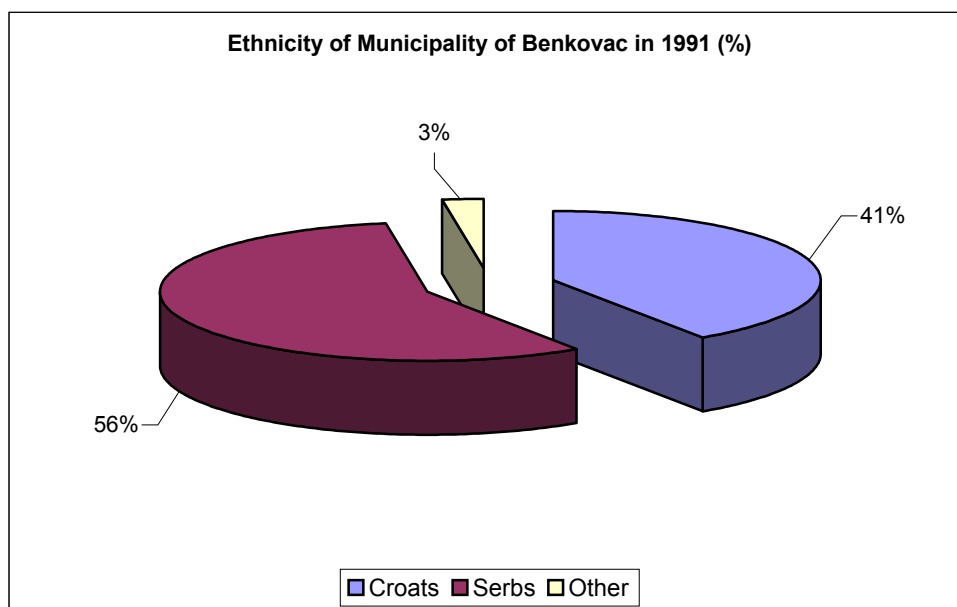
JASENICE



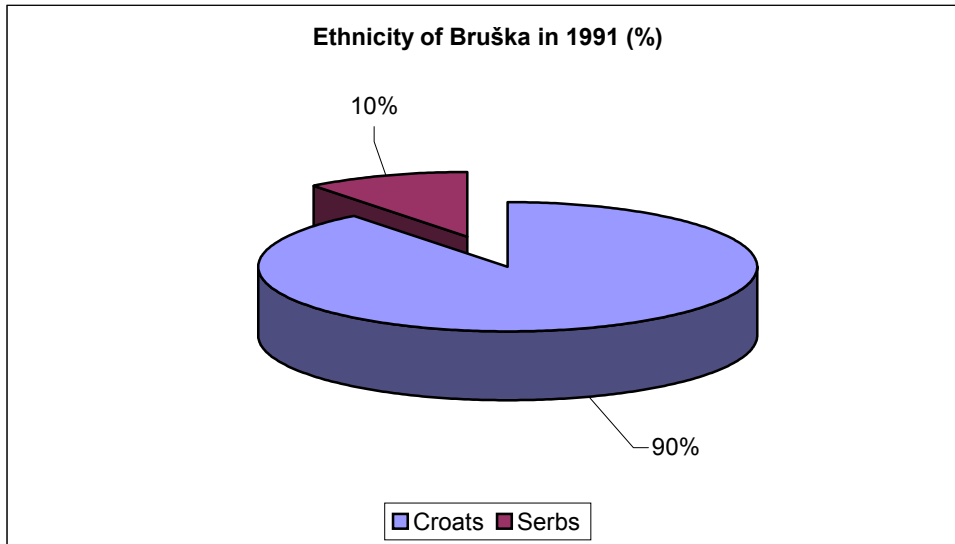
Croats	1280
Serbs	2
Slovenians	3
Montenegrins	3
Other	20
GRAND TOTAL	1308

MEDVIDA

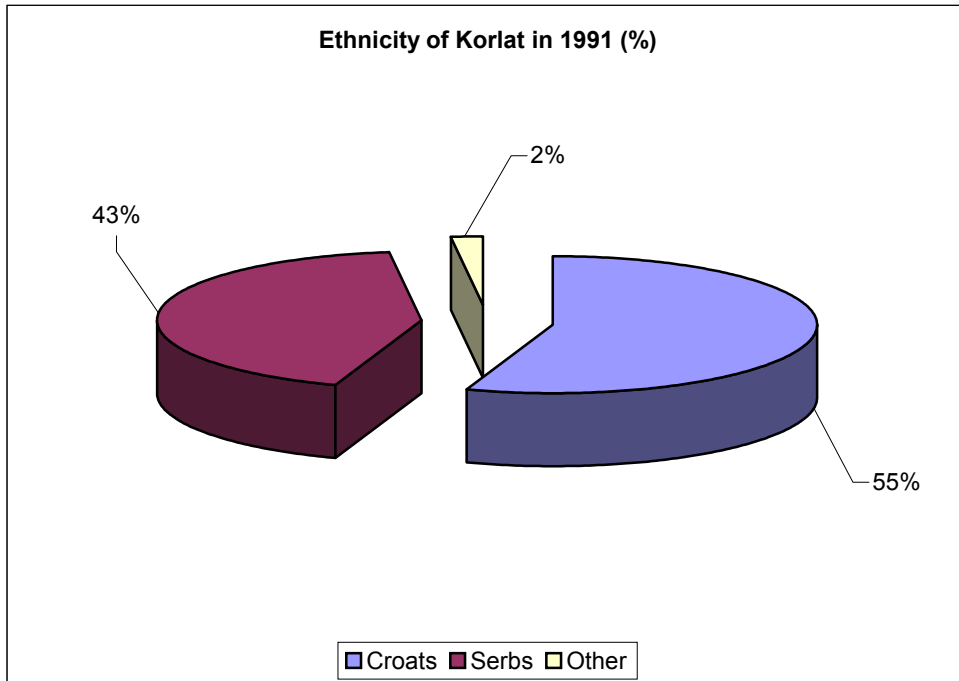
Croats	395
Serbs	282
Other	11
GRAND TOTAL	688

MUNICIPALITY OF BENKOVAC

Croats	13553
Serbs	18986
Other	839
GRAND TOTAL	33378

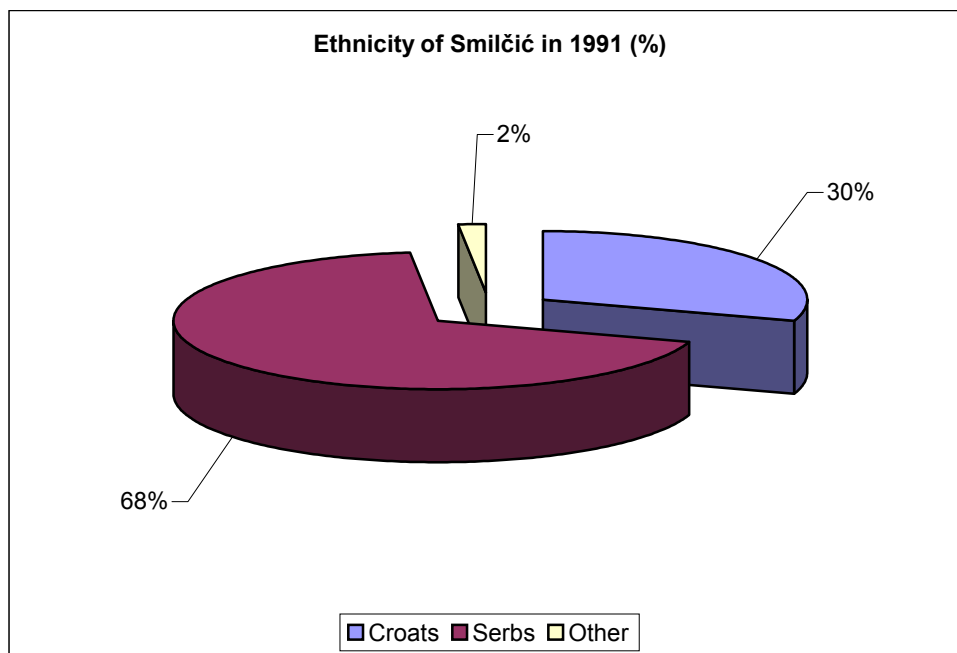
BRUŠKA

Croats	334
Serbs	39
GRAND TOTAL	373

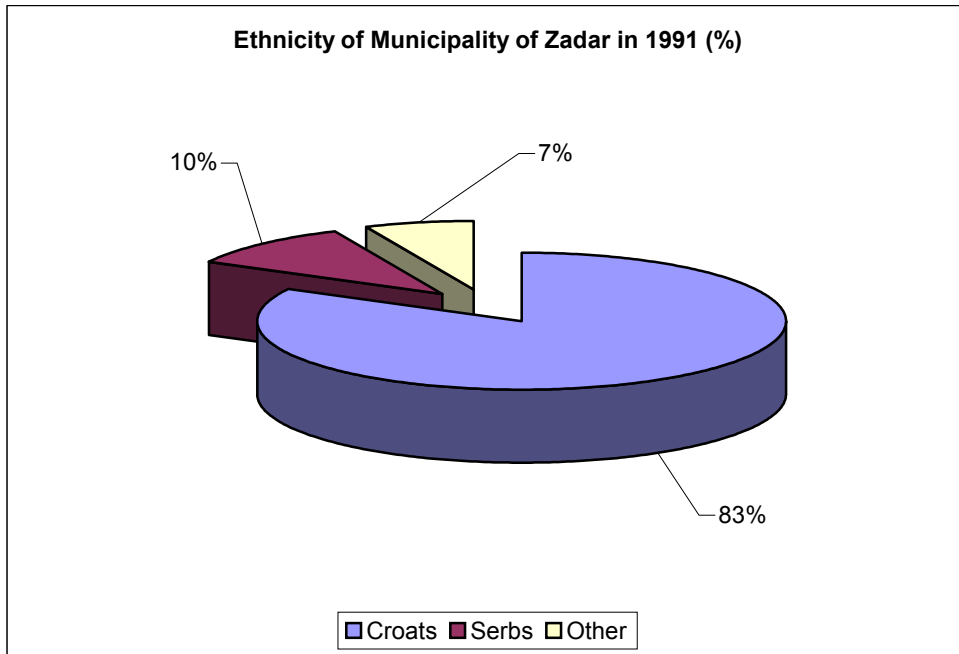
KORLAT

Croats	519
Serbs	405
Other	17
GRAND TOTAL	941

SMILČIĆ

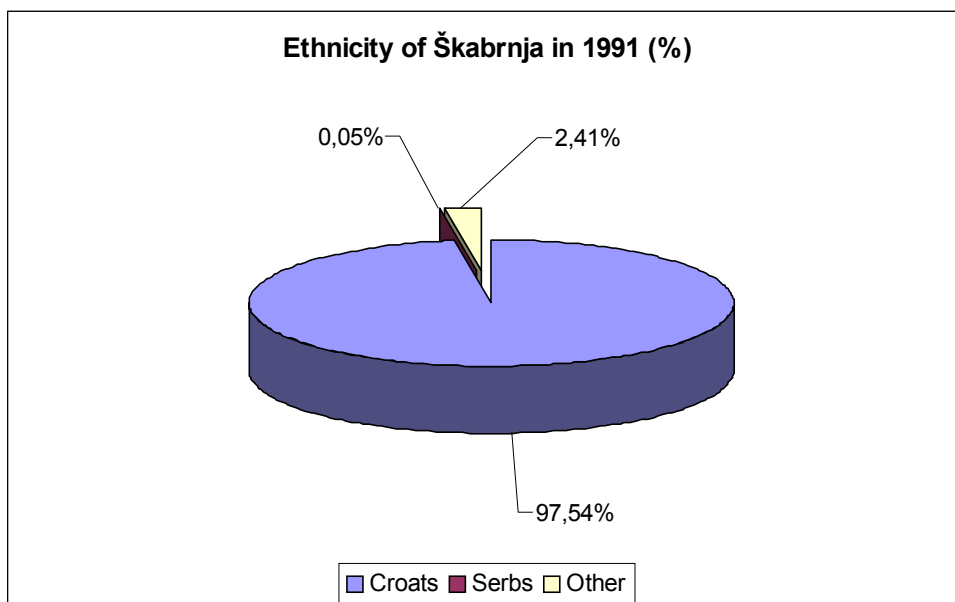


Croats	192
Serbs	439
Other	10
GRAND TOTAL	641

MUNICIPALITY OF ZADAR

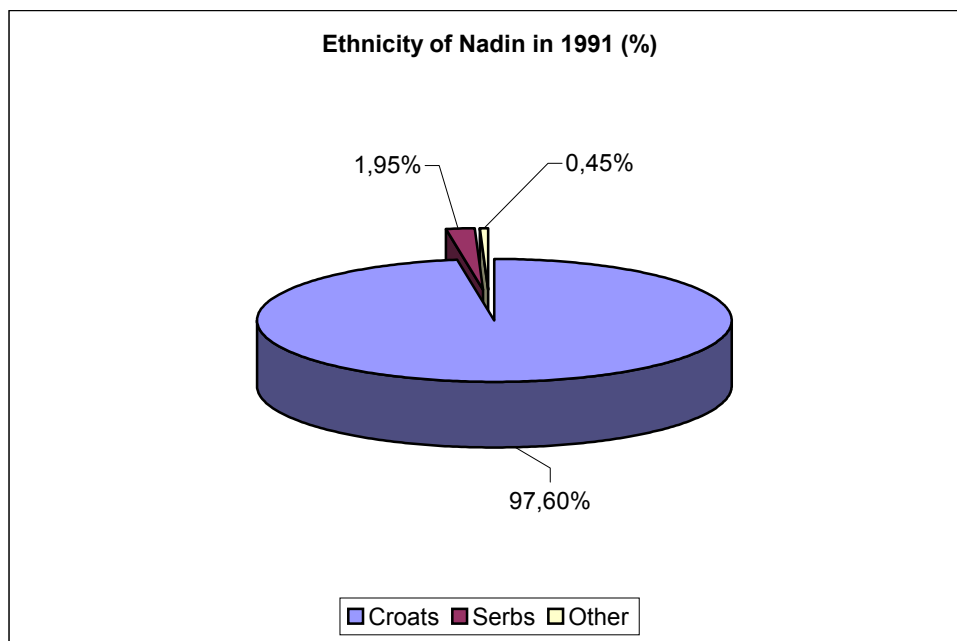
Croats	113170
Serbs	14112
Other	9290
GRAND TOTAL	136572

ŠKABRNJA

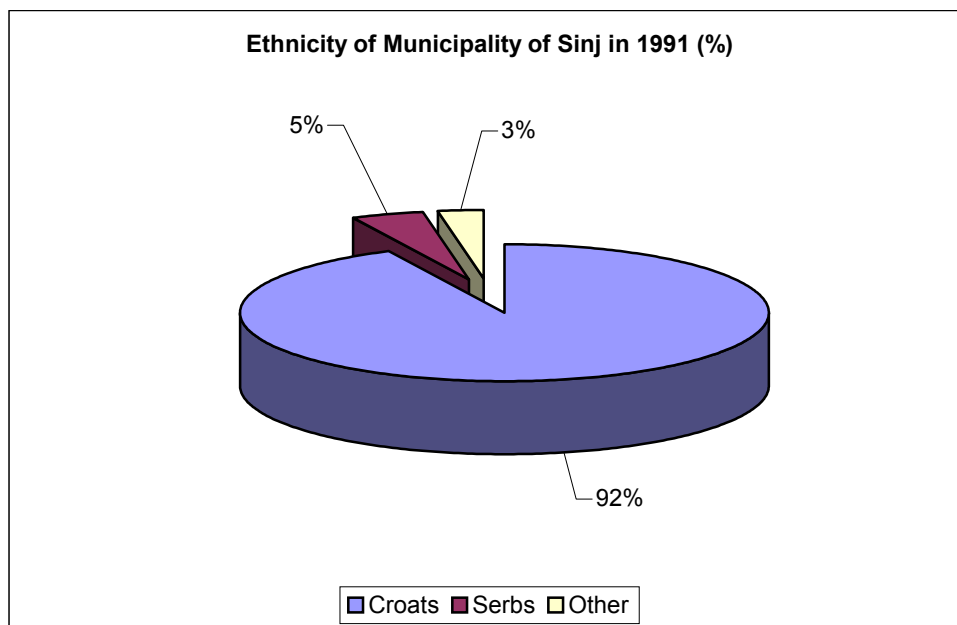


Croats	1906
Serbs	1
Other	47
GRAND TOTAL	1953

NADIN

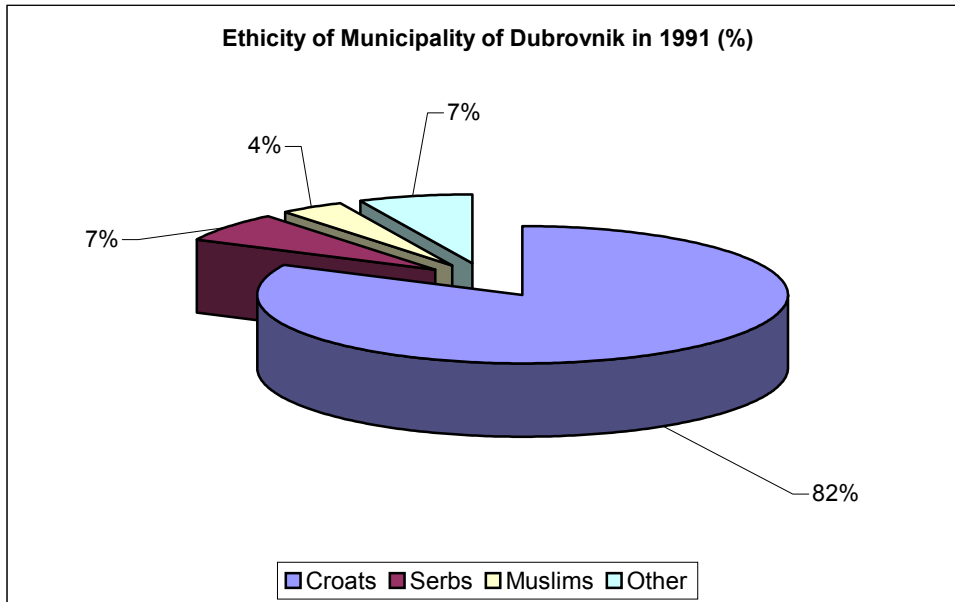


Croats	650
Serbs	13
Other	3
GRAND TOTAL	666

MUNICIPALITY OF SINJ

Croats	55789
Serbs	2785
Other	1636
GRAND TOTAL	60120

MUNICIPALITY OF DUBROVNIK



Croats	58838
Serbs	4765
Muslims	2866
Other	4972
GRAND TOTAL	71419

WITNESS STATEMENTS

**ANNEX 428:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.C.**

SURNAME: C.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME: S., A.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:..., ..., Knin county, Croatia
RESIDENCE: ..., Croatia
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ..., Croatia
EDUCATION: qualified (equivalent to high school)
PROFESSION: shift supervisor
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS: married
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

Before the elections in Croatia, even before the pre-election campaign, local Serbs together with Serbs from Serbia (wearing Serbian national insignia and photos of their leaders) cruised on buses around the village. Their first official nationalistic gathering was in the village of Kosovo near Knin (Sozovica). They demanded the "Greater Serbia." Since then (1990-91) they have been firing Croats from their jobs.

In February 1991, I came to work. I was a supervisor of a work shift consisting of 180 workers. I saw them just standing around. When I asked them why they did not work, they told me that they did not want me for their supervisor because I am a Croat. Six months ago the Serbian workers in this workshop started making various arms and I forbade that. Later they kicked me out of a job. The manager Branko Čelebićanin asked them why they wanted me replaced and they said that it was for the simple reason I was of Croatian origin. I was transferred to another working post in the technological department. I worked there until September 12, 1991. Then the manager, Zdravko Vejinović, called me and told me: "As you are Croat, you cannot work here any more. You are free to go home." From that moment until my banishment, I lost all rights as a worker. I worked for the "..."
company since 1957, during which time I was granted many awards. And this is how they thanked me, by calling me "Ustasha." I had to live without any salary. There was no power in the so-called Krajina. It was impossible to live there. Then, on June 28, 1992, a "Landrover" came in front of my house. The criminals got out of it. First they threw tear-gas at my house, and then they fired from their machine-guns. I had to protect my parents (my father was 80, and my mother 78 years old) from the tear gas. I took them out of the house. I saw that those soldiers wore "SAO Krajina" militia signs on their uniforms. There were five of them. Until that moment, we practically lived in house detention. The UNPROFOR refused to grant me a permit to exit the village. They were useless. The members of the UNPROFOR forces were accommodated in Serbian houses and were in their favor. They were bringing them things from other parts of Croatia, and they black-marketed together.

After the Croatian Army action at Maslenica, life in "Krajina" became unbearable for us Croats. Various gangs from Okučani, Banja Luka, Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro came to Knin. Captain Dragan and Arkan and their lot arrived. Šešelj's volunteers arrived. Nobody

was able to control the situation any more. There was anarchy. Refugees from the village of Smoković would barge into houses armed with automatic guns and say: "Get out, and be happy that we did not kill you." They allowed us to take along our underwear and nothing else. Thus, we were forced out and we came to the UNPROFOR's South Camp. We had to wait for five hours until a black woman came and asked us what we wanted. The next two hours we spent arguing about our moving out. After six or seven hours, they took us to the "Srpskih Junaka" ("Serbian Heroes") Elementary School. We spent three days and three nights there. Elderly people got blankets, while the rest of us had to stand. The UNPROFOR staff gave us cold meats and some bread. All that time nobody came from the local or International Red Cross to inquire about our situation. On Saturday, January 30, 1993, around 12:00 am, they brought a list of all those who were leaving Krajina of their own will. As there was no other way, we had to sign our names and at 2:00 pm, 177 of us went in front of the school. Three buses were standing there, waiting for us, and the lady from the Red Cross said that only 60 of us could leave, and that Croatia would not accept the others. We quarreled with her and it was an hour later that we all got on those buses. We departed in the direction of Žitnić. Around 3:15 pm, they stopped us in Drniš, under the pretence of a mined road. They said we could go no further. We went to Žitnić and we waited for an hour there. It grew dark. They returned us to Drniš. We spent another hour there. Then their soldiers fired five or six mortars at the Croatian Army positions, so that they would fire back and then Serbs could say: "Here, the Croatian Army kills Croats." We returned to the elementary school and spent the night there. There was no room to sleep, we had to stand. Around 10:00 pm, five drunken members of "Martić's unit" barged in and started provoking us: "Ustashas, you want to slaughter, ha?!" The two of them appended some funny badges on us. They span and made funny noises and if any of us reacted he would be shot. The UNPROFOR staff asked them to stop doing this. In the morning of January 31, 1993, we got on the buses and at 9:00 am, we were on our way to Žitnić. Again, we stopped in Drniš, but there were no provocations. Their militia's checkpoint was in Žitnić. At that time, the busload of army volunteers from Banja Luka arrived. All of them wore beards and were fully armed, trucks followed them. They threatened to kill us all. Our bus drivers moved the buses 500 meters away, across some concocted line of theirs. We were carrying our personal belongings. We went a further 500 meters on foot under the supervision of armed Chetnik forces. They stood from the both sides of the road and watched. Suddenly, one of them shouted: "You motherf... Ustashas!" and he reloaded his gun, or perhaps it was an automatic gun. We walked on foot some 2.5 kilometers until we reached our people in Pakovo Selo, and from there we went to Solaris and then to Primošten. My elderly parents remained at home, and I do not know where they are. My wife, son, and I arrived here. Another son has lived in Split for some time. My son got three summonses to the so-called "Krajina army". There we had to leave our house, two cars, land, everything my family worked for over centuries. We could take only two bagfuls of underwear; I even did not have enough time to take our documents.

In Primošten, February 21, 1993

Statement given by: S.C.

Statement taken by: Miljenko Buljan

**ANNEX 429:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.C.**

J.(M.) C., born on ., address: Temporary address: Croat, married, father of two children, retired, UCRN:.... I give the following

STATEMENT

I worked as a railway worker until 1991. I retired in 1991. While I was still working on the railway, one worker that worked with me, pulled a gun on me on one occasion only because I was Croat. He is a Serb, his name is ZLATKO VUJINOVIĆ. Another colleague saved me from being killed. There were provocations by the neighbours, mostly verbal ones.

Before we were chased out from our house, our movements were limited. We could not go far out of the house, they were telling us: "Why are you walking there, we will chase you all away, you Croats, and you will never come back again. This is all Serbian." They even persuaded little children to tell us things like: "Ustashe, you don't belong here."

(...)

Zagreb, 16th October 1994

Statement was given by: J.C.

Statement was taken by: Dubravka Megen-Ružička

**ANNEX 430:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.I.**

S.I., son of I. (a father), born on ... in ..., municipality of Zadar; lived in Knin, ...; married, occupation: a plumber, employed in the Medical Centre in Knin until the departure, presently unemployed; nationality: a Croat, staying in ... from October 26th 1992; gives the following:

STATEMENT

" I personally experienced the first methods of torture committed on Croats in the Kninska Krajina, as well as on me, in 1991. In those days, it was the beginning of summer, I went to do something at one man's place in Potkonje. I was coming back home, when suddenly 50 armed members of "Martićevci" came on a raid into the village. They started shooting throughout the village and falling into houses. They came to disarm Croats, allegedly "well armed". I hid under one wall and I stayed there from 3,00 p.m. until 9,00 p.m. when the shooting abated.

A certain Savic, a member of "Martićevci", asked me what I was doing there and he wanted to thrash me with a butt-end of a rifle, but another member of "Martić's police" stopped him.

At that time, a lot of Croats left Knin and after that, the frequent breaking into Croatian houses, as well as evictions from flats, took place... At that time, our house was also broken into... After some time, someone broke into our house again and took away some things, so that, in the end, brothers Čedo and Željko Drača came into the house. Željko Drača threatened me when I entered the house and found him there. He told me that he would put me in the house together with an activated bomb. He reloaded a gun at me until I promptly went away and left.

Since then, I didn't leave my flat at all, except when they called me from the hospital because of some urgent work. Otherwise, I was on coercive sick leave like the majority of Croats employed in the hospital. Several times I went to work due to some urgent interventions and every time my "fellow-workers" welcomed me with provocations like: "Ustasha, what are you still doing here?"...

...

In Zagreb, November 15th 1993

Statement was given by: S.I.

Statement was taken by: NADA LIKAREVIĆ

**ANNEX 431:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

M.M., son of S. (a father), born on ... in ..., address: ...; temporary address: ...; nationality: a Croat, occupation: ..., ..., a pensioner; a widower, father of three; UCRN: ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

"...

On August 26th 1991, the village Kijevo was attacked from the garrison of Knin and they were also in Cetina, in Cirpani, they were all around. They shelled us, bombarded us and bombed us. However, our people, women and children retreated across Korjana to Drniš. They attacked from 6,00 a.m. until the evening.

When they entered the village, they set everything on fire...

They conducted me to a church for 1,5 km. One man from Polača wanted to kill me. Then they brought me to the main road. There was a lot of army. They destroyed everything. They shook 4 shops to pieces.

..."

In Zagreb, November of 1994

Statement was given by: M.M.

Statement was taken by: DUBRAVKA MEGEN-RUZIČKA

**ANNEX 432:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.B.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 13th December 1995 about the murder of Milan Pipunić from Piramatovci during the occupation of that place.

J.B., son of late A., born on ... in ..., Municipality of Skradin, where he lives, retired, states, in connection with this case, that he stayed in Piramatovci with his wife during the occupation, until 20th March 1992 when he came to the liberated territory.

(...)

He states that Pipunić was often disturbed by the Chetniks who beat him several times. Somewhere about November 1991, the Chetniks caught Pipunić and took him to Kistanje where they kept him for two days and two nights, and when he returned to Piramatovci, he told J.B. that he was constantly beaten, but that he did not recognize anyone.

(...)

He also told him that the commander who was there, put a pistol on a table and told him to kill himself, and he said that he would not kill himself, that they should kill him. Furthermore, that Pipunić was on one occasion beaten by the Chetniks in Bribir, near the clinic, who cursed at him and then sent him home. Then that Pipunić was once beaten by the unknown Chetniks in his own house in Piramatovci. J. states that, since his house is next to Pipunić's, he saw three Chetniks walking into Pipunić's house and beat him so hard and that he heard the Chetniks yelling that he should be beaten three more times the Serbian way.

(...)

He states that he was again beaten, but that he does not remember the details and he states that it lasted until winter 1991, and the murder of Pipunić, about 4 months.

On the day of the murder, 12th March 1992, B. came into the house and talked to his wife who told him to go and ask Pipunić to come to lunch. He then went to Pipunić's somewhere before 10.00 hrs, but he did not find him at his house.

(...)

Shortly after that, and it was all around 10.00 hrs, maybe a bit later, their neighbour Stana Bratić came to their house, and his wife and Stana decided to go look for him, and they left together, but soon they returned screaming that they found him swimming in the water of his cistern. Furthermore he states, that only the third day they came to pull him out when the police came, and that he asked them that Pipunić's clothes should be changed and that he should be buried. When they were taking his clothes off, he saw his groins and his genitals were all swollen and blue and that it was awful to look at, and his right hand fingers were all scratched and bloody.

Since the Chetniks were there almost every day, B. thinks that they came this time, beat Pipunić and threw him into the cistern. He claims that with the fact that he found these injuries on his body, and that he must have been injured after he saw him walking in the morning, since he could not have walked with these injuries, he could not have even stood on his feet.

When asked whether Pipunić could have been injured before, B. answers that it cannot be possible, since Pipunić would have told him as he has been telling him every time the Chetniks beat him. So he claims that the Chetniks beat him and threw him into the cistern.

Made by:
Joško Ferara

ANNEX 433:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.C.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF ŠIBENIK

2ND POLICE STATION

Number: 511-13-20-10-93/95 GJ-MP

Vodice, June 7th 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on June 7th 1995 on the occasion of the informative interview conducted with B.C., daughter of the late J. (a father), born on ... in ..., municipality of Benkovac...

The informative interview with B.C. was conducted about circumstances of the war crimes committed in a ruthless way on the innocent Croatian population on the territory of the place Cicvare-Krković-Bilostanovi, during her stay on the temporarily occupied territory of Cicvare.

B.C. states that she spent the entire time of her stay in the temporarily occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia in Cicvare...

Namely, on the Christmas of the Serbian Orthodox church that is on January 7th 1992, there was celebrating and shooting going on in Cicvare until late at night. And so she heard bursts, shot by drunk Chetniks who celebrated Christmas, about the village even after midnight...

The next morning, Milka Cicvara was found murdered with 9 stabs wounds made by a knife and left, torn to pieces, in front of the door of her house. This incident was preceded by an event that had taken place 8 days ago when Boško Ardalić, son of the late Rade (a father), had told Milka that she had to be slaughtered...

...

About 20 days after the murder of Milka Cicvara, Dujo Gadžić, son of the late Đuro (a father), and Marko Čakić, son of Vujo (a father), tied Mihajlo Korov with a telephone wire to a wooden post in the village, whereupon Dujo Gadžić wrapped him in the Croatian flag and Marko Čakić battered him with a stick. After the maltreatment, they untied him and sent him home... 8 days after that incident, Mihajlo Korov was found hung in his little house (a hut) with the veins on his arms and on his legs torn to pieces.

B.C. believes that she knows the members of the group that slaughtered Milka Cicara: Milenko Macura, Davor Mandić, Dragan Reljić and Dujo Gačić, who was always with them, are responsible for his death.

...Authorised official:

GORAN JAKOVLJEVIĆ

**ANNEX 434:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.S.**

K.S., born on the ... in ..., Drniš municipality. Address:

Temporary residence: UCRN: I give the following:

STATEMENT

On the 16th of September there was an attack on Drniš. We are situated only 1 km away from Drniš across the river, and 14km away when not going directly across the river. They had been shelling Oklaj and Drniš for three days with the aim of destroying the waterworks.

As soon as the attack began, all the younger people organized to go over Čikola to Šibenik or Split. Only the invalids and the older people stayed. In the period of the next month some people used to come occasionally to see their houses that, at that point, were not completely robbed and they were not burnt.

On the 23rd of November 1991 the JNA came to all the villages, they took all the men and they brought them to the prison in Knin. They stayed for 10 to 50 days there. I stayed in the village because I was an invalid and I had had a damaged backbone since childhood.

On the 2nd of July 1992 after the attack on Miljevci the UN came and the village was peaceful until the 22nd of January 1993. There was an occasional shooting but nobody touched us.

In the period after the 22nd of January 1993 the Chetniks started to come, they started to rob and mistreat us and they burnt houses that were empty. Those were the Chetniks from the surroundings of Knin. They wore old police uniforms or dappled uniforms on which "Krajina police" was written. They came every day over a period of 10 days, they used to come 2 or 3 times a day, they would provoke us and called us Ustashas.

On the 1st of February 1993 they committed a massacre in Puljane in the evening, around 10 p.m. They killed 8 people – civilians: 2 married couples, one old lady, a young man, a widow and one older man, who was about 80 years old. Some of them were killed, some were butchered. Killed and mutilated were the following people: ANA and PAVO PARAC, MIRAN PARAC, KATA PARAC, IVICA BRAČIĆ and his wife, KRSTO BRAČIĆ and MILKA BRAČIĆ.

That day people started to ran away to Miljevci. I went with my mother who was 80 years old in a wagon to Knin where my brother was, but I had to sign before that, that I was emigrating "voluntarily".

I stayed in Knin for 45 days, and on the 13th of March 1991 UNPROFOR transferred us to Otočac in Lika where my brother from Zagreb was waiting for me, and I am in Zagreb now.

After we left Puljane, all the Croatian villages were robbed and burnt by Chetniks.

Zagreb, December 1994.

THE STATEMENT WAS GIVEN BY: K.S.

THE STATEMENT WAS TAKEN BY: Višnja Franković

**ANNEX 435:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.P.**

M.P., the daughter of P.. I was born on ... in ..., Drniš municipality, where I lived. I am a housewife of Croatian nationality. I have been living in Sesvete since 2 November 1993, I give the following:

STATEMENT

My husband, J.P., was killed on 2 February 1993 in his room. He went to bed, while I stayed with a woman in the kitchen. Suddenly we heard him shouting: "Wife, they killed me" and we heard shooting. I hurried to the room, and, at the same time, a Chetnik with a gun came out of the room and while he was passing by me he said: "Old woman, better hide because I'll kill you too!" There were many of them outside in the yard and I heard when the Chetnik said: "I killed the old man". Then they started shouting and shooting around the village and went away. From Thursday to Saturday my husband lay dead in the house and then some commission came from Knin and buried him. During these couple of days I went to the village of Nevčen to stay there overnight, because the police officers told me to hide because they could kill me too. On the same night 7 more people were butchered: KAJA PARAC, IVICA and ANA BRAČIĆ, PAVO and ANA PARAC, MARIJA BRAČIĆ, and KRSTO BRAČIĆ.

Before that worst event Chetniks had been coming every day to rob us. Three days before they killed my husband they also came to our house and beat my J.. We who stayed alive went to stay in the houses of our acquaintances in Ljubotić where the UNPROFOR's base was, so it was safer to be there. Immediately after these killings, around 20 people from the village came through Miljevci to the territory under the command of Croats. As I said the 11 of us were accommodated in Ljubotić. On a few occasions, during ten months of our stay there, we went to Puljane to see our houses, and it was really a terrible sight, everything was robbed and destroyed.

While we were in Ljubotić, Chetniks would come at night to rob us because the members of the UNPROFOR slept. There isn't a living soul in Puljane anymore. All Catholic churches in the nearby villages Chetniks destroyed and burnt at the beginning.

On 2 November 1993 the UNPROFOR and the Red Cross organized for the 11 of us to be transferred to Otočac. We were stopped by the "Krajina police" twice and they only checked our identification cards.

Sesvete, 9 November 1993

**ANNEX 436:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.P.**

J.P. (I), I was born on the ... in ..., ... municipality where I had lived till the 3rd of February 1993. I am a pensioner, of Croatian nationality, a widow. I live in Zagreb now, I give the following:

STATEMENT

My house was in a lonely spot so almost all the time during the occupation I used to go to my brother A.P.'s house to sleep. All the time during the war, the army was in Puljane but they did not maltreat almost anybody and nobody was killed, they only took

from us what they needed, that is, they would rob us. They used to shoot at night, and we would stay low in our houses and we did not go anywhere.

In the beginning they took a few younger people from our village to prison in Knin, but eventually they released them, some people after a month, other people 5 months later.

In the evening of the 2nd of February 1991 a large group of Chetniks came to the village and we heard that those were "Arkan's" people. I was just at my brother A.'s house when he came and told me that our brother J. was killed. Supposedly the Chetniks came through his bedroom window and they killed him, and A. told me that his whole room was riddled with holes. I went to my brother's house and with a few other women, I cleaned him and put things in order, but we could not bury him before the commission from Knin arrived.

In the morning of the next day a woman from the village came and she told me that she had talked to a Serb and that he told her that if we plan to escape we should not take the by-road, instead we should take the regular road. The day before my brother was killed the Knin police came and they went from house to house asking us who would sign to be transported to Knin by them, and then to Croatia. All the people they found at home said that they would like to go. However, the morning after my brother was killed a few of us decided to run away through Miljevci and then what happens, happens.

We started in the morning at 8 a.m. while the Chetniks were still asleep. We took the usual road and we passed about 13 km and we did not meet anyone until we reached the Croatian Army. Only later in Šibenik we heard that the Chetniks slaughtered the following people: KATA PARAĆ, IVICA and ANA BRAČIĆ, PAVLE and ANA PARAĆ, MARIJA BRAČIĆ and KRSTO BRAČIĆ.

Before we ran away from Puljane we saw that those people were not there, but we could not possibly imagine that they were killed, we thought that they had gone before us. The people that stayed behind us were transferred to LJUBOTIĆ later on, so they told us that Chetniks robbed and razed the whole village to the ground.

By signing each page of this statement I confirm its authenticity and the fact that the statement was not given forcibly.

In Zagreb, 10th of November 1993.

THE STATEMENT WAS GIVEN BY: J.P.

THE STATEMENT WAS TAKEN BY: Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 437:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

M.S., born on the ... in ..., Drniš municipality. Address:
.... Temporary residence: I give the following:

STATEMENT

I had lived with my son Krsto in Puljane, a little village near Drniš. The attacks on Drniš started in the middle of September. Our people organized and helped the younger people to leave Puljane in time and to save themselves. We, the older ones and all the sick people or invalids could not move quickly and we waited, what else could we do. We saw that some kind of army was coming, the Chetniks from Knin, some of them were called "Šešelj" people. They entered the abandoned houses and they started to rob, but they did not set them on fire yet. People who had a chance to run away towards Miljevci used to come occasionally to visit their houses at night or whenever they could.

In November the JNA came and they took all the men that were not invalids and they took them to prison in Knin. My son stayed. They did not touch him because he was not able to walk since childhood because he had a damaged backbone. I was very afraid and I could not do a thing because of the fear. Only a couple of people stayed in the village and they did not hurt us.

In July of 1992 Miljevci "fell" and the people with blue helmets came. The village was peaceful and the Chetniks could not do a thing to us.

In the January of 1993 they came back and they started to mistreat us, and the blue people went away. The Chetniks started to burn all the houses and they robbed everything that was left. They wore police uniforms on which "Krajina police" was written. They used to come in that way for 14 days, a couple of times every day. They called us Ustashas.

On the 1st of February 1993 they massacred in Puljane, they killed and slaughtered 8 people and those were the following: married couple ANA and PAVE PARAC, IVO BRAČIĆ and his wife, MILKA BRAČIĆ, KRSTO BRAČIĆ, KATA PARAC, MIRAN PARAC.

They forced the people that were not killed to "voluntarily" sign that we were emigrating. My son signed it, and as he was a severe invalid they did not hurt him, so we went in a wagon to Knin after he signed it. We were about a month and a half there, and then the UNPROFOR soldiers transferred us to Otočac in Lika where my son from Zagreb was waiting for us. I am in Zagreb now. They burnt, destroyed and robbed everything.

In Zagreb, December 1994.

THE STATEMENT WAS GIVEN BY: M.S.

THE STATEMENT WAS TAKEN BY: Višnja Franković

**ANNEX 438:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.F.***

I.F., born on ... in ..., married, has two children, wife's name J. F.*, maiden surname They worked as constructor workers at a mine. I have been retired for 20 years.

I give the following:

STATEMENT

When the war began, I was in my house with my wife, on 16th September 1991, the grenades were falling around the house, the firing could be heard from the direction of Tepljuh and Miočić (these being Serbian villages). The Serbs dug in there 4 months ago, they attacked us. On the day they attacked us, the tanks came from Knin towards Tepljuh. When they arrived, they joined them. Two people were wounded there, BRANKO MATIJEVIĆ from Siverić and TOMO GITIĆ from Badanj. 150 missiles fell then. They fired until 2.30 hrs in the morning all over Siverić. There were 14 Serbian houses in Siverić, these people mostly remained there, and 90% were our Croats, who escaped to other places towards Split. BUKARICE, MRĐENI, DUČIĆI, ODACI, TOMIĆI, RAMLJACI, stayed in the village of all Croats, about 10% of them stayed. They stayed in Siverić throughout the war.

My wife J. stayed at home in Siverić throughout the war. At the beginning they were reducing her humanitarian help, what remained of the cattle they took for themselves as food. She worked in the garden, and she had some grapes, and she managed the best way she could. She had a goat which gave her some milk. They were not allowed to go outside the house for some time, especially lately, after our actions "Bljesak" (Flash) and "Oluja" (Storm). It was awful. Lately, my wife did not live in the house, she escaped to the woods with other women. They were hiding in the ruins in the woods. With her were IVANA KURELIĆ*, MARICA and MANDA. In the evening they would come home for food. The Serbs would come at night into the houses, asking for food, money and gold. They would loot everything they would come across. They beat my wife several times, they would take her by the breast and throw her on the floor asking for money. Then they closed her in a room and did not let her move anywhere. They turned the house, the barn, wine-cellar, garage upside down and took what they wanted. Those were the Serbs from Miočići: RADE VUKOVIĆ and MILAN ČOLOVIĆ. The Serbs from Biočić (OŽEGOVIĆI) and Miočići (MIRČETIĆI) were setting the Croat's houses on fire in our village. In Siverić they beat an old woman, A.F.*, born in 1914, asking money (DM) from her, because her sons worked in Germany. They tied her up and beat her with their rifle butts and kicked her asking for money. After they did not get the money she was raped by MILAN JOVIĆ from Drniš and RATKO from Drniš. They made this horror. The same Serbs attacked MILE RAMLJAK, born in 1919, beat him, asking for money, since he lived in Germany. The Serbs beat and molested I.K., a widow from Siverić. Her daughter, A.K.*, who was a retarded person, was taken by the Serbs and she lived for some time in Knin with the Serbs.

The JOVIĆ'S fom Drniš, the VUKOVIĆ'S and MILE ČOLOVIĆ were the ones that did the most of this evil.

After our soldiers came to Siverić, 110 Croatian houses were found burned down, of the other houses none remained whole, the windows, doors, dishes were taken and the furniture destroyed. They were breaking the locks, everything was ruined. In a room a pile of slothes,

a mess, in the kitchen all the dishes were broken, glass. They would throw rocks at our houses while they were shepherding sheep. They ruined everything.

I give this statement of my own free will and with my signature I am willing to testify its authenticity and credibility.

2nd September 1995

The statement was given by: I.F.

The statement was taken by: Ankica Vujčić

**ANNEX 439:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.H.***

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ŠIBENIK

III POLICE STATION DRNIŠ

No.: 511-13-30-KU-181/95. M.G.

Drniš, 12 August 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn on 12 August 1995, on the premises of the III Police station Drniš, on the occasion of the inquiry with B.H.,.... She was born on ..., in the village of ..., municipality of ..., retired, residing in the village of ..., Croatian national. (...)

She stated that she stayed in her family house in Siverić with her husband P.*. (...)

B. and her husband felt for the first time the horrors of war in January 1992, when at 3 p.m., they heard banging on the door. When they opened the door, two masked soldiers with cockades were standing at the door, said that they were policemen and that they had a search warrant to search the house. At the same time, they were swearing and threatening that they would kill the seed of Croatia. They were searching for German marks, but as they found nothing, they threatened that they would come back later, only taking some smaller things, such as knives, radio, tools etc. This continued for the next few months. A year later, they took all valuables. On one occasion, Vugdelija and the other person broke into the house and threw B. and P. out of bed, searching for German marks again. As they found none, they put a pistol against B.'s forehead, and a knife under her neck. They beat P. and were throwing him all over the room. Similar harassment continued every four to six months. B. noticed that P.'s behaviour greatly changed. He was weakened, did not eat much, did not sleep well, he was afraid all the time and cried quite often. On one occasion when soldiers were beating him, he had a heart attack. One month later, when he recovered, Vugdelija came again. This time, they were throwing him around the room wrapped in sheets and B. was beaten as well. That morning P. was transported to the hospital in Knin, fell into coma and died on 9 July 1994 on 5 a.m. (...)

At the end of May 1995, B. was beaten for the last time by two Chetniks. (...)

They came that night around midnight and went away at about 4 a.m. They banged on the door and threatened to killed her. As she was afraid, she opened the door. Vugdelija forced his way in and grabbed her by her neck with one hand, strangling her, and covered her mouth and nose with the other hand, choking her. He asked for German Marks, and told her that he would kill her, tear her to pieces and rape her. Then he threw her onto the bed and

tied her hands at the back. By that time B. did not have enough air, she was exhausted and could not defend herself. (...)

Few hours later when she could walk, she run away naked and with bare feet some 300-400 meters from the house to her neighbours and relatives who witnessed the drama that she and her husband experienced. They hid her for three days and then, with the help of her sister in Knin, she managed to get to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia on 28 July 1995.

Drawn up by:
Mario Galović

**ANNEX 440:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.F.***

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ŠIBENIK
III POLICE STATION DRNIŠ
No.: 511-13-30 /95
Drniš, 30 August 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on 30 August 1995, on the premises of III Police station Drniš, on the occasion of the inquiry with A.F., daughter of ... (maiden name ...), born on ..., in the village of ..., municipality of ...

During the inquiry, she stated that during the war, i.e. from 1991 until the liberation on 6 August 1995, she was permanently residing in Siverić, in her family house. (...)

She stated the following events:

In Autumn 1992, in the late evening hours, two unknown soldiers from Krajina, with stockings on their heads, came to her family house in the village of Siverić. They were armed with guns and pistols. She knew one of them, as he previously plundered her house, and he was known under the name of Jovo. That evening, Jovo came first to the kitchen and the unknown soldier in camouflage uniform followed him. Jovo was acting wildly, aggressively and was half-drunk, and started to beat A.. She remembers that he hit her several times with his fist in the head. He forced her to take her clothes off, and told her that he would kill her if she did not do it. He was holding a gun in his hand, pointed at A., while he threw her to the kitchen floor. He tried to take her clothes off, but when she started to cry and scream, both soldiers left the house.

On 27 December 1993 at 11 p.m., while she was sleeping in her family house on the 1st floor, Chetniks broke into the kitchen.

She said that they called her by her name; she was afraid, got up and told them to leave the house. Both Chetniks came to her room, and she recognised Jovo from before, as a plunderer and rapist. When he entered the room, Jovo told her that he would kill her if she moved; he hit her with his fist on her head, hit her head on the floor, and then extinguished a cigarette on the left side of her face (she showed visible scars).

After harassing her, Jovo threw on the floor, while holding her hands at the back, and the other unknown soldier with a stocking on his head took off his trousers and then took off her clothes and raped her for ten minutes, while holding his hands around her neck and

telling her that he would strangle her. When he finished, he changed place with the other soldier, and then the unknown soldier held her and Jovo raped her.

When they finished, they both went away, and A. stayed in her house, afraid and exhausted.

On 2 March 1994 at 9 p.m., two unknown Chetniks came to the house of I.D.* in the village of Siverić, where A. was sleeping with her. One of them, known as Jovo, broke the glass on the door, pulled his hand through, lit a lighter and opened the door of the house. Jovo ordered I. to go to the other room and A. to stay in bed, telling her that he would shoot her with a gun, if she moved. The other soldier stayed at the front door. Knowing full-well how he behaved on two previous occasions, A. stayed in bed, and while threatening her with a gun, he raped her. (...)

A. stated that she reported the rape to the police in Drniš, that a gynaecologist examined her in Knin, but that she did not know whether the rapist was identified.

Drawn by:
Ivan Vidović

**ANNEX 441:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.K.***

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION ŠIBENIK
III POLICE STATION DRNIŠ

Drniš, 30 August 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on the premises of the III Police station Drniš on 30 August 1995, on the occasion of the inquiry with A.K., daughter of ..., born on ..., in ..., residing in the village of ... (...)

As she is mentally retarded, two longer inquiries were held with her on two occasions on the same day. She stated as follows:

In the village of Siverić, from early 1992 to mid-1995, she was raped on several occasions by several members of the army and the police of the so-called "Krajina". She said that two soldiers came to her house in Siverić on several occasions, beat her mother and that she was threatened with guns to leave the house. She was taken not far away from her house and both members of the "Krajina Army" raped her. (...)

She remembers that she was once raped in Badanj, when she went to visit a demolished church. One tall civilian, with black short hair, in white shirt and blue tennis shoes, came to her. He had a pistol in his hand and threatening her with it, took her to an abandoned house and raped her. (...)

As A.K. is mentally retarded, it is not possible to have a detailed inquiry with her.

Drawn up by:
Ivan Vidović

**ANNEX 442:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.P.**

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on November 23rd 1995 on the occasion of the informative interview conducted with M.P., born M., daughter of the late J. (a father), born on ...
... in ...; permanent address: ..., about circumstances of incidents that took place on the territory of Drniš during the Homeland War.

In the informative interview, the same states that she stayed behind in Drniš from the very beginning of the Homeland war...

...

...on June 25th 1992, while she was in her family house, three of their policemen: Nikica Vugdeliija, Samir Malešević or Mirčeta from Miočić and Milan Martić – Mićo came to her house by military truck, they brought her to the premises of the police in Knin and locked her up. Before the very conducting up to the police station, the policemen mentioned were taking out, in front of her eyes, her things – a colour TV, a VCR, hand-drills, grinders, power-saw for wood and many other things. After they had loaded those things on the truck, they drove them away.

...

During the time on her return from the prison to Drniš, together with the rest of the inhabitants of Croatian nationality (mostly men), she had the work obligation doing manual labour in vineyards...

As to the committing crimes on Croats in Drniš, the same states that she is aware of the following:

- during 1993, she does not remember the exact date, Ivan Radas from Drniš was found in his family house black-and-blue, in a pool of blood with his ears cut off. He was transported to a hospital in Knin right away where he died two days after...
- ...she personally saw the dead Ivan Mujan and his wife Manda who were black-and-blue and who looked horrible...

...

At the end of the interview the same states... that during the Homeland War, the life for inhabitants of Croatian nationality was hard and drudgery, daily maltreatment, plunders, burning... so that it wasn't possible to move around freely. Croats often associated with each other and they spent their time hiding in fear of their lives...

Authorised official:
IVAN PERIŠIĆ

**ANNEX 443:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.K.**

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on 1 September 1995, by authorised official Joško Ferara, concerning the murder of MILKA MILOVAC, daughter of Joso, born in 1933 in Trbounje, municipality of Drniš, where she was residing permanently, by unknown person from Chetnik formations during the occupation of this part of the Croatian territory.

N.K., son of J., born on ..., in ..., municipality of ..., where he permanently resides, retired, Croatian national, declared that he could not remember the exact date, but that he thought it was in December 1992 when Ante Marin came to his house and informed him that he found Milka Milovac dead. (...)

He said that as far as he could remember that she was shot in the thighs and that she was laying in a large pool of blood. He claimed that he did not know who killed her, as Chetniks from other villages and from the villages of Velušić and Varoš were attacking inhabitants of the occupied village of Trbounje.

Drawn up by:
Joško Ferara

**ANNEX 444:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF I.H.*, M.M.***

Šibenik, 31 March 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On 28 March 1992, I.H., ... wife from Drniš and M.M., M.'s* wife also from Drniš were interviewed. The interviews were aimed at collecting the information on the conditions and activities of the specific Serbian extremists and terrorists in the occupied area of Drniš...

...Every day, the occupying forces robbed and searched the houses of the expelled Croats...

...A particularly extreme Serb and satisfied with the situation and occupation was ŽIVKO RAJIĆ and his daughter ŽIVANA. Živana said that what had happened to the Croats was nothing when compared with the things that were going to happen soon. The above-mentioned four persons led by MARKO MACURA made a list of the remaining Croatian inhabitants in the occupied area of Drniš...

The officials
Branko Pilizota
Dinko (surname illegible)

**ANNEX 445:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION
POLICE BRANCH OFFICE MILJEVCI
No: 511-13-3
Miljevci, 13 June 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

The record was composed in the rooms of the police branch office in Miljevci after an interview with M.M., maiden name P., born on ... in ..., a housewife. The interview is in the connection with the murder of PAŠKO KOZIĆ from Drinovci.

The subject stated that during the Chetnik occupation of Miljevci, she lived in her family house...

...In the evening, after sunset, M. heard PAŠKO KOZIĆ arguing with the Chetniks who took his tractor and set his house on fire. The subject and Paško Kozić's houses are around 200-300 meters away one from another.

After the quarrel, she heard two shots from the same direction. The following morning, the subject assuming that something was wrong went to Paško Kozić's house where she found him lying dead in front of the house, barefoot, and around the dead body she saw blood...

The authorized official
Živko Bulat

**ANNEX 446:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.G.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
3rd POLICE STATION
No: 511-13-30-32-36/94
Miljevci, 3 February 1994

OFFICIAL RECORD

The record was composed on 3 February 1994, in the rooms of the police branch office in Miljevci. The record is in the connection with the murder of Vinko Galić, son of the late Anto, born in 1948 in Bogatići Miljevački...

...During the investigations in the field and the interview with J.G., son of the late J., born on ... in ..., who was with the late Vinko in the car when he was killed, we found out that he left the Miljevački plateau on 16 September 1991 and went back home in the village of Galići around 27 September 1991

where he stayed until 2 October 1991. At 8.00 am, when they realized that the enemy forces occupied the villages of Širitovci and Brištani, they took off along the road from M. Bogatići to Brištanji Gornji in a personal yellow car, "Golf". As they got to the village of Šamci, the enemy opened the fire at the car from automatic weapons and machine-guns. As they heard shooting, Vinko stopped the car and with the late Mamut began running away but after 40-50 meters he was shot down by a machine-gun burst. The late Mamut managed to run away through the village and came back to Bogatići Miljevački.

The Commander of the
police branch office
Zvonko Gambiroža

**ANNEX 447:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.M.**

SECOND NAME	M.
FIRST NAME, FATHER'S NAME	A., J.
DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDENCE
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE	...
QUALIFICATION:	
PROFESSION	...
EMPLOYMENT:	
MARITAL STATUS	married
CITIZENSHIP	Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY	Croat

I am giving the following

STATEMENT:

They invaded the village on 22 January 1993. They were there all the time driving through the village. We were under seizure. There were many Croats before that in the village.

They conducted massacres in the village of Razvođe, and later, in Puljane, 10 or 11 people were killed. In Mratovo they killed 2 people. They were all civilians. They were killed because they thought civilians were not worth living. I went to Miljevci to a doctor of the Croatian Army. There, I saw Šešelj's people. They entered houses and plundered. They went into the house and then in the cellar. There was around 200 kg of corn. There was also one smoked ham, which they did not see, but it hung there. I could not leave the house, because they would have destroyed everything. When they saw the ham, one of them asked: "Old man, what do you need this for?" and waved his hand. Then another one asked: "Shall we eat it?" I said: "I cannot say, but you better do not". They took it down and I sat by the window. They put down their guns and sat down to eat. Then one of them said: "Old man, we know what you think of us". I said: "Me, I have nothing to think of you. It would be nice if you came next year again, but without your guns. So we can live as we lived before, like humans". The one said: "You are right, old man". When I went out, he asked

me: "How do you cross yourself?" I said: "You want me to tell you how I cross myself? If it counts this way, it also counts the other way". Two of them sat by the window and ate. One of them asked me again: "Old man, how are you doing?" and I said: "It goes the way it goes. We are all rather miserable. There are humans and non-humans on both sides. "

They did not beat me, but Šešelj's people threatened that they would kill me. We had a garage across the street with two or three cars in it. They plundered there, took off all the car pieces, and took it away. While they were doing so, we were not allowed to come close to the garage. They took my neighbor D.M.'s car.

The three of us were sitting and watching them. A moment later I said: "Let's go into the house, they could take their guns and start firing. What then?" So, we went into the house, and they plundered in the village. They took everything out of my garage, but they did not touch the rest while I was there. They did not plunder those houses where somebody was still in.

In my neighborhood only one house and the garage next to it was burned. It was Šime Džapo's house. We could not leave the houses, because if we left, they would plunder them. Later they killed two men and two women. It was 22 or 23 January 1993, and they were thrown into a well.

The Vučić family went to bury their grandfather. When they returned home, they found their house plundered. They kept saying: "Who stays in their house, his house will not be plundered".

Not far from my house, they slaughtered Petar Džaja. He chased back his cattle from the pasture. The animals saw that somebody was in the yard and ran off. Petar could not see it because he was blind.

If there had not been two men from Knin, I do not know how else I would have gotten out. The night we were supposed to go out, all became complicated, so I could go nowhere. They said: "We did not use any bullet for the one last night, so we won't use it on you either. Out of four kills, you will be one of them." He sat there and drank wine. Later he said: "I have been in Petrovo Polje for seven months. I will not let this go, because it is Serbian territory. I come from the area around Knin. I asked him: "Which place?" He said: "From Oton". Then I asked: "Is the church in Knin still standing?" He said: "Yes, it is. I used to sit in front of it".

When our people left, there was everything in the village, because the people were working. Later they took everything out of the houses. The one who wanted to kill me had no family; so one could not condemn him.

Before we left, soldiers came to the house and said: "If you want to, you can go to Knin to our place". They did not force us, but simply said: "If you want to go beyond Miljevica, you can go this and this way". And so, we took off.

In Zagreb, 28 February 1994

ANNEX 448:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.T.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION SPLIT
Department for Operational Affairs
No. 511-12-02/1-Sl.
Split, 4 May 1993

REPORT

Drawn up in the Police Administration Split, on the occasion of the interview with J. T., refugee from the village of Kadina Glavica, Drniš.

J.T., son of A. and M., born on, in the village of ...
..., Drniš, retired ..., Croatian. (...)

The above-mentioned person stated in the interview that during the occupation in the village of Kadina Glavica, about 60 inhabitants of Croatian nationality were living there. During the whole time, they were mistreated and robbed by local and newly arrived Chetniks, and Ivan Grcić, Kata Grcić and I.T. (spouse of the above-mentioned person) were killed during the night, and no one knew who killed them.

(...)

On 27 January 1993, about 11:00 a.m., four unknown soldiers from the nearby positions came to his house. They allegedly came to search the house, and captain Đuić allegedly gave them a search warrant. However, J. considers that they were sent by Stojić in order to provoke him. They did not search the house, but they took three smoked hams and 40 litres of wine and they went away to the nearby position where a cannon was located. I.T. went after them to see where they were going and J. went to the village. About 16:30 p.m., gunshots could be heard and J. went home and his brother I. told him that his spouse I.T. was killed (maiden name G.). She was killed in front of her house while she was cleaning a turkey-hen, with two bullets shot in the region of her heart and two shots in the head. (...)

At the end of the interview, he declared that all Croatians left the village of Kadina Glavica except for his brother I. who did not want to leave the house and the village.

Drawn up by:
Josip Buljan

**ANNEX 449:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Š.P.**

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ŠIBENIK
III POLICE STATION DRNIŠ
No.: 511-13-30- / 95.
Drniš, 30 November 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on 30 November 1995, on the premises of the III Police station Drniš, on the occasion of the inquiry with Š.P., son of M., born on ..., in the village of ..., with permanent residence in

On 30 November 1995, the above stated person came to the Police station Drniš and reported that on 9 December 1995, under unexplained circumstances, his father M. P., born in 1927, was burned in the stable.

(...)

He and his neighbour P.P. noticed fire and smoke from the direction of the stable. When they came closer, they noticed that the stable was on fire. They tried to turn off the fire, but they did not succeed. When the stable was almost burned down, they noticed remnants of a burnt corpse. In the meantime, they did not manage to find M.P., so they concluded that it was his corpse on the site of the fire.

(...)

When they returned from the funeral, inhabitants found Chetniks soldiers with 2 trucks in front of the house of M.P. who were loading personal belongings of the late M. P. into the trucks.

(...)

Š.P. stated that 10-15 days before his father was killed, Chetniks robbed a larger amount of money from the house of his father.

Drawn up by:
Milan Djidara

ANNEX 450:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF M.B., A.B., M.B.

Šibenik, 21 February 1999

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on 2 December 1994, on the occasion of the inquiry with the following persons who were exiled from the village of Parčić, and were accommodated as refugees in the village of Rakovo selo at Mile Baković's house:

1. M.B., son of M., born on ..., in the village of ...
where he lives,
2. A.B., daughter of P., born on ..., in the village of
....
3. M.B., daughter of R., born in ..., in the village of
....

The above-mentioned persons stated that local Chetniks came and started to harass them, both physically and mentally. They started cleansing the village, they were breaking into the houses of Croats and were plundering everything they liked. The inhabitants were afraid to stop them.

The pressure on Croats continued after the fights in the Zadar hinterland, when Chetniks were openly chasing them away from this area, claiming that it was "Serbian land". Chetniks continued plundering houses, and would burn them down afterwards.

(...)

A. declared that during her stay in the village of Parčić, Djuić, a Chetnik from the village of Polača, came to her house for an unknown reason and told her that Chetniks raped N. P.* in the stable, in 1992 (on Good Friday) and that she was found the next day in a pool of blood. She also heard that I.M.* from the village of Kadina Glavica was also raped, and that Mate Popović from the village of Kadina Glavica was burned down in February 1992. (...)

Authorised official:
Ivan Perišić

**ANNEX 451:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.V.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION

DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III

Number: 511-13-30 /95.

Drniš, 28 August 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 28 August 1995 in relation to the conversation conducted with M.V., the daughter of the late M. (born B.), born on ... in ..., Drniš municipality.

On 16 December 1991, at 12:00 p.m., in the village of Kričke, a group of approximately 20 soldiers of the army of the "Republic of Srpska Krajina" ("RSK") came to her house.

These soldiers kept four Croatian villagers for 30 hours and questioned and molested them for the whole night, threatening them with arms saying that they would kill them all, asked for their sons.

On 23 March 1994, at 1:30 a.m., Neno Lunić and Mićo Lunić stole from M.'s house, after they moved off with the door, a washing machine, stove, wall clock, and electric cooking stove. They drove the stolen goods in a white car of the Lada make, and Mićo hit M. on 18 March 1994 with a rifle butt on her forehead and grasped her by her neck and kept saying that he would strangle her.

On 27 January 1993 Goran Vukašin came to the house of Marija Bitunjac in Srednje Kričke. Goran Vukašin hit Marija with a knife blade on the neck.

On 16 February 1993 in the village of Kričke, Nikola Barišić called Ljube was killed by two Chetniks (one of them was allegedly from Sombor) who fired at him from an automatic rifle.

In February or March 1992 in the village of Srednje Kričke Krste Sikirica, the son of Nikola, born around 1925, was found dead. He allegedly choked in smoke.

At the end of June 1995 in Srednje Kričke, near her house, Kata Bitunjac called "Gara", born in 1924 in Žitnić, was found lying unconscious, covered with a blanket, beaten all over her body, especially on the left side of the body.

On 24 July 1995 Kata passed away.

On 28 August 1992, at 10:10 a.m., the Queen of Peace church was mined in the village of Kričke.

**ANNEX 452:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-13-30-
Drniš, 8 July 1997

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the accommodation of the Drniš police station III after the informative conversation conducted with A.B., the son of the late P., born on ...
... in ..., Drniš municipality, where he lives, a Croat, retired.

Conversation is conducted in relation to the unexplained missing of the following persons:

- MILENKO ERCEGOVAC, the son of the late Nikola, born on 30 September 1931 in Žitnić, Drniš municipality, where he lived, a Croat.
- ANTE ERCEGOVAC, the son of the late Nikola, born on 18 September 1926 in Žitnić, Drniš municipality, where he lived, a Croat.
- MARIJA ERCEGOVAC, the daughter of the late Marko, born on 22 February 1923 in Žitnić, Drniš municipality, where she lived, a Croatian woman.

In relation to their missing A.B. stated that he heard a Chetnik who used to drive a water cistern in Žitnić, at the end of 1992, saying " I want to pour water into that well because there are three corpses in it". A. states that nobody else could kill them except for the Chetniks who kept watch in the hamlet of "Ercegovci", and, according to A. B.'s statement, after killing them Chetniks probably threw the bodies away somewhere so they couldn't be found.

Authorized official:
Dinko Strunje

**ANNEX 453:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF Z.Č., D.A., J.B.**

Šibenik, 5 February 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 4 February 1993 on the occasion of the informative conversation conducted with the persons who, because of the fear of the terror of the members of the Chetnik formations, ran away from their villages:

- Z.Č., the son of the late J., born on in Lukar where he lives
- D.A., the son of the late M., born on in Suknovci where he lives
- J.B., the daughter of I., born on in Puljane where she lives

In the informative conversation they state that life on the temporary occupied territory became unbearable, especially a few days before (29 January 1993) when many volunteers came to the territory under the temporary control of Chetniks. The volunteers threatened and molested the inhabitants and stole their possessions. Because they were afraid of Chetniks, the inhabitants were forced to run away and hide in woods and caves. Some of them slept there and the others returned at night to sleep in their homes because it was possible that Chetniks would kill them. So, Z.Č. and D.A. state that they (Chetniks), at the end of November 1992, killed Ivan Džapo called "Spavalo" from Oklaj and Roko Agić, the son of the late Josip, approximately 70 years old, who was butchered and before that he and his wife M.A. were beaten up. Also it is supposed that Marija Dizdar, the wife of Ilija, was also killed. She was also beaten and no one knows where she is.

Authorized official:
Ivan Perišić
(signature)

**ANNEX 454:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.B.***

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
CRIMINALIST POLICE DEPARTMENT
Number: 511-13-04 /95
Šibenik, 16 August 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 16 August in the accommodation of the Drniš police station III on the occasion of the informative conversation conducted with N.B., the son of ..., born on ... in ..., permanent address: ..., retired, a Serb, a citizen of the Republic of Croatia.

On the eve of 16 September 1991, the army, that is, the former JNA, entered the village of Oklaj. On entering the village they fired from tanks destroying the Croatian houses.

After the liberation of the Maslenica territory and the wider area of the Zadar hinterland, in February 1993, the army of the "Republic of Srpska Krajina" came to Oklaj. Together with police they terrorized the remaining Croatian villagers, robbed and set Croatian houses on fire etc. They robbed the houses, and they would set them on fire in such a manner that first they would come near a house, and with the purpose of not being recognized, they would shoot at the house and force the villagers in the house threatening them with murder, after that they would carefully clean the house, and then they would set it on fire, usually at night so that they couldn't be recognized. During the day they would put stockings on their heads.

Further on he states that a group of villagers from Puljane were killed by the captain Atlija's group, and that K.K.* from ... was raped twice by a Gipsy and a soldier from Ramljani, and that allegedly they raped an old woman from Lukari.

Authorized official:
Alen Papak
(signature)

**ANNEX 455:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF J.Č., K.Č.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 22nd of March 1993 on the occasion of the conducted informative conversation with J.Č., son of the late P., born on the ... in ... and with K.Č., wife of J., born on the ... in ..., permanent address ... and connected with the circumstances of the incidents and the situation on the temporarily occupied territory of Lukari.

After the fall of Drniš, the Chetniks passed through Lukari on the 17th of September 1991, many of the villagers running away and hiding in the woods. On that occasion Dragan Cvijetić, of the late Drago, from Razvođe drove one of the tanks and then it was fired from that tank at the “Gospa of Čatrnja” (Lady of Čatrnja) church. Chetniks came to village of Lukari again at the end of the December 1991 and they abused the villagers of Croatian nationality and they stole their property.

Further on, J. states that on the 10th of March 1992, he was arrested, together with a few other Croatians by the Chetnik formations and they were all taken to the Knin prison.

After the taking over of Miljevci by the Croatian Army, as K. states, Jeka Lalić, born in 1910, from Razvođe was killed by the Chetniks and she was thrown into the well. Later she was buried in Lukari in the “Gospa Čatrnja” cemetery.

As far as J. states, when he was brought into the prison in the south barracks where he stayed until the 30th of May 1992 the prison guards beat them.

In the further informative conversation J. states that the members of the Chetnik formations at the end of January 1993 in the hamlet of Krivići, near Oklaj, butchered 3 or 4 older persons which they later threw into the well.

Before the actual leaving from Lukari, K. and J. state that the commander of the police of the “Republic of Srpska Krajina”, Slobodan Mirković from Bobodol came into the village on the 1st of February 1993 and he listed them all and told them to prepare to leave. After the villagers of Lukari packed their things, that same day, in the evening the local Chetniks came into the houses and they stole the money of foreign currencies and the valuable things that the Croatians intended to take with them.

J. states that he forgot to mention before, that he heard about the murders of Željko Ujaković and Branić who were killed by the Serbs from the hamlet of Pokrajci.

Authorized official:

Ivan Perišić
(signature)

**ANNEX 456:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.D.**

Criminalist police department
Šibenik, 7 December 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 7 December 1995 on the occasion of the informative talk conducted with M.D. (born T.), the daughter of the late P. and the late M. (born B.), born on ... in ..., where she lives, a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, a Croatian woman, in relation with the circumstances of the death of A. D., the widow of the late P., from Razvođe.

The same woman stated in the conversation that after the fall of Miljevci the local Chetniks started physically and psychologically molesting Croats who stayed in Razvođe. So, the local Chetniks: Rajko Medić, the son of Mile, Zdravko Cvijetić, the son of the late Špiro, and Željko Cvijetić, all of them from Razvođe, on 29 June 1992 threatened remaining Croats to leave the village of Razvođe. Some houses in the village were even set on fire, and the already mentioned Rajko Medić, she personally saw leaving the house of the neighbour of Marko Duvančić called "Toni", after that she saw that house on fire.

On the second day, 30 June 1992, Chetniks came to Razvođe again, but that time M. didn't see anyone from the local Chetniks. A group of 7-8 Chetniks came to M. D.'s house. They introduced themselves as Chetniks from Belgrade, and they were dressed in camouflage uniforms and had red berets on their heads. That group of Chetniks began to break things in M.'s house, and they forced her to climb a table and dance, and to kneel on the floor while they put the barrels of a gun and pistol under her throat. After they robbed the house they set it on fire and ordered her to leave the village by threatening her.

On that occasion the above-mentioned Chetniks set some few more houses on fire and killed Ivan Duvančić from Razvođe. After being molested in such way M.D., Milka and the late A. decided to leave Razvođe and run away towards Miljevci. On the same day, around 4:00 p.m., they set off from Razvođe by a field path towards Miljevci. The late A. and M. went alongside, and Milka went behind them. When they were approximately 50 meters away from the road, walking on the path, the late A. most probably got hitched by the rope of a mine and activated it. After the explosion M. saw the late A. taking a few more steps in the direction of the smoke and falling on the ground with a scream. She and Milka ran away in panic back to the village and came to Branko Beršić's house where they calmed down a little and took care of the injuries they got in the explosion of the mine.

Authorized official:
Branko Novoselić
(signature)

**ANNEX 457:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Z.S.***

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ŠIBENSKO-KNINSKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-13-30-KU-20002/99.
Date: 20 January 1999

RECORD OF RECEIVING A DENUNCIATION

Made in Šibensko-Kninska police administration – Drniš police station III
on 20 November 1998.

In attendance:

Goran Jakovljević, Milan Djidara - authorized officials
Damira Matić - recording secretary

Beginning at 12:00 p.m.

Z.S. born on ... in ..., UCRN: ..., the daughter of
the late A.H.*, a housewife, permanent address:

Z.S. states:

That since the beginning of the occupation she lived in her family house in the hamlet of Berse together with her sick husband M.S.*. Shortly after the village was occupied, Chetnik para-military formations arrived to the hamlet. As far as she knows these people were from Lika and they stayed in the hamlet until the end of 1992. During October and November 1992 other Chetniks came to the hamlet of Berše and replaced them. There were approximately 30 of them and they were mostly volunteers from Vojvodina. They were accommodated in the neighbouring house of I.S.*, her relative who left the hamlet together with his family before the occupation.

The Chetniks used to come to her house often and ask for something to eat and drink. She gave them what they asked for because she was afraid, but she and her husband didn't have any major problems with them until 18/19 February 1993.

One of the Chetniks, about whom she later found out that his name was Anđelko Paulović, returned, around 11:00 p.m., to Berše and came in front of her house and started banging on the door and calling for her to open the door. She and her husband were sleeping on the first floor and at first she didn't want to open nor to answer him. After some time the man climbed to the terrace on the first floor and started ferociously banging on the door and calling her by name asking her to open. After that she opened the door. He ordered her to go in front of him towards the house of her relative I.S.. She was crying for help but did as he ordered her. Her husband stayed in the house, on the first floor and he was afraid to do anything. Z. was dressed only in her nightgown. After they came to I. S.'s house he forced her to enter the kitchen. There was light in the kitchen when they entered it. He threw her down on a couch with his arms and gun, he pulled off her panties and then he raped her. While he was raping her he had his automatic rifle leant against her back, that is, her shoulder.

After the intercourse he forced her for a couple of times, to take his penis and to put it into her mouth and similar things. She tried to make him stop by crying and begging him to stop but he threatened her to butcher her with the knife which he had kept in the boot-leg.

The person who reported:	Recording secretary	Authorized official
Z.S.	Damira Matić	Milan Djidara
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]

ANNEX 458:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.Z.

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
CRIMINALIST POLICE DEPARTMENT
Šibenik, 27 October 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 27 October 1995 after the informative conversation conducted with V. Z., the son of Š. and N. (born M.), born on ... in ...,
... Permanent address: A Croat.

On 31 December 1991, in the afternoon hours, he was brought in to the police station, in Knin, by the "Krajina police". Inspector MILIVOJ BJELJA from Rašković questioned him, but before the questioning he was taken to a solitary cell and the chief of police, Milenko Zelenbaba came there and brought 6 or 7 uniformed police officers and ordered them to beat V.. They did as they were ordered and so they beat him with legs, sticks, and hands. They let V. go home on the same day, but as a consequence of the beatings two of his ribs were broken and one was cracked. He has medical reports that confirm his condition.

After that, on 11 September 1992, in the Krka canyon, on the path called "Marasovska strana" V. was intercepted by members of the special platoon of the Knin police. They molested him on his way home. They threatened to kill him by firing from guns and pistols near him. After they had come to V.'s house they searched it, and took V. to the attic where the stated Cvijanović, Kesić, and another two unknown "specialists" beat him with sticks and fists for a while.

On 27 October 1993 the so-called "Serbian volunteers" forcefully brought a quite big group of Croats from Matase, Zelić, Suknovci, and Lukari, to the command of the 1st battalion of the 75th motorized brigade, where the same persons were molested physically and psychologically because they allegedly "cooperated with Ustashas".

They molested them physically and psychologically during the whole day, and, in the evening hours, the majority of the arrested Croats were released and sent to their homes.

After that, V. was taken to serve his time in the military prison in Trbounje, where he arrived on 25 August 1994 in the afternoon hours.

Approximately ten days on arriving at the prison, where he was psychologically molested, in such way that the already mentioned Čedo together with the colonel Stojaković and a "NN" soldier, a soldier of the army of the "Republic of Srpska Krajina", threatened that he would butcher V. and while he was saying that he put a knife under his throat, and that

he would kill his son. Besides stated molesting they threatened and psychologically molested him every day.

At the beginning of 1994 members of the military police of the so-called "RSK" came to V.Z.'s family house with the purpose of again taking him to Knin. V. refused to go and asked for the UNPROFOR's protection. However, regardless of the UNPROFOR's presence, V. was beaten by the members of "the military police".

He was detained for two days in the military prison in Drniš. During that time he was beaten by SEAT called "SKIKE", and DEJAN BEADER, OMER NJEGIĆ (from the hinterland of Šibenik, lived in Šibenik, approximately 40 years old), and the already mentioned Milovac, on that occasion, put V. in a sewer hole and closed it with a lid, so he had to stay in there for two hours. They also tied him to a phone wire and with an induction phone they conducted electricity through his body.

In the period of time between his release from prison and liberation V. was forced to work at physical jobs in the area of Oklaj, and he was often disturbed by members of "the army of the RSK" who used to fire from fire arms around V.'s family house, and they would also, forcefully, take away his lambs.

From those events that seem to be a war crime V. stated that he eye-witnessed the murder of ANTE KARAGA, called "Malac", from Ljubotić. He was standing approximately 150 meters away from the scene of the crime together with BUDIMIR JANKOVIĆ, the son of the deceased Jovo, born in 1962, from Bobodol, who, after few shots, went to see what had happened in Ljubotić. After he had returned Budimir said that he had seen Ante, who was wounded "near the road" and near the house of Josip Bilušić, crying for help, but, allegedly, he couldn't help him because, a probable masked killer was standing approximately 20 meters away from wounded Ante, and he, allegedly, shot at Budimir and threatened him that he had better run.

When it comes to the murder of JOSIP ZELIĆ from Matase, V. states that he heard, and that was, allegedly, confirmed by the "RSK" authorities, that ZORAN CVIJANOVIĆ, the son of Stevo from Ljubača, killed him.

When it comes to the robberies of Croatian houses, V. states that the majority of the Serbian villagers of Bobodol and Vrbnik robbed those houses.

At the end of 1993 V. personally saw VLADE JANKOVIĆ, the son of the deceased Jovo, his son Rade, and their son-in-law, a volunteer from Serbia, destroying the rooms, and loading dismantled door-posts, beams, doors, bathtubs etc. in two team cars and driving it all away. It happened in the hamlet of Marasovina, in the house of the deceased Ivan Čavlina.

**ANNEX 459:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.L.***

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION
MILJEVCI POLICE COMPANY
Drinovci, 17 January 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the accommodation of the Miljevci police company in relation to the arrival of J.L., the son of the late ..., born on ... in ..., a worker, permanent address: ...

J.L. went to the occupied territory, that is, the village of Matase, on 15 January 1993 because his wife M.* stayed in the village to take care of the household and cattle.

During his stay on the occupied territory he heard, beside other things, that some unknown men, Chetniks most likely, in the village of Ljubotić, raped S.M.*, the wife of L.*, approximately 35 years old, in the night from 12 to 13 January 1993, around 1:00 a.m.

Authorized official:
Dinko Strunje
(signature)

**ANNEX 460:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.G.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-13-30- /95.
Drniš, 3 September 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 3 September 1995 in the accommodation of the Drniš police station III, in relation to the informative conversation conducted with I.G.

On 3 September 1995 an informative conversation was conducted with I.G., the son of the late M., in relation to the killings of the Croatian citizens: Luka Reljanović, Nikola Cigić, and Filip Filipović by the Chetniks and the Serbian para-military formations. We find out the following from the informative conversation:

The whole time during the Chetnik occupation on the area of the Drniš municipality he lived in his house in the village of Otavice.

He saw Luka Reljanović for the last time on 3 February 1993 when he came to visit him, and told him how Chetniks were threatening to kill him because they had seen some picture in the house.

On 7 February 1993 he saw Gojko Raketić, the commander of the Serbian para-military formation in the village of Kadina Glavica, and asked him if there was a way to get

Reljanović to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia, and he answered that that couldn't be pulled off, and that Reljanović was going to be killed as soon as he was found.

Nikola Cigić, the son of the late Mijo, born in 1910, was killed on 31 January 1993 in the still unfinished garage of Slavko Matić in Otavice. He was shot from fire arms, and Boško Lađević shot him from behind.

On 31 January 1993, in the afternoon hours, Boško Lađević shot at Filip Filipović from firearms and killed him. That happened in the village of Otavice, near Ante Matić's house.

Police official:
Marko Stanković
(signature)

**ANNEX 461:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.H.**

ŠIBENSKO-KNINSKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-13-30- /98.
Drniš, 25 February 1998

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the accommodation of the Drniš police station III after the conversation conducted with J.H., the son of the late J., born on ... in ..., the ... municipality, where he lives. The conversation is conducted in relation to his stay in his family house in Otavice, during the occupation of the village by Chetniks.

When Chetniks would come to the village he would hide in the wood. The situation was like that until May 1992 when Chetniks ran into him, in the house of Mara Sučić. So they, forcefully took him to the village of Baljke and Mirlović polje, Ružić municipality, where he was psychologically molested.

Further on J.H. states that on 27 March 1992 Branimir Janković and Marko Džaleta together with two more persons unknown to him came to his house. They were dressed in Chetnik uniforms and had automatic rifles. On that occasion Branimir Janković physically beat and molested him in other ways. After that Marko Džaleta beat J.H. with his fist on the head. Also, he forced him to beat his neighbour L.R.. Also L. had to beat him. So, they had to hit each other, and on that occasion they took J. and L. to the hamlet of C. where they kept on molesting and beating them, as well as N.C. whom they came across in front of the house.

J.H. states, further on, that during 1992 he was forced to go to Cecela on more occasions. He had to work in vineyards there. And after being molested more and more each day, he ran away to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia on 29 May 1992.

Authorized official:
Dinko Strunje

**ANNEX 462:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.S.**

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on January 11th 1995 in the Department for War Crimes and Terrorism of the Police Administration of Zagreb, on the occasion of the informative interview conducted with:

S.S., son of H. (a father) and V. (a mother, maiden name K.), born on ... in the place ..., Lipljan, Kosovo, Serbia; nationality: an Albanian... a person of military refugees under the protection of the High Commission for Refugees of the United Nations...

The informative interview with S.S.... was conducted about circumstances of a participation of S.S. in the armed aggression against the Republic of Croatia during 1991 while he was serving his time in the then JNA. S.S. stated:

...

He states that he received the first call-up for the then JNA, that is for the regular serving of the military service, in February of 1991 with the order to report himself for completion of military service on March 15th 1991 in the barracks of Benkovac.

He describes that he served the JNA at the Military Post 1318/19 in Benkovac and that he was disposed to a tank unit...

...

After 20 days spent in the place Radučić... they were ordered to start for the place Kijevo. About 1 km before the mentioned village, at around 11,00 a.m., they were met by general Mladić, major Radulović,... and a certain lieutenant-colonel Lisica.

...He also states that they happened to find, besides Mladić and his officers, quite a few members of the "Secretariat for the Interior" from Knin and members of the so-called "Special Police Forces of the SAO Krajina" before Kijevo...

...

He explicitly states that when armoured vehicles and the "police" entered, there was no resistance in any way and that he is positive about that because he observed the entire situation by a periscope from a tank in motion. He also states that during the approach, members of the "police" shot small firearms...

...

...Lieutenant-colonel Lisica ordered the commander of his tank to open artillery fire at a church and to pull down a church tower where the Croatian banner was streaming. After that, the commander of the tank ordered colleagues and himself to go into the tank and by that connection ("sljemafon") he commanded him "Čelo, charge!", (his nickname is "Čelo"). He executed the order and he notified the commander of the tank about that. After that, they shot a tank cannon in the direction of the church. They shot 3 grenades of 100 mm. None of them hit the church, since a sighting-device was moved.

Since the distance between their tank and the church was about 100-120 meters, misses enraged the present commander of the platoon and lieutenant-colonel Lisica. Subsequently, the commander of the platoon opened artillery fire from his tank and he hit the church with

3 grenades. He hit the upper part of the church tower with one grenade, so that the roof of the tower, where the Croatian banner was, was demolished. He hit the left and the right corner of the church, watching from their direction, with the other two grenades... The church was also shot at from a non-recoiling cannon, cal. 100 mm, from one armoured personnel carrier, while the rest armoured vehicles shot at the church from PAMs, cal. 12,7 mm. All of them shot with a view to destroying the church...

...

Authorised official:
VLADO CAVOR

**ANNEX 463:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.V.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 12th of April 1995 in the Department of the war crimes and terrorism of the Zagreb Police Administration, as a result of the conducted informative conversation with:

B.V., born V., daughter of J. and M., born T., born in the ...
... in the village of ..., the last place of residence –.....

She points out that she had to leave Kijevo under the threat of death on the 1st of September 1993.

She remembers that after she left Kijevo, about 20 to 25 Croats remained to live there and she states that they were mostly elderly people.

She stated that the most terrible crimes in the area of Kijevo were committed, besides by the “Šešelj” and “Martić” men, by the local Serbs, that is the Serbs from Polača, Cetina, Civljan and Unište.

She also states that VASO RADINOVIĆ, called “Dragić”, born in 1933, from the village of Polača joined, together with his four sons the so-called “Krajina” army in the first days of the aggression on the Republic of Croatia. In the composition of that army he took part in the exiling of the non-Serbian population from the area of Kijevo and after that he took part in the robbing and burning of their houses. Radinović came on the 6th of January 1991 into the hamlet of Vujići and he, together with some other people, took by force the motorized cultivator of “Honda” brand, the motorcycle of “Tomos” brand, as well as the rest of the furniture and then they burnt her house and the farm buildings. After that she moved into her other house that was also in Vujići but she was forced out of that house during the March of 1992.

She states that VASO RADINOVIĆ and his sons forced her out of her other house for the second time and then they robbed and burnt her house again.

Further on she remembers that on the 13th of January 1992 MIĆO RADINOVIĆ came to her house with his godfather, she knows that PILAJDŽIĆ was his last name and then he forced her to take out all her clothes from the wardrobe and then he put the clothes on the floor, set them on fire and forced her to stand with her bare feet on the fire and as a consequence of it she suffered light burns.

She also states that on the 1st of July 1992 MIĆO and SAVO RADINOVIĆ came to her house again, they started to abuse her physically, putting a knife under her throat, sticking the barrel in her mouth and continually threatening her to kill her.

She remembers that during the September of 1993 DARKO MIRKOVIĆ, son of Gliša came to her shed in which she lived and which was the only undamaged object. Darko Mirković was born in 1979, he lived in Polača and when he came, he started to abuse her psychologically and physically, holding the bar for killing cattle in his hand, threatening her to leave Kijevo immediately and then he took the remaining food that she had got through the International Red Cross and the UNPROFOR out of her house.

She states that Darko Mirković used to come to the village during 1992, together with underage MILIVOJ TUTUŠ and they burnt the Croatian houses no matter if somebody still lived in them or not.

Also VASO VUČKOVIĆ from Polača abused her in various ways, threatening her with firearms to kill her, stating that this country is no longer hers, but that it belongs to all the Serbs from Krajina.

She stated that on the 10th of July 1992 in the hamlet of Ercegovci IVAN ERCEGOVAC, born in 1911 and JAKA ERCEGOVAC, born in 1914 were killed in the rooms of their house.

After they were killed they were thrown into the cistern that was situated in the yard of their house and after a couple of days their daughter KAJA MALOČA, born Ercegovac, born in 1939 found them.

She states that in the end of January (she thinks it was on the 29th of January) 1993 PERA GOJEVIĆ-ZRNIĆ, born in 1926, was killed and her body was found on the road, near the Jurici hamlet. She knows that BOŽICA ERCEGOVAC, born in 1910 found the body of PERA GOJEVIĆ-ZRNIĆ.

During the certain conversation Božica Ercegovac also stated that when she found the body of PERA GOJEVIĆ-ZRNIĆ, the body was mutilated.

She also states that on the 25th of June 1992 BOŽICA SLAVIĆ, called "Ruža", daughter of Mijo, born in 1941 was killed on the meadow at the foot of the Dinara mountain.

Further on she states that during the January or March, MATE SLAVIĆ, husband of the mentioned BOŽICA and DOMA or TOMA GAŠPAR were also killed.

She also states that on the 13th of December 1991 MARKO GOJEVIĆ, born in 1910 or 1912, was killed in his house in the hamlet of Gojevići. She knows that the villagers of the Polače hamlet killed MARKO by throwing an explosive device into his house so he was injured and he died. She states that his wife, TOMA GOJEVIĆ, born Ercegovac, born in 1922 found his body.

Authorized official:
Željko Mikulić
(signature)

ANNEX 464:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.Z.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRIMORSKO-GORANSKA COUNTY
CRIMINAL POLICE SECTOR
War crime and terrorism department
Number: 511-09-11-/95.A.G.
Rijeka, the 13th of April 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 12th of April 1995 in the War crime and terrorism department of the Police administration of the Primorsko-goranska County connected with the conducted informative conversation with:

M.G.Z., son of M. and B., born S., born on the ...
19... in the village of ..., Knin municipality, permanent address ..., agriculturist,
married, father of three children, of Croatian nationality.

The conversation revealed the information that since the beginning of the so-called "BALVANIZACIJA" (tree-trunk revolution) till he came to the free territory of the Republic of Croatia, the persons of the Serbian nationality that lived on the area of the Knin municipality, abused and killed the Croatian people, among them his wife P. G.Z., born S. was killed and she was killed on the 20th of January 1993. TOMA BILIĆ, his wife MARKA, IVAN BAREŠIĆ and MATE JAKOVICA, and RUŽA SLAVIĆ were also killed. They were all killed by unknown persons in an unknown place. He further on states that in the period till he came to the free territory he did not find his wife and he states that he found out about the death of his wife from a masked Serbian soldier who came to get food at his house and on that occasion he told him "your wife was killed and do not look for her anymore."

**ANNEX 465:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF C.V.**

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SPLIT –
DALMATIA DISTRICT
7TH POLICE STATION
Kaštela, the 3rd of July 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the 7th Police Station by the authorized official, connected with the conducted informative conversation with C.V., refugee from Kijevo.

DATA: C.V., born on the in ..., a Croatian, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, he worked temporarily in Germany, now he is retired.

Immediately after the village was occupied the Chetniks from the neighboring villages performed massed robbery in a planned way and that was prepared in advance. First they came into the village with tractors, they robbed the village, they took the technical devices (tractors, TV sets, hi-fi components, washing machines and other things) and then they took the cattle, alcohol, smoked meat, tableware and other things and eventually they took everything they could and they set on fire most of the sheds and houses.

He, Milica Teskera and Boja Gojević stayed in his hamlet of Vujići. They were abused and terrorized daily and regularly. They were beaten, starved, and in the end they had to collect the hay and cut the clover and they had to take it to the warehouse that was situated a little bit over towards the Cetina spring.

The Ercegovac family had the obligation to watch and feed the cattle.

The Chetniks came regularly to the village to rob and he stayed in the village till the 28th of June 1992 when one of the Vaso Ninčević's sons, together with 5 younger persons in camouflage uniforms, took him by surprise in front of his house and they all beat him, asking him all the time to give them money and gold.

**ANNEX 466:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.K.**

MINUTES

on taken information

Made by the authorized senior officer at the Security agency military p.o.box 7280 KNIN on 13th February 1992 at 10.10 hrs, on the basis of the article 151 issue 2 of the Law on criminal procedure on the occasion of the murder of Drago Čengić's family on 18th January 1992 in the village Ervenik, municipality of Knin.

S.K., son of L., born on ... in the village ..., municipality of ..., Socialist Republic of Croatia, at the office in 2nd brigade of the territorial defence, address:...; he has been called up to state all the circumstances and the facts that he knows and are related to the event, he has voluntarily given the following information and accepted that it should be recorded:

I am not certain about the date when I, together with D.T., son of the late D. and Nebojša Travica, son of Stevan, killed Drago Čengić, Nevenka Čengić and their two underage children...

(...)

I remember that around 18.30 D. and me sat in his car...

(...)

...exactly whether D. and I were arranging how to exile the Croats that remained in our village, but I think that while we were driving and having lunch at my house,...

While D. and I were alone in my house I probably then suggested to go and chase away the remaining Croats from the village Ervenik and around it. Then I knew, and I think that D. knew also, that in Ervenik remained the following people of Croatian nationality : Drago Čengić, his wife Nevenka and their two children, Drago Čengić's father Josip with his wife and Petar or Pavle Đakulović, his wife and a son.

(...)

D. and I took the weapons only with an intention to scare and chase away the people of Croatian nationality by firing at their houses. In D.T.'s kitchen, behind the door, there was a hand rocket launcher "ZOLJA" which I took and put across my back.

(...)

When D. and I were at the corn-storage, right behind D.'s house, Nebojša Travica, whom we call Nebešilo, son of Stevan, came to us. I do not remember well, but it was probably D. who told Nebojša that we were going to chase away those Croats and not to tell that to anyone.

(...)

We planned to mine Drago Čengić's, Pavle or Petar Đakulović's and Josip Čengić's houses, and to burn them after the mining, so in that way to prevent their further living in our village.

(...)

We came to the wire fence of Drago Čengić's backyard.

(...)

First I came to Drago Čengić's front door, getting down a few steps leading to the front door and knocked on the door.

After I knocked, Drago Čengić opened the door.

(...)

As far as I remember I said the following: "Did you see what has happened to our boys, you fucking Ustashe", after which Drago said something, I do not remember what and I fired from my gun which was pointed at his chest, and hit him, probably with three of four bullets in the chest.

(...)

When I entered the kitchen, I saw Nevenka Čengić sitting opposite the front door, about 3-4 meters away from the door, sitting on a chair to the right from the kitchen cupboard, and probably, as far as I remember, next to her right leg her younger son was sitting or was leaned against her leg, and the older son, as far as I remember, was sitting or lying on the couch left from the front door, and right from Nevenka.

When I fired at Drago Čengić, he just fell down when he was standing without a word.

(...)

D.T., who at that moment came into the kitchen behind my back, fired a shot in Nevenka's direction. I remember very well that Nevenka's head drooped, but she was still alive, because D. did not shoot well and I came to Nevenka pulling a knife out of the case and put a knife at her throat. I came to her facing her, her younger child was lying over her leg, as far as I remember, and I took with my left hand Nevenka's hair, and with the right hand with which I held the knife with my thumb turned to left, put the knife at her throat at the Adam's apple, that is, pressed the neck on Nevenka's throat, that is larynx. I said to her while she was looking at me: "Will the Ustashe come back, you fucking bitch?"

While I was telling this, I held her by the hair, and then released it, and after that her head moved, that is it moved ahead after I released her and pressed the knife blade and then I, after her throat had already been cut, pulled to the right, and after that I stepped away from her. While I was pulling my knife to the right, a very quiet sound could be heard that was coming from my knife as I was cutting the skin on her neck, and I felt my knife cutting Nevenka's throat, that is, the skin on Nevenka's throat.

(...)

From the kitchen I moved to Drago Čengić's bedroom.

(..)

I came into the bedroom with an intention to burn the furniture in the room, which I did with the lighter, I set on fire one side of the blanket with which the bed was covered.

(...)

I do not remember whether I saw Drago and Nevenka's older son lying dead on a couch at the moment the couch has been set on fire, but I now remember that D.T. who was behind my back, after I fired at Drago Čengić, first fired at the older son who was at that moment sitting or lying on the couch left from the front door, and that after that, he fired at Nevenka and their younger son from about 3 –4 m.

As soon as I saw that Nevenka Čengić and their younger son were not in the kitchen, I ran out from the kitchen, in front of the house...

D.T. and Nebojša Travica stopped and I came to them. When I was coming to them, as far as I remember, I told them "She's gone", and they answered that they had not seen Nevenka. Then I went again towards the house, with the intention to find and kill Nevenka Čengić. I came to the water tank which was about 4 – 5 m left of the house looking towards the front door, and then I heard Nevenka's cries and younger son's cries, who was saying "Mommy, mommy". I came to the spot where Nevenka and her younger child were, that was at the corner of some shed or hen.house,...

I found Nevenka lying on her back, and her younger son was lying over her chest and she was holding him. I came about 1m from them and fired about 4-5 bullets at them. When I came to them, Nevenka raised her head, and after I fired her head fell on the ground. After that I did not hear the child's cries...

(...)

When the three of us met again, we set off towards the hamlet of Đakulovići down the main road...

(...)

I repeat that we went to Đakulovići with the intention to either kill or chase away the Đakulovićs that remained there.

(...)

When we came to the hamlet of Đakulovići, I stopped in front of Petar or Pavle Đakulović's house, in front of the house where I knew that the family of one of them still lived.

(...)

I then heard a dog barking, which was above the garage, I went to the dog and killed him from my machine-gun.

(...)

I came in front of the house, that is, by the gate of the backyard, opened "ZOLJA" , aimed and fired at Petar or Pavle Đakulović's house front door. The doors at which I fired, from about 20 m far, were on the first floor of the house. I fired "Zolja" at that door with the intention of killing the family which I thought were still in the house.

(...)

After that Nebojša climbed to the door at which I fired and told me that nothing happened, and then, as far as I remember, set this house on fire, while D. set the stable on fire, some sheds, together with me.

Then all three of us went to the neighbouring house, and burned the houses and out-houses...

(...)

We moved towards Josip Čengić's house with the intention of burning it also, and I believe that we ran into him and his wife and that we killed them, too.

(...)

...Travica Nikola, who was driving the car, and Željko Travica, called Žorž, came to us and stopped.

...Nikola and Željko said, as far as I remember, the following: "We set on fire the Pejićs, Pere Jurišić's and Josip Čengić's houses", and then we answered that the flames were not seen from those houses, that they had not done it and that we would go there and finish it.

(...)

When we, Nebojša Travica, D.T. and me, moving towards the village of Ervenik, came to Ivica Ivanković's burned house, I remembered that D.T. and I set that house on fire last year in July or August.

(...)

The knife in the case that you are showing me is certainly my knife.

(...)

Exactly that knife, in this case I carried when the Čengićs were murdered, and exactly with that knife I slaughtered Nevenka Čengić.

(...)

Done at 15.00 hrs on 13th February 1992.

Information taken by: Captain First Class Dragomir Pećanac

Recording secretary: The JNA secretary Snježana Sladić

Information given by: Soldier S.K.

**ANNEX 467:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.T.**

MINUTES

on taken information

Made by the authorized senior officer at the Security agency military p.o.box 7280 KNIN on 13th February 1992 at 18.30 hrs, on the basis of Article 151 issue 2 of the Law on criminal procedure on the occasion of the murder of Drago Čengić's family on 18th January 1992 in the village Ervenik, municipality of Knin.

D.T., son of the late D., born on ... in ..., municipality of ..., Socialist Republic of Croatia, at the office in VP 4527 Knin, address: ...; he has been called up to state all the circumstances and the facts that he knows and are related to the event, he has voluntarily given the following information and accepted that it should be recorded:

I am certain that the murder of the Čengićs happened on Saturday, 18th January 1992 in the village of Ervenik.

(...)

S.K. and I agreed to set on fire and kill the people of Croatian nationality in the village of Ervenik who remained there, and who lived in the hamlets of Šašići and Đakulovići.

(...)

... S. said that he was going to his house to change his clothes, that is to put on a uniform and take weapons, so that we could later go and set on fire and kill the Croats that remained in our village...

(...)

I know that in the village of Ervenik, that is in the hamlet of Šašići, Drago Čengić, his wife Nevenka and two underage children remained, the older son went to elementary school in the village of Ervenik, and the younger one was about 4 or 5 years old.

(...)

When we came to my house, both S. and I firmly decided to go to the mentioned Croats and to kill them.

(...)

... S.K. opened the door by force...

(...)

Immediately after that, I do not exactly remember, I heard two or three short rat-a-tat shots from a machine-gun. At that moment I came behind S.K.'s back who was standing about 2 m from the front doors inside the house, and then I saw Drago Čengić sitting and leaning on a bed and the wall, 2.5 m far from me to the left, and from his neck and his chest blood was running, and it seemed that he did not show any signs of life ...and beside him was probably his older son who also did not show any signs of life.

(...)

When I saw Drago Čengić and his son, I fired at them once, after my shot at Nevenka and the younger child, she was still standing. I remember well that the child's head, and whom Nevenka was holding in her arms, was on the left where I fired, immediately in front of S. and I nearly killed him.

(...)

I forgot to say that while S. was coming near to Nevenka holding a knife at her neck below her face, I manage to set a blanket on the couch on fire with my lighter. The couch was on the left of the front door of the kitchen and Drago Čengić and his son were leaned against it.

(...)

I forgot to say that when I told S. to get out, he told me "I will only slaughter her a bit".

(...)

At that moment when we already stepped over the fence of Drago Čengić's backyard, a dog started to bark and I told Nebojša Travić to kill the dog and then I pulled out my pistol and fired at the dog. As far as I remember, I was the first who started firing at the dog, but my pistol stuck, and I took Nebojša's pistol and fired 3 more bullets at the dog, after which he stopped barking.

Right at the moment when I stopped firing at the dog, S.K. came to us...

(...)

I remember that I told S.K.: "Go and see whether it is coming from Nevenka and finish the job", ...

(...)

When I said that to S.K., Nebojša and I set off slowly down the road towards the hamlet of Đakulovići and after we passed about 20 m, from the direction from which Nevenka's cries were heard, that is from the hen-house or pig-sty, I heard a shot from a machine-gun.

Soon after that S.K. joined us and I remember that he was holding his knife in his hand, showed blood on the knife to me and Nebojša, and then wiped it, I do not remember with what and put it back.

While S.K. was holding a knife, he showed us how he killed Nevenka Čengić holding her by her hair and how he cut her throat saying: "I slaughtered her".

(...)

When we came to Josip Čengić's house, I remember well that Nebojša Travica came inside the house, and I set on fire the roof of the stable, in which there were no cattle, to the left of Josip's house. We were all burning stables and the house of Josip Čengić, after which we came in front of his house and S.K. told us then that he let the gas off and to remove ourselves from the house.

(..)

Information received by:
Captain 1st Class
Dragomir Pećanac

Recording secretary
the JNA secretary:
Snježana Sladić

Information given by:
soldier
D.T.

**ANNEX 468:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Ć.**

SURNAME:	Ć.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME:	A., J.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:	J... the village of ..., ... county, Croatia
RESIDENCE:	...
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE:	...
EDUCATION:	high school
PROFESSION:...	
EMPLOYMENT:	
MARITAL STATUS:	married
CITIZENSHIP:	Republic Croatia
NATIONALITY:	Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

The result of the establishing of Croatian government and victory of the HDZ at elections in Knin were barricades. This happened in July 1991. Soon after that terrorists started sneaking around Croatian houses and throwing explosive devices at them. They destroyed old houses, and forced out owners of the new and large ones. Then they would keep those new and large houses for themselves. They used to come to my village Vrpolje (Ćaćići hamlet) by night and throw about explosive devices. They looted the village, they took everything they wanted, including cars and tractors. To intimidate Croatian populus they barged into village and fire at houses without any reason. During one such "action" they killed J.Ć., my cousin. When an investigator arrived they put an automatic gun close to the victim. Radio Knin broadcast the news that a terrorist had been killed. The truth was that he only went to visit his girlfriend. He was unarmed. We endured everyday provocations and maltreatment. They announced the general mobilization in defense of Krajina, regardless of the nationality. As Croats refused to answer the Radio Knin call, they started sending written summons, and deliver it directly to close members of a persons family. After that, fifteen of them would come, ransack the house and searched after people in order to forcibly mobilize them. At first, all of them believed in the power of the JNA and therefore adopted the Greater Serbian solution to the problem called former SFRY. In the beginning everybody wore JNA uniforms. Upon arrival of the UNPROFOR forces, Serbs changed signs on their uniforms and called themselves "SAO Krajina" militia. Since their arrival, the UNPROFOR protective forces not once came to my village, so that we acquired almost no protection from their side. Serbian authorities did everything to use them to their own advantage. Whenever we called UNPROFOR and "SAO Krajina" militia after an incident had been done, they would protest and the incident would occur again the following night. Almost all churches in the "SAO Krajina" region have been destroyed, looted and burnt down. By St. Jacob's Parish Church there is a house where friars live, and where registers of births, marriages and deaths are kept. Besides the parish house the friars also built a new rectory. Now a Serb from Vodice lives in it. The old rectory was burnt down and he keeps hogs and a cow in it.

All diversions on and destructions of Croatian houses were done by night, so that we could not see who did what. I noticed that there are few honest Serbs in Krajina. All of the others supported the policy of terror and looting of our properties and livestock. They came to our houses at night, masked, and took whatever they needed. All of the Croats were sacked from their employment. Two of my neighbors, Mirko Čačić and Drago Šimić were on a sick leave and when they returned to the "TVIK" plant where they worked, the entire workshop stopped and demanded that they leave the premises, which they had to do. We lived on our agricultural products, soon we lacked money so we could not go shopping. Since August 1991 we have lived in constant fear and terror. After the successful action of the Croatian Army in Maslenica, the Serbian villagers of Bukovica came and forced Croatian populations to leave their homes. They barged into houses, threatened at gun point saying: "This is not yours any more, you have to move out." People were thrown out of their homes so quickly that they failed to take anything with them. They gathered 400 of us in the local Vrpolje school. They tried to force us men to mobilize but we refused. We left with the help of the Red Cross and UNPROFOR. As Serbian population started resisting mobilization in Krajina, the special militia from Vukovar arrived in order to make "order". On February 15, 1993, two bus loads of Serbian militia from Vukovar arrived with the intention to settle the affairs. Željko Drača from the village of Bukovica moved to my house, that is how they made order there. Some twenty days ago we got written summons to mobilize, and we did not stay in our houses any longer. Jovo Opačić came to school in order to separate men from women and children. Then we turned to the members of the UNPROFOR and for the first and only time they showed us the purpose of their being there. We departed from Vrpolje on February 14, 1993, and in the UNPROFOR escort arrived in Primošten.

In Primošten, February 20, 1993

Statement given by: A.Č.

Statement taken by: Miljenko Buljan

ANNEX 469:

WITNESS STATEMENTS OF L.M., S.M., Ž.M.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SPLIT POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICE STATION IN MAKARSKA

No: 511-12-35-04/1- /92

Makarska, 19th February 1992

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made in the police station in Makarska, on 19th February 1992, by the authorized official person Slobodan Kapitanović, and in connection with the interview with S.M., Ž.M. and L.M. from ..., municipality of Obrovac.

Asked about the circumstances of the murder and other criminal deeds on the area of the municipality of Obrovac, that is the places Jasenice and Zaton, S.M. (the late L.'s son, born on ... in ..., municipality of Obrovac, with the permanent address in..., temporary a refugee, settled in ... and his brother Ž.M., have stated the following:

“On 18th December 1991 we were in Zaton at the new family house, while my parents went shepherding the goats, not far from our old house in Zaton. Around 9.45 hrs, a vehicle of “Land Rover” make and a police vehicle came from the direction of the factory of hydrated alumina and set off towards the village of Meki Doci. The vehicles had police registration plates, the “Land Rover” was an olive-drab colour, earlier a property of “Elektroprivreda” – Split, and now property of the police in Obrovac, while the police vehicle IMV, was earlier the property of the police station. Around 11.30 hrs my mother was getting home, and told me and Ž. that some already mentioned vehicles were stopping by, and that the members of the police were shooting after the vehicles were stopped. Then I and Ž. set off towards the place of the shooting, to find our father, that is to see whether he was still alive. When we came near the place of the shooting, we found the mentioned vehicles which were coming back from the direction of Meki Doci, and the members of the police from Obrovac were talking to the representatives of the army. We moved away immediately, that is we hid and we waited while they were gone. After they left, we called for our father, and since he did not answer, we began to search the place. Since we did not find him, we went to the Police station in Obrovac in the afternoon, where we asked if our father was arrested. Perica Veselinović and Boško Gagić – “Bićo”, met us at the Police station and informed us that our father was not being arrested, nor that they knew anything about him.

After that we returned home to Zaton, and when we were coming out of the Police station, we noticed the mentioned vehicles at the parking lot. While we were leaving the mentioned policemen told us not to come tomorrow, but to send women.

On 19th February 1991, around 7.30 hrs, we again came to the Police station in Obrovac, where Đorđe Jelić received us and told us to give a statement about the disappearance of our father at inspector Boško Gagić - “Bićo”. After the statement we asked from Jelić to secure the place where our father disappeared. He contacted Lieutenant Colonel Ivetić, and they arranged that we could search the place without any disturbance. Then the two of us, Kata Maričić, Mile Maričić, Luka Maričić, called “Tece”, Ivka Pejaković, Stanko Modrić, and Slobodan Župan searched the place where they were shooting, and Slobodan Župan found the dead body of our father. When we came to the deceased, we saw that our father was killed with several shots, there were three shot wounds to the head, that is on the back of the head, one shot wound directly in the heart, where a little wound was from the front side while on the back side there was a hole at the back, of about 5 cm radius, and there was a wound on the forefinger of his left hand.

Since we were ordered by the police to report in case we found our father, we went to the Police Station in Obrovac, and reported the case and then returned to the scene of the crime. There we waited for about three hours, while the police, Kuzma Reljić, Perica Veselinović and Boško Gagić, came to the scene of the crime. They wrote something down without taking a picture, and after 5 minutes they left saying that we could take the body, which we did. In conversations with the civilians, and the members of the army, we found out that at the same time three people were killed in Meki Doci. After we found out about the massacre in Meki Doci, and after the repeated warnings and threats to me, my brother and other people from the village, we decided to ask for protection from the army so that we could leave Zaton and Obrovac. In the negotiations were Jovo Dopud, the commander of the Territorial Defence, and a representative of the army, Lieutenant Colonel Ivetić. After Ivetić secured us the army company up to the Bosnian border, we rented a bus in Obrovac to the amount of 35,000 YU dinars, so the 17 of us from Zaton left the place on 26th December 1991, and went through Kistanje – Knin – Grahovo – Drvar to Doboj, where we settled in the village of Ularica where there were unknown people, and where we stayed

until 7th January 1992. After that we came to Split with the regular bus line and reported to the Red Cross, and after that we were settled in the Children's village.

As to the persons that did the massacres, arson, mining, robbery, we have a list of them, which is in the enclosure.

L. (M.) M., born on ... in ..., municipality of Obrovac, with the permanent address in ..., temporary a refugee in ..., about the circumstances of the murder stated the following:

"On 18th December 1991 around 9.30 and 10.00 hrs, I was hidden in the woods for a longer period of time, near the road to "Sveti Rok", that is Meki Doci. My late uncle L.M. brought me some breakfast around 8.30 hrs where I was hiding as usual. Then he left home, to let go the goats with the promise that he would stop and see me, but that we would not talk so that nobody noticed us. Around 10.00 hrs, the goats passed the place where I was, but I did not see L.. Then from the direction of the factory of hydrated alumina two vehicles came, a "Land Rover" and a police vehicle with the members of the police of the "SAO Krajina" from Obrovac. The vehicles stopped not far from me, about 100 m away from me, and I heard singing of the Chetniks' songs, slamming the doors of the vehicles and shouting. Then I heard: "Step ahead", which was repeated several times, and then I heard shooting from automatic weapons, and then several shots. The vehicles then moved in the direction of Meki Doci, where they stopped for about 50 minutes, after which they returned in the direction of Obrovac. Since I could not show myself, I could not recognize the members of the police of the "SAO Krajina", but I claim that they were the members of the Special platoon of the police from Obrovac, the list of them I give in the enclosure.

I was convinced that the above-mentioned members of the police killed my uncle, but I did not say that to S. and Ž., who asked me whether I saw L..

The next day I confirmed my doubts, when we found the body of the late L., exactly on the spot where the above-mentioned members of the police stopped and fired from the fire arms.

I would like to mention my cousin Š.M., a son of the late I., from Z., who cooperates with the members of the police from Obrovac, in a way that he promised them that he would find out the place where I was hiding. In connection with my revealing and reporting to the police, he asked even the small children in the neighbourhood, asking about my whereabouts, where I slept, when I was coming home, etc. Š. also reported to the police in Obrovac, during the clashes at Jasenice and Ramlje, that I had a radio-station with which I kept in touch with the members of the police and National Guard, which is not true.

According to his reports, Stevan Macakanja from Benkovac, lives in Obrovac, and Slobodan Badža, called "Baja" from Obrovac, the members of the reserve of the police in Obrovac, did what he ordered them. That was how the mentioned two men came by force into the house of my parents at night, breaking the doors and windows, searching the house and asking for me. Š.M. is now in Z., where he sleeps with some of people of Serbian nationality, and when he met Simo Dubajić, he greeted him with three fingers raised.

**ANNEX 470:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.Š.**

MINUTES ON INTERROGATING THE WITNESS

S.Š.

Made in the Military Court Split, in Zadar on 04th February 1993.

Present in the name of the Court:

Investigating judge(military):

Branko Brkić

Criminal subject against: Mladen Oluić and others because of the criminal deed from the article 236-0, issue 2 in connection with the article 236-b, issue 1 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Recording secretary:

Zora Bašić

Began at 10.20 hrs

Before the interrogation the witness is in the sense of Article 238 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure warned that his obligation is to tell the truth and that he must not suppress a fact, and that giving a false statement is a criminal deed. The witness is told in the sense of the article 236 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure that he is not bound to answer some questions if he might put herself or his close relative in disgrace, significant material damage or criminal persecution.

After that the witness gives the following personal data:

Name, father's name: S.Š., I.

Occupation: ...

Address: ...

Place of birth and age: ..., ... years old

Relationship with the defendant: not related

The witness is warned that he is bound to testify in the sense of the article of the Law on the Criminal Procedure so he states

The witness is warned in the sense of the article 229 and q31 of the Law on the Criminal procedure and he states:

The witness is after that called to state whatever he knows about the subject, so he states:

“It is true that I know MLADEN OLUIĆ from Bilišani. I do not know his father's name, he is about 30 years old, dark haired, plump, of middle height, unmarried. I do not know where he previously worked, I only know that he was a member of the special platoon of the police in Obrovac. A commander of the platoon was ĐORĐE JELIĆ, and his deputy was ŽELJKO KALINIĆ from Bilišani.

I remember that this MLADEN OLUIĆ told me in Žegar in a café called ‘Posljednja Šansa’ that he was on Križ, above Zadar, when the Croatian Army conquered Križ, that they escaped and NANIĆ surrendered himself.

I remember the time L.M. was killed, from Zaton, Obrovac. The story spread right away. I think that it was somewhere before the New Year, that is, by the end of 1991. I was there in front of the Police station in Obrovac when this MLADEN OLUIĆ and ŽIVKO MACURA showed off in front of a large number of policemen that were with them in the Special unit, how they killed L.M. while he shepherded goats on Velebit. They did not say why they killed him, but I know that this L.M. was buried in Obrovac.

In the café 'Posljednja Šansa' in Žegar, I heard from MLADEN OLUIĆ that he participated from the very beginning at the barricades, and that he later was transferred to the Special unit of the police in Obrovac.

ŽIVKO MACURA, Luka's son, from Žegar, about 29 years old, married over two months, without children. He also participated in the war from the very beginnings. He was also accepted in the Special platoon, so I suppose that he was also at the barricades because they usually took men like him into the platoon. I heard from him in front of the police station in Obrovac, and in front of a large number of policemen, that he and MLADEN OLUIĆ killed L.M..

MLADEN OLUIĆ and ŽIVKO MACURA opened a café in Obrovac, and it was by force. That café was previously a property of a Croat. They robbed liquor in Rovanska and everywhere, and drove it into that café and sold it.

At the time, Živko Macura was stealing wooden logs, furniture, tiles, household appliances and was bringing everything into his house in Žegar. When I was in his house, two or three days before I was captured, I saw in his house parts of the furniture, one electric stove and a fridge that he had stolen, he did not tell me from where he brought those.

That is all that I can tell about those two.

I do not know whether those two participated in the first attacks at Kruševo and Jasenice."

The witness is warned according to Article 82 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, he states that he has carefully listened to the dictation, and that everything was written down exactly as he said, and he signs it without reading it.

one at 10.35

**ANNEX 471:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.V.**

Republic of Croatia
Ministry of the Interior
Zadar Police Department
Section of the criminalist police
19th September 1997

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

An authorized official person of the Zadar Police Department has on 9th April 1996 in Zadar at 9.00 hrs on the basis of Article 151, issue 2 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure and in connection with the collection of information on the war crime done at the expense of the Croats from Jasenice, municipality of Jasenice, made an inspection of the transcript of the official note about the interview with A.V., a daughter of L. and A., born on ... in ..., temporary address: ..., and concluded:

- that she married S.V., born on ... from ..., near Obrovac, in Zagreb 1982, and that they lived in Zagreb until 12th July 1991 and then they moved from Zagreb, first to Bilišani at S.'s parents' and then to Obrovac. Since they permanently left Zagreb although on the departure S. promised her that they were going to his home place only for the vacation and that they would return to Zagreb, it all proved a failure because S. became a member of the forces of the so-called "Special police" from Obrovac the moment they came to Bilišani. Living with her husband in Bilišani and in Obrovac, that is the places that were under the Chetniks' occupation she was partly in a position to find out about the crime that was done by members of the so-called special police from Obrovac and at the expense of Croatian people from that place:

In the other half of December 1991 in Jasenice (former municipality of Obrovac) the hamlet Meki Doci, the members of the so-called special police from Obrovac killed, by shooting from firearms, 6 persons of Croatian nationality (she does not know the names of those people). Her husband S. personally told her that, admitting that he also participated in that criminal deed and that he killed two persons, and the other four persons were killed by CRNOGORAC, BOĆIN and TUTA (those are their nicknames, she does not know their names), and all three of them were members of the so-called special police Obrovac, and they killed them because, according to S., they betrayed the "Serbian soldiers" comforting his wife that it was war and that he had to fight on the side his relatives were on (and these were all Chetniks).

Note: The persons that were killed in Jasenice were exhumed and identified and it was reported to the County Prosecutor's Office under the number KU-47/96 from 26th March 1996. The persons with the nicknames Crnogorac, Boćin and Tuta, who participated in these criminal deeds we will try to identify and if we come up with any useful findings we will report to the State Prosecutor's Office in time.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL PERSON:
Mirko Lukić

**ANNEX 472:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.V.**

Republic of Croatia
Ministry of the Interior
Zadar Police Department
Section of the criminalist police
No: 511-18-04/70
19th September 1997

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

An authorized official person of the Zadar Police Department has on 19th Septmeber 1997 in Zadar at 11.00 hrs on the basis of the Article 151, issue 2 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure and in connection with collection of the information on the war crime done at the expense of the Croats from Jasenice, from the village of Meki Doci made an inspection of the transcript of the official note about the interview with N.V., a son of the late A., born on ... in ..., temporary address: ...and concluded:

After the occupation of Jasenice by the Chetniks and the former, so-called, Yugoslav Army, inside the special platoon of the "Police in Obrovac" the rumour was, and he heard this from Željko Badža who was a commander of the platoon, that STIPAN ZUBAK (a victim of the crime) gives shelter to the Ustasha that are on the Velebit mountain, and that in the small village of Zubak in Meki Doci, was found one Ustasha mortar. Also, that in the abandoned houses of this part of Jasenice was found a larger amount of groceries that were used by the Ustasha during the night and who came from their positions at Velebit (a larger amount of bread was found). In connection with that, one day, and this was in the middle of November 1991, the members of the so-called "special unit of the police from Obrovac" gathered with a paddy wagon. In this team were ŽELJKO BADŽA as a "commander", SAVO PUPOVAC, called "Granda", BOŠKO PUPOVAC, called "Boćin", PETAR PUPOVAC, called "Tuta", STEVO VESELINOVIĆ and RATKO VUJSIĆ, called "Crnogorac" and with him were ĐURO JAKŠIĆ and MILOŠ OLUIĆ. They, on the above stated day, set off towards Jasenice, that is, Meki Doci and they returned in the evening hours. The same evening S.M., a son of L.M. (L. was also murdered that night) said: "My father was killed tonight", and who was shepherding the sheep at the M.s' in Zaton Obrovački, but Stipe did not say on that occasion who killed him. (There was an interview with S.M., during which we did not find out anything useful). N. was personally at SM in Obrovac, when the members of the special platoon set off towards Jasenice, but he did not know what was their task. In a few days everyone found out in Obrovac that the remaining Croats in Jasenice, Meki Doci, were killed. There was no investigation at the crime scene, on which basis a conclusion or a version that this was done by the above-mentioned members of the special platoon, could be drawn. As to the burial of the remnants of the bodies, N. does not know who did it, or where or when.

In connection with the above stated, he said that he has nothing more to add.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL PERSON
Mirko Lukić

ANNEX 473:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.

M.G., son of the late A. (a father), born on ... in ..., Municipality of ..., reported residence in ..., presently stays at D.'s in Obrovac, ..., nationality: Serb, married, father of two (Ž., born in ... and M., born in ...), a wife V. (nee P.), a retired former employee at the Ministry of Interior, gives the following:

STATEMENT

He was employed at the "police station" in Obrovac from 1959 until December 31st 1987, when he was retired. Until 1975 he worked in a pedestrian patrol, from 1975 until 1982 he worked as a criminal technician and from 1982 until retirement he worked as an operative worker and he had a status of a junior inspector. He attended irregularly a secondary police school in Zagreb from 1972 until 1976 and he finished it successfully.

He was receiving a Croatian pension until May 1991 and from then until July 14th 1992 he was receiving a so-called "Krajina's" pension. At first his pension was about 10 DEM and later it increased to 40 DEM.

He spent his retirement at his native town – ..., where he had family house. He owned an apartment in Obrovac. His sons M. and Ž. lived in that apartment.

On July 14th 1992, Bogdan Gagić (a commander of a local police) asked him, through a policeman Miloš Oluić, to come to work at the police station in Obrovac. He says that he had to accept this summons since there was a state of war and everyone was exercising a function in defence of the "Republic of Srpska Krajina". It suited him more to work in the police because he was familiar with that job, although he knew that police work during the war wasn't easy to do. He says that he saw this for himself. At that time there were a lot of reserve workers at the "police" in Obrovac who neither knew how to work nor had they a will to work. Nobody demanded of them to work by meeting high standards, especially when they had to deal with cases at the expense of Croats.

He didn't get an official identity card. In the beginning they told him that he would do some peripheral work in executive organs, but it turned out that that wasn't correct because he was doing all the work in the executive organs beginning from inspection for judicial purposes, search of houses, taking in custody...

When asked at which places, where there was a crime committed at the expense of Croats, he had to conduct an inspection for judicial purposes, he gave the following information:

He is aware of that sometime in May in Medviđa, before he started to work, Šime Serdarević and his wife Ika were killed. Miloš Oluić and Nedjeljko Vukšić conducted an inspection for judicial purposes at this place of the incident. Members of the Civil protection from Obrovac buried mortal remains at the place of the incident right away. He doesn't know who is the perpetrator of that crime. Following the instructions of Bogdan Gagić (a "commander of the police") and his deputy Boško Gagić it was forbidden to work on this case. According to this it could be concluded that this crime was planned and executed by order of so-called "authorities of Krajina from Obrovac".

On February 9th 1993 a crime was committed on the Erstić in Medviđa. The investigative judge Đuro Kresović from Knin conducted the inspection for judicial purposes on the scene of that crime. Nedjeljko Vukšić, Miloš Oluić and he – M.G., from the "police" of Obrovac, were also there. Nedjeljko Vukšić worked as a criminal technician, while Oluić

and G. were doing interviews. He remembers it well that during the conversation with Janko Erstić (a person without one eye) he came upon the information that the crime was probably committed by Dušan Škorić (called “Duje”) and Milanko Bogdan (called “Boško”). Janko asked him not to put that on the record because he was afraid of their revenge upon him. M. accepted his request and he didn’t put it on the record, but he told that piece of information to the investigative judge Đuro Kresović.

While the inspection for judicial purposes and interviews were being conducted, Duje Škorić, Boško Milanko, Siniša Bogunović and Bora Milanko passed along the road from Medviđa to Parčić (about 200 meters to the south) several times by tractor. Janko Erstić was saying: “Look, those that are passing down the road by that tractor, they threatened us several times in the last few days and they are most likely the ones who committed the crime.”

After the inspection was completed, the investigative judge, in co-operation with a coroner, issued permission for a burial to workers of the Civil protection from Obrovac. On February 11th 1993 workers of the Civil protection, in co-operation with other living inhabitants of a hamlet Erstić (9 persons were killed), buried the mortal remains in a local cemetery in Medviđa.

After the inspection was completed, the investigative judge issued a search warrant for houses and other premises of Duje Škorić and Boško Milanko. Members of the “police station” did that a few days after the inspection. M. doesn’t know who searched houses, but he knows for a fact that on that occasion two automatic guns were taken away from Duje Škorić and Boško Milanko and sent straight away to Belgrade to get an expert opinion. During the inspection for judicial purposes a criminal technician took away from the place of the incident several shells. Those shells were sent, together with confiscated guns, to get an expert opinion.

In his opinion, a few months passed before the finding and the opinion of experts, regarding the above-mentioned case, came back from Belgrade. They showed that delivered shells were shot from a gun that was delivered. That gun was taken away from Boško Milanko. In other words, marks on a shell, which was fired during a test from Boško’s gun, were identical to marks on delivered shells. At the same time, marks on shells, which were fired during a test from Duje’s weapons, weren’t the same as marks on delivered shells. M. mentioned that Duje had several guns, but they weren’t able to find them and took them away from him.

According to the finding of experts, workers of the so-called “police” of Obrovac brought criminal charges against Boško Milanko and Duje Škorić because there was a reasonable doubt that they bereaved several persons of Croatian nationality of their lives in Medviđa, at the hamlet of Erstići.

M. mentioned that workers of the so-called “police” of Obrovac searched homes of Siniša Bogunović and Bora Milanko, but they didn’t find any weapons there. That was why they couldn’t bring charges against those two for the above-mentioned crime.

On February 3rd 1993 in Medviđa, the inspection for judicial purposes was conducted at the scene of the crime committed on Ivan Mršić. Nedjeljko Vukšić was a criminal technician. During the conversation with Marta Mršić (a wife of killed Ivan) he couldn’t get to the information about the perpetrator of that crime, probably because she was afraid to reveal their names. But, during the conversation with Kata Sivić (a wife of ...) he got the information that Bogdan Milanko and Duje Škorić bereaved Ivan Mršić of his life using firearms. Kata Sivić asked him not to put that on the record because she was afraid for her

own safety. M. did what she asked him to do. Shells were also taken away from the site of that crime and they were sent to Belgrade to get an expert opinion. A finding and an opinion didn't come back.

At the later criminal proceedings that were conducted in front of the "District Court of Law" in Knin they came by the information that Duje Škorić and Bogdan Milanko committed the crime on Ivan Mršić from Medviđa.

He remembers that members of the UN came in July of 1992 to the "police station" in Obrovac and that they reported that Božo Demo was killed in Medviđa. Mortal remains were thrown in a pit that was about 500 meters south of the eastern elementary school in Medviđa. After they had received that notification, employees of the "police" of Obrovac: him, M.G., Nedjeljko Vukšić and Miloš Oluić, together with the investigative judge from Knin, Đuro Kresović, came to the scene of the crime. When they came to the place of the incident, they only found a couple of shells and a few drops of blood at the entrance of a pit. They couldn't go in the pit because it was very deep. The investigative judge came again to the place of the incident a few days later together with one potholer that tried to enter the pit, but without success. And so that work stayed undone. Shells were picked up from the place of the incident and then sent to get an expert opinion, but a finding and an opinion didn't come back.

At the end of January of 1993 members of the UN came to report that Marko Genda (called "Branko") was killed in Medviđa and that he was thrown in a pit in the region of "Japaga" in Medviđa. Pajo Ležaja, from Karin Gornji, told him personally that he saw a dead body of Branko Genda in a pit at "Japaga". When the investigative judge from Knin came to the place of the incident together with employees of the "police", they didn't come across anything in the pit. That is why since then Branko Genda has been registered as missing.

Sometime during the second half of December of 1991, Jovica Jokić from Zaton Obrovački came to the "police station" and he reported that several persons of Croatian nationality were killed in the town of Jasenice at the hamlet of Meki Doci. According to M.'s words, during that time fighting was going on between Home Guardsmen of Jasenice and members of "special units of the police" from Obrovac. Because of the stand of the head of that period, an inspection for judicial purposes wasn't conducted. It was ordered to the Civil protection of Obrovac to gather and bury mortal remains. As Bogdan Gagić and Đorđe Jelić instructed it was forbidden to work on this case. According to this it could be concluded that members of the so-called "special unit of the police" from Obrovac committed this crime. Members of the "special unit of the police" weren't interviewed about this because they frightened people out of their wits.

It was also forbidden to work on a case regarding a crime that was committed at the expense of Marijan Modrić from Zaton Obrovački. On this basis it could be concluded that members of the "special unit of the police" from Obrovac committed this crime.

Mile Gak (called "Gajan") and Jovan Ogar committed other crimes in the territory of Zaton Obrovački (according to the information gathered from surviving Croats another 8 persons were killed). Those two were reported and they spent some time in the Court of Inquiry in Knin. He believes that they weren't convicted of those crimes.

There isn't any knowledge of perpetrators that demolished cultural monuments in the territory of the former municipality of Obrovac. Every Catholic Church in that territory was destroyed.

There isn't any knowledge regarding a disappearance or possible murder of Anka Pilipović from Medviđa.

He stated that in this connection he doesn't have anything else to add.

A REMARK: In my opinion, while M.G. conducted inspections of criminal offences for judicial purposes, he was persistently working on concealing or hiding traces of a crime so it would be very hard or even impossible to find a perpetrator. This is obvious from his notes that he made on these occasions. We came across his notes in the building of the Police station in Obrovac after the Military-Police Action "Oluja" was completed.

**ANNEX 474:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Š.L.**

Š.L., son of the late J. (a father), born on ... in ... –
... a formal residence in ... and now situated in ..., indentity card number: ...,
UCRN: ... gives the following:

STATEMENT

Since the first barricade was set up, our village was exposed to day-to-day shooting and maltreatment. They let us know from the beginning that they entered the village, that there wasn't life for us there any more and that we had to move out as soon as possible, otherwise we would be murdered. The population of Medviđa was heterogenous – three quarters of the population were Croats and one quarter were Serbs. In the beginning, Croats were the only ones who were maltreated, but later on Serbs, who had a wife or a husband that was Croat, were also maltreated. They were murdered afterwards.

I was a wealthy farmer. I had three houses and additional little houses for my cattle, a stabling where my cattle were fed, two oxen, 100 goats and billy-goats, two pigs and two donkeys. Houses were completely furnished. I had a set of vessels for grapes. I used to keep wine and brandy, but it couldn't be done any more and in addition to it – they took all vessels for grapes with them. I had about 3,000kg of corn and about 1,000kg of potato. I had a huge forest. In the very beginning they had cleared my forest and after that they cut down everything. In March of 1992, my legs smarted and I was sent to Biograd to the Orthopaedic hospital. There the doctors decided that I should be on a mineral-water cure. I couldn't agree to do that because I had a lot of cattle and a lot of responsibilities in the house. When I went back to Medviđa, I drove by car from Biograd to Bruška and I had to go on foot to from there to Medviđa because barricades were put up. There was a lot of shooting going on and I barely made it to my house. I let the cattle be outside every day as long as it was possible. Because of my illness, I asked someone else to graze my cattle. Chetniks came by tractor to the village from time to time and on that occasion they robbed one house. About twenty would come and several of them would keep guard while the others would load tractors with all kinds of things. While I was in Medviđa they kept carrying away furniture, cattle and food from my house every day.

In August of 1992 three people were murdered: a husband, a wife and an old man (Šime Serdarević, Ika Serdarević and Božo Demo). When they shot down a husband and a wife, no-one was allowed to come near to see them. They threw Božo Demo, who was still alive, in a pit. He was alive in that pit for 3 or 4 days. The pit was so narrow that he could only stand in it. Serbs bragged and took pleasure in witnessing how long he could stay alive. While he was still alive, they stoned him. Šime Serdarević was tossed in a well behind

Glavica Erstina after they had shot him down. The panic and fear spread across the village. They were looking for me also. I hid in a wood and in their woods because I was safer in their wood – they didn't look for anyone there. Serbs from our village haven't been murdering – they brought Serbs from Obrovac so they wouldn't be recognized.

On December 28th people from UNPROFOR accompanied by police from Obrovac came. Miloš Olujić asked me to whom I would leave my wood and my house. I responded that I was going to the hospital and that I would give it in somebody's charge until my return. As soon as I left Medviđa together with 29 other people, our houses were set on fire. I found out afterwards that everything that I owned was carried away.

We left Medviđa and headed off for Starigrad and from there by boat for Ražanac. The next day we went from Ražanac to Zadar from where we headed for "Zelena Punta" – Kukljica. I have three daughters and eight grandsons. Every one of my grandsons is serving in the Croatian army. I am proud of them. One of them is badly wounded. I am satisfied here, but I will be very happy if I return to Medviđa alive.

I am 81 years old but if I were younger and if my feet were of any use to me, I would gladly go to defend our Croatia.

With my signature on this statement I confirm its authenticity and that it was given without coercion.

In Kukljica on May 28th 1993

Statement was given by: Š.L.

Statement was taken by: STANKA MIŠLOV

**ANNEX 475:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.M.**

S.M., son of the late N. (a father), born on ... in ...

– ..., a residence in ... and presently situated in ..., nationality: Croat, was working in the firm "... – ..., identity card number: ..., UCRN: ... gives the following:

STATEMENT

In the very beginning we didn't know what was going on. When we were listening to the radio, we heard about barricades. Although we thought that it was something that would soon come to an end, we guarded our village in shifts with those few guns (hunting guns) that we possessed. All of the young people started leaving Medviđa. My three sons joined right away in the defence of the village. I am a seriously ill person and I was continually on sick-leave. At the beginning we could work in the field and put cattle to pasture. It was strictly forbidden for us to sell cattle or to leave the village. We were deprived of moving out of the village.

I had three houses, rather large soil, two cars and everything that one peasant family needed. We had a good life because all members of our household worked as much as they could. I had 170 goats, two cows and calves, 5 pigs, 100 hens, 25 turkey-hens and 10 geese. There was a lot of work to be done, but we have never been without meat. The Knez family was among the first to leave the village. Only one old man stayed behind because he was afraid of a violent shooting (he had to join them somewhere). There were constant shots fired all day and all night. When the old man had left the house, Chetniks went to work.

They robbed everything they could and loaded it on trucks with trailers. Then they set everything on fire. It was a horrible sight.

I left Medvida on September 8th 1991 because I wasn't feeling well and I had to have a check up in Zadar. Serbs warned me that there wasn't life for me there any more and that I should go away. We weren't aware of the cleansing. I managed to get out and to come to Zadar. I started exercising right away, but it was impossible because I had to take shelter during the shelling. At that time a large warehouse (where weapons were stored) that belonged to one military barracks, was shelled. Then there was a salvo coming from heavy machine-guns. It can't be described. I had to come to the exercises and as the Rehabilitacion Centre wasn't opened regularly, I had to hide in one garage which had a deep pit that was used during the repair of a car. I was there for days. My wife and my daughter, my brother with his family and a father of my wife stayed at the village. I haven't heard about them for 8 whole months. I hid in my house in Ploče. It wasn't peaceful there because the aerodrome of Zemunik (from where constant shots were firing) was near by. Airplanes were landing and taking-off – it was impossible to stand it. Since the UNPROFOR was there, I asked them to bring me news about my family. I found out through their commission for Obrovac that my dear ones were alive. I was persistent and my sons managed with the help of UNPROFOR to pull out my wife B. and my daughter I. (17 years old). They both hid in pits and in woods all day and all night.

The ones who stayed there were condemned to execution by firing squad. My brother I. was provoked on a day-to-day basis as they demanded from him to give them money. He didn't have any and he said to them: "Take everything, but I don't have the money." He was shot by a machine-gun burst. He was lying on the road for three days. His legs were cut off by a machine-gun burst. Then they forced his wife to dig a hole in her garden by herself so she could bury him. She couldn't do that (the ground was hard) and neighbours asked Serbs to take him away and to bury him. They wrapped his body in a sack and carried him off.

I heard some people, who came later on, saying that everything that I had was carried off and burned. There were only walls left. I don't know where to return to. I am in a safe place now and I feel well. My wife and my daughter are with me. Although I am ill I am happy that they are here with me now. They escaped death that they were condemned to narrowly. God saved them. It is hard to be left with nothing, but thanks to God it may be better someday.

With my signature on this Statement I confirm its authenticity and that it was given without coercion.

In Kukljica on June 1st 1993

Statement was given by: S.M.

Statement was took by: STANKA MIŠLOV

**ANNEX 476:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.P.**

I.P., son of A. and L. (the mother, maiden name B.), born on ... in ..., municipality of ... a resident of ..., now lives in ... in exile, married, father of six, nationality: Croat, gives the following:

STATEMENT

(This interview is conducted in regard to the circumstances of the killings of Šime and Ika Serdarević – the married couple – in Medvida on 9 May 1992)

“Concerning the killings of Šime and Ika Serdarević, I know that they were killed on 9 May 1992 between 4 and 5 pm. On that day I was at home when I saw smoke coming from their house (that is about 1 km away from my house). I didn’t go there that day. The next day around 8 pm in the evening, policemen (Miloš Oluić and Neno Vukšić) from Obrovac came. They had found the dead body of Šime Serdarević, but the dead body of his wife Ika wasn’t found. It was Draginja Mršić (wife of Marko) who informed the police from Obrovac. She is presently in Zadar in a hotel “Gortan”.

The police left. A police car and an ambulance came the next day around 1 pm, but they still didn’t find the body of Ika.

After their departure, Marko Mršić and I went to the place where Stana Kapitanović referred to us to go, because she saw where they were sitting before they died. And so we found the late Ika Serdarević who was laying about 50 meters away from her husband Šime. On the right side of her face there was a visible shooting wound. Then we came to the body of the late Šime. Marko knew about him because he had been there with Miloš and Neno the day before. He had been shot in the forehead three times.

The bodies were left there until Wednesday, 13 May 1992, when members of the Territorial Defence came – 3 of them wearing uniforms and 2 in civilian clothing. They buried them and they returned with those with whom they came. The dead bodies weren’t buried together. They buried them where they found them.

There weren’t any locals present at their burial. “

Statement written by:
Marijan Brkić

ANNEX 477:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.V.(1)

N.V., son of the late A. (a father), born on ... in ..., presently a resident of ..., at the house of ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

Janko Pupovac from Medviđa, who was a brother to one of the victims (Draginja Erstić) reported a crime committed on the Erstićs the day after the crime was committed. That crime occurred on February 9th 1993 at around 6 pm. About half an hour after the notification, a group for conducting the inspection for judicial purposes was established. That group was lead by an investigative judge Đuro Kresović from Knin, the members of that group were Dr. Jovo Komazec, Boško Gagić and Miloš Olujić and the operational workers were also N.V. (a criminal technician) and another 3 members of the police wearing uniforms, whose names he doesn't remember.

That inspection for judicial purposes was begun in the yard of a house of Dušan Erstić where the dead body of Draginja Erstić was found. After they entered the house, they found the bodies of 5 killed persons there. Two females were lying dead on a couch, one female body was in the centre of the room and two male bodies were found beside a table. All of the victims had multiple wounds that were probably caused by firearms. Victims were found in a kitchen, on the right from the entrance door of the house. About 20 shells were found in the hallway on the right side and all the way to the entrance to the kitchen where the crime was committed.

Shells were arranged in a way that it could be concluded that a criminal was shooting at victims from the entrance door to the kitchen. There were probably about 30 shells, which were thrown about under some parts of the furniture that were in the hallway. In the yard, next to the first victim there were a lot of shells, but he took away just a few. From the place where the described crime was committed, N. took away about 20 shells in order to get an expert opinion.

After they had completed the above described work, they headed off to the house of Petar Erstić (called "Janko") which was about 200 meters east of the first described place. The dead bodies of a male and a female were found on the road about 50 meters south of their house. On the bodies of victims there were multiple shot wounds. They found a lot of shells next to dead bodies and they took away a few to get an expert opinion. After that, they headed off to the third house (he can not determine the location of that one in relation to the location of previous houses). He remembers that they found a dead body of an old female on the entrance door. She was found on a door-step and she had on her body several shot wounds. They found several automatic weapons' (a gun) shells next to the body and N. took them away to get an expert opinion. The majority of the above described shells, which were taken away from the crime scenes, were calibre 7,62mm (from a gun) and the rest were calibre 7,9mm (also from a gun).

All shells that were taken away from the place of the incident were packed according to the rules of a profession the day after a personal inspection had been done. Then they were sent to Belgrade to the Centre for a Criminal Expert Opinion of the Ministry of the Interior of Serbia. A few days after, members of the police in Obrovac when working on a field concluded that the possible perpetrators of that crime were Dušan Škorić (called "Duje") and Bogdan Milanko (called "Boško"), both from Medviđa. The head of the police in Obrovac - Bogdan Gagić ordered that personal weapons should be taken away from those two and then sent to Belgrade to get an expert opinion. Members of the police did so. He

isn't aware who among the policemen participated in the search of the house and in taking the weapons away from the suspects. As he can remember, the results of the expert opinion came from Belgrade few months after the crime was committed. The finding and the opinion of experts concerning delivered controversial shells and personal weapons, as he can remember, was the following:

- the test regarding shells (in other words traces on them) that were fired from a delivered automatic gun were identical to the traces on delivered controversial shells calibre 7,62mm, but the test shooting from a gun M-48 didn't establish the identity with traces on delivered controversial shells of that calibre. As he can remember, the automatic gun was taken away from Bogdan Milanko (called "Boško") and a gun M-48 was taken away from Dušan Škorić (called "Duje"). The above-mentioned finding and the opinion of experts were sent to the District Attorney's Office of Knin. On receipt of the finding and the opinion of experts, suspects were deprived of freedom and taken in custody to the Investigative centre of the "District court of law in Knin". There they were arrested. In his opinion those two weren't in custody for a long time, but they were released pretty quickly because of Milan Martić's intervention. They were freed from the responsibility and they were set free.

He earlier forgot to mention that on the site of the crime at Erstići one person (he believes that this person's name was Jeka), survived this crime, but she was severely wounded. She was found during a personal inspection in one of the houses at Erstići. A doctor gave her immediate medical aid. It seemed that it was a through wound in her arm and in her buttock. She was transported to the hospital in Knin by medical car, but he isn't familiar with anything that happened to her afterwards. They tried right away to conduct an informative interview with her but she experienced amnesia and she wasn't of any use. Later, when she was in Knin, they tried it again, but they didn't get any useful information from her. Janko Pupovac (a brother of a victim Draginja) together with his neighbours took into their charge the mortal remains of victims – the Erstićs from Medviđa and, to his knowledge, they buried them on the same day on the catholic graveyard in Medviđa.

He states that he has nothing else to add regarding the above-mentioned.

ANNEX 478:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.V.(2)

N.V., son of the late A. (a father), born on ... in ...,
at this moment a resident of, at ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

Since the first multiparty elections it was rumored in Obrovac that Šime Serdarević, from Medviđa, was an old obdurate Ustasha and that during the World War II he gave a basket full of eyes of Serbian children as a gift to Ante Pavelić. Lots of local Chetniks wondered why they were holding back in regard to him, why he wasn't killed. He personally heard it from Božo Gačić (called "Božina", a postman from Zelengrad) and from Mile Pupavac (from Medviđa).

In the beginning of 1991, it was rumored that Šime Serdarević didn't live in his house, but somewhere in the "underground". His house was under constant surveillance, especially since the beginning and all the time during the combat around Kruševo. Stevo Macakanja (a leader with the Service for the Federal Safety in Obrovac) and Miroslav Badža (called "Baja", a member of that same Service) were supervising the territory where Šime Serdarević lived. They used a yellow "Golf".

A few days after Šime Serdarević was killed, Jovica Pupovac (a policeman from Medviđa) brought that information to the police station in Obrovac. That day around noon, members of the police: Slobodan Olujić, Boško Gagić, Miloš Olujić, Nedjeljko Vukšić, together with Dr. Pajo Barbulović (a doctor from the Health centre) came to the place of the incident. There they found the dead body of Šime Serdarević lying about 500 meters north of his house. There were about 9 shot wounds, caused by a pistol calibre 7,65 mm, on his body. He found those shells next to the body. Šime's wife Ika was found about 100 meters south of Šime. There were 2 shot wounds to her head. A working group from Obrovac, which was controlled by Dušan Gak, took over the mortal remains from the site. They buried them exactly where they found them.

N., as a criminal technician, took those shells from the place of the incident in order to send them and to get an expert opinion. When Bogdan Gagić (a head of the Police station in Obrovac) saw those shells, he asked Nedjeljko: "Why did you take those shells and other items when nothing will be done concerning this case?" That meant that neither items nor traces would be sent in order to get an expert opinion. That was speaking for itself, as N. points out, that someone from their police station probably committed this crime, in other words Stevo Macakanja and Miroslav Badža (called "Baja"). This crime wasn't discussed at the police station in Obrovac anymore. To his knowledge, the information concerning this crime wasn't compiled and this also gives an indication that members of the so-called "Service for the Federal Safety" from Obrovac were involved in this crime, but there isn't any concrete knowledge regarding their involvement in this crime.

Official:
Mirko Lukić

**ANNEX 479:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.G.**

S.G., daughter of S.L., born in ... in ..., a resident of ...,
... occupation: housewife, gives the following:

STATEMENT

“ I lived, together with my husband M.G. called “B.”, in Medvida. We didn’t sleep in our house from 1991 till 1993 because we were afraid. Almost every day Duje Škorić together with others came to our house and they frightened us, they took away everything that we had in our house. I know that Duje Škorić would come together with Boško Milanko, Jovica Pupovac (son of Mile, about 25 years old) and one Bogunović (little boy whose name I cannot remember). I saw exactly those men when they came to my house and took everything they wanted. When we saw them coming, we would hide somewhere far and safe – we ran to the wood. I remember when, on one occasion, Milanko Miladin came together with three people, whom I don’t know, with a trailer and took away from me 28 goats. I heard them coming and I ran to the wood that was about 300-400 meters far from the house. I am sure that I saw Milanko Miladin.

That day, when I saw my husband alive for the last time, we were also sleeping outside of our house, we came to the house in the morning and we had lunch at around 10am. My husband had shaved and then he went to one fence that was about 400 meters away from our house. He brought with him a book to read and I stayed in the house together with the late I.G.. We agreed that B. would come to the house at noon, but as he wasn’t coming, I went to look for him. I went to that fence where he should be. I looked for him in other places, but he wasn’t anywhere.

On that day, when I was looking for my husband, I didn’t see any of the accused. I came to my house the next morning, after I had spent the night in a fence, and I saw a long knife (it is concluded that a witness showed that a knife was about 0,5 meters long) rammed into the door of my house. That knife was covered with blood and the house was ransacked. I didn’t touch anything, but when I came the next morning, I found that same knife rammed in the other leaf of the folding door. On the third day that my husband was missing, they set my house on fire. I saw Duje Škorić in front of my house. He was together with Boško Milanko. I recognized Škorić’s tractor in front of my house. There were things from my house on that tractor. Beside those two, whom I recognized, there were another four persons whom I didn’t recognize. I observed them from the woods, which were about 300-400 meters away from my house.

I looked for my husband everywhere in Benkovac when Bogdan Gagić, who worked there at the police station, told me that they killed his father and that the same should happen to B.G.

Janja Erstić from Medvida, I don’t know whether she lives in Zadar or in Rijeka, told me that, on the day when the Erstićs were killed, she recognized Duje Škorić and Boško Milanko on my tractor, but she didn’t recognize the others. There were six people on my tractor. Janja Erstić is a wife of the late Marko and she is about 70 years old.

I don’t have anything else to state. “

She doesn’t want to read the minutes because she listened to the dictation. She signs it personally.

Finished at 10.15 a.m.

ANNEX 480:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.E.

(S.E., born on 19..., from Medviđa, survivor of the massacre of 9 civilians)

On February 9, 1991, at about 5 p.m., when night was falling, my daughter and I moved towards our neighbour's house. On the way we met our next-door neighbour, S.E., who was going to the same house as us, then we encountered four armed bandits. One of them had red-yellow skin, the other one was black and the other two, who walked behind, had chestnut hair. They asked us: "Where are you going?" They entered a courtyard in front of a house. The owner of the house, Dragica Erstić (the wife of Dušan) asked them: "What do you want?" But they said: "Get into the house, all of you!" Dragica replied: "The house and all this in front of the house is mine." Then they fired three shots and without a word killed her in her courtyard. The others entered the house. As soon as we entered, they started to kill us with single shots. The entire time my 18 year old daughter was close to me and due to her body (she was killed before) falling over me, I, thank God, was only wounded. I was wounded in the right arm and shoulder, back side and loins. I was unconscious until midnight. When I woke up, I was fighting for my life, the pain was very great. I heard the cries of help from the wounded victims but I could not help them because I was covered with blood and I was afraid. One hour after the massacre was committed, I.P. arrived and cried but I did not hear it because I was so afraid that I did not hear anything. After midnight, when I came to my senses, I do not know how, I went to my cousin for help, he lived 2 kilometres away from the place of the events. The executed people remained there for the entire night and nobody approached them.

The following day, on 10 February 1993 I returned to my husband. He was not disturbed by anyone and remained in the house for the entire time. On my way I was falling down all the time and I was fighting for my life until 8 am. I was afraid that I would not find my husband alive. On the same day, 10 February 1993, an official commission from Obrovac arrived in order to examine the killed persons. I too was examined by them on the same day and they sent me to the Benkovac hospital where I remained for about 20 days. This would-be "official commission" wanted justice and they questioned the witnesses – J.E., I and some other people. I came later and they questioned me about the case. When they finished their honoured duty, the corpses were put into nylon bags. After this the commission left. Nobody approached them, except me. They decided that they would bury them on 11 February 1993.

At about 11 a.m. a military truck with Chetniks and some soldiers arrived and they picked up the corpses. At about 1 p.m. they moved towards the local cemetery. The close relatives of the killed went, but there were also many others who went at their own risk. There were also some Orthodox people from the neighbouring villages. The entire burial, of putting the killed Croats into their family graves, was performed by J.P.

Ten days later some members of UNPROFOR arrived and asked what had happened to the ERSTIĆ family? What was the news, did someone survive it? The members of UNPROFOR picked up survivors and drove them to the village of RODALJICE, in the community of Benkovac. There they were watching them. I stayed with my husband for 10 days. A civilian physician with a nurse arrived and after he examined me, he sent me to the Knin hospital where I stayed for 10 days. They drove me back to RODALJICE. We stayed there until March 16 and through Knin and Otočac we reached Zadar and so we were saved from the Chetnik knife.

All the provocations, agitations and maltreatments started after the election of dr. Tuđman when in Medvida a branch of the HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union) was founded. There is no longer any peace.

Nine members in total of the ERSTIĆ family were killed.

By signing each page of the statement I confirm the authenticity of the above written.

In Zadar, March 31, 1993

**ANNEX 481:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J. M.**

ZADAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIVE SECTION
Zadar, 23rd March 1993

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at Zadar Police department and on the basis of the interview held with J. M., daughter of S. and R.M., maiden name V.; born on ...
... in ..., municipality of Obrovac, Serb.

The interview was held about the circumstances of various criminal deeds on the occupied territory of Zaton, municipality of Obrovac.

She states the following:

“During my stay in Zaton under the Chetniks’ occupation, I could not find out who did those criminal deeds and there were a lot of them on this territory. That is, me and my neighbours did not go very far from our houses from the well known reasons, especially at night when those deeds were mostly done.

(...)

Our stays in Obrovac were normal, but we were followed, and with whom we met or talked. The person who followed us was an unknown policeman in civilian clothes.

Our lives were like that until 26th January 1993, that is, until the day when my neighbours were killed.

On this day, 26th January 1993, I was in my cellar with my neighbours Ika Modrić, Marija Modrić, Maca Modrić, Anica Modrić and Ružica Maričić. Somewhere around 14.00 hrs, two soldiers came for us...

(...)

They were wearing uniforms and were armed.

They told us that we had to leave our homes and that they would take us somewhere safe.

(...)

Going further to Maričić’s house, we all asked them not to kill us.

(...)

When we came to the half of our street, the one I knew by sight asked me to stop and then whether I knew him.

(...)

Then he told me that I could go back to my parents' house in Muškovci, telling me that the others would be killed. I asked him not to do that and to leave them alive.

(...)

In the hamlet Maričići, Petar Maričić joined this group, while Luka Maričić and his wife Boja, were, luckily, left behind. When I was about 50 m away from them, I heard shooting exactly from the direction in which they had gone and taken my neighbours.

(...)

As to the death of Božica Dopuđ and Anđa Klanac, they were killed a few days later. The story went throughout the village that Jovan Ogar had taken their sheep and goats.

Memorandum was made by:
Marijan Brkić

ANNEX 482:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.M.

ZADAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIVE SECTION
Zadar, 23rd March 1993

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at Zadar Police department and on the basis of the interview held with N. M., son of L. and B., maiden name P.; born on ... in ..., municipality of Obrovac, Croatia.

The interview was held about the circumstances of various criminal deeds on the occupied territory of Zaton, municipality of Obrovac.

He states the following:

“At the beginning the Chetnik's relations towards us, the Croats, was based on provocation, saying that the Ustasha had nothing to look for there, and that we would all be exiled. Shortly after that, they started to chase away the cattle by force and armed, and robbing and setting the houses on fire. In all this the main ones were from the group that arranged everything in Mirko Čuda's house, son of late Nikola from Zaton.

(...)

They would usually rob at night, so I do not know all the cases concretely, but I know for certain that most of the cattle are in Muškovci in the hamlets of Milanci and Baljci.

(...)

About the murder of six of our neighbours, I know, according to some sources from the Serbian side, that in this there participated JOVAN OGAR and MILE GAK “Gajan” who usually was with the other one.

As to the murders of Božica Dopuđ and Anđa Klanac, I know that they were killed in their house, and according to some, the murderers came from outside, and they were persuaded by the local Chetniks.

(...)

13 Croats left in Obrovac.

(...)

Memorandum was made by:
Marijan Brkić

**ANNEX 483:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.J.**

ZADARSKO-KNINSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Criminalist police section
Section for war crimes and terrorism
Zadar, 26th May 1997

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at Zadarsko-kninska Police department, 10th Police station in Obrovac and on the occasion of the interview held with M.J., son of late I.; born on
... in ..., lives in Obrovac, the former member of the paramilitary formations of the rebelled Serbs.

The interview was held concerning the getting of the information in connection with the crime that was done in December 1991 in Kruševo, near Karmarkuša, and at the expense of Mile Brkić from Kruševo, he gave the following information:

On 19th December 1991 in the afternoon hours, he, M.J., together with Davor Tošić, son of Ljubo; Savo Zelić from Žegar; Milorad Milić also from Žegar and Jovo Dopuđ, set off on a truck "DAITZ" make, from Obrovac to Kruševo, to the elementary school "Tin Ujević".

(...)

When they came to Kruševo, to the area called Karmarkuša, that is, at the facilities of the mine of bauxite Obrovac, they stopped there.

(...)

When M.J. got out of the truck, on the north side of the road he noticed Mile Brkić from Kruševo. At that moment Tošić asked Mile Brkić "How's the business, old man, what are you doing here", and Mile answered that he was shepherding the goats and sheep. Then Davor Tošić ordered Mile to turn his back to him, which Mile did. Davor then took out a pistol of "TT" make, 7,62 mm, from the holster that was at his belt, and fired a shot at Mile from the near, and then the whole charge containing several bullets, so he does not remember how many there were. After that Mile Brkić fell on the ground, moaning and crying for help. After that Tošić said to Jurjević "Now you shoot at him and finish him".

M.J. climbed on the truck and took his semi-automatic rifle, reloaded it and fired three bullets at the lying body of Mile Brkić, at his back.

When they all saw that Mile was dead, they left him on the crime scene, got on the truck and left towards the Elementary school "Tin Ujević" in Kruševo.

In the school they contacted Radivoj Paravinja, one of the commanders of the "RSK", telling him that they had killed a Croat in Kruševo, and he said "You were right to kill him".

Memorandum was made by:
Mirko Lukić

**ANNEX 484:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Ž.M.**

ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Zadar, the 10th of July 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the offices of the Zadar Police Administration on the 10th of July 1992 on the basis of the conducted informative conversation with Ž.M., son of K., born on the ... in the village of ..., Obrovac municipality, at this moment he resides in ... as a member of the Croatian army.

The conversation was lead in connection with the circumstances of his knowledge about the arrest, taking to Knin prison, locking up and further destiny of JOSO MARINOVIĆ, son of late Jerko from the village of Bruška, Benkovac municipality, so connected with it he stated the following:

On Wednesday, the 27th of May 1992 Joso Marinović from the village of Bruška, Benkovac municipality, whom I knew before, was brought into the Knin prison.

During our conversations Joso told me that he was captured by the members of the so-called Police of the "SAO Krajina" who where stationed in the Bruška centre, located in the centre of the village of Bruška and he told me that there was about hundred of them and that he was captured at his house and that on that occasion one person kicked him in his leg, in the area of the fist, near the wall and that could be seen on his fingers that were full of bruises.

As far as the crime that was committed in Bruška is concerned Joso told me that he hid behind the concrete wall of the cistern and that it all lasted not more than couple of minutes. The crime was committed on the 21st of December 1991 in the hamlet of Marinovići where 10 persons were killed and among them were the following people: Joso's son, late Dragan and his wife, late Ika, other close relatives and neighbors, two villagers were wounded, ANTE MARINOVIĆ and JASNA MARINOVIĆ and they were transferred to the Knin hospital later.

After I was released from the prison I heard that Joso Marinović came at his home in Bruška.

I heard that Joso Marinović was found dead somewhere near his house in the village of Bruška and, according to my opinion, most probably he died as a result of the heavy beating in the Knin prison but that does not exclude the possibility that somebody killed him in Bruška.

Record made by:
Ive Kardum
(signature)

**ANNEX 485:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.M.**

ZADAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIVE SECTION
Zadar, 30th December 1992

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at Zadar Police department on 29th December 1992 and on the basis of the interview held with A.M., son of late R. and late B., maiden name K.; born on ... in ..., municipality of Benkovac, where he has lived.

The interview was held about the crime in Bruška (Gornja), hamlet Marinovići, and the circumstances he is familiar with and that happened after that crime, so he gave the following statement:

On 21st December 1991, in the evening hours, in the family house of my late father R. M., in which I also lived, me, my late father R.M., my late brother D.M., my late uncle P.M., my neighbour late S.D., my sister-in-law, my late brother D.'s wife, L.M., my brothers two underage children, a three-year-old girl and one-year-old J., and three and the half-year-old son of late S.D., we were all sitting in the house.

(...)

Somewhere around 20.10 hrs, three men wearing masked uniforms rushed into our kitchen, carrying machine-guns holding them ready on their chests. They had no caps on their heads, and they were not masked. On their jacket sleeves was written in cyrillic alphabet "Police of Krajina". They had military boots on.

(...)

When they burst into my house, "Golman" and this other one with black hair came into the kitchen, and the third one with brown curly hair, was standing at the kitchen door.

"Golman" said "Get out". We all got out of the house, terrified, without a word, and "Golman" then said "Stand against the wall". We stood against the wall one next to each other, turned towards the front door, about 4 m far from them. It was moonlight, so that everything could be seen like it was daylight.

(...)

We stood there lined up in this order (if you look from the front door of our house, left to right): my late uncle P.M., late S.D., my late father R.

M., me – A.M. and the last one near our cistern was my late brother D.M..

(...)

They held their machine-guns ready, on their chest. Nobody said a word. I do not remember what happened next. I did not hear shots, nor did I see flame from machine-guns. In one moment I woke up and got up from the ground. Next to me, to my right side I saw my father R. lying on his back, and to my left, my late brother D. was also lying on his back. Their heads were turned towards our field that is south-west from our backyard. My late brother's head was touching the logs we cut this morning. I called for my father "Ćaća, Ćaća", then for my brother D., but nobody answered. I realized that they were both dead.

(...)

Somewhere at the time when I was getting up from the ground all wounded, I heard two shots, and it seemed that they were fired from the North side, about 500 m far from me. At that time, after I got up from the ground, I gave S., S.'s wife, her son D. across the wall that is between us and B.M.'s backyard, by the pig-sty.

Getting out from the backyard, on the road, with their heads turned towards the threshold of the gate, to the right, my late uncle P.M. was lying on his back, and to the left, face down, was my late neighbour S.D..

(...)

Memorandum was made by:
Ive Kardum

**ANNEX 486:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.M.**

ZADAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIVE SECTION
Zadar, 13th July 1992

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on the occasion of the interview held with J.M., daughter of B. and M., maiden name A.-J.; born on ... in Benkovac.

The interview was held about the circumstances of her being wounded by the Chetniks in Bruška, and she states the following.

On 21st December 1991, around 20.15 hrs, I was at my house together with my mother M., J.M., D.M., S.D. and her two children. Then, around 20.15 hrs we heard someone banging at the door, I went into the hall and asked who was there, and those that were banging said "The police", I again asked who was there and returned to the kitchen, and my mother and D.M. went to the hall and asked "What police?" and they answered "The police of Krajina, 'Martićevci', open up". At that moment D. opened the door, and they ordered him to raise his hands and to turn on the light. One of the Chetniks asked "D., what are you doing here?", and D. answered: "Nothing, we were just sitting here", and the other one orderd him to go out. At

that moment we jumped over the balcony into the backyard. When we were about 10 m far from the house, we heard shooting near us, and another one, and at that moment I fell, I was hit in my right arm and my hip. My mother was in front of me and when she saw that I fell, she came back and somehow pulled me below a wall and there we stayed for about 2 hours. Five minutes later we heard shooting.

After, that is two hours later, I got a fever.

(...)

At that time J.M. came to us crying and saying that his son D. and his wife I. were killed. B.M. was later saying that he heard D. asking the bandits to say goodbye to his mother, and when his mother saw him, she hugged him and started to cry, and the Chetniks killed them thus hugged in cold blood.

(...)

B. and K. were saying that they were shooting at R.'s house, then at B.'s and then in J.M.'s backyard and at K.'s house.

Memorandum was made by:
Dragomir Genda

**ANNEX 487:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.Z.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
HIGHLY CLASSIFIED
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SERVICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER
Department of the SPCO of the Ministry of the Interior
SPCO centre – Split – Zadar section office
Number: ...
Line of work: ...
Date: the 7th of October 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On the 5th of October 1992, the conversation was conducted with D.Z., wife of A., born D., born in ..., from the village of Bruška, Benkovac municipality, Serbian woman, (married to a Croatian), citizen of the Republic of Croatia.

On the 22nd of December 1991 when the massed murder of the "M." was committed it was night and nobody could go out of the house because we were afraid. I do not know who did that, but I know that after that some inspectors from the Benkovac Police Station came to Bruška and Aco Drača, son of Stevo was the head person. That Aco held a speech and he said that most probably the Ustashas who came to Bruška in a helicopter did it.

ANNEX 488:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.G.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF ZADAR-KNIN
DEPARTMENT FOR THE CRIME INVESTIGATION
Zadar, August 25th 1995

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up in the premises of the Police Administration of Zadar-Knin on the basis of the informative interview conducted with J.G., son of the late R. (a father) and V. (a mother, nee M.), born on ... in ..., municipality of Smilčić, a Serb, ..., member of armed terrorist formations of rebel Serbs, ..., in the County Prison in Zadar.

The interview was conducted about the circumstances of the knowledge concerning the murder of the married couple Cecilija and Martin Buljat from Korlat that was committed in October of 1991 in the place of Korlat, municipality of Polača, and the same in this connection gave the following information:

That in October of 1991, Marko Lacmanović, ..., Rajko Radmanović, ..., Zoran Radmanović, ..., Zoran Lakić, ..., Bore Repaja, ..., and Drago Repaja, ..., all of them members of armed terrorist formations of rebel Serbs, went to the place of Korlat, municipality of Polača, with a view to depriving Cecilija and Martin Buljat, the only Croats that, at that time, continued living in their home, of their lives. As they were probably annoyed with the presence of Croats in their so-called "Republic of Srpska Krajina", the above-mentioned made a plan about the liquidation of the Buljat married couple. On the planned date, J. does not remember when exactly it was, but he knows for sure that it was October of 1991, the above-mentioned group of members of armed terrorist formations of rebel Serbs started for the place of Korlat. When they had arrived in Korlat, they happened to find Cecilija and Martin Buljat in front of the house, sitting in the shade. They approached them and asked them "Are there any other Croats in the place of Korlat besides you two". The unlucky Buljats answered them "There isn't anybody else". Immediately after that, two terrorists reloaded a rifle, J.G. doesn't know who they were, and they fired a few shots at the married couple Cecilija and Martin Buljat...

...

The Note was drawn up by:
MIRKO LUKIĆ

ANNEX 489:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.V.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF ZADAR-KNIN
DEPARTMENT FOR THE CRIME INVESTIGATION
Zadar, February 8th 1996

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on the premises of the Police Administration of Zadar-Knin on the occasion of the informative interview conducted with J.V. called "J.", nee K., daughter of B. (a father), born on ... in ..., municipality of Polača, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, nationality: a Serb woman.

The interview was conducted about circumstances of gathering information in connection with the war crime committed during January of 1993 in the place of Korlat at the expense of the married couple Joso and Darinka Jurjević and their female neighbours Luca Zorić and Đurđija Modrić. In this connection, the same gave the following information:

...

And so, in the evening, late in January of 1993, Jelena doesn't remember with certainty the exact date but she believes that it was in the period from January 24th to January 26th 1993 in the evening at around 5,00 p.m., firstly "Kapetan Dragan" and his fellow-fighters (there were about 10 of them) came in front of her house in Korlat. Then, a few moments after them, Svetko Cupač, son of Branko (a father), and Nebojsa Cupač, son of Ilija (a father), appeared and they were conducting the old woman Darinka Jurjević with them. When they had arrived in front of the house, they stopped there and ordered Darinka to stand still holding her at the gunpoint of an automatic rifle...

When J. had noticed what was going on with Darinka, she tried to approach the same and to help her, but Nebojša Cupač prevented her in that by pushing her so powerfully that she fell on her back. He told her "We know well who you and your husband are – you are Ustasha protectors. When we take care of those few Ustashas that are left over in Korlat, the turn of you Serbs, Ustasha helpers, shall come".

...

Shortly afterwards, Sretko and Nebojša Cupač took Darinka in the direction of the house of Lucija Zorić...

About 15 minutes after Darinka had been taken away, two shots of an automatic rifle were heard and 5 minutes after that, another shot was heard. The first two shots were heard from around the house of Lucija Zorić and the third shot was heard in the region of Vlaka, about 12 meters east of the Zorić house (they learned the exact location of the third shot when they found the mortal remains of Darinka Jurjević). The fourth shot was heard about half an hour later and pretty far away, in the hamlet of "Gradine".

...

The next day at around 8,00 a.m., J. started for the house of Lucija Zorić. When she had arrived there, she happened to find Đurđija Modrić in the hallway of the house lying dead in a pool of blood. She was lying supine and so she noticed that she had a large wound in her chest. Looking further for Luca, she went around the entire house and she looked through a window of the south-east room. In front of it, on the outside, she saw the dead

body of Lucija Zorić who had probably tried to run away through a window and on that occasion she had been shot in the lower jaw that was completely destroyed.

J. further states that since she knew that the married couple Joso and Darinka Jurjević hid all the time at Lucija's and since she had heard 4 shots the night before, she was convinced that they had been killed as well. And so, she started searching together with her husband. At about 20 meters north-east from the house of Lucija Zorić they found Darinka Jurjević lying dead on her stomach and there was a large pool of blood in front of her. Looking further for Joso Jurjević, they didn't manage to find him that day or the next day. The third day, an unknown person to her from Biljani Donji, whom she doesn't know, found him and the same informed one Cupać. J. and her husband A. found out about the incident through those following persons.

On that fatal evening, that is from January 24th to January 26th 1993, Sretko Cupać and Nebojša Cupać came to the house of Lucija Zorić because they knew that above-described persons victims were hiding in that house. They came across Darinka, Đurđija and Luca there, but they didn't find Joso. They asked them where Joso was and one of them answered that he was somewhere in a wood near the house. Then they ordered Darinka with a rifle in the position of "at the ready!" to lead them to her husband. She conducted them to the house of Vidić, hoping that Andrija would bring them to reason so they would give up looking for her husband Joso and telling them that Joso was exactly there. Since they hadn't found him there, they returned her to the house from where they had taken her, that is about 20 meters north-east from the house, and they killed her there. After that, they returned to the house of Lucija and they fired one shot at Đurđija and one at Lucija.

Proceeding with work to achieve her objective, J. points out that she isn't aware where Nebojša and Sretko found Joso, but she knows that they tortured him in various ways and that they killed him in the yard in front of the house of Mile Čirjak called "Kovač" in Korlat.

Since she saw his dead body as well, she noticed that his ears and his nose were cut off and that his thorax was cut up from the neck to the umbilicus.

J. states that the perpetrators of the above-described incident didn't conceal it, but, on the contrary, they stimulated with it other inhabitants of Serbian nationality that every trace of Croats should be destroyed. She personally heard the same persons saying that.

The note was drawn up by:
MIRKO LUKIĆ

**ANNEX 490:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.Š.**

STATION FOR THE PUBLIC SECURITY
BENKOVAC

Number:

Benkovac, October 3rd 1992

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on the occasion of the informative interview conducted with B.Š. of late M. (a father) and late I. (a mother, nee ILLEGIBLE WORD), born on ...
... in ..., municipality of Benkovac...

The interview was conducted about circumstances of the death of S.Š., his wife from Korlat, and in this connection he states the following:

“ ...

On October 2nd 1992, at around 7,00 p.m., I went to sleep in a pig-sty, which I had made over for sleeping, and I called my wife S. to come, but she refused and she went to sleep in a room on the first floor of the house. I didn't really fall asleep when I heard my young bride N. and the wife of my brother T. calling me to run. I immediately ran to the bedroom to get my wife S., but when I came to the front door of the house, I heard a powerful detonation and I felt that the house was crumbling down... At that moment I heard S. emitting a howl of pain twice, but I didn't see anything. As I couldn't do anything useful, I went right away to my brother-in-law V.V. with a view to informing him what had happened...

The next morning at around 06,00 a.m., when I had returned to the house, I happened to find the corpse of the late S. laid down on the floor of the reception-room. ”

The Note was drawn up by:

STEVAN BUKARICA

**ANNEX 491:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF C. B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN ZADAR
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIVE WORK

Number:

Date: October 19th 1992

OFFICIAL NOTE

C. B., born on, occupation: a housewife, residence: ...;
gives the following:

STATEMENT

“I continued living in occupied Korlat together with, at the moment of speaking, my late husband M., while my children, as well as the majority of inhabitants of Korlat, escaped at the very beginning of the armed mutiny against the Republic of Croatia...

As I have already said, I continued living in Korlat with my husband M. who is a disabled person without his left fist. Namely, on June 5th 1991, at around 12,00 p.m., members of the so-called “SJB (Station for the Public Security) in Benkovac” killed M. in the yard of our old house. On that day, M. and me were in our house and we were lunching when members of the police of Krajina, wearing uniforms, showed up. There were about 10 of them... where they started searching the house, they were even taking down brick from the roof and, at the same time, they were shattering it into pieces. As they didn't find anything, Stevo Macakanja came up to M. and asked him again about weapons. When M. didn't say anything else to him but that he didn't have weapons, the same person slapped his face 2 or 3 times. Then he hit him twice with a leg in his testes, whereupon M. screamed out due to pain and he managed to say just: “Run lamb, they are going to hurt you as well”. He fell down to the ground due to blows, whereupon a throng created around him and I noticed that one of the policeman that was present took a shaft of a hay-fork and he started savagely thrashing my husband, who was lying immovable on the ground, all over his body with it. When I realised that my husband would be undoubtedly killed due to violent blows, I ran towards the new house and I hid behind one wall... When they had left, I went to the old house. I happened to find my husband, who didn't move and who didn't show any signs of life, in the yard...

... ”

Authorised official:
ANTE MIKULIĆ

**ANNEX 492:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.B.**

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN ZADAR
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIVE WORK
Zadar, April 6th 1992

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn up on April 6th 1992 in the official premises of the Police Administration of Zadar in Zadar, on the basis of the informative interview conducted with M.B., son of N. (a father) and A. (a mother, nee G.), born on in the place of Korlat, municipality of Benkovac...

The interview was conducted about circumstances of his knowledge connected to the last occurrences in the place Korlat and in this connection he stated the following:

That he came to the place of Korlat on March 28th 1992 at around 1,00 p.m. and that he was until then serving the military service in the occupying army in Sudulica... When he had arrived in Korlat, he states that he saw a completely demolished house, destroyed with explosive, and that the majority of houses, whose owners were Croats, were either blown up or burned down. He heard later on that houses were looted before that. M. states that at that moment he couldn't find any of his fellow-townsmen of Croatian nationality. He also points out that he was informed earlier that his parents and his relatives had been exiled from their houses... M. points out that during his stay in Korlat he avoided making any kinds of enquiries, however he heard from Serb inhabitants, as well from some Croats that stayed behind, that several days ago, according to his judgement probably on March 20th 1992, Kristina Galić, daughter of Nikola (a father), had been killed at night in her house... He states that when he arrived in his place at Korlat and when he saw houses pulled down and burned, the catholic church of the Assumption levelled to the ground, the place without almost any person of Croatian nationality, even though Croats had been the majority in that village until they were exiled, he realised that it was dangerous to move around the village... ”

The Note was drawn up by:
IVE KARDUM

**ANNEX 493:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF G.A.**

COMMAND OF THE 3RD BATTALION OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE
Pov. No. 28/91
MILITARY SECRET
Smilčić, the 12th of December 1991
CLASSIFIED
TO THE COMAND OF THE 3RD BATTALION OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE

G.S.A. from Smilčić, born on the, soldier of the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion was brought in by the department of the military police of the 3rd battalion of the Territorial Defence and he stated:

I was off duty from the 24th of November 1991 and I did not perform the tasks in the unit. Yesterday, on the 11th of December 1991 I consumed larger amounts of alcohol and in that

kind of condition, armed with a semi-automatic rifle I went to the house in Smilčić in which I.B.*, ... widower and L.V.*, ... widower lived. I went there with the intention of taking the money or some other valuable things and objects. Since the door were not opened I fired two shots from the rifle so one of the two women that lived there opened the door for me so I entered the house armed, threatening them and I searched the house looking for money and other things but I did not find anything. I was furious and I ordered them to take off their clothes, then I heard some kind of noise in the house and as I was scared I fired a shot and when I was coming down the steps to see who was in the house Jovan Pupovac Rade from Biljani Gornji caught me by surprise and disarmed me.

When I found out that Rade Pupovac was gone and he took my rifle with the ammunition, I came back to the old ladies and I ordered them to take off their clothes and threatening them with the knife that I did not have I raped them both.

In the end I took some irrelevant things and I went home to sleep. My conduct was partly caused by the fact that the old ladies were of Croatian nationality so I could act according to my own conscience.

Statement was given by

G.S.A..

COMMANDERdeputy

Assistant to the commander for the
security and intelligence activities

Lieutenant Colonel

Jovan Prostran

(signature)

ANNEX 494:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.B.*

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR OPERATIVE AFFAIRS
Date: 19 August 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen I.B. was born on ... She is retired. Residence address: On 11 August 1992 in ... she gave an authorized official of the Zadar police administration the following information:

She lived in the occupied Smilčić until 1 February 1992 when she left the village because of the terror used against the remaining Croatian civilians and her herself. She left the village with the help of the Red Cross. She mostly went about the village in the company of L.V., approximately 70 years old, who often stayed with her overnight, because the two of them stayed in their hamlet after all the others left.

From all the events that had happened in the occupied Smilčić. I.B. described when she and L.V. were raped. I.B. states in the conversation that G.A., illegitimate child of S.A., approximately 20 years old, raped them. She can't remember the exact date, but she knows that it happened in the middle of November 1991, around 11:00 p.m. She and L.V. had already fallen asleep. They had had been sleeping in her house. G.A. woke them up and called for them: "open the door, state of war, search of the house!". After he said it for a few times he fired from his gun, and when she opened the door, he pressed the barrel of a gun against her chests and pushed her inside the house.

On entering the bedroom he started shouting again, saying that it was a state of war and that he had to search the house.

After he returned to the room he ordered them to take off their clothes, and threatened them that he had a knife, although he didn't show it to them. They begged G. not to do that, but he was persistent. As they were afraid for their lives they took off their clothes. After they took off their clothes he approached her and started touching her on the breasts, and she was just standing helpless, without strength to fight him. She only had the strength to beg him not to do it. However, he ignored her begging, took off his clothes, put her on the bed and raped her. After he had raped her he approached L. and ordered her to lie down so he could rape her too. She points out that because they were scared to death and because of their age they didn't dare to fight him as they believed he could kill them.

In the morning she went to dr. Novak who sent them to Benkovac to be gynaecologically examined. In Benkovac a female doctor examined them, but she didn't give them any medical reports, but told them that they didn't have any injuries nor consequences of the committed rape.

Record was made by:
Ante Mikulić
(signature)

**ANNEX 495:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.A.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
(organizational unit of the Ministry)

Number:

Date: the 25th of May 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – B.A., occupation – agriculturist, born on the ...
, residence – permanent address ... on the 27th of August 1992 in the offices of the
ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION gave to the authorized person of the Zadar Police
Administration (name of the organ of the Interior) the following information:

“I lived in the village of Smilčić till the 3rd of February 1992 when I left the village because
I could not live under the occupation.

Since the first barricades appeared in the Republic of Croatia, the villagers of Smilčić of
Serbian nationality were among the ones who started to put up barricades first. They were
armed by the JNA so in May of 1991 the police station was formed and it consisted of the
villagers of Smilčić. The following person was the policeman of the “SAO Krajina” since it
was formed:

MLADEN RADMANOVIĆ, son of the late Sava, he worked in the police in Zadar before.
He mistreated the Croats and he forced us to move out because Smilčić was Serbia, etc.

I personally had most of the problems with Saša Bubalo, Zoran Zorić and Žarko Ardalić.
The three of them would come to search my house every now and then, they would look for
money, broke almost everything in my house. Žarko Ardalić broke the screen on my TV
set, killed my dog in front of the house, hit my son I. in the head with the barrel of a
machine-gun. Then my son lost consciousness and he told him that he would fire a bullet in
his forehead and that happened on the 1st of November 1991. Žarko Ardalić made holes
with the machine-gun all over the barrel of wine owned by Ana Milković, of late Mile.
Those three made a lot of trouble to the late M.A. and his wife, as well as me. I
suppose that they were involved in their murder.

The late M. was my cousin and he often complained that those three abused him, beat
him, took their food, threatened him as well as the all other Croats to kill them etc.

After M. and L. were killed I decided to leave my house and so I did.”

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:

Ante Mikulić
(signature)

**ANNEX 496:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF T.D.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Zadarsko-kninska Police Department
Criminalist Police Section
Zadar, 4th September 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made at Zadarsko-kninska Police Department concerning the interview with T.D, son of Š.; bornin Bila Vlaka, municipality Stankovci, Croat

The interview was held concerning the circumstances of his knowledge about the disappearance of his neighbour M.D., from Lišani Ostrovički, and he gave the following information:

M.D. was last with him in Bila Vlaka on 27th September 1991, and he came together with the other people withdrawing from Lišani Ostrovički before the Chetniks. The second day, that is, 28th September 1991, in the evening hours, he decided to go back to the village to feed the cattle, with him were Anica and Živko Nimac also to feed the cattle. Anica and Živko Nimac returned to Bila Vlaka before the night without M...

(...)

Since then until 10th October 1992 nobody knew anything about him, and on 10th October 1992 Ivica Kalcina and Ante Mamić, members of 134th battalion of the Croatian Army, patrolled through the village Lišani Ostrovički and on that occasion they found the body of M.D, north-east from the house of Anđelija Kalcin. He was murdered by fire arms.

(...)

Memorandum was made by:
Mirko Lukić

**ANNEX 497:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Š.**

ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Zadar, the 29th of March 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the offices of the Zadar Police Administration as a result of the conducted informative conversation with M.Š., born P., daughter of B. and I., born on the in Rodaljice, Benkovac municipality, Croatian.

The conversation was led in connection with the circumstances of the murders of the 4 villagers in the village of Rodaljice, on the occupied territory of the Benkovac municipality.

"I do not remember the date, but I know well that I was hoeing up the potatoes, it happened in May. That day, near my house, through the fence, I saw three of them coming up to my house.

They wore camouflage uniforms. Those two that had the rifles pointed at me forced me into the house and asked me what I packed for Zadar and where my husband was. They searched my house and took 10 kg of meat and the kitchen knife.

They stayed for a while and then they left.

On the 11th of June 1992, around 6 p.m. two men, unknown to me, came in front of my house. They were dressed in civilian clothes, one had a dark tracksuit, and the other one had dark jeans.

The one in short trousers went to the yard of Luka Šunić, son of Mate, about 56 years old. Luka's wife, Grgica, born Ninčević, daughter of Grga and Manda, born Kruneš, about 80 years old, came out of the house. Manda called Mate who was in the attic of the other house. At that moment I was already in the house and I heard two shots. When I reached the door I saw that Luka Šunić and his wife Grgica were lying on the ground. The person in the short trousers was standing beside them but I do not know if he shot. He yelled at me, telling me to get out of the house, he cursed my Ustasha mother, telling me that he would kill me.

A little later the one in short trousers asked me where I was from and I lied that I was from Medvida and then he asked me whose I was and since I did not answer he put a gun on the back of my head saying "you still haven't remembered".

I was forced in the house with a gun and they asked me where were the German Marks and where was my husband. Then the third person that wore the civilian clothes joined them.

They took me down the street, towards the church and the road. The bearded man was holding a gun, forcing me to walk in front of him and the other two went behind us. When we reached the intersection I turned towards the village, then the bearded man hit me and I fell. I could not go any further, so the one in short trousers said "cut her throat", and he said that he did not have a knife, that he had thrown it. I heard that the gun was loaded and then I heard a shot. When I came to my senses I saw that I was wounded and I felt blood in the area of my head. They were gone and I came back to the village to Petar Mijić's house.

Before that incident, on that same day, I found out that the following women were killed in the neighboring hamlet: Mila Grgas, wife of Ivan, daughter of Šime Žutelija, 55 years old and Marija Šunić, wife of Jakov, daughter of Joso Kamber, about 60 years old.

Record made by:
Marijan Brkić
(signature)

ANNEX 498:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF T.Š.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
(organizational unit of the Ministry)

Number:

Date: the 20th of April 1993

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – T.Š., occupation – worker, born on – the,
residence – permanent address –...

“I lived in Benkovac for a long time and I built a family house there and I was in the catering business. Because of the constant threats and abuse I had to move out of Benkovac in the June of 1992 and I moved to my estate in the village of Rodaljice. However, they did not leave me alone there either, I was threatened so I had to hide daily and nightly in my house, often in the woods.

On the 11th of June 1992, around 6 p.m. I was not far away from my house when I noticed three young men, unknown to me, coming to my house. I immediately ran away and I hid in the woods close to my house and I watched from there. My wife stayed in the house and those three men asked her something and then they went to the house of Mate Šunić. Out of his family, besides Mate Šunić, his wife Manda, his son Luka and Luka’s wife Grgica were also in the house. I heard two shots, from a gun I think, a couple of minutes after those men entered the house. Then I noticed that my wife went into the house of our neighbor, Mate Šunić and I saw Mate Šunić on the upper floor of his house. A minute later I saw that those three men took out my wife out of the house and they took her towards the road for Benkovac.

While I was hiding in the woods not far away from my house I heard a shot and I was sure that they had killed my wife.

An hour later I heard my wife who came back to the house crying for help. I could not bear that any longer so I came into the house and I saw my wife wounded in the head.

Among the policemen from Benkovac who arrived in the village I recognized the head of the police, SLOBODAN VUJKO, commander ĐURO BABIĆ and GOJKO KREŠOVIĆ and about 50 of them came. The investigative judge, unknown to me, came at the inspection. After the inspection was finished I insisted on the police checking what happened to Milka Grgas and Marija Šunić who lived at the end of the village, because we did not see them for a couple of days. They accepted my proposition so I and Janko Ninčević (he is still in Rodaljice) went with them. We found Marija Šunić dead in the house of Milka Grgas and she was in the kitchen, sitting and she had a shot wound in the forehead. We found Milka Grgas dead in the neighborhood, in the house of Marko Žutelija Marko, in the kitchen on the floor, and a big pool of blood was noticed under her head. I could not manage to see where she was hit but I suppose she was hit in the head.

(...)

Authorized official person
Ante Mikulić (signature)

**ANNEX 499:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.Ž.**

ZADAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Zadar, the 14th of April 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the Zadar Police Administration as a result of the conducted informative conversation with J.Ž., daughter of late L., mother M., born Z., born in Popović, on the, permanent address – ...

“On the 27th of March 1992 I came from Podgradje with the help of the Red Cross as well as the other persons who came from the occupied territories to Zadar. While I was in Podgradje, we, as family, were threatened all the time, abused, mistreated by the members of the enemy formations.

On the 1st of March 1992, I remember it was Saturday, around 9:10 p.m. my husband, N.Ž. was killed in our yard, in front of the house.

It is worth mentioning that in all the houses from which the Croats moved out, the villagers of the Serbian nationality moved in so on the day when I left the village some family from Krupa moved into my house.

Authorized official:
Vlado Đapić
(signature)

**ANNEX 500:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Š.***

OFFICIAL RECORD

...

A.Š., daughter of ..., born in the ... in Lisičić, Benkovac municipality, ... widower, permanent address...

She lived alone in the family house in Lisičić – Pešut hamlet where she had all together 15 houses in which 5 villagers remained to live after the aggression of the Chetniks.

In August 1992 the armed and uniformed Chetniks came to her house and took 2 500 German Marks, 8 000 Dinars, a chest box, TV set and the furniture and they threatened her not to tell anyone about them robbing her house.

In the beginning of March of this year, 4 Chetniks wearing camouflage uniforms, armed with long automatic arms came to her house. They were all about 20 years old. They asked her where her sons were and then they beat her with fists and legs. They asked her how old she was and then they forcedly took her clothes off so she had only her socks and they forced her to walk naked around the yard. One of the Chetniks told her that he was 19 years old and that he butchered MAŠA KUTIJA and that he would butcher her and then they ordered her to lock herself in the house and then they left.

Further on, she gave the information that 5 to 6 Chetniks raped M.B.* from the same hamlet and that she is now in ..., at her son, ..., telephone number: ...

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL

Zdravko Pavličić

(signature)

**ANNEX 501:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.V. (1)**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN ZADAR
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIVE WORK

Number:

Date: December 30th 1992

OFFICIAL NOTE

K.V., born on ..., occupation: an electronic engineer, residence in ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

On December 18th 1992, K.V. came, uninvited, to the premises of the Police Administration in Zadar and he reported that he had lived in the occupied Šopot until December 16th 1992 when he left the same with help of employees of the UNPROFOR...

We conducted the informative interview with the same about his knowledge of crimes committed in Šopot...

“ I remember that the first victim of the crime was Ivica Knez called “Lujo”, native of Šopot, lived in Benkovac. The same was killed in the middle of June of 1991...

...

The second victim of the crime was Milica Savković from Šopot. I remember that she was killed in her house, with a firearm, sometime in January of 1992...

The next victim, I remember that it was Branko Zrilić, son of Niko (a father), who was killed early in February of 1992 in Benkovac where he lived...

A couple of months after the murder of Branko Zrilić, Božo Marinović was killed in Šopot, while his wife Mileva sustained many serious lesions on her body on that occasion. I think that Gojko Uzelac from Lišani Tinjski, who has a house in Zadar and who moved away from Zadar at the beginning of the war, could be connected with this murder. I know that Gojko Uzelac came to the house of the late Božo several times demanding that they exchange houses, which Božo repeatedly refused to do. So, he also came with the same reason at Božo's on the day of his murder and he left his house when night started falling. About 15 minutes after he had left, two men came to the house of the murdered Božo and his wife Mileva told me that she didn't manage to see them well, that they demanded money of them and that it was already night at that time. After they had responded that they didn't have any money, the same started hitting them with legs, fists and but-ends of rifles and that Mileva swooned due to blows. The same told me that she regained consciousness as late as the morning, when she noticed her dead husband Božo in a hallway next to her. The same told me that Božo was crushed due to blows until he was shot at...

...

Authorised official:
ANTE MIKULIĆ

**ANNEX 502:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.V. (2)**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN ZADAR
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OPERATIVE WORK
Number: 511-17-02-KU-100/92 A.M.
Date: December 29th 1992

OFFICIAL NOTE

K.V., born on ..., occupation: an electronics engineer,
residence in ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

On December 18th 1992, K.V. came, uninvited, to this Police Administration and he informed us that on December 16th 1992, he, helped by the UNPROFOR, came to Zadar from the occupied place Šopot, municipality of Benkovac, where he lived together with his family. He reported that he left his home because persons unknown to him threatened him and his entire family with death and that he was threatened with death immediately after the murder of Luka, Stipe, Vukosava and Zorka Marinović ...

... In connection with murdered Luka, Stipe, Vukosava and Zorka Marinović, he set forth the following:

“ I am aware of that the same were killed on December 2nd/3rd 1992 during the night. On December 3rd 1992 at around 10,00 a.m., M.M. came to my house and informed me about the committed murder. On that occasion, M. told me that D.M. found the murdered persons at around 7,00 a.m. and that she notified him as well about the committed crime. He told me that he went, together with D., to the house of the killed persons and that he noticed dead Vukosava Marinović, whose body was lying on her stomach with a skirt rolled up over the head so that the lower part of her body was naked, even without panties, in front of the entrance door of the house... Gordana was also found in front of the house, 5-6 meters away from her mother-in-law Vukosava, dead as well, and she had two wounds on the region of an eye and of a nose where bullets went right through. They found Luka slaughtered in the kitchen beside the cooking stove, while his son Stipe was found on a terrace on the 1st floor of the house. He was found dead, wearing only panties. They noticed several wounds on his body where bullets went right through, as well as a stab wound inflicted with a knife...

...

As I told you at the beginning of the interview, that my entire family and me were threatened with death, I became frightened... Mile Drača threatened me by telephone a couple of days after the crime on Marinovićs' had been committed...

Besides, three months ago at a meeting of the SDS in Šopot, Mile Drača said that us, Croats had to be slaughtered off in succession to the last one or exiled, because we had no business being in the Serbian state.

...

At the end of the interview, I would like to look back at the behaviour of Gojko Šekuljica ojkko towards the citizens of Croatian nationality in the place of Sopot. The person

concerned, Sekuljica, held V.K., about 65 years old, M.K., about 65 years old, I.K. called "P." (65 years old), M.M. (about 60 years old) and D.M. (about 60 years old) as his slaves, in the real sense of the word. Namely, on his arrival in Šopot, the same took possession of their land forcing them to work on the farm for satisfying his needs and according to his need and they weren't entitled to a compensation. The same had to cook and prepare food for him, even when he wanted to barbecue a lamb, to bring wine that he desired – simply, he treated them as his slaves. ”

Authorised official:

ANTE MIKULIĆ

**ANNEX 503:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.B.**

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE INFORMATIVE INTERVIEW

On 4 May 1998, in the official rooms of the IV section of the Central Informative Service (SIS) Ploče the members of the III section of SIS Zadar conducted an informative interview with N.B. from Makarska in connection to his participation in the JNA units that attacked the village of Škabrnja on 18 November 1991.

1. To our question about explaining the command structure and the chain of command in the formations of the JNA in which he was, N.B. answered:

“I came to my regular military service in March 1991 to Mali Lošinj, but several days later I was transferred to Benkovac where I stayed until 13 December 1991 when I managed to escape. The commander of the barracks in Benkovac was Tripko Čečović, and the formation was called ‘180th Motorized Brigade of the JNA’. The Brigade had one battalion of conscript soldiers and two reserve officer battalions. The commander of the 1st Armored Brigade was Major Milošević, I do not know his first name, the brigade had three companies, one tank company, whose commander was Captain 1st Class Janković, and two “mechanized” brigades of armored transporters, every company had 12 transporters. The commander of my company was First Lieutenant Miroslav Stefanović. The platoon commanders were the First Lieutenants: Dušan Tadić, Toni Nikolovski and Muhidin Džambić. I was appointed a clerk and had the assignment to write the “daily order” for my company, and Lieutenant Stefanović would sign it. I never wrote or received a written order for combat action. Such orders came directly before the attack in a yellow envelope, with three seals, and a courier from Benkovac would bring them and hand them over directly to Lieutenant Stefanović, after the Lieutenant had read the order, he would put it into his bag. Sometimes the orders for combat action would come by radio.”

2. To our question what he knew about the attack on the village of Škabrnja on 18 November 1991, B. answered:

“My battalion participated in the attack on the village of Škabrnja. Three T-55 tanks and three armored transporters were in my line of attack. Lieutenant Stefotić was in charge of the transporters. We were stationed in the village of Smilčić in those days. Around 4:00 a.m. on 18 November 1991 we received our order to move. We gathered at a crossing and from there went into the attack. The

mentioned armored vehicles and three infantry platoons were stationed at this crossing. One platoon was "The White Eagles", and the other two were the "Kninda" Platoons. Goran Opačić and a certain Dražić were in command of the "Kninda" Platoon. Those "specialists" were around 50-100 meters in front of us and we were following them. In the beginning a certain Captain came to us, who I had never seen before, and asked us who had the highest rank among us. Since I was a Corporal, I came forward.

The captain said that First Lieutenant Stefanović was lightly injured and that I should take over the command over the transporters. I called the command of the battalion (Milošević) and told him that I would not go any further before the arrival of the active senior officer. They notified me that the senior officer was on his way. I sent the transporters to their original positions and waited. When the tanks noticed that the transporters were not following them, they also returned. After this, the "Kninda" and the "White Eagles" also came back. A big commotion and noise started. Goran Opačić was shouting at the captain, and the captain at me. I did not want to leave until the senior officer had arrived. With this move, the attack was stopped at approximately two o'clock, and I believe that it was owing to my efforts. After approximately two hours, Lieutenant Dušan Tadić arrived and took over the command over the transporters. The attack continued. I heard shooting coming from everywhere. Soon we came to the first houses. We went through the village and took positions near the church. I saw such horrors there that I cannot even talk - it is very difficult for me to talk about them. There were dead people lying around everywhere, houses were on fire and it was horrible.

I was not shooting and did not see any of the young soldiers shoot either. I saw tanks firing at houses and an armored vehicle with a multi-barreled "Erlikon". This vehicle was not part of my battalion; I believe that it came from the air base. One specialist wanted to shoot a woman and two children who came out of the basement, I pulled down his rifle's barrel three times and asked him not to fire. He did not shoot after this and the woman and children were taken away together with the other prisoners in a bus to Benkovac. We stayed in the transporters near the church that night, and the following morning we continued to shoot towards the other end of the village. Since there was no resistance, anymore we continued via Nadin towards Benkovac."

During this statement, B. was evidently excited and he had difficulty in speaking.

3. N.B. can be used as a witness according to our estimation, not only in this case but also in all other events in the Zadar area during April-December 1991. Being asked if he would be willing to be a potential witness the witness answered positively.

4. B. gave his first statement after returning from the JNA to Siniša Suman, an inspector of the Police Department in Split; and besides Suman, B. said that the members of the Central Information Service (SIS) within the Croatian Army (HV) in which he was (the 156th Home-Guard Regiment Makarska) and the investigation judge of the District Court in Split also interviewed him.

Since N.B. is willing to constructively collaborate, and due to the time distance of seven years and not knowing the area of Zadar, we suggest:

- to bring the witness to Zadar and make a reconstruction of the events in the area
- to make detailed interviews in connection to the other events, that the witness is familiar with and also participated in them.

We ask for your opinion and an answer in connection to the further proceedings.

Statement given to the members of the III section of Central Informative Service from Zadar

**ANNEX 504:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.M. (1)**

Kio. 210/92
S.M.
the 2nd October 1992
Zadar District Court
Vladimir Mikolčević, Goran Opačić and other
Dušanka Tauz
Act 142 from the valid Criminal Law 12
OJ informed

S.M., daughter of the late J.
worker, ..., 28 years old,
no relationship with the accused party

The witness is warned according to Act 231 of the Criminal Law Proceedings, so she states:

That day, on the 18th of November 1991, the first shell fell on Škabrnja, about 7:30 a.m. After that I went with my family to the basement of P. – P.P.'s house which was about 200 m away from our house. My husband who was engaged in the village defence did not go with us. There were about 55 persons in the basement during the cannon and later on infantry attack. Around 9 a.m. the enemy infantry broke into the village and around noon they reached the house where we were hiding.

When the shooting from the infantry arms started P.P. and his son M., together with some other younger people shot from the second floor and the house roof at the attackers in order to defend us, but as they saw that they could shoot at us from the tanks and that there were many of them they left their weapons and they came down in front of the house. P. took a kind of rag and he waved it at them and shouted not to shoot, because only the women, children and old people were there. I heard that clearly and I saw him waving a kind of towel of white color mostly.

Then those armed and uniformed Chetniks with blackened faces, some of them had black stockings over their faces, came in front of the basement and started shouting at us to come outside and that they would fuck our Ustasha mothers.

After that we started to get out of the basement slowly, one by one, with our hands up in the air. Those Chetniks were standing beside and when a man would come out, even the oldest old man they would immediately shoot him, and when I was coming out I saw that they were shot with a machine gun.

I saw that Vice Šegarić who came out before me was shot with a machine-gun burst. I saw Rade already dead and Soka came out behind me with her hands raised up in the air and she said “come on neighbors, we did nothing wrong to you” and after that some of them approached her and told her that they were not neighbors of hers and hitting her with rifles they knocked her on the floor and then one of them killed her with a machine-gun burst so she was lying right in front of the tank that was parked there and only later that same tank ran her over because nobody wanted to move her.

When we all lined up in front of the wall the Chetnik from the tank turned the tank heavy machine gun towards us and he shouted “I fuck your Ustasha mother and I will shoot you all ” and then one officer in a shirt came running and started to shout at him not to shoot at women and children, and the Chetnik told him “why did I come here if I won’t kill” so the officer said “enough” and the Chetnik kept quiet.

When I was coming out of the basement I saw close nearby M.P. dead on the ground, with his head shot and I saw his father P. – P. who was showing some signs of life and I.Š. who was still alive but wounded.

While I was standing beside the wall I recognized Damir Kovačević from Zemunik Gornji near “Geleš” whom I used to see in Škabrnja before and now he had three black lines drawn on both of his cheeks, but I recognized him with certainty, he was wearing that kind of dappled uniform and he had a machine gun, but I did not see him shooting at anybody.

After they took us on the road towards the intersection with the road for Benkovac I recognized Slavko Drača from Zemunik Gornji who was not hiding his face at all and he was also wearing a dappled uniform and he also carried a machine gun and I saw him while I was passing by because we were followed by the army that had those greenish uniforms and they protected us from the Chetniks that wore the dappled uniforms.

While we were going towards that intersection we passed Slavko Šegarić’s house. A large number of villagers, that is four of them and three children and also my father-in-law, J.M. were in his basement. My dead father-in-law’s body and the body of Stane Vicković were in front of that basement and later on I found out that besides them Krsto and Luca Šegarić were killed and they were also in that basement and one child was wounded. I could not see how they were killed.

Beside the yard of that house where my father-in-law was killed I saw Zorana Babić who was a nurse in the clinic in Zemunik Donji, she was also wearing a dappled uniform and she carried a machine gun and she was standing at the gates of that house’s yard, together with two more female individuals who were also uniformed and armed and later on I found out that one of them was Nada Pupovac.

I also heard that some Chetniks were calling themselves by the surname “Subotić” so the Chetnik that they called shouted at them because they called him by his surname. Usually they addressed themselves as “brothers”, they did not use names and most of them had masked faces while the soldiers did not.

While we were standing gathered at that intersection and before they took us in a truck to Benkovac a younger man in a dappled uniform and armed with a machine gun approached us and asked “do you know Mlinar who was wounded in Benkovac, that is me, the Usthas did it and now I am taking my revenge.”

The questioned witness states: “He did not tell us anything else and he did not say that he had cut himself with a knife, like you asked me.”

We, the younger women and children were transported immediately after 1 p.m. to Benkovac into the "Kasarna" (barracks) and the older women were transported not earlier than in the evening, around 9 p.m. Only one man was brought and that was M.Š..

Then they transferred us to the Kindergarten and the army gave tea and milk to the children, and later on they turned on the TV and TV Belgrade showed our village Škabrnja and they said that Ustashas committed a massacre in that Serbian village and one Serbian soldier holding a machine gun pointed at us asked if we could see what Ustashas were doing to the Serbs. The next day after 10 a.m. they drove us towards Pristeg and left us somewhere and we had to walk from there towards Dobra Voda where our army took us and drove us to Biograd and then to Zadar.

My husband died in Škabrnja defending the first front line position.

I have nothing else to add.

I will not read the record because I heard the dictation.

Finished at 12:50 p.m.

Recording secretary: Witness: Investigative judge:

**ANNEX 505:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.G.**

SURNAME: G.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME: A., P.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: Škabrnja, Zadar county, Croatia
RESIDENCE: (...), Croatia
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: (...), Croatia
EDUCATION: high school
PROFESSION: locksmith
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS:
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croatian

I give the following

STATEMENT

On November 18, 1991, in the morning around 7:40 am, grenades began to fall on the ethnically pure Croatian village of Škabrnja. We inspected the damage at 8:00 am. Tanks were moving towards the village from the direction of Gornji Zemunik and from the direction of the fields. Our boys destroyed two tanks, a transporter and a munition's truck. An unbelievable number of grenades and projectiles of every calibre fell upon the village. Our resistance lasted only a short while and then the JNA infantry and tanks entered the village, firing at the houses. Women, children and the elderly sought refuge in their basements. The army which entered the village wore JNA military dress and decoration. There were regular soldiers and local Serbs, some were masked. An old man recognized Ivanež - that is how they called him. We sought refuge in the basement, we were in civilian dress. Threats followed: "Come out or else we will blow you up!" They repeated this three times. We had to leave, one by one. They captured us, insulted us. I heard one say: "They should all be killed immediately". In the next two basements, they killed six or seven

people. Some were captured and taken to Smilčić, where they were probably killed. They gathered us together and took us to one end of the village, where they put us into a basement. They took us inside under threat, and later returned us outside. Later, they shoved us into a bus and began beating us. They beat us with their fists, feet, guns and the like. Later they took us to Benkovac, where they continued to beat us, and forced us to kneel with our "heads down". With me were M.G., P.G. - my father, N.K., M.J. and M.R.. They beat us all night in Benkovac. They ordered us to sit with our legs facing the wall, and then they beat us the entire night. The next day at around noon we went to Knin in an armored vehicle. Our arms were tied behind our backs and our two guards were soldiers. They did not allow us to sit on the seats, but rather we had to sit on the floor. Here they beat us once again - with clubs, feet - all the way to Knin. In Knin, when we were leaving the car, they pushed us into a basement. Several of their soldiers gathered here and mocked us. Then they took us for questioning. Before they took us for questioning, they beat us, forced us to lick the wall, and kicked people in the head. Twenty-five of us spent the winter in a three by five square meters room. For the first day and a half, they did not give us any food - the guards threw it to us in such a way so that we would not get it. When there was fighting at Kupres, they brought people from above and transferred us to the sports complex, so they could torture the newly arrived captives. They put us "to work". We unloaded coal, sawed wood, cleaned. Everything that they looted, we stored in a warehouse. Later one group went to a prisoner exchange. There we met Mr. Mladić, later proclaimed a war criminal. The Serbian police, now guards in the camp, were predominantly former railroad workers. They were recognized by Nediljko Kardum and Stanko Glavić because they worked together. These police officers would allow soldiers returning from the front to abuse us or maltreat us. They intensively beat members of the Croatian National Guard. The commander of the prison was the first class sergeant, Sinobad, but his replacement Jovo, is now in a prison in Šibenik. This Jovo vehemently beat us when we arrived in Knin, and conducted interrogations. They especially beat captives from Herzegovina, and members of HOS (Croatian Defence Forces). We were in the South Camp military base.

When the UNPROFOR arrived in mid-March, we were transferred to the civilian prison, called Martić's prison. Here, two police officers, Grubić and Đuro, beat us the whole time. When they changed shifts, we received beatings. This torture was intensified when they found out about the prisoner exchange. Young men, around 18 years old, sons of some generals, beat us. The day before the prisoner exchange, they read out the names and after 193 days we were exchanged/released in Žitnić. They constantly told us that our people would not take us, the people we were fighting for.

Zadar, January 5, 1993

Statement given by:
A.G.

Statement taken by:
Miljenko Buljan

**ANNEX 506:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.I.**

LAST NAME: I.
FIRST NAME, FATHER'S NAME D.
DATE OF BIRTH:
PLACE OF BIRTH:
RESIDENCE ...
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...
QUALIFICATION:
PROFESSION:
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS:
CITIZENSHIP Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY Croat

18 November 1991, Škabrnja

I am giving the following

STATEMENT

As a resident of my village, me and all the other capable residents organized a defence of our village. We were aware of the true situation and the reality around us, so we expected every possible attack, but we could not have dreamt of such an attack that really happened. In our village, there were never any kinds of military units. In some places in the village, we stood guard, and by the way, we performed our daily work in the fields.

I was sleeping in my bed when, around 7.00 a.m., I heard shooting. I jumped from my bed and woke the rest of my family. We tried to reach the basement, where we had hidden before, during the mortar attacks. As there were very few basements in the whole village, there was too many of us in the basements.

Then we tried to see what was going on. We took the few hunting guns and a few infantry guns we had. We tried to establish contact and organize an acceptable defence. But it was all too late. Thousands of shells started to fall, roars of tanks and armored vehicles could be heard. At that time, houses and barns started to burn, even the ground was burning. Everybody ran for his life. I personally tried to get to the neighboring shelter, which was about 700 m away. I walked the 700 m..... I saw the most terrible things that can be seen only in horror movies.

Around 100 m away from me, I saw tanks firing at the church from a distance of 20 m and at a house near the church, which had a basement, and I supposed that there were inhabitants of the village in it, especially women, old people, and children. I heard terrifying screams, cries, and shots from weapons unknown to me. I got up from the ground to be able to see better what was going on. I saw many tanks, burned houses, a mass of uniformed men; there were around 500 so-called soldiers. Petrified and helpless, I kept watching until I saw how an old man, I think it was L.B., 95 years old, was brought in front of a tank by two of the soldiers, and then pushed towards the tank. I suppose that at that time I fell, too. After a while, I got up. I saw a great number of women and children among the soldiers. I ran under a rain of shells towards the basement, where my family was. I took my brother's children, the one 1 and the other 3 years old. The others were terrified and asked me: "What is going on?" I guess I told them to run away. The last thing

I remember was arriving at Raštane at 2.30 a.m. I cannot remember anything else, except that I saw slaughtered and hung people before my eyes.

In Zadar, 20 November 1991.

**ANNEX 507:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Ž.Š.**

Kio-210/92
the 1st of December 1992
Zadar District Court
Act 142 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia
at 1 p.m.

Ž.Š., son of M.,
finished the last grade of the elementary school, ..., 15 years old
no relationship with the accused party

The witness is warned according to the act 231, 2nd subsection of the valid Criminal Proceedings Law so he states:

During the attack on Škabrnja the following persons were with me in the basement of S.Š.'s house: I.B., 15 years old, N.Š., 11 years old, K. and Luca Šegarić, J.M. and S.V..

First the soldiers of the so-called Yugoslav Army came in front of the basement and when they saw that the children, women and old people were in the basement they said that they would not hurt us because they were the JNA and they left.

They also asked us "where are the black-shirts, Đuro's specialists that spent the last night with us in the basement", although nobody slept there then.

Then the Chetniks in dappled uniforms came, they started swearing and shouting "get out, fuck your Ustasha mothers".

Then Zorana Banić and Špiro Bjelanović, whom I knew before by sight because he used to come to our village before, came into the basement. I recognized him although he had blackened his face a lot and he had a kind of cap with feathers and with a Chetnik cockade. Then the two of them took us out of the basement and Zorana Banić lined us up against the wall. Before we got out Špiro Bjelanović killed Luca Šegarić with a silencer-equipped rifle just as she started to get up in order to come out with the rest of us. When we were lined up against the wall Zorana told my uncle K. to go home and to get some hunting rifles, his and his son M.'s rifle so he went towards home and he reached the cistern and Zorana ran toward him and she stabbed him in his back with a knife, he fell on the cistern and she raised her hand, holding this big knife with a long cutting edge and blood was dripping from it and Špiro said "let me have that blood so I can lick it". I saw that several Chetniks came up to K. but I do not remember that someone of them shot. I recognized among them Đuro Kosović who used to put tiles on for my cousin Stipe Šegarić and he came to the cistern and he shouted at K. "where are Stipe and Gare, the butchers, fuck their Ustasha mothers, they brought so many weapons in Zadar" and those were K's sons. I saw him shooting from a machine gun a bit later just beside the house, at the village defenders that

were retreating but I did not see him shooting at K.. I think that K. died from that knife stab.

The rest of us were standing beside the wall and then Špiro Bjelanović came back, he loaded his gun and said "let's see the army of Ante Pavelić, now we will see this Škabrnja Ustasha army of Ante Pavelić that used to line up at Glavica in Škabrnja together with the Germans during the Second World War, now will butcher them". Then he told Joso Miljanić "Joso, that's enough, fuck your Ustasha mother, where is your Marko" and he hit him with a rifle butt in his face. Joso fell and Špiro told him to get up and when he got up he shot a couple of bullets in the back of his head. Then one soldier said: "Špiro, did we not make a deal yesterday that we will not kill the Ustasha children" and Špiro said "they are all butchers". Then he told Stana to put her hands in the air and he killed her, shooting a bullet in her forehead and he said "come on, fuck them all, we will take these children and line them in Biljani so we can question them".

Then Zorana Banić after she found two hunting rifles and a gun in the basement told us to go to the basement and to move Luca who was killed there because there were two heavy machine guns underneath her. Then three of us went to the basement and we took Luca out, her hands were full of her own blood and Zorana was standing with her rifle pointed at us and the bullet was in the barrel and she shouted at us to carry Luca.

There were two more women with Zorana and I know that one of them was called Nada Subotić and the other one was from Biljani, Donja Trljuga, I do not know her name but she was black-haired and strong.

They took the three of us towards the intersection and I was the last one, I turned around and I saw that Zorana was shooting at dead people and that she bent and waved her knife in front of them, I guess she wanted to butcher them dead or whatever.

I recognized Jovo Subotić and his two sons, whom I knew by sight, among these Chetniks but I do not know their names, they are from Zemunik Gornji and I heard that Jovo said "let's go to P.P.'s basement to butcher the Ustasha army, there is a basement full of them". My father M., my mother, sister and my grandmother E., that is the wife of my grandfather's brother were in that basement and E. later told me that she also recognized that Jovo Subotić and his sons who killed her son V. and her husband V. (her son's real name is I.). She knows the Subotićs because 3 months ago they transported her hay and ate her smoked ham. My father survived then and he recognized a lot of them and he will tell you that himself.

Before a big group of Chetniks went to P.P.'s basement and before they took the three of us to the intersection they gathered beside us and I recognized Iso Bjelanović and Miljenko Bjelanović, the sons of Špiro Bjelanović. I also recognized Željko Maričić, the son of the late Špiro Maričić who drove a tank toward P.'s house and he was also in Chetnik uniform with a cockade. He was some kind of my mother's relative because her sister married a Serb.

When they brought us to Smilčić in their centre I recognized Radmanović who worked in the "Danilo printing-house" and who said that he would get even with Bude Šegarić because this one had hit him in the company before and I saw that Bude was hanging with his legs tied to some kind of tube and his head was hanging towards the ground and Šime Šegarić and Petar Rogić were beside him. Radmanović said that he was going to turn on some kind of a machine and I heard that he turned it on so they pulled those three persons with that machine and that three individuals were shouting, shouting for 2 minutes and then

they died and it was all over. After that their black police van arrived and I guess they put the bodies in it, I did not see it.

I have nothing more to add.

I will not read the record because I heard the dictation.

Finished at 1:30 p.m.

Recording secretary: Witness: Investigative judge:

**ANNEX 508:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.P.**

From the court hall the witness N.P. is called.

The witness N.P., with her record on the paper 167/, warned according to the act 314, 1st subsection of the Criminal Law Proceedings – she states:

- that her statement is the same as in the investigation, on the paper 147/ and she explains the following:

You ask me if I remember the 18th of November 1991 and the crimes in Škabrnja. I remember those scenes and I will never forget them.

I was hiding somewhere with my children, my daughters, one was 3 and half years old and the other one was not even 2 years old, in a basement. Many people, civilians, my neighbors were hiding in that basement when the Chetniks entered and broke into Škabrnja.

My first impression of that enemy army was terrible, I saw the persons with Chetnik cockades, wearing camouflage uniforms, the individuals wearing olive-drab colored JNA uniforms and even those who wore mixed uniformed, to keep it short, I saw all kinds of uniforms. As I saw then and even later there were no civilians among the enemy soldiers or Chetniks.

There were about 40 persons in my basement and I did not come out first or the last, I came out in some period in-between.

I know that my husband and my father-in-law were killed some time after we got out of the basement and after we came out of the yard. I saw when we were coming out of the basement in the yard and out of the yard to the road that the civilians, villagers of Škabrnja were also killed. I cannot tell who killed them, I know that those people were wearing camouflage and olive-drab colored uniforms and that they shot and killed in front of us the following people: KATA ROGIĆ, IVAN RAŽOV, RADE ŠEGARIĆ and JOSO BRKIĆ.

I remember what I said in front of the court during the investigative procedure, I said then and I repeat that I recognized NEBOJŠA GAJIĆ from Islam, whom I knew before the war. I am certain that this Gagić was among the criminals in Škabrnja. That day I saw DRAČA from Zemunik but since we were transferred from Škabrnja to Benkovac, I do not remember seeing this DRAČA among the enemy soldiers in Škabrnja before.

I did not recognize some other individuals among the enemy soldiers by their names or surnames and I personally do not know their names. I heard from my neighbors about a great number of names of the individuals that were among the Škabrnja criminals but I ask

you to ask them that, I would not like to talk about something that I heard because the names of those persons do not mean anything to me personally.

When the Council president asked – if she saw on the 18th of November 1991 the accused (Jovan Badžoka) among the enemy soldiers the witness, after she turned towards the accused who was there, stated:

It is true, I saw him that day in Škabrnja. I saw him on the road while they were taking us out of the basement and the yard where we were hiding towards the place where they gathered all of us. I remember that he wore a gray-olive-green military uniform and he was armed. I did not see this person in Škabrnja since the 18th of November 1991 till after the Croatian Forces action “Oluja” (Storm) when I heard that there were some individuals in the prisoners’ assembling centre – the “Mocire” Centre in Zadar who were supposed to have taken part in the crimes in Škabrnja. I came to this assembling centre all by myself, of my own initiative and I asked the police officers to let me take a look at the persons who were suspected to have been in Škabrnja at that time.

They showed me a room with about 10 persons, they were not lined up in a row or against the wall, they were either sitting or lying on mats. When I saw the person who is behind me in the courtroom today, I had no second thoughts and I do not have them today when I am telling you that he is one of the persons I saw in Škabrnja. It is true that that day in the assembling centre he looked more “like himself”, that is like the person I saw in Škabrnja because he looked more slovenly and untidy.

I had never seen this person – the accused before the war, that is before the crimes in Škabrnja and I did not, even during the recognition at the assembling centre in Zadar know his name.

You asked me by what detail and when did I remember the figure of the accused. I remember it, because it is not possible to forget it and I will never forget it, his face and the faces of the two more individuals that I met after we were taken out of the yard towards the gathering place, after we got out of the basement.

That is to say, this person – the accused was next to and accompanied by the two persons, one man and one woman. I remember that the other man, not the accused, had a knife in his hand and as he saw me and my two little girls passing by him, he said that he would enjoy slaughtering me and my children, my girls. I looked then at those two men and a woman, the one that was holding a knife said it with pleasure. All three of them were armed and they wore uniforms. The man who said those words was a fair-haired, freckled man, rather tall, he had a strong physical constitution. The knife he held in his hand was big, I think it was a military knife.

I also saw the accused who did not comment what the “fair-haired” said, he was just watching and you could see that he was satisfied with the conduct and the words of the person beside him.

The female person that was beside them had a long blond hair, freckles, she was tall, dressed the same as the accused in an olive-drab colored uniform, she had a knife and a gun on her belt and a medical aid kit and also a military rucksack with the Red Cross insignia. That woman did not react but I noticed a smile on her face and a pleasure as a result of the words of the “fair-haired” that were spoken to me.

These three persons among which the accused was present too, did not escort me or the rest of the villagers towards the place where we were assembled, at least I did not see it, I did not see the accused later.

You asked me – how I would describe the accused without looking at him, that is, how I would have described him before I saw him in the assembling centre. This is person that is short, light-brown hair, but believe me when I say that I remember his face well, it is hard to describe the facial details, but I am sure that I could not have made a mistake. It is true that he was more slovenly and untidy – that goes especially for his hair.

I am sure that I would also recognize that man and woman that were together with the accused if I saw them and I remembered their faces well, I will not forget them.

I repeat that this encounter with the three of them including the accused happened after we got out of the basement and the yard of the house where we were hiding, it happened somewhere behind the house where Šegarićs were killed.

There must have been more people, my villagers, around me at that moment, but I really do not know if anybody saw this detail of the incident that I am describing.

That day in Škabrnja, besides my husband, my mother, father, grandfather and father-in-law died, and also some other relatives.

The council president establishes the fact that the witness answers all the given questions quietly, slowly, with a difficulty and obviously with an effort.

When asked a special question she answers:

I remember that the person who threatened me had a cockade on his cap, I do not know what kind of insignias the accused and that woman had and if they had caps at all.

When asked a question by the lawyer Ivanić, she states:

The name of JOVAN BRANKOVIĆ from Biljani Donji does not mean a thing to me, I have never heard about that person.

There are no further questions for the witness and the accused objects and states:

It is not true that I was on that day in Škabrnja so this witness could not see me or recognize me there. I have never met the persons that would fit the descriptions of the man and woman that witness describes as being in company with me. The description that the witness gave about the man who was in my company reminds me of M.M. with whom I was in the unit in the March of 1993 in Škabrnja, because this M. was freckled, medium height. I repeat that during the period that is charged upon me I was either at my home in Biljani or in Islam, I do not know exactly.

The witness is excused.

The council president establishes that all the planned evidences are used so the trial is adjourned for an unspecified period, and the parties will be informed about the date of the new trial by letter. The defence attorney of the accused Badžoka suggests that DOJČILA BADŽOKA should be heard in the evidence procedure. DOJČILA BADŽOKA, now in custody in the District prison in Zadar, the villager and the relative of the accused, will give the evidence related to the circumstances of the accused whereabouts in the period of the mentioned incidents.

The court reaches a solution

The defence proposition is sustained.

Finished.

Record secretary:

The council president:

**ANNEX 509:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.M. (2)**

HEARING EVIDENCE

S.M. will be heard as witness.

The witness S.M. warned according to the data on the 55 list, act 315, Criminal Law Proceedings, the questioned witness states:

The witness statement is completely identical to her statement given during the investigation, she specifically explains the following:

Although the tragedy in Škabrnja happened a long time ago, I remember well the 18th of November, I remember it all, although it is hard and painful.

Around 7 or 7.30 a.m., the attack on Škabrnja started – first shells. Around noon the Chetniks and the JNA entered the village.

I was in a basement together with at least 60 persons and the late PETAR PAVIČIĆ and his son guarded the basement. Both of them were keeping watch around the house, but of course they could not defend the basement, they could only inform us on what was going on.

After 12 o'clock the JNA entered the village and the Chetniks obviously entered it with them, and soon afterwards the Chetniks and the members of the JNA entered the village on a massive scale, I can not tell their exact number. They barged into the basement where we were situated. When I say that I saw the Chetniks and the soldiers, it means that I can tell the difference between them. The members of the JNA wore the green military uniforms, and the people I call the Chetniks wore camouflage uniforms and they had black caps on their heads, their faces were dappled, they wore insignias – 4 “S” on the shoulders or the insignias of the Serbian army.

When the Chetniks barged into the basement there were at least 60, mostly elderly persons in it. They were about 50 to 70 years old and some children were there. There was not a single member of the Croatian army or a member of the National Guard in the basement.

After this “army” barged into the basement, they behaved terribly, it is hard to describe it, they swore, they insulted us, mistreated us and threatened us. They cursed our mothers saying they were “Ustasha mothers”, they were shouting that they would kill us, butcher us, shoot us.

We were immediately forced out of the basement on to the road, and the first thing I saw were the tanks, I can not tell their number, but there were a lot of them, there were military transporters, it was interesting to see that during the whole period of our lining up the tanks had their barrels pointed at us, the old people and the children.

It was hard to figure out, out of the behavior of the Chetniks and the army, who was the leader of this action and who was in charge, I am positive that besides the persons in military and camouflage uniforms and the soldiers of the enemy army I did not see any civilian who would attack us.

Their civilians were no there.

I remember the detail when one JNA officer shouted on a Chetnik on the tank, saying to him - enough of butchering, you killed enough. It was the officer's reaction to Chetnik's

words that he was going to kill and butcher us all. I remember that the Chetnik answered back – they came here to kill.

During the whole period the shooting could be heard in the village, I presume that it was a bit further away, nearer the village centre.

I saw many of my villagers dead, after I got out of the basement I saw SOKA ROGIĆ, the ŠEGARIĆ couple, PETAR and NINA PAVIČIĆ, IVAN RAŽOV and others. They were lying dead around our basement and even further. They were all older people, they were all civilians.

I conclude, according to what I saw, that the most of my villagers got killed and murdered in the same order as they were getting out of the basement or their shelters.

I saw them killing SOKA ROGIĆ and IVICA ŠEGARIĆ.

SOKA came out of our basement all in tears, she begged them not to kill us, and one Chetnik hit her with a butt-end of a rifle in the head, she fell, the same Chetnik did the same thing to IVICA ŠEGARIĆ, he pushed him and then shot a whole machine-gun burst at SOKA and IVICA while they were lying on the floor.

I did not recognize the person I am describing as a Chetnik and that shot at Soka and Ivica, I never even saw him.

However, among the persons in the military uniforms I recognized the people whom I knew before. I recognized them while we were standing lined beside the wall or while we were on the road, going towards the intersection where they gathered us.

I recognized SLAVKO DRAČA and DAMIR KOVAČEVIĆ, I knew them both before, because they used to come at my neighbor, ANTE ROGIĆ's place to have their car fixed.

Taken from Court record

**ANNEX 510:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.K.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Through an operative way we obtained the new information connected with the incidents that happened on the 18th of November 1991 in the village of Škabrnja. By making certain circumstances clear and by making the present knowledge concrete we contacted the persons who were the witnesses of these incidents. On the 21st of February 1992 the two members of the Croatian army managed to bring J.K., born in ..., out of the Škabrnja. She was kept in custody there all the time. According to her statement - Škabrnja was set on fire and destroyed. Everything was taken out of the houses, and the hay is being taken out for some time now. There are a lot of dead cattle around the village. She heard that in one house in the hamlet of Ivkovići the bodies of her killed brother and his wife are still there. As she managed to hear from some soldiers all together about 130 persons from Škabrnja were killed. They treated her kindly and they brought her some food. A soldier with a white belt came to her house for the last two days and he threatened her to kill her if he found her there one more time and he told her it would be better for her to go towards Prkos (the whole area was mined). She recognized the following persons who used to go around her house:

- MLADEN CUPAĆ, the son of Đuro, from Biljane Donje
- MLADEN ŠKORIĆ, the son of Đuro, born in 1956, from Biljane Donje (he probably worked in Zadar municipality)
- VOJIN LAKIĆ, the son of Petar, born on the 7th of June 1928, from Trljuga – Biljane Donje

She did not recognize the rest of the persons in uniforms and according to her statement only Chetniks and reservists are now in Škabrnja.

**ANNEX 511:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.B.**

ZADAR – KNIN POLICE ADMINISTRATION
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
Zadar, the 11th of August 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the offices of the Zadar – “Mocire” Reception centre for the prisoners of war on the occasion of the conducted informative conversation with J.B., the son of the late L. and V. (born Č.), born on thein Biljane Gornje, permanent address – ..., married, father of two children, Serb, the citizen of the Republic of Croatia, served his time in the army during 1982/1983.

The conversation was led on the 11th of August 1995 and refers to the circumstances of the engagement in the armed insurrection against the Republic of Croatia as well as to the circumstances of the criminal offence of the war crimes and terrorism.

In the repeated conversation after it was established that Magneza Pavičić from Škabrnja was seen on the 18th of November 1991 in Škabrnja with another fair-haired, freckled faced man and with a tall strong woman, the mentioned Pavičić stated that he came to Škabrnja on the 31st of December and that he was on the position Ražovljeva glavica.

Further on he states that he did not find any of the Croatians in Škabrnja, but that he knows, that is, he personally saw in the field near the school 32 graves where the killed Croatians were buried.

The mentioned Pavičić also states that he could not have been recognized by anybody and he confirms the fact that he was in the company of a fair-haired, freckled man and that that freckled, blond-haired man is MIRKO TINTOR from Biljane Gornje who is 40 years old.

As far as the fact that he was in company of the certain strong woman is concerned, Pavičić denied it. He states that Badžok was mostly in the company of MIRKO TINTOR and JOVICA VRANKOVIĆ, both from Biljane Gornje.

He further on states that he knows that VRANKOVIĆ's and TINTOR's brother died in Škabrnja, and he thinks it was when they were robbing the Croatian houses. They supposedly died when they were ambushed and killed with an automatic weapon.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS:

Zoran Nonković
Šimun Bozov

**ANNEX 512:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF M.V., Š.V.**

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ZADAR
OPERATIONS SECTION
Zadar, 13 April 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Drafted on 13 April 1992, at the Police Administration Zadar, based on the informative interview with M.V. and his wife Š. from Zemunik Gornji, Zadar municipality.

The interview is in reference to the circumstances of the last events in the village of Zemunik Gornji. Special attention was paid to their knowledge of the murders of Mrs. Draginja Stura and her son Božo Stura. They stated the following:

“In the night of 17/18 March 1992, they left their village Zemunik Gornji due to daily maltreatment, unbearable conditions and fear for their own lives... They further stated that they had to leave their homes, because of inhuman behavior, maltreatment, and frequent searches of their houses by the members of the illegal formations of the “SAO Krajina”... They are familiar with the fact that unknown perpetrators on 11 March 1992 around 6 p.m., killed Draginja Stura (age 75) and her son Božo Stura (age 55) in the kitchen of their own home...

They state that unknown persons came to the village daily, with tractor trailers, rotary hoes, personal and cargo vehicles, and used those to steal items from houses of Croatian residents... M. and Š. stated during the interview that ore Guša, son of Jovo and born in 1967, and a young man by the last name of Drača, son of Milica and Božo Drača, came to their house and without exchanging any words removed the television set from their house. From their neighbor's Šime Vlasnović, they removed in the same manner a wood-burning stove...

Record drafted by
Ive Kardum
(signature)

**ANNEX 513:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION SPLIT
POLICE STATION SINJ

No: KU-30/93

Date: 11 February 1993

STATEMENT PROTOCOL

Recorded in the name of the Police station Sinj on 11 February 1993, on the premises of the Police station Sinj, during the procedure pursuant to Article 151 of the Criminal Proceedings Act due to reasonable doubt that the following criminal act has been done: War crime against civilians, Article 142 of the Basic Penal Code of the Republic of Croatia.

Present:

Authorised official: Nenad Sesardić

Recording clerk: the same

Started at: 13h30

Citizen I.B., son of P., occupation: member of home guardsmen, residing in ..., born on ... in ..., gave the following statement:

"On 28 February 1993, within the composition of my unit, I was advancing in the morning hours from the direction of the village of Bitelić towards the dam of the Peruča hydroelectric power plant. About 10:00h, I came to about 20 meters from a large curve near the holiday centre of the company "Dalmatinka", Sinj. Through the optical sight, I could see that there was a corpse on the macadam road leading to the shore of the lake, a few meters from the asphalt road. I assumed that it was Ante or Ivica Buljan, one of my neighbours and fellow fighters, who went on a mission in this area the night before. I waited at the place where I was standing about 30 minutes, as I thought that it would be unwise to advance towards the dam, considering that I was not sure whether there were any Chetniks at the dam and in the surrounding area.

At one moment, I heard a large explosion from the direction of the dam, I looked in the direction of the dam of the Peruča hydroelectric power plant and saw a large flame along the dam and then a large quantity of smoke. Rocks, earth and base-course from the road leading over the dam were falling down on the surrounding field some ten meters away from me. The ground where I was standing was shaking. I looked at the water of the lake where a wave appeared, the water vibrated for a few minutes and I waited for the water of the lake to flood the rest of the dam and to rush downwards.

The water stilled, and in the silence, I listened the infantry shooting reaching to the other side of the dam. Detonations stilled and I went to the place where I saw a corpse. When I came closer, I recognised it; it was my neighbour and fellow-fighter A.B. called T.. I noticed a shotgun wound on his left hip. His head was blue on his forehead, face and nose, with a little cut on his lips. I suppose that my friend A. was first shot and that bruises were caused afterwards, by being beaten on the head with feet by Chetniks. A.P. from Dicmo was with me, and while I stayed by the corpse, he went to the village of Jukići to fetch his vehicle. When he came back with the vehicle, we placed the corpse on the back seat of the vehicle and P. went to the village of Bitulić with the corpse. I stayed by the den.

Completed at 16h00.

The citizen read the contents of this record and had no observations, and signed it as his statement.

Authorised official:
Nenad Sesardić

Record clerk:
the same

Citizen:
I.B.

**ANNEX 514:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

A.B., the daughter of J.. I was born on in Puljane, Drniš municipality, where I married and lived. I am a housewife. A Croatian woman. I am temporarily living in Zagreb, I give the following:

STATEMENT

Until the fall of Maslenica, Chetniks used to come to Puljane every day and robbed the houses of the people who had already fled. On 02 February drunk Chetniks from Nečven came to Puljan in the evening. I heard them coming in a tractor. They came to my house around 03:00 p.m. Around ten of them came to my house. They entered the house and one of them said: "Give me a rope so I could hang you". They asked from me German Marks and I had to give them everything I had. Almost all of the time I was alone in the house and I slept alone. The following day, after Chetniks were in my house, a neighbour came and said: "Your M. is gone, Chetniks killed her, and they also killed MIĆO PARAC". That is, they killed my relative M.B.. A few of us gathered and since we saw that something wasn't right, we decided to hide.

While we were at the exit of the village we met two "Martićevci" and when they asked us where we were going we answered that in the village there were two people killed and that we were afraid to be killed. They said that there weren't only two people killed but eight, and if we planned to go somewhere we should better go straight ahead, that is, via Miljevci. So we walked from the morning until the afternoon when we came across our Croatian soldiers who saw us through binoculars and waited for us. When I came to a free territory I wasn't aware because I was very afraid of everything I went through. I spent a year and a half under the Chetniks' terror, watched them robbing my belongings and shooting at the pictures of my grandchildren. I was the most desperate when they, on 2nd February 1993, took the ring off my hand, the gift of my late husband and took it away with them.

When I wanted to go working in the vineyard I couldn't do it because Chetniks would start shooting. "Martićevci" (blue) and "Eagles" (camouflage) used to come to Puljane. After, on

2 February 1993, the camouflage ones molested me, "Martićevci" came and asked me if I wanted to leave Puljane because they were willing to organize the leaving for us. I said I sure wanted to leave Puljane because the camouflaged ones were unbearable. However, I didn't wait for the police from Knin to move us out, but, as already said, I had to run away from the knife. In Šibenik I heard who were the rest 6 of the butchered: KAJA PARAC, IVICA and ANA BRACIĆ, PAVO and ANA PARAC, and KRSTO BRACIĆ.

Zagreb, 17 November 1993.

**ANNEX 515:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-13-30- /97.
Date: Drniš, 08 July 1997

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made At the accommodation of the Drniš police station III after the informative conversation conducted with A.B., the son of P., born on in Žitnić, Drniš municipality. Permanent address:, Drniš municipality. A Croat. Retired.

He stated that before the war and the aggression on the Republic of Croatia, he lived in his family house in the village of Žitnić, Drniš municipality, and that he was, almost daily, molested by Chetniks, so, on 25 January 1994, he was beaten by Chetniks, and wounded in the left arm, in the area of the fist, from an automatic rifle fired by two "NN" Chetniks. As a consequence he has a 50% of invalidity.

Further on, A.B. states that the remaining Croatian villagers were molested in different ways almost daily. So he states that a group of approximately 10 people set the houses of the following people on fire: Ivan Barišić, the son of the late Ivan, and Josip Barišić, the son of the late Josip. Before they burnt the houses they had stolen everything that could be removed from the houses. After that the same group burnt the house of Zvonko Barišić, the son of the late Ivan, and the house of Velka Barišić, the wife of the late Mile, as well as a farming object of Ivan Barišić, the son of the late Ivan. A.B., further on, states that Ante Mujan is the son of Ante, born on 01 April 1943 in Žitnić, Drniš municipality, where he lived. He is a Croat who was taken away from his family house in Žitnić, and was locked up in a hospital in Knin, and after daily molesting and physical torturing he died in the prison in Knin.

Authorized official:
Dinko Strunje
(signature)

**ANNEX 516:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

...

Date: Šibenik, 14 April 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On 13 April 1992 an informative conversation was conducted with J.B., called "I.". He is a garage mechanic, and he worked in the "B. Žunić" barracks in Knin as a civil official.

J. states that the engineer corps and other war mechanization which came from Sinj to Knin was transferred to Bosansko Grahovo near saw-mill, and the war technique which came to Knin from Zadar and Šibenik was transferred to Drvar. He states that at the time he worked there the barracks "B. Žunić" had twenty-four T-35 tanks, 25 vehicles (cranes and cab units), and 18 personnel carriers. Since the most of it were out of order a group of mechanics from Čačak came to fix it.

PETAR GAMBIROŽA called "Željko" organized numerous robberies in the village of Vrpolje, SO Knin.

MILE VUČKOVIĆ called "Čarapan" would bring Chetniks to Vrpolje and show them the houses of those Croats whom they planned to rob and those whom they planned to force out of the village.

DRAGO KUKOLJ and VELIMIR BIBIĆ called "Vele" robbed numerous Croatian houses in the Drniš area after the occupation of that territory by the JNA.

Operative official:

Siniša Jurić

ANNEX 517:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.S.*

K.S., daughter of ... (a father), born in Medviđa, 30 years old, occupation: a housewife, a resident of ..., gives the following:

STATEMENT

I remember the day when the late I.M. was killed. I was baking bread at around 6pm in the old house – a dry kiln - and a mother of my husband ... - M.M. was in the other house – the house that we lived in – together with my four children. At one moment four chetniks, wearing mottled military uniforms, armed with automatic guns and having their heads and faces covered with caps and kerchiefs so I wouldn't recognize them, entered that dry kiln. Despite that I recognized Duje Škorić, Božo Milanko, Bora Milanko and Siniša Bogunović, because they were all from my village. I went to the school at the same time as Božo Milanko. When they entered the house, they closed the door behind them and they asked me where my husband was and where weapons were hidden. I told them that my husband left and that I didn't know his whereabouts, as for the weapons I told them that I didn't have any. Then they started battering me, pushing me, they threatened to kill me, to broil me alive on the fire and to rape me. They started pushing me and touching me, and in one moment they threw me on the ground in order to rape me, but I defended myself and resisted them. Božo Milanko was the most persistent one during that molestation and the attempting of a rape. It has to be said that I saw only those four men that I have already mentioned and that one or two would come out by turns from the house where they locked me up and some of them would stay inside. As I was resisting and shouting, Duje Škorić together someone else (whom I didn't recognize) entered that house at some point and they told Božo to let me go. They also said to me that they would take me to their house, that I would be better off with them than with some Croat and so on. This maltreatment was going on for about 1 hour. They locked me up there and then they left. A short time after they were gone (maybe 2 or 3 minutes), I heard two machine-gun bursts and I later saw that I.M. was killed on the street.

My house and I.'s house are placed near by a road. My house is on a one side and I.'s house is on the other side of the road. When you ask me how it was possible that those shots were fired 2 or 3 minutes after those chetniks left my house, I can say that they were going in and out by turns and that those who went out from my house stopped Ivan on the road. At the same time the others stayed with me and they maltreated me. Siniša Bogunović and Bora Milanko stayed in the house and the others (above mentioned) were outside and they were the only ones who could stop the late I.. After Siniša Bogunović and Bora Milanko had left the house, I heard gunshots 2 or 3 minutes later.

All of that happened on February 3rd 1993. Inhabitants stayed in our village for 17 days and after that we decided to leave the village because of fear and constant maltreatment. Their police placed us in a school at Vrpolje near Knin. On one occasion they summoned us to the court and told us that we had nothing to fear and that we had to tell them who had killed I.M.. Me, my husband ... and a wife of the late I.M. were also summoned. We told them what I am telling you now. Legal proceedings concerning the murder of I.M. against Duje Škorić and Boško Milanko were instituted in the court in Knin.

About other criminal offences that you show me, from the decision concerning the carrying out an investigation, I know that those criminal offences were committed, but I don't know who participated in them.

I have nothing else to state.

I will not read minutes because I listened to a dictation. “

Completed at 10,30am.

**ANNEX 518:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.R.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Šibenik Police Department
Operative jobs section
No: KU-1158/92.DJ/BJ
16th October 1992

MINUTES ON TAKING THE STATEMENT

Made in behalf of Šibenik Police Department on 16th October 1992 at the Section.

Began at 11.30 hrs.

D.(M.)R.

Occupation: policeman

Address: ...

Born on in Slunj

...

On 15th October 1991, I got a task from Chief of Slunj Police Department Ivan Panić, to search the territory in the village Vaganac, municipality of Titova Korenica, and, together with two priests and two nuns, and in arrangement with the members of the ex-Yugoslav Army, go through the village to find the dead older female persons who were supposed to be buried at the local cemetery.

...

... after that we went towards Slunj, but on a pass we were stopped by the members of the police of the “SAO Krajina”, who searched the cars and us and after that we were all taken to the Police Station in Korenica. In front of the Police station, we were physically molested by civilians, and M.L. and N.N. were beaten a lot.

...

I had to, under a death threat, kiss the boots of a policeman of “SAO Krajina” police (I did not remember his name). I spent six months in the prison in Korenica, without any resolution on keeping or being in custody, but I was physically and psychologically molested.

...

Since I was giving food to the prisoners, and under them I mean those of the Serbian nationality, I know that certain Travica and Slobodan Kovačević were captured because of the murder of Croats, that is, a married couple and two children, and they were released in September 1992.

...

Done at 12.30 hrs.

Authorized official person: Damir Juričev

Recording secretary: Jadranka Baraka

Statement was given by: D.R.

**ANNEX 519:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF A.B., M.B.**

KU- /92

Šibenik, the 4th of September 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 26th of May 1992 on the occasion of the conducted informative conversation with A.B., wife of P., born on the in Širitovci, where she lives and with M.B., wife of M., born in in Širitovci, where she lives and connected with the circumstances of the incidents in Širitovci.

They state in the informative conversation that after the fall of Drniš, the Chetniks and the army occupied Širitovci.

As the time went by, the abuse and the threats intensified and so they were forced to run away from the houses and to sleep in the woods, while the Chetniks stole the property around the village and they took everything they liked and they burnt the rest of the things.

After they came, the Chetniks threatened to kill them all and in that way they forced them out of the village and they would take and beat heavily the ones who opposed them.

Authorized official:

Ivan Perišić

(signature)

Slavko Miličić

**ANNEX 520:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF G.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SPLIT POLICE ADMINISTRATION
TROGIR POLICE STATION

Number: KU- /92

Date: Trogir, 5 June 1992

RECORD OF A STATEMENT TAKING

Made on the behalf of the Trogir police station on 5 June 1992 at the accommodation of the Trogir police station.

Authorized official: Branimir Topić

Recording secretary: Divna Mamić

Beginning at 9:50 a.m.

Citizen G.B., the son of P., was born on in Knin. He is an economist-high school education. Lives in ...

On 20 November 1991, in the morning, around 8:00 a.m., army burst into the village. Shortly after they arrested me, my brother, and 13 more villagers (men), because, as they said, they had to take us for a conversation. On the same day, around 1:00 p.m., we were brought to Knin, and placed in the "Božo Žunić" military barracks, later on renamed "South camp".

For the first three days we were lying on concrete, that is, on an old wet carpet and tarpaulin of a truck, which was also mouldy and wet. At the beginning they would burst into the room, threatened with weapons, shooting, provoked and beat even an old man, 85 years old. They psychologically molested people so that they even forced a Croat to beat another Croat. During a month, as we stayed in there, the food was bad, and there wasn't enough of it (2 to 3 spoons), and they put too much salt in it. Whether they would give us some water depended on the mood of a guard. Once we didn't get any water for a full two days.

Anybody, whenever he wanted, any time of a day or night, could enter our room and beat us however he wanted. The things were like that for two or three months. That could even be a civilian. While we were in the military barracks 5 civilians died of collapse, bad living conditions, and the lack of medical help. A civilian called Ante Mujan, from the village of Žitnić, 45 years old, died there of consequences of beating. Quite often there were the cases of mutilation. Once, for example, they cut off the ear of a man called B. after a failed exchange. They beat us with everything-chains, broomsticks, bags full with sand, batons, sticks, and other different objects.

Finished at 10:35 a.m.

Authorized official:
Branimir Topić
(signature)

Recording secretary:
Divna Mamić
(signature)

Citizen
G.B.
(signature)

**ANNEX 521:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.***

ŠIBENIK-KNIN POLICE STATION
3RD POLICE STATION DRNIŠ

No: 511-13-30

Drniš, 20 April 1998 OFFICIAL RECORD

The record was composed in the offices of the 3rd police station Drniš after the interview with M.M., maiden name ..., born on ... in Otavice, Ružić municipality, resides in ..., a Croat by nationality, a Croatian citizen. She was interviewed in the connection with physical maltreatment of her husband, M.M.*, son of ..., born ...

...M. states that her entire family underwent terrible physical and psychological maltreatments every day. As an example she stated that on 23 December 1991, 6 or 7 Chetniks carrying automatic rifles came to her family house and brutally beat her husband M. with gunstocks, legs, fists, and the other objects they could find at hand. Her husband was all covered with blood. While he was beaten, one Chetnik kept a rifle pointed at his belly and said that he would kill him, slaughter him, if M. moved.

...M.M. stated that that night, her husband suffered severe physical injuries, suffusions all over the body, as well as the fracture of the right arm...

...M.M. stated that the same night when her husband M. was beaten, she also was physically assaulted (beaten) and later raped...

Authorized official
Dinko Strunje

**ANNEX 522:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.M.**

Statement code: milj 59

SECOND NAME: M.

FIRST NAME, FATHER'S NAME: A., J.

DATE OF BIRTH:

RESIDENCE: Mratovo-Oklaj

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...

QUALIFICATION:

PROFESSION: miner

EMPLOYMENT:

MARITAL STATUS: married

CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia

NATIONALITY: Croat

I am giving the following STATEMENT:

They invaded the village on 22 January 1993. They were there all the time driving through the village. We were under seizure. There were many Croats before that in the village.

They conducted massacres in the village of Razvođe, and later, in Puljane, 10 or 11 people were killed. In Mratovo they killed 2 people. They were all civilians. They were killed because they thought civilians were not worth living. I went to Miljevci to a doctor of the

Croatian Army. There, I saw Šešelj's people. They entered houses and plundered. They went into the house and then in the cellar. There was around 200 kg of corn. There was also one smoked ham, which they did not see, but it hung there. I could not leave the house, because they would have destroyed everything. When they saw the ham, one of them asked: "Old man, what do you need this for?" and waved his hand. Then another one asked: "Shall we eat it?" I said: "I cannot say, but you better do not". They took it down and I sat by the window. They put down their guns and sat down to eat. Then one of them said: "Old man, we know what you think of us". I said: "Me, I have nothing to think of you. It would be nice if you came next year again, but without your guns. So we can live as we lived before, like humans". The one said: "You are right, old man". When I went out, he asked me: "How do you cross yourself?" I said: "You want me to tell you how I cross myself? If it counts this way, it also counts the other way". Two of them sat by the window and ate. One of them asked me again: "Old man, how are you doing?" and I said: "It goes the way it goes. We are all rather miserable. There are humans and non-humans on both sides. "

They did not beat me, but Šešelj's people threatened that they would kill me. We had a garage across the street with two or three cars in it. They plundered there, took off all the car pieces, and took it away. While they were doing so, we were not allowed to come close to the garage. They took my neighbor D.M.'s car.

The three of us were sitting and watching them. A moment later I said: "Let's go into the house, they could take their guns and start firing. What then?" So, we went into the house, and they plundered in the village. They took everything out of my garage, but they did not touch the rest while I was there. They did not plunder those houses where somebody was still in.

In my neighborhood only one house and the garage next to it was burned. It was Šime Džapo's house. We could not leave the houses, because if we left, they would plunder them. Later they killed two men and two women. It was 22 or 23 January 1993, and they were thrown into a well.

The Vučić family went to bury their grandfather. When they returned home, they found their house plundered. They kept saying: "Who stays in their house, his house will not be plundered".

Not far from my house, they slaughtered Petar Džaja. He chased back his cattle from the pasture. The animals saw that somebody was in the yard and ran off. Petar could not see it because he was blind.

If there had not been two men from Knin, I do not know how else I would have gotten out. The night we were supposed to go out, all became complicated, so I could go nowhere. They said: "We did not use any bullet for the one last night, so we won't use it on you either. Out of four kills, you will be one of them." He sat there and drank wine. Later he said: "I have been in Petrovo Polje for seven months. I will not let this go, because it is Serbian territory. I come from the area around Knin. I asked him: "Which place?" He said: "From Oton". Then I asked: "Is the church in Knin still standing?" He said: "Yes, it is. I used to sit in front of it".

When our people left, there was everything in the village, because the people were working. Later they took everything out of the houses. The one who wanted to kill me had no family; so one could not condemn him.

Before we left, soldiers came to the house and said:” If you want to, you can go to Knin to our place”. They did not force us, but simply said: “If you want to go beyond Miljevci, you can go this and this way”. And so, we took off.

In Zagreb, 28 February 1994

**ANNEX 523:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Z.B.**

ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
Criminalist police Section
Šibenik, 05th August 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

made on 5th August 1995, on the occasion of the interview held with Z.B., maiden name B., daughter of late D. and late V., maiden name K.; born on in Zažvić, address: Čista Mala

(...)

The interview was held about the circumstances of her knowledge about the then occupied area of Čista Mala and the surroundings.

(...)

After the ex-Yugo Army and the local reserve, who came with the army, came, the people of Čista Mala and the surroundings, where the people of Croatian nationality lived, ran away from fear, while at the same time the mentioned started to destroy the property of the Croats. She states that she knows about the story that went through the village that Nikola Škarić was killed and then burned together with his house in Čista Velika, and then he was buried at the cemetery of Čista Velika by a man she knew. Furthermore, as far as she can remember, at the same time a woman was killed, slaughtered in Čista Velika, but she is not sure about her name.

The members of the reserve of the former Yugoslav Army from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bukovica, continued to destroy the property of Croats, and before that they would take everything, that is rob everything that could be taken and taking it in the direction of Bukovica.

(...)

Furthermore she states that she has forgotten to mention that St. Ana’s Church in Čista Velika was completely burnt and destroyed, and which was done at the very beginning of the armed clashes.

Authorized person:

Ivan Perišić

ANNEX 524:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF F.Đ., V.R.

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-02-No: _____/92

Dubrovnik, 19 March 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On 19 March 1992, an informative interview was conducted with V.R., son of the late L., born on in Mrčevo, where he also lives, who was captured by the aggressor army on 7 November in Mrčevo and taken to the camp in Bileća on 25 December 1991.

On 7 November 1991, V.R. set out together with F.Đ. from Orašac to Mrčevo in order to look up my farming estate. At the bus station in Mrčevo, they met the aggressor soldiers, who forced them into a car and covered them with a poncho so they could not see where they were driving. (...) They brought them to the village Zavala, and when they were coming out of the car, they started beating them with police sticks and feet. The same night, they locked them into a barn. Also locked in the barn were M. and I. from Kijev Dol and the sister and wife of I.D.. When they brought them to the barn, they took R. to an officer who started interrogating him, physically abusing him. After the interrogation, several guards started beating, throwing him on the floor and beating him with a gunstock. One of the guards hit him with a pistol into his kidneys and he started bleeding, and according to the medical report his kidney was damaged.

On 8 November 1991, they were taken to Bileća in a truck. Captain Dragan was driving, who stopped the truck every 10 minutes and beat all seven of them who were in the truck with a police stick. In Bileća, Captain Dragan handed them over to the military police saying: "Here are the Ustasha butchers, keep them in the investigation prison for eight days." They were at the investigation prison for seven days and nights and their hands were tied with chains to the legs of the bed all the time. The guards came every 2 to 3 hours and beat them with police sticks all over the bodies. They forced them to sing Chetnik songs. One of the guards burned R.'s mustache with a lighter.

(...)

All the time spent in the prison, the captives were physically abused in the most brutal way. They were forced to sing Chetnik songs. Many of them suffered permanent injuries due to beating. V.R. possesses medical documentation saying that he has permanent injuries due to beating.

OFFICIAL:
Damir Poljanić
(Signature)

**ANNEX 525:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Š.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE DEPARTMENT ISTRA
VII POLICE STATION PAZIN

Number. 511-08-40/3-VT-23/95

Pazin, 1 July 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the premises of this Police Station on the informative interview with M.Š., born on in Pazin, residence in Pazin,, electrician by occupation, works at the Croatian Post and Telecommunications (HPT) in Pazin, Croat by nationality, not married, in connection with his time of service in the former JNA in 1990/91.

(...)

M. then also said that as far as he could remember he started going on the terrain in September 1991, to Kupari near Dubrovnik. They would go with trucks (fifteen trucks). There they would take anything that was movable from the hotels, of which he does not remember the names, and take it to Bileća. Some of the hotels were damaged, and according to M. these damages were caused by shelling. Besides hotels they would also "clean" houses, but he does not know the owners of these houses.

That he also saw Serb volunteers in JNA uniforms. M. further states that he does not know any of the officers, who were in charge of the cleaning, by name. The officers had only said that the JNA had destroyed these objects because Croatian nationalists were staying inside them. They would go to Kupari on a daily basis. They would leave in the morning hours with empty trucks, and return in the evening with full trucks. This lasted for approximately two weeks.

(...)

M. further states that on 5 December 1991, he finished his training and that he received the rank of sergeant and was immediately transferred to Trebinje, to a labour unit. He was stationed at the barracks VP 6143/1 "R"-5 in Trebinje.

After he arrived in Trebinje, all discipline disappeared. Everything came down to wilful behaviour, especially of the senior officers. That was the first time he saw officers with cockades and beards, who were drinking alcohol the entire time. There were also many women among these persons.

He was the commander of the newly arrived soldiers. He was teaching a private first class course for younger soldiers. He was the only Croat among the 60-70 soldiers. All others were Serbs or Montenegrins. The newly arrived soldiers were Greater Serbian oriented and were eager to leave to the front.

(...)

9. RADE RADOJČIĆ - Novi Sad, Pariške komune 28, Serb who was fguarding and beating the prisoners in Bileća.

(...)

OFFICIAL

Dorijana Gregorović

(Signature)

**ANNEX 526:
WITNESS STATEMENTS OF I.B., Đ.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

Number: 511-03-03-"KU" 1128/92-2/14

Dubrovnik, 23 November 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On 5 November 1992, the officials of the Police Department Dubrovnik visited the village of Kuna (Konavoska) and conducted an informative interview with I. and Đ.B. in connection with the occupation of the village by the so-called JNA and on the behaviour of the aggressor soldiers during the occupation of the village.

(...)

On 30 June 1992 in the village of Orah, above the village of Kuna, the aggressor's soldiers arrested OBRAD JAKO, son of Đuro and Stana, born on 24 June 19666 in Kuna where he also lived, and took him in the direction of Grab in the area of the Municipality Trebinje.

On 20 July 1992 members of the International Red Cross accompanied by the aggressor soldiers brought the dead body of Obrad Jako to the village with the official explanation that on 9 July 1992 he had committed suicide by hanging himself.

(...)

... he saw Đ.B. from Kuna who was also hiding in the hills.

(...)

OFFICIALS:

Stjepan Kušen

(Signature)

Mile Zorić

(Signature)

MILITARY DOCUMENTS

ANNEX 527:
SSNO, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SFRY, ADMINISTRATION, NO.
1487-17/89 FROM 15 MAY 1990, ORDER,

NATIONAL DEFENCE
 STATE CLASSIFIED
 DOCUMENT
 "UNITY 3"

According to the attitudes and the tasks of the Federal Secretary for National Defence, at the conference of the Military Council on 27 April 1990, and in connection with the organization-formation reinforcement of the JNA in terms of the plan "Unity 3", I issue the following

ORDER

1. In the 1st Military Region, the 10th Motorized Brigade must be classified from "B" to "A" classification with the following composition:
 - the Command, Communications Platoon, 1st Motorized Battalion, Mechanized Battalion, Armored Battalion, and the Military Police Company "A";
 - the Rear Base and the Command of the Headquarters classified "B"
 - 2nd Motorized Battalion, Howitzer Division, Mixed Anti-armored Artillery Division, Light Artillery Division of the Anti-Aircraft, Engineer Battalion, "ic", "CV" (Communications Platoon "A"), platoon of the ABHO classified "R". In the Engineer Battalion, there should be one company classified "A".

The personnel and the technical equipment for the Mechanized and Armored Battalion will be provided by the 1st Military Region: the Mechanized Battalion from the 506th Infantry Brigade Zrenjanin, without the tank company, and the Armored Battalion from the 395th Motorized Brigade Brčko.

The accommodation of the battalion must be secured in the garrison Mostar.

The task must be completed by 31 May 1990.

The 329th Armored Brigade – Banja Luka must be reorganized from classified "B" to classified "A" with the following composition:

- the Command, the Command of the Headquarters, "ic", 1st and 2nd Armored Battalion, Mechanized Battalion, Howitzer Division, Light Artillery Division of the Anti-Aircraft and the Rear Base classified "A";
- 3rd Armored Battalion, Engineer Battalion (Company "A"), Communications Company (Communications Platoon "A"), Military Police Company, "VABHO" classified "R"

The 2nd Armored Battalion must be established in the garrison Derventa. The technical equipment is to be taken from the 327th Motorized Brigade, and the personnel from the own composition.

2. In the Naval Territory, (9th Corps Knin), the 221st Motorized Brigade must be classified "B" according to the following:
 - the Command, 1st Motorized Battalion, Mechanized Battalion, Armored Battalion and the Communications Platoon classified "B";
 - the Rear Base and the Command of the Headquarters classified "B"
 - 2nd Mechanized Battalion, Howitzer Division, Mixed Anti-armored Artillery Division, Light Artillery Division of the Anti-Aircraft, Engineer Battalion (with one Company classified "A"), Company of the Military Police, "ic", Communications Company (Communications Platoon "A") and "VABHO" classified "R".

The personnel for the formation of the Armored Battalion is to be provided by the first Military Region, and for the formation of the Mechanized Brigade the Naval Territory from the Mechanized Battalion of the 139th Motorized Brigade – Pula.

The technical equipment for the formation of the Mechanized and Armored Battalion is to be provided by the 1st and 5th Military Region according to the distribution order of the Command of the Armored-Mechanized Units – Appendix No. 1.

The technical equipment is to be distributed in the garrisons Benkovac and Knin by 10 June 1990.

The accommodation of the Armored Battalion is to be secured in the garrison Benkovac.

Unit formation must be completed by 20 June 1990.

3. In the 5th Military Region, the defence of the city of Zagreb must be disbanded, while the 10th Corps must be established, with the following composition:
 - Command, 4th Armored Brigade, 140th Mechanized Brigade, 123rd "pontb" classified "A". A body for garrison work must be included in the Command of the 10th Corps.
 - Command of the Headquarters classified "B"
 - 622nd Motorized Brigade (with a Mechanized Battalion "A"), 257th Motorized Brigade, 6th Mixed Artillery Regiment, 6th Mixed Anti-armored Artillery Regiment, 613th Light Artillery Regiment of the Anti-Aircraft, 10th Engineer Regiment, 671st "pontb", 151st and 152nd "ppoab", "bvp" (with a Company classified "A"), "ic", "CABHO", Department for report on the situation in the air, Communications Battalion (with a Company classified "A"), Vehicle Company, 60th Medical Company, Military Court and the Judge Advocate's Office II classified "R".

The testing site for the training of the soldiers and the officers "SVETICE" and the artillery range "Vrapčanski potok" must be incorporated in the composition of the 10th Corps.

The accommodation of the 10th Corps is to be secured in the building of the Command of the defence of Zagreb.

The Republican Headquarters of the Territorial defence of the Socialist Republic of Croatia has to organize Local Headquarters for the duties of commanding the units of the Territorial Defence in Zagreb, and its accommodation will be regulated by the Command of the 5th Military Region.

The 140th Motorized Brigade classified "B" has to be reorganized into 140th Mechanized Brigade classified "A" with the following composition:

- Command, Command of the Headquarters, "ic", Communications Company, 1st and 2nd Mechanized Battalion, 1st Armored Battalion, Howitzer Division 120mm, Rear base classified "A"
- 2nd Armored Battalion, Light Artillery Division of the Anti-Aircraft, Engineer Battalion, Mixed Anti-armored Artillery Division, Company of the Military Police and a Platoon "ABHO" classified "R"

The brigade has to be assigned in the garrisons Zagreb and Dugo Selo.

The personnel for the formation of the 140th Mechanized Brigade is to be provided by the Command of the 5th Military Region from its own composition.

The 2nd Mechanized Battalion classified "A" from the garrison Dugo Selo will leave the 32nd Mechanized Brigade and join the 140th Mechanized Brigade, while the 2nd Mechanized Battalion classified "R" from Varazdin will leave the 31st Mechanized Brigade and join the 32nd Mechanized Brigade as 2nd Mechanized Battalion classified "A"

The 31st Mechanized Brigade classified "R" from Dugo Selo has to be disbanded both in peace- and wartime, while the technical equipment will be given to the 140th Mechanized Brigade Zagreb.

The 4th Armored Brigade from Jastrebarsko has to be reorganized, according to the new formation, from classified "B" into classified "A" with the following composition:

- Command, Command of the Headquarters, 1st and 2nd Armored Battalion, Mechanized battalion, Mixed Artillery Division, Light Artillery Division, "ic" and the Rear Base classified "A";
- 3rd Armored Battalion, Engineer Battalion, Communications Company (Communication Platoon "A"), Platoon of the Military Police and "VABHO" classified "R"

The Mechanized Battalion has to be reassigned to the garrison Karlovac.

The formation of the Corps has to be completed by the end of June 1990.

4. III. Headquarters Command of the Armed Forces, on the basis of the proposal of the Command of the 5th Military Region, the Commands of the Armored-Mechanized Units and the Commands of the Engineering will assign the newly established and reorganized units.
5. The Commands of the Military regions will hand over reports on the establishment and reorganization of the units as prescribed by this order.

Appendix:

Order for Reassignment by the

Command of the Armored-Mechanized Units

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SFRY

Lieutenant General Blagoje Adžić

ANNEX 528:

**THE COMMAND OF THE 9TH CORPS, DT-1-4, 5 APRIL 1991, TO THE COMMAND OF THE
BVP, ORDER FOR DEFENSE OP. NO. 1,**

COMMAND OF THE 9TH CORPS

5 April 1991

NATIONAL DEFENCE

STATE CLASS. DOC.

URGENT

TO THE COMMAND OF THE 9TH "bVP"

ORDER FOR THE DEFENCE Op No. 1

Sections 1:100,000 Zadar, Gračac, T. Drvar, Glamoč, Biograd na moru, Šibenik, Split, Sinj

1. In the responsibility zone of the 9th Corps, an attack of the special forces of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP) of Croatia is to be expected, of a total of 3,000 members, with the purpose of establishing the elected government and the constitutional system of the Republic Croatia.

The main forces are to be expected at the stretches Split-Sinj-Vrlika-Knin and Šibenik-Drniš-Knin, and the supplementary forces at the stretches Biograd-Benkovac and Zadar-Obrovac.

(...)

4. I have decided to organize the defence of the municipalities Knin, Benkovac and Obrovac with all available forces and the reinforcement of the Corps, with the purpose to, together with the 8th Naval Region and the 5th Military Region, prevent the breakthrough of the forces of the MUP at the stretches from the broader area of Zadar, Biograd na moru, Šibenik, and Sinj to Knin, Benkovac and Obrovac.

(...)

Written by
Colonel
Ivan Mijatov

Typed by
Ljubica Baša

COMMANDER
Lieutenant Colonel General
Tomislav Trajčevski

ANNEX 529:
THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN GENERAL RATKO MLADIĆ, THE COMMANDER OF
SERBIAN ARMY, AND GENERAL MILE NOVAKOVIĆ, THE COMMANDER OF THE
“REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA” ARMY

Novaković: They have grouped seriously.

Mladić: Do you still keep the dam?

Novaković: We do, we do.

Mladić: Then, blow it up, fuck, you do not need it.

Novaković: Fuck the mother, I do not know, we are scared that they would attack us.

Mladić: Let them attack, and then we go to beat Zagreb.

Novaković: The chiefs have just left, they had agreed about the way, about it.

Mladić: If they did not stop, blow it up, they will no longer desire to move on.

Novaković: They are making a great pressure over there, on the main direction.

Mladić: Where?

Novaković: From Zadar, and toward Jova Dopuđa.

Mladić: Is it so?

Novaković: Yes, they are bringing the strong forces during night, and this morning and afternoon from Slavonia and Zagorje, but we are fine, we are strong, we got a lot of experienced fighters.

Mladić: I know that. How are the things going on in Ravni Kotari?

Novaković: I hope today we will be there where we were before.

Mladić: In every place?

Novaković: Yes, and Jovo Dopuđa too, we are working on that, I think we will make it.

Mladić: Do you?

Novaković: Yes, we are well organized.

Mladić: Well done.

Novaković: We are attacking strongly.

Mladić: That is important.

Novaković: Do not fear. We are also glad when our people and fighters hear about General Mladić then everything goes right.

Mladić: Say hello everyone and move on, do not let your people die around the dam, if they attack blow it up and get done with it.

Novaković: That is how we agreed.

Mladić: Hail

Novaković: Hail, mister General.

Mladić: Say hello to everyone.

Novaković: I will, thank you.

Note: General Ratko Mladić was probably somewhere in the area of Banja Luka and General Mile Novaković in the area of Knin.

ANNEX 530:
ORDER NO.24-175 OF THE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION CHIEF OF SSNO FROM 20
SEPTEMBER 1991

Subject: excerpt

MILITARY TOP SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF
THE SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS
REGION OF KRAJINA

COMMAND No 24-175
OF THE HEAD OF THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
OF THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR
NATIONAL DEFENCE

20 September 1991

According to the 18th Article of the Order defining the Authority and Authorization of the Senior Officers for settling Affairs among Armed Forces Service members ("Službeni vojni list" – "The Official Military Herald" – No. 5/87), and according to the 271st Article of the Law on Armed Forces Service ("Službeni list SFRJ" – "The Official SFRY Herald", No. 7/85, 20/89, 40/89, and 26/90)

ARE DIRECTED

TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF THE SERBIAN
AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA

to the garrison in Knin

DUŠAN Obrad KASUM, Communications Colonel,

personal VES (Military Drafting Competence) 31840, born on 19th January 1938.

Now according to MF: on duty in I Department of GS OS SFRY (SFRY Armed Forces HQ); FC (formation rank) Colonel, PG 8 since 3 January 1991, garrison in Belgrade

RADOSLAV Slavomir MAKSIĆ, Infantry Colonel,

personal VES 31140, born on 27 August 1939.

Now according to MF: on duty at the defence Commands for the city of Belgrade of 1st Military Territory, formation rank Colonel, PG 8 since 31 August 1988, garrison in Belgrade

MILOŠ Božo PUPOVAC, Artillery Colonel,

personal VES 31240, born on 28 December 1935.

Now according to MF: on duty at the Defence Commands for the city of Belgrade of 1st Military Territory, PG 7 since 26 May 1988, garrison in Belgrade

ALEKSANDAR Dragomir VULETIĆ, Communications Lieutenant Colonel,

personal VES 31839, born on 6 July 1944.

Now according to MF: on duty as Deputy Chief of Staff OS (Armed Forces) SFRY for the electronics and communications, FČ (formation rank) Lieutenant Colonel, PG 11 since 30 June 1990, garrison in Belgrade.

DUŠAN Stevan KOROLIJA, Captain First Class of the technical Service KoV (land forces), personal VES 32157,

born on 26 November 1956.

Now according to MF: on duty in Technical department SSNO (Fed. Dept. for National Defence), FC (formation rank) Captain First Class, PG 15 since 27 August 1990, garrison in Belgrade.

VESELKO Petar PAMUČAR, Communications Second Lieutenant,

personal VES 31888, born on 2 April 1959.

Now according to MF: on duty in 398th Communications Brigade as a Deputy Chief of Staff OS (Armed Forces) SFRY for electronics and communications, FC (formation rank) Second Lieutenant, PG 19 since 20 July 1991, garrison in Belgrade.

SIMEUN Tomo ĆUTURIĆ, Communications Captain First Class,

personal VES 31801, born on 19 May 1957.

Now according to MF: on duty at the Communications School Centre as a Deputy Chief of Staff OS (Armed Forces) SFRY for electronics and communications, FC (formation rank) Captain First Class, PG 17 since 3 July 1986, garrison in Belgrade.

ANNEX 531:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR KNIN, "IVAN BRAČIĆ AND OTHER MURDERS"

No. 178/93 March 1993

SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERIOR – KNIN

Number: 178/93

Knin, the 1st of the March 1993

TO THE COMMAND OF THE MILITARY SECURITY
OF THE 7TH CORPS – KNIN

Subject: Ivan Bračić and other Murders

On the 3rd and the 4th of the February 1993 in the village of Oklaj, the Puljane hamlet, the criminal act of the murder of the following people was committed in the house of Ivan Bračić by the unknown perpetrators:

- Ivan Bračić, of the late Luka, born in 1914
- Ana Bračić, the wife of Ivan, born in 1921
- Pavle Parać, of the late Paško, born in 1923
- Marija Parać, of the late Ivo, born in 1926

Also, that same day the following people were found killed in their family houses in the Puljane hamlet:

- Kata Parać, of the late Nikola, born in 1920
- Krsto Bračić, son of Ivan, born in 1940

On the 6th of February 1993 in Okljaj, the Puljane hamlet in his own house the following person was found killed:

- Josip Parać, of the late Ilija, 1919

The investigation showed the above-mentioned persons were killed from the firearm, 7,62-mm caliber, rifle ammunition, because the corresponding shells were found on the scene of the crime.

On the 12th of February 1993 in the village of Okljaj, the Krivići hamlet, in the well owned by Ivan Bučić the bodies of the following people were found:

- Ivan Bučić, born in 1913
- Kata Bučić, of the late Paško, born in 1914
- Manda Bučić, born in 1914
- Ante Bučić, born in 1910

The investigation showed that the body of Ivan Bučić had injuries caused while he was alive by the hard blunt object and the shot wound was found on the body of Kata Bučić and after she was shot, she was thrown into the well and on the bodies of Anka Bučić and Manda Bučić no injuries were found so it is supposed that they were thrown into the well alive and then they drowned.

Operational work produced the information that showed that the criminal offences could be committed by the members of the Serbian Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina.

- Jovica Bojanić, “Džoni” and “Balotan”, member of the 1st battalion of the 76th motorized brigade
- Đuro Dujaković – no information
- Stevan Subotić, son of Đuro, infantry Lieutenant Colonel, born on the 27th of December 1967, the commander of the platoon, appointed to the 75th motorized battalion of the 7th Corps

There is also available information that the three younger soldiers, members of the 5th company of the intervention platoon, stationed on the Okljaj area at that time, took part in the murders as well as the volunteers of the radical party who came from Šabac and Kragujevac.

In order to solve this and other murders it is necessary to identify, with the help of our officers and members of the security, all the perpetrators of such criminal offences and to collect the necessary material evidence and then to bring in the perpetrators to the Secretariat of the Interior – Knin for further criminal analysis.

HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL PREVENTION DEPARTMENT

Milivoj Bjelja

(signature)

ANNEX 532:

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT OF THE SECURITY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, 1ST MARCH 1993, HEADQUARTERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA, SECURITY - INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT: "VIOLENCE AND THE MURDERS OF THE CITIZENS OF CROATIAN NATIONALITY", NUMBER 58-1, 3RD MARCH 1993

Headquarters of the Serbian militia of
the Republic of Srpska Krajina
Security and Intelligence Agency
Strictly confidential No. 58-1
1 March 1993

Violence and murder of Croatian citizens

(...)

On 2 February 1993, seven Croatian citizens were murdered in the village of Puljane from a 7,62 mm gun. They were murdered by three conscript soldiers from the 5th company of the Motorised Brigade.

According to available information, the group was headed by Đurđa STEVO Subotić, 2nd lieutenant, born on 27 December 1967.

(...)

No proceedings have been instigated against the above-mentioned persons. Bodies of the Ministry of the Interior state that at this moment they are not allowed to do anything, as they are afraid that fighters might consider that they "protect Croatians".

(...)

Head
Colonel
Vuk (illegible)

ANNEX 533:

RESOLUTION ON PRESENCE IN COMBAT FOR THE FIRST LIEUTENANT OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY STEVO SUBOTIĆ IN THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA

MILITARY POST 9000 KNIN

Pov. No. 5/13-273

FROM THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER 1994

On the basis of the article 171 of the Law on general administration procedure and of the request of the Colonel Stevo Subotić, we issue

RESOLUTION

That Colonel STEVO SUBOTIĆ, Đurđa, now in service in the Belgrade Military police 4001, was present, as a member of the armed forces of the Yugoslavia, in the units that performed the combat activities according to the following:

- from the 26th of June 1991 till the 8th of September 1991 in the composition of the Varaždin Military police

- from the 15th of September 1991 till the 1st of June 1992 in the composition of the Knin Military police 8830
- from the 1st of June 1992 till the 2nd of October 1992 in the composition of the brigade of the P mechanized unit Knin
- from the 26th of January 1993 till the 20th of August 1994 in the composition of the Knin Military police 9000/4

The resolution is issued on the personal request of the named person, on the basis of the official records and it serves him for the regulation of the insurance period in double duration and can not be used in any other purpose.

No./No

COMMANDER (signature)
General – Major
Milan Čeleketić

ANNEX 534:

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION, MILITARY POLICE MP KNIN, , 1ST FEBRUARY 1992

MILITARY POST

No. 8830

Army Command no. 368/92

4 February 1992

Knin

Criminalist-technical documentation

is handed over to-

MILITARY PROSECUTOR with

the MP.7280

KNIN

As a supplement to the official paper we deliver you the criminal report against ZLATKO IVAZ and ĐORĐE MIRČETIĆ who, on 21 December 1991, around 02:00 am, set eleven (11) family houses on fire in s. Siverić, SO Drniš.

COMMANDING OFFICER

Major

Milorad Radić

MILITARY POLICE

VP. 8830 Knin

1 February 1992

RECORD ON THE INVESTIGATION

On 21 December 1991, around 2:00 am, two conscript soldiers, Zlatko Ivaz and Đorđe Mirčetić set eleven (11) family houses, property of Croatian citizens, on fire in SO Drniš.

When we arrived on the spot, in Siverić, SO Drniš, we saw eleven (11) burnt family houses of different dimensions and situated in different locations in the village. The investigation started from the direction of Knin in the direction of Drniš, that is, from the first burnt house in that direction; a crime committed by the above-mentioned persons.

At the time when the investigation was conducted the village of Siverić was empty. The villagers had fled from the village during the actions in the area. Nobody from the village died as the result of this crime. For the above-mentioned reasons it wasn't possible, nor on the spot neither later on, to determine all of the owners of the houses. Also the evidence that the houses were set on fire wasn't found because they had been destroyed in the fire. The houses were already completely burnt at the time of the investigation and there weren't any traces of smoke. Also there wasn't the intervention of a fire-brigade. Due to the fact that the scene of crime was in a war zone and that investigating was risky, the investigation was conducted by photographing the scene of crime and by using the basic data. The sketches of the houses weren't done.

The investigation was finished on the same day at 12:00 am. The part of this record is also a photo-survey.

OSL OF THE MILITARY POLICE
sergeant Dušan Šorgić

ANNEX 535:

**THE MINISTRY OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA'S OFFICE IN ŠIBENIK,
8TH JUNE 1995**

Drniš station, 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S.10-95/79, CP Muhamed Chairul
Kata Odak, 22 December 1928, Siverić

Brief summary of the event: On 6 May 1995 around 5:00 pm four uniformed soldiers came into the house of Kata Odak where they stayed for approximately three hours. They took all the clothes and three bags full with things. She can not remember all the things that were in the bags.

Explanation of the prosecutor/witness

The lady said that those four soldiers threatened to kill her next time they came. She lives alone in Siverić and after this event she said she would like to be transferred to the Croatian side.

2. 15 May 1995, number of the incident: Slo-95/79, CP Bako dan Manu

On Monday, 15 May 1995 Kata Odak came to the Police station in Drniš and complained that on 14 May 1995, around 11:00 am, five uniformed and armed soldiers had come to her house, had searched it thoroughly and had taken two bags full of clothes and shoes. After the first incident, on the same day, three soldiers came and searched her house again. They took some small things which she can't remember because they put it in pockets. She would like to be transferred to the Croatian side, to join her family. Also this didn't happen to her for the first time. Local police received the same information.

3. 11 May 1995, number of the incident: S-10-95/78, CP Muhamed Chairul

Nena Šiklić, 1930, Siverić

Brief summary of the event: On Thursday, 09 May 1995, around 4:00 am, four armed soldiers in uniforms came to Nena Šiklić's house where they stayed for three hours. They asked if the lady had diesel fuel stored in the house. Five litres of diesel is taken away from the lady's house.

4. 15 May 1995, the number of the incident: Slo-95/78, CP Dan Manu-Bako

On Monday, 15 May 1995, Nena Šiklić came to the Police station in Drniš and informed them that, on Sunday morning of 14th May, 1995, around 11:00 am, armed soldiers in uniform came to her house and ordered her to open the door. She obeyed and after the entrance they searched her house very thoroughly. After the search was done they stole some of her belongings. A phone, a few vessels, and some other small objects which they put in pockets. She is very seriously thinking about leaving because she is afraid to stay and live alone without protection. This also isn't the first time that somebody searched her house very thoroughly. Local police got the same information as we did and promised to examine this case.

5. 9 May 1995, number of the incident: S-10-95/77, CP Mohamed

Ivanka Duvančić, 25 June 1945, Drniš, Boško Miloš 15

Brief summary: On Tuesday, 09 May 1995, at 11:30 am the victim came to the police station and informed them that on 7 May 1995, around 8:00 pm, two unknown men in uniform, had knocked at her door and entered the house. One of them had put the gun on her head. After that they had taken, by using force, her TV together with the antenna.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness

On 9 May 1995 civil police went to the prosecutor's house. During our conversation the prosecutor told us that while she was watching TV she had heard someone knocking at the door. She opened the door and two unfamiliar uniformed men came into her house and ordered her to sit. One of them put a gun on her head and the other searched the rooms. The accused said to her: "If the Croatian president doesn't let our family in Okucani go I will kill you." They also said that they had the permission of UNPROFOR to take her TV and that TV would be used by the soldiers. Finally they took her TV and left. The whole incident lasted for approximately 20 minutes. She reported the incident to the police on 8 May 1995.

6. 16 May 1995, number of the incident: S-10-95/92, CP Dan Manu Bako

Marija Ramljak, 1923, Siverić, Theft/frightening, Mile Ramljak, 1919

Brief summary: On Monday, 15 May 1995, around 9:45 am, the victim came to the station and informed that on 14 May 1995, at 12:00 am, ten armed soldiers in uniforms came into her house and searched it thoroughly. They took 15 pairs of shoes, clothes, 30 kg of potatoes, and 50 liters of wine. They threatened them with a knife which they leaned against their necks.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

On Sunday, 14 May 1995, around 12:00 am, me and my husband stayed in the house and saw ten armed soldiers in uniforms who came to our house and started to search it thoroughly. They threatened them by saying that they would cut their throats. They also started to beat them with legs. They took away from them approximately 15 pairs of shoes,

clothes, 30 kg of potatoes, and 50 liters of wine. I remember that one of them had a bandage on his right arm, and the other had short hair. During the day they came to our house three times. Local police is informed about the incident on Monday, 15 May 1995. They promised that they would investigate this incident.

7. 15 May 1995, number of the incident: S-10-95/91, CP Bako, Dan-Manu

Ivanka Duvančić, 25 June 1945, Drniš/B. Miloša 15/ the previous incident Slo95/7

Brief summary: On 13 May 1995, around 8:00 am, five armed soldiers in uniform came to the Ivanka Duvančić's house where they threatened, and disturbed her. Also they stole some things from her. The lady was beaten. She has bruises all over her body. This incident is reported to the Police in Drniš. Commissioned officer for the investigation Dušan Starčević took the statement from the lady.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

On Saturday, 13 May 1995, Ivanka Duvančić was sitting in her house when she heard someone knocking at the front door. She asked who it was and they answered that it was military police. She wouldn't let them in since they had already shot at her. After that, these five soldiers broke into the house and started beating the lady. Then they took the brandy and spilt it on her. She tried to get to the balcony and jump off to the street, but they followed her. They told her that they would rape her and kill her afterwards. One of them tried to take out his pistol (gun) but he didn't have bullets. She doesn't know their names but she could recognize them. Approximately one hour later they left with some things from the house which they had stolen. Precisely: a TV set, two transistors, a sewing - machine, a thickening machine, and a golden jewel. The lady had bruises all over her body. She is very frightened especially because that is not the first time that someone searched the house. Due to what happened she doesn't want to stay in Drniš any more. She would like to be transferred to the Croatian side where her husband and children are.

8. 14 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/90, CP Dan-Manu Bako UNMO team Drniš, Mira Tilica 13 / Theft

Brief summary: 14 May 1995 around 1: 15 am two military observers of the Drniš UNMO team came to the civil police station in Drniš and informed us that in the morning of the same day, around 10:00 am, they found the doors of the garage where they usually park vehicles after work broken and also they found out that approximately 50 litres of fuel was stolen from two vehicles and that one antenna and a wind-screen were broken and damaged.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

On Sunday, 14 May 1995, around 10:00 am, UNMO commissioned officer, Lageteskov, went to the garage where they usually park vehicles after the work and found the doors of two garages broken. An antenna and a wind-screen were broken and damaged. Also they found out that 50 liters of fuel was stolen from each vehicle. The lock was picked with hard metal. The local police and civil police in Drniš are informed immediately after it was found out that the crime was committed.

9. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/88, CP Chairul Muhamed

Nela Šiklić, 27 October 1920, Siverić / Theft

Brief summary: 10 May 1995, around 07:00 am, five soldiers came to her house. They stole clothes and interior electric cables. All of them were armed and dressed in uniform.

10. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/87, CP Chairul Muhamed

Anka Mrđen, 1922, Siverić/ Theft and intimidating

Brief summary: On 10 May 1995, around 05:00 am, four uniformed soldiers (one of them had a gun) came to her house and stole tools, a hammer, one pair of shoes, and 200 g of coffee.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

The lady said that those soldiers were very young (20-23 years of age) and that one of them had ear-rings.

11. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/86, CP Chairul Muhamed

Mate Dučić, 1926, Siverić / Theft and intimidating

Brief summary: On Friday, 05 May 1995, around 3:30 am, five or six soldiers thoroughly searched his house and stole: a transistor, a sports jacket. After that they forced the man to give them 5-10 litres of wine.

Also, on Sunday, 7 May 1995, around 3:30 am, the soldiers came back asking for more wine. This time they threatened his wife with a knife. They also entered the basement but without using force.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

This couple said that they were concerned about their safety.

12. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/85, CP Chairul Muhamed

Milan Ramljak, 1919, Siverić /Arson and assault

Brief summary: On Sunday, 07 May 1995, around 7:00 am, five uniformed soldiers came and beat his wife Marija Ramljak, 1923. After that they saw the cowhouse, with cows inside, burning. They still haven't found out who set it on fire. Also on 10 May 1995, around 5:00 pm, the same group of soldiers hit him on the face for five times.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness

On 10 May 1995 Mile Ramljak gave the soldiers some wine when they came to his house, and they said that they hadn't come to drink but to beat them. The worst of them wore ear-rings. This couple is very afraid after all that happened. They don't feel secure enough.

13. 16 May 1995, the number of the incident S-10-95/85, CP Dan Manu-Bako

On Monday, 16 May 1995, around 11:15 am, the observers of the civil police in Drniš and the translator, Kristina, controlled Siverić and paid a visit to Mile Ramljak, 1919. He told the observers that yesterday, 15 May 1995, around 12:15 am, ten soldiers came to his house, hit him many times and took many things from the house. They also broke the windows and everything inside the house. Meanwhile my wife went to Drniš to report the incident on Sunday to the civil police and militia. They said to the monitors that they didn't want to leave their house in Siverić because they were too old.

The local police was informed and it sent the commissioned officer for inspection, Dušan Starčević, to the scene of crime on 16 May 1995. He promised that he would continue with the inspection.

14. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/84, CP Chairul Muhamed

Anka Mrđen, 1931, Siverić / Theft

Brief summary: On 10 May 1995, around 2:00 pm, six armed soldiers came in a tractor to their house and stole the material- board for the roof. Their explanation was that they needed it for the blockhouses, that is, for military purpose.

15. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/83, CP Chairul Muhamed

Jovanka Mrđen, 1922, Siverić / Theft and threatening

Brief summary: On Saturday, 06 May 1995, around 5:30 pm, three armed soldiers came into the lady's house where she lives with her two daughters, Ana Mrđen (1948) and Smilja Mrđen (1961). The soldiers stole: a TV set- black-and-white, type 105. The same armed soldiers came again one day later, on Sunday, 07 May 1995, threatening, stealing things, and putting knives under their throat. On that second occasion they took: an iron, type 203, hair drier, four rolls of cotton, and 50 litres of wine which they split on the floor.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

The lady said that in case the situation didn't normalize they would be forced to leave. She is too afraid for her life and for the life of her two daughters.

16. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/82, CP Chairul Muhamed

Manda Bukarica, 1920, Siverić / Disturbance and theft

Brief summary: On Saturday, 06 May 1995, around 3:00 pm, three armed soldiers came into her house, hit her in the stomach twice and slapped her face. While she was running away they threw stones at her. The soldiers were looking for money. They also took some books and other small things from the house.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

Manda Bukarica complained that this wasn't the first time that someone attacked her house. She is very seriously considering the possibility to leave because she's too afraid to stay and live alone without any kind of protection.

17. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/81, CP Chairul Muhamed

Vukosava Odak , 9 January 1929, Siverić / Intimidating and theft

Brief summary: On 6 May 1995, around 3:00 pm, four armed soldiers came into the house of Vukosava Odak by threatening her. They took a bag without knowing what's inside of it. When she said that she was going to tell their commander what they did, they said to her that she could go there but if so she wouldn't return to her house alive.

The explanation of the prosecutor/witness:

Due to all these incidents in Siverić, and especially after what happened to her, she decided to leave for the free Croatian territory because she doesn't feel secure enough.

18. 11 May 1995, the number of the incident: S-10-95/80, CP Chairul Muhamed

Milka Mrđen, 1923, Siverić / Theft

Brief summary: On Monday, 08 May 1995, around 05:00 pm, two soldiers searched her house for one hour and stole two containers - in each of them there were 15 litres of wine.

**ANNEX 536:
NAVAL SECTOR BOKA FROM THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 1991, TO THE DUBROVNIK CRISIS
CENTER AND THE EUROPEAN MISSION**

SUPPLEMENT I

The messages that have to be announced on Radio Dubrovnik

The first sentence has been changed and now states:

All inhabitants of Dubrovnik of all nationalities, who wish to evacuate to Split, Rijeka, Herceg Novi, Trebinje and further inland are to report to the Red Cross headquarters on Poljana Paška Miličevića no. 1.

The remaining text is unchanged.

Naval Sector (V.P.S.) Boka

SUPPLEMENT II

TO THE CRISIS CENTER AND THE EUROPEAN MISSION FROM THE
COMMANDER OF

THE V.P.S. LIEUTENANT COLONEL GENERAL P. STRUGAR

Suggestions

For the normalization of life in Dubrovnik and the securing of safety of the city of Dubrovnik

1. The JNA must return all weapons that are within the zone of the city of Dubrovnik;
2. Together with the Monitor Mission of the E.C. the JNA must supervise the return of weapons;
3. The members of the National Guard (ZNG) and of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP) Dubrovnik whose stay in Dubrovnik up to 1 January 1991 is not regulated must leave the territory of the Federal Municipal (SO) Dubrovnik. The JNA guarantees their safe departure;
4. All foreign mercenaries must be handed over to their countries' diplomatic agencies, which will deport them out of Yugoslavia. The JNA guarantees their safe departure;
5. The internal affairs office must be returned to order from 23 January 1991 and peace and the lawful norms must be forced independently and responsibly in the city of Dubrovnik.
6. All party symbols must be removed from the public places in the area of the Municipality Dubrovnik;
7. The JNA guarantees an absolute ceasefire by its members and the safety of all citizens and the city of Dubrovnik with its cultural-historic values;
8. The JNA armed formations must not enter Dubrovnik within the path crossing 1km western of Dubac village and the place of Mokošica;
9. The JNA must control the arrivals and departures into and out of Dubrovnik in order to secure the safety of the city;

10. The JNA must, as soon as possible, secure the supply of Dubrovnik with power, water, telecommunication lines and other infrastructure and economic functions with according "RO";

All these conditions are valid until a final agreement of the resolving of the Yugoslav crisis is signed.

I expect an answer by 27 October at 20:00 hrs.

VPS commander

Liuetenant Colonel General Pavle STRUGAR

ANNEX 537:

DAILY REPORT OF THE SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, 3 FEBRUARY 1993

COMMAND OF THE 7th CORPS
Security and Intelligence Agency
Military secret
Strictly confidential No: 21-19
3 February 1993

Daily report submitted by the Security and Intelligence Agency,
Headquarters of the Serbian militia of the Republic of Srpska Krajina

(...)

In the hamlet of Puljane, the village of Oklaj, five mutilated corpses of the Croatian nationality have been found. Three days ago, two persons murdered in the same way were found in the same region. The following persons are suspected for this act: Zdravka Bjedov Nine called "Zubonja" from Knin, and Đuro Stevan Dujaković called "Suljo" from Vrbnik. We received this information by our operations liaison and the information is accurate, as our source is reliable. For this reason, they were discharged from the unit and now they are active as independent riflemen, and this is why we assume they did the criminal act of killing the above-mentioned five persons.

(...)

Head
Major

Marko Zelić

ANNEX 538:
REPORT ON THE MURDER OF CIVILIANS IN THE VILLAGE OF ŠKABRNJA, 27 NOVEMBER 1991

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

“ZOPMR”

No. 423-1

MILITARY SECRET

180th Motorised Brigade

(Security service)

Major Branislav Ristić

(Authorised senior officer in the Secrete Service)

On 27 November 1991

Drawn up in 1 (one) copy

Delivered to the 9th Corps of the Secrete Service

Registry Number 101

NOTE ON THE USE OF LABOUR METHODS

a. Proposal

b. Request

c. Report (encircled)

Labour method		Combined use of labour method	
1.	Personal opinion of the senior officer in charge		
2.	Work with collaborator “Belgrade-1” (pseudonym)	1.	Preventive operative labour
3.	Data check and ascertainment	2.	Previous operative processing
4.	Informative interview	3.	Operative processing
5.	Secrete monitoring and surveillance	4.	Operative control
6.	Secrete house search	5.	Operative action
7.	Secrete monitoring and taping	6.	Counter intelligence protection
8.	Secrete control of post and other letters		
9.	False information		
10.	Other		

Object of application method	Line of labour	
Murdering civilians in the village of Škabrnja	1. 2. 3. 4.	Foreign intelligence services Enemy emigration Internal enemy Unknown
Time of application	25 November 1991	

(...)

EXPLANATION

Murder of civilians in the village of Škabrnja, Report

On 25 December 1991 I contacted the Intelligence Service “Belgrade-1” in connection with their knowledge on the murders of civilians in the village of Škabrnja.

The Intelligence Service said the following in connection to that:

“Goran Opačić (a member of the special unit of the SJB Benkovac) came to our offices today. He told all of us in the office that there were murders of civilians, mainly women and elderly people in Škabrnja. The “Chetnik-volunteer” a certain “Jaro-Jare” (originally from the village of Prebilovac in Herzegovina), and his friend from the same unit a certain Ljubiša especially stood out in these murders.

He also pointed out that a certain active soldier who was always in combat accompanied them. While an elder man was trying to escape this active soldier took off his rocket launcher from his shoulder and asked “Chetnik”: ‘Can I take a picture of him?’ and shot him. Goran Opačić claims that he had never seen a more horrible scene in his entire life, and that the elder man was scattered all around the place and that only his leg was left nearby.

I also heard that Zorić (I do not know his first name) who is somewhere in “JTO” went through the town and showed a bag with human ears to everybody that same evening. He also entered the bar “7” and provoked the waitress to come and look at a dirty glass. When she came to his table, he showed her a glass with a human ear in it.”

NOTE:

I told the Intelligence service to find out the names and surnames of “Jare” and Ljubiša, and I will use the operative channels to gain data on the “active soldier” who must have been from the motorised Company/Armoured Battalion of the 221st Motorised Brigade.

“KB/RB”

OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

**ANNEX 539:
MINUTES OF THE INVESTIGATION, 10 MARCH 1992**

District Court in Knin
Received on 13th April 1992
No: Kri. 19/92

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION

Made on 10th March 1992 by investigating judge of the Municipal Court in Benkovac, at the scene of the crime in the village Piramatovci, in Jere Ceranja's house, on the occasion of his death and the death of his wife Mara Ceranja, both from Piramatovci.

Began at 15.00 hrs.

...

Description of the crime scene:

The house in which the dead bodies of the murdered Jere Ceranja and Mara Ceranja, were found, and who were identified by the policemen securing the crime scene, is in the village Piramatovci 110.

...

Male's body is found, about 70 years of age.

...

On the vertex of the head to the left, two stab wounds are seen, one next to each other, about 2 – 3 cm long.

...

In the bedroom in which is a large bed and a wardrobe which is North to the bed and the wall of the bedroom, a female body is found, also about 70 years of age.

...

A stab wound can be seen on the neck about 10 cm long, more to the left.

...

Recording secretary: Stevanija Vujašinović Investigating judge: Drago Bulj

**ANNEX 540:
DEATH REPORT, 18 MARCH 1992**

Senior doctor
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ
Zažvić, March 18th 1992

DEATH REPORT

Milan Pipunić, son of the late Ante (a father), born in 1938 the village Piramatovci
Neighbours found the corpse of the deceased in the well of the mentioned person...

The examination of the corpse performed on March 14th 1992 at 02,00 p.m.

The corpse found floating, facing the bottom of the water tank.

External description of the corpse:

The male corpse of 175 cm, of 70 kg, about 55 years old...

(...)

Besides described outward appearance, there are neither other injuries nor alterations.

CONCLUSION:

The death occurred as a result of a suicide by drowning.

Senior doctor:
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ
doctor

**ANNEX 541:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 14 MARCH 1992**

Kir-27/92

INVESTIGATION RECORD

Drawn up on March 14th 1992 by the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Benkovac on the spot in the village Piramatovci and on the occasion of drowning of Milan Pipunić, son of the late Ante (a father), from Piramatovci.

PRESENT:

On behalf of the court:
Drago Bulj, investigative judge
Stevanija Vujasinović, recording secretary

On behalf of the SJB (the Service for the Public Security) of Benkovac:
Nikola Milanko, inspector
(ILLEGIBLE WORDS), criminal technician

Started at 10,30 a.m.

...

On arrival to the spot, a male corpse was found floating in a well...

...

After all of that, pulling the corpse out from the well began. After the corpse had been pulled out from the water and laid down next to the wreath of the well, it was established that it is a male corpse, 175 cm tall, wearing a plaid grey suit coat, a blue sweater, a blue shirt, grey trousers for winter and black male shoes. The corpse seems to be about 50 years old.

The face of the corpse, as well as hands that are not covered, turned blue. With the naked eye, it couldn't be observed that there are external signs of injuries.

...

Recording secretary: STEVANIJA VUJASINOVIĆ
Investigative judge: DRAGO BULJ

**ANNEX 542:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 22 JUNE 1992**

Kir-62/92

INVESTIGATION RECORD

from June 22nd 1992

Drawn up in the name of the County Court in Knin on the spot in the village Bilostanovi on the occasion of the death of Rade Bura, Marta Bura and Šimka Bura from Bilostanovi.

...

The investigation started at 03,1(ILLEGIBLE) p.m....

In the village Bilostanovi, the hamlet Bure, in the house of Rade and Marta Bura, corpses of a man and of two women are found. They were: Rade and Marta Bura and their female neighbour Šimka Bura.

The house is placed on the seclusion, turned in the direction north-south, a two-storey house, with the entrance facing south. A room where corpses were found is entered from a balcony. Looking straightforward from the direction of the entrance, Rade Bura is on the bed, lying on his back wearing pyjamas. A cut is visible across the entire surface of his neck. On the right from the entrance, on a couch, alongside the front margin of the couch, facing a pillow and with her leg over the margin of the couch, the corpse of Šimka Bura, with a cut on the left side of the neck and several stab wounds on the chest, is to be found. On the right from her is the corpse of Marta Bura, also with a cut on the left side of the neck. All three mentioned persons are about 70 years old and all of them died a violent death caused by cold steel.

...

Finished at 4,05 p.m.
(ILLEGIBLE WORDS)

**ANNEX 543:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 15 JANUARY 1992**

Kir-14/92

INVESTIGATION RECORD

From January 15th 1992

Drawn up in the name of the County Court in Knin on the spot in Cicvare bb, on the occasion of the death of the late Mihovil Korov from Cicvare bb.

Present on behalf of the Court:

Investigative judge: ĐURO PAVLICA

Recording secretary: MILENA DOBROTA

Present on behalf of the Secretariat for the Interior of Knin:

ŽELIMIR MARTIĆ, criminal technician

The beginning at 12,45 p.m.

The service of the Secretariat for the Interior of Knin on duty notified the investigative judge that in the place Cicvare in one room of one house a dead body of a man was found...

The doctor-expert Dr. Marija Čubrilo, a pathologist from Knin, was called to go to the spot, to perform the examination and the autopsy of the dead body and to give the findings and the opinion about the cause of death.

The spot is in Cicvare bb. In one room of one house, a man was found hanged by a wire that was tied to beams.

...

Finished at 01,30 p.m.

RECORD

about the external examination of the corpse of Mihovil Korov from Cicvare

The examination is performed on the spot in the village Cicvare in the presence of investigative organs.

...

The cause of death:

Suspension. (Hanging.)

Opinion:

According to data received from the investigative organs, it is learned that Mihovil Korov was found dead in the larder of his house.

Through the external examination it is established that he died a violent death due to committed suicide by contraction of the neck with a noose, that is by hanging.

No signs of violence or anything that would suggest the murder are found.

Through the external examination a furrow made by hanging, which corresponds to the wire of a diameter of 3-4 mm, was found.

Medical help could not save the life of the deceased.

10-15 hours passed from the moment of death until the examination.

In Knin

Medical Centre in Knin, "sa n. sol. o."

The OOUR hospital with polyclinics

KNIN "sa n. sub. o." 36

Doctor – expert: Dr. MARIJA ČUBRILO, a pathologist

**ANNEX 544:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 2 JANUARY 1993**

Kir-3/93

INVESTIGATION RECORD

From January 2nd 1993

Drawn up in the name of the County Court in Knin, on the spot in the village Sonković, on the occasion of the death of Joso and Milka Palinić.

Present on behalf of the Court:

Duro Pavlica, independent expert co-operator

Slavka Čenić, recording secretary

Present on behalf of the SJB (the Service for the Public Security) of Kistanje:

Pero Medić, operative worker

Present on behalf of the Secretariat for the Interior of Knin:

Dušan Šorgić, criminal technician

The beginning at 5,10 p.m.

The service of the Secretariat for the Interior on duty notified the investigative judge that Joso Palinić and his wife Milka Palinić were found dead in their house in the village of Sonković...

...

The place of the incident is to be found in the village Sonković, in the house of the late Joso and Milka Palinić...

The dead bodies of Joso Palinić called "Fabijan" and Milka Palinić are on the sleeping beds...

...

On two places on the bed, above the dead bodies of Joso and Milka Palinić, there are damages caused by missile(s) and on the wall above the bed, a damage caused by missile(s) is visible...

...

Finished at 7,00 p.m.
Recording secretary: SLAVKA ČENIĆ
Independent expert co-operator: ĐURO PAVLICA

**ANNEX 545:
RECORD ON EXTERNAL EXHUMATION, 4 JANUARY 1993**

RECORD

About the external examination of the corpses of Fabijan and Mileva Palinić

The examination is performed in the autopsy room on the pathology ward of the hospital in Knin.

/ The judge D. Krešović. /

The dead body of Fabijan Palinić is wrapped in a blanket...

It is the corpse of 177 cm tall, medium fed, older man...

...

The cause of death:

Vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (Wounds on the head where bullets went right through.)

Conquastio cerebri. (The crush of the brain.)

Opinion:

Through the external examination it has been established that the person died a violent death due to the crush of the brain after shot wounds on the head. Both defects on the right side of the face are entrance shot wounds caused by a missile fired from hand firearms. It was shot from a distance (0,5 meters and more)...

The dead body of Mileva Palinić is wrapped in a blanket...

It is the corpse of 160 cm tall, medium fed older woman...

...

The cause of death:

Vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (Wounds on the head where bullets went right through.)

Conquasatio cerebri. (The crush of the brain.)

Opinion:

Through the external examination it has been established that the person died a violent death due to the crush of the brain after shot wounds on the head. Defects on the left temple were caused by a missile that was shot from hand firearms. It was shot from a distance (0,5 meters and more)...

In Knin, January 4th 1993

Doctor – expert:

Dr. MARIJA ČUBRILLO, a pathologist

**ANNEX 546:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 16 JANUARY 1992**

RECORD

from January 16th 1992

Drawn up on the spot in Sonkovići in the name of the County Court in Knin and by the notification of the police officer on duty.

The spot is to be found in the village Sonkovići in the house of the dead.

Corpses of the dead are in a room (of the same).

It is the house of brothers Grgo and Ante Matić.

The incident took place on January 14th 1992, between 06,15 p.m. and 06,30 p.m.

Upper part of the house belongs to Ana Matić and the lower part belongs to Grgo Matić.

Ante Matić – from Sonkovići, 64-65 years old

Ana Matić – from Sonkovići, 60 years old

Grgo Matić – from Sonkovići, 65 years old

Marija Matić – about 60 years old

The corpse of Ana Matić is at a table, bent down. A pool of blood is visible under her.

The corpse of a man is also at the table in a lying position (more sidewise).

the corpse of Ana Matić – it is visible that someone cut her throat

...

a stab-cut wound in the shape of a letter L – 6 cm long on the skin 3 cm deep, behind the left ear below the left corner of a bone of the lower jaw (for Ana)

Grgo Matić – lying by the table – a shot wound through the right shoulder

Marija Matić -... on the back side of the back 2 shot wounds...

**ANNEX 547:
DEATH REPORT, 26 DECEMBER 1992**

Senior doctor
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ
Đevrske, December 26th 1991

DEATH REPORT

Mara Dujić, daughter of Ivo (a father), about 60 years old

Soldiers found a corpse of a deceased woman on the territory of the village Ičevo.

The examination of the corpse is performed today at around 11,30 a.m.

The female corpse of 165 cm and of 65 kg. Dead for about 10 days.

A wound on the head where the bullet went right through: the entrance wound on the right temple of a diameter of 1,5 cm and the exit wound behind the starting point of the left auricle of a diameter of 7 cm...

A left fist is missing on the corpse in its entirety and there are only bones left on the joint of the elbow of the left forearm due to operating of the animal bill (pecked out).

The death occurred due to murder with firearms at a close range.

Senior doctor:
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ

**ANNEX 548:
DEATH REPORT, 26 DECEMBER 1992**

Senior doctor
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ
Đevrske, December 26th 1991

REPORT OF DEATH

Mara Dujić, daughter of Joso (a father), born in 1914

Soldiers found a corpse of a deceased woman on the territory of the village Ičevo.

The examination of the corpse is performed today at around 11,30 a.m.

The female corpse of 140 cm and of 45 kg. Dead for about 10 days.

A cut wound on the neck inflicted by a sharp cutting edge from the front to the back, more than 10 cm long and about 1 cm deep, filled with worms in the entire cavity.

The death occurred due to murder, as a result of bleeding to death from the cut wound on the neck.

Senior doctor:
Dr. VELJKO POPOVIĆ

**ANNEX 549:
INVESTIGATION RECORD, 12 MARCH 1996**

ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
3rd POLICE STATION DRNIŠ
No: 511-13-30
Drniš, 12 March 1996

R E C O R D

...The record was composed on 12 March 1996 by the authorized official, Slavko Miličić. The record is in the connection with discovery of the location where the late MARIJA MAZALIN from Bogatići Miljevački was buried.

MARIJA MAZALIN, daughter of Mato, maiden name Galić, was born on 1 January 1925 in Bogatići Miljevački, Drniš municipality, where she also resided. She was killed on 13 March 1992 by an unknown member of the Serbian paramilitary formations. She was shot with a machine-gun at her back while running to hide in the hedge near the village...

...On 12 March 1996, the grave of the late Marija Mazalin was discovered in the open area of the so-called "Lapat"...

The authorized official
Slavko Miličić

**ANNEX 550:
OFFICIAL REPORT ON BODIES FOUND, 11 MARCH 1996**

ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
3rd POLICE STATION DRNIŠ
No: 511-13-30
Drniš, 11 March 1996

R E C O R D

The record was composed on 11 March 1996 by the authorized official, Slavko Miličić. The record is in the connection with discovery of the location where the late MATO and MARIJA BAČIĆ from Drinovci were buried...

...The spouses Bačić were killed on 12 January 1992, around 4.00 pm. Two unknown members of the Serbian guard tossed a M-75 hand bomb into their family house in Drinovci, the village of Bačići...

...On 11 March 1996, the place of their burial was discovered in the common grave owned by Petar and Branka Bačić near the church Christ's Name in Drinovci...

The authorized official
Slavko Miličić

**ANNEX 551:
OFFICIAL REPORT ON BODIES FOUND, 19 SEPTEMBER 1996**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Drniš, 19 September 1996

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 19 September 1996 by the authorized official, Milan Đidara, in relation to the found place of burial of the deceased Šime-Zdravko Lovrić.

Šime-Zdravko Lovrić called "Špada" (the son of the late Ivan), born on 24 November 1931 in the village of Širitovci, Drniš municipality (permanent address in ...), was killed just before the Easter in 1992 in his house. "NN" Chetnik formation shot at him from firearms.

On 19 September 1996 the place of the burial of the deceased Šime Lovrić was found. It is located on the St. Peter and Paul cemetery in Širitovci.

Authorized official:
Milan Đidara
(signature)

**ANNEX 552:
EXHUMATION RECORD, 12 FEBRUARY 1992**

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

from 12 February 1993, made in the Knin District court, on the scene of crime, in Oklaj, the hamlet of Krivići, in relation of the four corps found there

Beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Service of the Secretary of the interior on duty informed the judge of the Knin District court on duty that the employees of the "SJB" Knin, Oklaj section, on 12 February 1993, found four corps in the hamlet of Krivići, near Oklaj.

The first found corps is a female corps, approximately 70 years old. On the head of the female corps there is a visible hole made by a bullet which passed from the left side of the head to the right.

The second corps is a male corps, approximately 70 years old. On this male corps there aren't any visible signs of injuries.

The third corps is a female corps, also approximately 70 years old. On this female corps there also aren't any visible signs of injuries.

The fourth corps is a male corps, approximately 80 years old. On this male corps there aren't any visible signs of injuries.

According to the statements of the employees of the "SJB" Oklaj the corps belong to the following persons:

IVAN VUČIĆ, the son of the late Mate, born in 1913

KATA VUČIĆ, the daughter of the late Paško, born in 1914

IVAN VUČIĆ, the son of the late Marko, born in 1914

The fourth corps wasn't identified. All of these corps were buried in the St. Mihovil cemetery in Oklaj. The scene was photographed by a criminalist technician.

Finished at 12:05 p.m.

[illegible signature]

**ANNEX 553:
DEATH REPORT, 23 MARCH 1993**

MILITARY CLINIC IN DRNIŠ

Dr. Vladimir S. Cvetkovic, the specialist for the work medicine
Drniš, 23 March 1993

REPORT

On 23 March 1993, around 03:00 p.m., the prosecutor's office invited me to be in attendance at the identification of the unknown corps which is located in the river of Čikola.

Most likely the man was in distress and decided to end his life in the least painful way.

The investigation was finished after 45 minutes spent on the spot.

Drniš, 23 March 1993

Vladimir dr. S. Cvetković
specialist for the work medicine
(signature)

**ANNEX 554:
RECORD ON EXTERNAL EXAMINATION OF THE CORPS, 1992**

RECORD of the external examination of the corpse of Joško Marić, born in 1949, from

The examination was performed on the scene of the crime in the house of Joško Marić in the presence of the investigative bodies.

Pathological – anatomic diagnosis:

Vulnera necata frontalis ospitis. (Cut wounds on the forehead).

Vulnera acisa thoracis (Stab wounds in the thoracic cavity).

Vulnera ecetura aoli. (Cut wound in the neck).

Cause of death:

Bleeding to death because of the stab wounds in the thoracic cavity.

Opinion:

According to the information received from the investigative bodies it was found out that Joško Marić committed a suicide by stabbing himself with a knife.

Dr. Marija Čubrilo

ANNEX 555:**MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION, COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR, 22 JANUARY 1997**

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION, 22 JANUARY 1997
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE

MINUTES ON THE INVESTIGATION

from 22nd January 1997

with the exhumation and inspection and autopsy of the remnants of the body of the deceased LUKA MODRIĆ and the deceased MARIJAN MODRIĆ done at the cemetery in Zaton Obrovački and made before the County Court in Zadar.

At the cemetery of Zaton Obrovački (near Obrovac) were the witnesses of the identity of the deceased, Željko and Stipe Modrić of the deceased Luka, the refugees with the address in The witnesses state that the deceased father was killed on the way Zaton – Alan on 18th December 1991 by the enemy forces and that he was buried at this Catholic cemetery near Obrovac. Otherwise, they would recognize him by his clothes and other data. They know for certain that the body was buried in the family vault belonging to Stipe Modrić and that before the burial, the body was put into the wooden coffin.

After that the body is handed to court expert, Dr JOSIP DUJELLA, the pathologist from the General Hospital in Zadar for identification and inspection of the body, and then the results and the opinion are dictated in the minutes:

The base with the numerous pieces of broken bones is completely destroyed on the skull. There is a great defect of the back bone size 6x6 cm from where there are fractures towards the front across the vertex bone and right temple bone. On the shell of the right temple bone there is a defect size 5x2 cm. There is a fracture of the right cheekbone and right side of the lower jaw, while the upper has multiple fractures. On the lower jaw there are 1.-3. left and 1.-4. right teeth and 7. right tooth with a silver cover. On two pieces of the upper jaw there are 6. and 7. tooth while the 5. is there and with a filling and on the 4. there is a metal cover. A piece of a plastic tooth prosthesis with two front teeth is found. The fracture is on the first neck vertebra.

Multiple fracture of the skull with complete destruction of the whole basis indicates the shot wound from the close.

The cause of death is compression of the brain.

The complete skeletonization of the body indicates that the death was over a three years ago.

After that the witnesses of the identity Željko and Stipe Modrić state that they recognize their deceased father Luka Modrić in the body.

With all the above stated, I enclose the list of the persons that did the criminal deeds on the area of the municipality of Obrovac, and whom I know very well.

ENCLOSURE: the list of the persons

AUTHORIZED PERSON:
Slobodan Kapitanović

ANNEX 556:
RECORD OF EXHUMATION, 14 NOVEMBER 1997

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
ZADAR DISTRICT COURT Kir-619/95

RECORD OF EXHUMATION

Made on 14 November 1995 on the cemetery Mostirina in Obrovac

The employee of the Zadarsko-Kninska police administration, Mirko Lukić, informed me that on the Mostirine cemetery near Obrovac, the bodies of BOŽICA JURIČEVIĆ, ZORKA ZUBAK, MARTIN BUŽONJA, and MANDA MARUNA were buried in Miljenko Šimurina's vault. These women were killed on 18 December 1991 in the village of Jasenice. It was decided that an exhumation was going to be carried out. It was known that the all four persons were killed by firearms on the same day by persons unknown.

Corps number 1 is the corps of BOŽICA JURIČEVIĆ. Her son Ivan identified the corps according to the clothes and shoes.

On the right side of thoracic cavity, on the back, 6 cm removed from the spine there is a fracture with a defect of the third right rib, then there is a fracture and a defect under the upper edge of the right shoulder-blade bone, which diameter is 1.5 cm, and the diameter of the corresponding defect, which is placed on the skin of the back of that region, is 1 cm, the perforated wound was made on the place where the bullet came out of body. The perforated wound where the bullet entered the body is located on the left upper arm.

According to its characteristics he concludes that it is a perforated wound with a direction from the left to the right, and the canal stretches through breast spine and both lungs which were probably damaged and as a result of it there was bleeding in the chest.

The cause of death is haemorrhage shock.

The corps no. 2 is the corps of ZORKA ZUBAK. Her son Mile identified the corps according to the clothes and shoes.

On the basis of the described report he concludes that there were more perforated wounds.

Wounds which were caused by the entering of the a bullet into the body were located on the back, and perforated canals on the thoracic cavity go through the lungs and as a result the lungs are injured and there was bleeding in the chest.

The cause of death is a haemorrhage shock.

The corps no. 3 is the corps of MARTIN BUŽONJA. His son Mile identified the corps according to the clothes and shoes.

On the right part of the occipital bone there is a defect of a size 5 x 5.5 cm which reaches the big occipital opening, and its edges stretch towards the surface of the bones. From the upper edge, two fractures stretch across occipital bone and the right parietal bone. There is also a fracture on the forward edge of the left side of the big occipital opening, and it stretches across the middle of the bone. Since there are no other defects on the bones of the skull and face, and the described defects of the occipital bone correspond to the wound where the bullet came out of body, it is concluded that the shoot was fired in the mouth, that is, passed through the soft tissues of the mouth cavity.

The trunk of the first flank vertebra is also fractured. On the basis of the described it is concluded that the victim got more perforated wounds in the area of the head, thoracic cavity, left upper arm, stomach, and left upper leg.

The direction of the perforated canal of the injury of the head goes from the mouth backwards through occipital bone and the beginning of the upper part of the neck spine. Along the perforated canal there must have been some injuries of the soft tissues of the mouth cavity (the tongue), contusion of the brain, medulla oblongata and the neck spinal cord, and these contusions are the main cause of death.

The corps no. 4 is the corps of MANDA MARUNA. Her son Tomislav identified the corps according the clothes and shoes.

On the occipital area of the head there is a tuft of hair combed in a pony tail. On the skull arcade there are many fractures, which stretch to the basis of the skull. On the right vertex bone there is a defect of a roundish shape and a diameter of 1 cm, which stretches towards the internal surface of the bone.

The direction of the perforated canal goes from the right to the left and downwards through the skull and brain and exits the skull in the area of the left temple region where the bone is fractured in small pieces. On the skin of the chin there is one defect on both sides, on the right the diameter of the defect is 1 cm, and on the left the size of the defect is 2x1 cm. In these areas the lower jaw is fractured, on the left it is fractured at many points.

The wounds are of a perforated character. The injuries of the head, considering multiple fractures of the bones, are inflicted from the small distance.

The cause of death are the contusions of the brain and neck spinal chord.

**ANNEX 557:
MINUTES OF THE AUTOPSY, 30 JUNE 1993**

MEDICAL CENTRE – ZADAR
GENERAL HOSPITAL
No:199/93

Pathology anatomy

MINUTES OF THE AUTOPSY

Made on 30th June 1993 at the request of the investigating judge Milivoj Lasan from the County court in Zadar, Section for the pathology of the Medical Centre – Zadar, in connection with the external inspection and the autopsy of the body of the deceased STIPE ZUBAK, 71 year old, killed and buried by the Chetniks in Jasenice on 18th December 1991.

Identification of the body was done by the son according to the clothes.

After the identification a doctor-court expert gives his test results and opinion.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY DIAGNOSIS

Vulnera sclopetaria thoracis, brachii dextri, regionis lumbalis dextrae et femoris sinistri.

Shot wounds of the chest, right upper arm, right hip and left upper leg.

Fracturae multiples complicatae humeri dextri, scapulae dextrae costarum dextrarum et femoris sinistri.

Multiple open fractures of the right upper arm and left upper leg bones, right shoulder-blade and right ribs.

Stadium putrefactionis et decompositionis.

Putrefaction changes with the decomposition of the body.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Shock haemorrhagicum et traumaticum

Trauma-haemorrhage shock.

OPINION

With the external inspection and the autopsy of the body of the deceased Stipe Zubak the wounds stated in the pathological-anatomy diagnosis on which basis it is concluded that the death was violent, directly caused by the trauma-haemorrhage shock,

were found, by the fast decomposition state and putrefaction changes. On the basis of the circumstances and the findings on the clothes in the shape of the round defect on the areas of the fractures of the right upper arm and shoulder-blade, right ribs and left upper leg, it is concluded that these are shot wounds. In consideration with that there were no bullets in the body, it is concluded that these were shot wounds. At the moment of the wounding the deceased Stipe Zubak was turned with his backs at the place from which it was fired at him.

ANNEX 558: AUTOPSY REPORT, 30 JUNE 1993

MEDICAL CENTRE ZADAR
GENERAL HOSPITAL
DEPT. FOR PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

No.198/93
Kir. 386/93

AUTOPSY REPORT

Drafted on 30 June 1993, upon request of the investigative judge Milivoj Lasan of the Zadar County Court, at the Pathological Ward of the Zadar Medical Center, in reference to the external examination and autopsy of the late Ivan Maruna, age 69, who the Chetniks killed and buried in the village of Jasenice on 18 November 1991.

(...)

The son of the deceased identified him based on his clothes.

After the identification the physician-expert gives his findings and opinion.

(...)

CAUSE OF DEATH

Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum.

Traumatic and hemorrhaging shock.

OPINION

Through external examination and autopsy of the late Ivan Maruna, beside advance stages of decomposition and decay of soft tissue, were found injuries mentioned in the pathologic-anatomical diagnosis setting the grounds for the conclusion that the death was caused forcefully, directly evoked by trauma-hemorrhage shock.

(...)

Due to the fact that no bullets were found in the remains of the deceased it is to be concluded that piercing wounds caused the death. In the instant of wounding the deceased Ivan Maruna had his back turned to the location it was being fired from.

(...)

Investigative Judge:
Milivoj Lasan

Recording Secretary:
Marija Kolega
(signature)

Physician-Expert:
Prim. Dr. Josip Dujella,
Pathologist
(signature)

Seal:
General Hospital
Medical Center Zadar
Dept. for Pathological Anatomy

**ANNEX 559:
COMMENTARY, CRIME IN THE VILLAGE OF BRUŠKA**

COMMENTARY

Crime in the village of Bruška, supplement to the information.-

On the 21st of December 1991, in the evening hours, the group of many unknown individuals committed 10 murders of the villagers of the Bruska village in the Benkovac municipality. That day the following people were killed: KRSTO Šime MARINOVIĆ, DRAGINJA Jovan MARINOVIĆ, PETAR Ivan MARINOVIĆ, SVETOZAR Dušan DRAČA, ROKO Petar MARINOVIĆ, DUŠAN Roko MARINOVIĆ, DRAGAN Josip MARINOVIĆ, ĐUKA Grga MARINOVIĆ – STANA, MAŠA MARINOVIĆ and IKA MARINOVIĆ.

NOTE: As far as I know the SJS Benkovac finished the investigation of this case and they concluded that the Ustasha terrorist group committed the crime. I appreciate the fact that for this conclusion they did not have the material evidence and that it was necessary to restart the investigation of this case with an aim to take the blame for this crime off the Serbian population.

COMMENTARY

New information connected with the murders in the village of Bruška

On the 3rd of April 1992 around 10 p.m. I contacted the IS "Kota" who, during the direct conversation, stated the following:

“The workers of the police and their “bosses” know who killed those 10 people in the village of Bruška. The policeman Božo Miljković knows the most of the things about it.”

RB/RB

**ANNEX 560:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION (1), 26 APRIL 1996**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE
Kir 321/96

MINUTES ON INVESTIGATION

from 26th April 1996

at the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljica (at the grave that is in the second eastern row of the graves near the one that is closer to the destroyed church) during the exhumation and autopsy of the bodies of the late DUŠAN MARINOVIĆ, and ROKO MARINOVIĆ, from Bruška, killed in December 1991, made at the County court in Zadar.

...

Began at 11.20 hrs ...

The grave that is in possession of Jure Marinović is being opened and a body in a black plastic bag is being pulled out. ...

Body No 4/ late DUŠAN MARINOVIĆ ...

The body is dressed and wrapped in a bag. It has a red sweater with long sleeves, a shirt with long sleeves, sweat-suit trousers, two pairs of socks and trainer shoes on. ...

Damages described on clothes and bones fractures point to shot wounds. ...

According to the look and size of the damages on clothes it is concluded that the shot wounds are at front and that shot canals go from the front to the back. ...

Body No 5/ late ROKO MARINOVIĆ ...

The body is dressed. ...

Damages described on clothes point to shot wounds. Shot canal of the chest wound goes through lungs with the breaks and haemorrhages in chest, and the shot canal of stomach shot wound goes through liver and guts with haemorrhage in the stomach. ...

Done at 13.30 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić
Expert witness: Prim. Dr Josip Dujella
Investigating judge: Ladislav Judnič

ANNEX 561:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION (2), 26 APRIL 1996

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE
Kir 320/96

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

from 26th April 1996

at the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljice (at the grave that is in possession of Vice and Ante Marinović) during the exhumation and autopsy of the bodies of the late PETAR MARINOVIĆ, late KRSTO MARINOVIĆ and the late DRAGINJA MARINOVIĆ from Bruška, killed in December 1992, made at the County court in Zadar. ...

Began at 09.00 hrs

We came to the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljice. ...

The mentioned grave is being opened. ...

In the upper opened grave a body in a black plastic bag can be seen, and in the lower one, and partly on the ground there are two bodies in black plastic bags, too. ...

Body No 1/ late PETAR MARINOVIĆ ...

Damages described on clothes with the corresponding wounds on the back represent shot wounds with entrance wounds at the back and shot canals going from behind to the front side and through the right lung, liver, and guts with its break and haemorrhage in stomach and right chest, that caused the effect of haemorrhage shock which represents the direct cause of death. Fracture of right side of lower jaw and left upper leg bone also represent shot wound. ...

Body No 2/ late KRSTO MARINOVIĆ ...

Head bones have multiple fractures. ...

Multiple fracture of all bones point to the shot wound of the head shot from near with the direction of the shot canal from the front to the back. ...

Cause of death is brain compression. ...

Body No 3/ late DRAGINJA MARINOVIĆ ...

Damages described on clothes and bones fractures point to shot wounds. Shot canal of the shot wound of the chest goes through the left lung with the break and haemorrhage and the development of haemorrhage shock as the direct cause of death. ...

Done at 11.10 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić
Expert witness: Prim. Dr Josip Dujella
Investigating judge: Ladislav Judnič

**ANNEX 562:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION (3), 26 APRIL 1996**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE
Kir 322/96

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

from 26th April 1996

at the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljice (at the grave that is in possession of Šime Marinović) during the exhumation and autopsy of the body of the late MANDA MARINOVIĆ and the late STANA MARINOVIĆ from Bruška, killed in December 1991, made at the County court in Zadar. ...

Began at 13.00 hrs

We came to this cemetery to the separated grave that is in possession of Šime Marinović from Bruška. ...

Body No 6/ late MANDA MARINOVIĆ

The depicted damages on clothes and multiple fractures point to the shot wounds. ...

Shot wounds of the left upper and lower leg have entrance wounds from the front and exit wounds from behind, and besides the depicted fractures they have caused break of muscles with haemorrhage. The cause of death is trauma-haemorrhage shock. ...

Body No 7/ late STANA MARINOVIĆ ...

Damages on clothes and multiple fractures point to shot wounds.

Multiple fractures of the arch and the base of the skull which is almost broken point to the possibility that the wound was made from near. ...

Brain compression is the direct cause of death, and the trauma-haemorrhage shock is competitive cause of death. ...

Done at 14.30 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić
Expert witness: Prim. Dr Josip Dujella
Investigating judge: Ladislav Judnić

**ANNEX 563:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION (4), 26 APRIL 1996**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE
Kir 323/96

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

from 26th April 1996

at the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljice (at the unknown grave that is right at the wall and left from the gate of destroyed church) during the exhumation and autopsy of the bodies of the late DRAGAN MARINOVIĆ, son of late Joso, and IKA MARINOVIĆ, daughter of Šimun Stipanović; from Bruška, killed in December 1991, made at the County court in Zadar. ...

Began at 14.30 hrs

We came to the mentioned cemetery. ...

Body No 8/ late DRAGAN MARINOVIĆ ...

Damages on clothes at the chest and back area, and the mentioned fractures of the vertebrae point to four shot wounds of the chest with the shot canals going from the front to the back, going through both lungs with haemorrhages and through the chest spine with the contusions of the chest spinal chord.

Cause of death is trauma-haemorrhage shock. ...

Body No 9/ late IKA MARINOVIĆ ...

The depicted defects of clothes and multiple fractures point to the shot wounds of the chest, right upper arm, lower arm, upper leg and lower leg, and left upper leg with its multiple fractures, 6 rib fracture, break of lungs with haemorrhage in the chest.

Cause of death is trauma-haemorrhage shock. Damages on clothes at the back are smaller than those at front so it can be concluded that the entrance shot wounds are at the back and that the direction of the shot canals goes from behind to the front. ...

Done at 15.40 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić

Expert witness: Prim. Dr Josip Dujella

Investigating judge: Ladislav Judnić

**ANNEX 564:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION (5), 26 APRIL 1996**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATING CENTRE
Kir 324/96

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

from 26th April 1996

at the local Catholic cemetery in the village Rodaljice (at the grave that is in possession of Anđelija Zrilić from Bruška) during the exhumation and autopsy of the body of the late Joso Marinović from Bruška, killed in June 1992 in the village of Bruška, made at the County court in Zadar. ...

Began at 15.50 hrs

At the mentioned cemetery at Anđelija Zrilić grave, the grave has been opened. ...

Body No 10/ of the late JOSO MARINOVIĆ ...

There is a fracture on the chest of 4 lower right ribs. ...

The fractures of the ribs are caused by hits from blunt and hard objects. It is possible that the fractures were accompanied with the break of the inter rib??? blood veins, contusion and break of the lungs with haemorrhages in the chest that could lead to the state of haemorrhage shock and eventually cause death. ...

Done at 16.30 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić
Expert witness: Prim. Dr Josip Dujella
Investigating judge: Ladislav Judnič

**ANNEX 565:
REPORT OF DEATH, 27 MARCH 1992**

HEALTH CENTRE
Dr. Jovo Jurković
B E N K O V A C
Working unit in Benkovac
Service of the General Medicine

REPORT OF DEATH

Kristina Nikolina Galić, born in 1932, from Korlat...

On March 25th 1992, in the presence of the law-enforcement officers and of the inhabitants of the village Korlat, I conducted the investigation of the death of Kristina Nikolina Galić, born in 1932, on the spot. The corpse was lying supine on a macadam road. During the examination of the corpse, I established:

There is a wound on the left shoulder where the bullet went right through, with the entrance a little bit below the armpit... The humerus on that part of the shoulder is broken.

On the wrist of the left arm there is a wound where the bullet went right through...

On both knees wounds where bullets went right through in the direction from the right to the left are visible. Big bones in both knees are broken.

...

Benkovac, March 27th 1992
Dr. Konstantin (ILLEGIBLE WORD)
d o c t o r

**ANNEX 566:
INVESTIGATION RECORD (1), 24 APRIL 1996**

Kir-308/96
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DISTRICT COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATIVE CENTRE

INVESTIGATION RECORD

from April 24th 1996

in the village Korlat – hamlet Gradina, not far away from the house of Petar Bulić, with the exhumation and the autopsy of the corpse of the late Joso Jurjević, son of the late Joso (a father), born in 1910, from Korlat, drawn up by the District Court in Zadar. ...

The beginning at 01,00 p.m. ...

On the marked place in the “ograda”, we dig up the ground and on the depth of about 40 cm a skeleton of a corpse of a male person, laid down on the back with the head towards the north, started showing through. ...

On the vault of the skull on the left side of the frontal bone and on the shell of the left temporal bone there is a defect of 5,5x2,5 cm. Fractures spread from that defect across the left half of the frontal bone, across the left parietal bone and across the left temporal bone. Described defects and fractures of the skull could represent almost tangential wound where the bullet went right through, with a shot canal going obliquely from up down with a crush of the left front lobe and of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum as the consequence. ...

On the left humerus in the upper third there is a multiple fracture to which, according to their position, defects on the left sleeve of the jacket and of the sweater corresponds to and therefore, it is concluded that it is a question of a wound where the bullet went right through.

Both bones of pelvis and the sacrum bone as well are broken in several pieces and these fractures are caused by several wounds where bullets went right through.

On the on the thorax there is a fracture of 7th, 8th and 10th rib about 15 cm around the spine and they could be caused by blows of a pointless and hard object.

The cause of death could be the crush of the brain and a trauma and haemorrhage shock caused by a fracture of the left upper arm, of ribs, of a pelvis and of the sacrum bone and by secondary tears of abdominal organs accompanied with haemorrhage. ...

Finished at 02,20 p.m.

Recording secretary: DRAGICA PEIĆ

Expert: Head doctor Dr. JOSIP DUJELLA

Investigative judge: LADISLAV JUDNIČ

Signet: the Republic of Croatia, the District Court in Zadar

**ANNEX 567:
INVESTIGATION RECORD (2), 24 APRIL 1996**

Kir-309/96

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DISTRICT COURT IN ZADAR
INVESTIGATIVE CENTRE

INVESTIGATION RECORD

from April 24th 1996

in the village Korlat – hamlet Sredina sela, not far away from the house of Grga Zorić, with the exhumation and the autopsy of the corpse of the late Luce Zorić, Darinka Jurjević and Đurđija Modrić, drawn up by the District Court in Zadar. ...

The beginning at 02,30 p.m.

We come from the south-east of the house of Grga Zorić, right to the uncultivated garden not far away from the tree where there are remains of flowers on the grassy part...

We dig the ground on this marked place... Corpses wrapped in blankets with red and white tinges are freed by careful cleaning of this tomb. ...

Mortal remains of the late LUCIJA ZORIĆ ...

With regard to the location of all described wounds where bullets went right through, soft tissues of the mouth cavity, of muscles of the left shoulder and of lungs were torn along their shot canals and consequently, the massive haemorrhage occurred that caused the state of acute haemorrhage shock with the death as the outcome. The advanced decay alterations suggest that the corpse is older than 2,5 years.

Mortal remains of the late DARINKA JURJEVIĆ ...

It is concluded that there are several wounds where bullets went right through. With regard to that damages on clothes as well as lesions on the body are smaller on the back and larger on the thorax, it is concluded that the direction of shot canals goes from the back to the front, that is from the back towards the chest, and obliquely up and to the left. ...

Mortal remains of the late ĐURĐIJA MODRIĆ ...

On the basis of described damages on clothes and lesions on the body, it is concluded that there are 4 wounds on the thorax where bullets went right through, with entrance wounds at the back on the right side of the back and exit wounds in the front on the chest. Shot canals are going from the back to the front and obliquely up...

Finished at 05,30 p.m.

Recording secretary: DRAGICA PEIĆ

Expert: Head doctor Dr. JOSIP DUJELLA

Investigative judge: LADISLAV JUDNIĆ

Signet: the Republic of Croatia, the District Court in Zadar

ANNEX 568:

RECORD OF THE INVESTIGATION, 26 NOVEMBER 1992

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA

No. Kri 90/92

MUNICIPAL COURT IN BENKOVAC

RECORD OF THE INVESTIGATION

Made on the 26th of November 1992 for the investigative judge of the Municipal court Benkovac on the scene of the crime in Smilčić, in the house of Biserka Arbanas, widower of Ante, from Smilčić and connected with the death of Biserka Arbanas, Anica Arbanas and Krsto Arbanas.

The SJB Benkovac on duty informed the investigative judge of the Municipal court Benkovac that in Smilčić a house was put on fire and the above-mentioned individuals were in that house.

Description of the scene of the crime:

The scene of the crime is the house and it was found out that it is owned by Biserka Arbanas, widower of Ante, from Smilčić and the house is situated at the very beginning of the village of Smilčić.

In this room the remains of the two beds were found, that is, two so-called “sustas” (litter beds) were found and one bed was placed by the south wall of the room and the other one by the north wall of the room.

After the criminal technician, together with the forensic, cleaned the field the small parts of bones were found on the beds and the doctor – forensic established that those were the human bones. On the basis of the thorough examination of these bones the doctor – forensic came to the conclusion that the bones of two bodies are on the south bed and the bones of one body are on the north bed.

On the basis of what the present villagers and the policemen who secured the scene of the crime told us, it is supposed that the bones found in the south room belong to Biserka Arbanas, Ante’s widower, about 50 years old, to Anica Arbanas, about 70 years old and to Krsto Arbanas, son of Anica, about 40 years old. The present people stated that Krsto Arbanas was mentally retarded.

Recording secretary: Stevanija Vujašinović (signature)
Investigative judge: Drago Bulj (signature)

**ANNEX 569:
MINUTES OF EXHUMATION, 24 MAY 1996**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
Investigating Centre
Kir – 397/96

MINUTES OF EXHUMATION

On 24th May 1996, at 14.00 hrs, began the exhumation of the bodies of MARKO ČURČIJA and ŠIMICA PAVIĆ who were buried outside the grave and at the cemetery in Lišane Ostrovičke. ...

The bodies were buried in a pit outside the grave. ...

Body of the late Čurčija is found wrapped in a plastic bag. ...

There are multiple fractures of the head bones, especially the arch and the base of the skull. Since the rest of the bones have multiple fractures, it is impossible to determine some other defect.

That is, the described defect on the forehead represents entrance shot wound with shot canal through the brain, its compression and represents the direct cause of death. ...

At the above-mentioned pit besides the body marked No 1, for which later has been determine that it was Marko Čurčija, another body, marked No 2, has been buried.

After the bag was opened, it has been determined that the body was female, 156 cm long. The body is dressed. ...

Described wounds represent shot wounds with entrance wounds at the front, that is, the right side of the chest and at the back on the neck, and exit wounds on the right side of the back, shot canal of both passes through the right lung and through large viens of the neck

with the inside haemorrhage in the right chest as with the outside haemorrhage. The cause of death is haemorrhage shock. ...

In the grave that is in possession of Ante Mijić, the remains of a body is seen in a plastic bag, the skeleton of the body that is probably the body of Marko Radoš, who was allegedly killed from 27th September 1991 and until the end of the year, but the day is not determined. No 3 is a mark of an unidentified male body. ...

The mentioned fractures of both collar bones and its nearness and the corresponding shoulder-blade bones point to the fact that these fractures are consequence of shot wounds. ...

Since the wounds are on both shoulder joints, it can be assumed that there was haemorrhage from the broken under collar veins with the haemorrhage shock as the direct cause of death. The body misses right fist bones.

Done at 16.00 hrs

Recording Secretary: Stanka Grginović

Expert Witness: Prim Dr Josip Dujella

Investigating Judge: Antun Klišmanić

**ANNEX 570:
RECORD OF THE PERFORMED BURIAL, 12 JUNE 1992**

RECORD

of the performed burial in the village of Rodaljice on the 12th of June 1992

As the result of the information of the officer on duty in SJB Benkovac, the sanitation team came to the scene of the crime in the village of Rodaljice and it concluded the following facts:

Four bodies were found when the sanitation team came out to the field in the village of Rodaljice. Those were the following bodies:

LUKA ŠUNIĆ, born in 1935.

GRGICA ŠUNIĆ, wife of Luka, born in 1935.

MARIJA ŠUNIĆ, born in 19_3. (illegible)

MILKA GRGAS, born in 1939.

The bodies were found in their family houses and the shot wounds were the cause of death.

[Signature illegible]

**ANNEX 571:
RECORD OF THE AUTOPSY (EXHUMATION), 28 AUGUST 1995**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DISTRICT COURT IN ZADAR
Kir-547/95

Investigative center

RECORD OF THE AUTOPSY (exhumation)

from the 28th of October 1995

made for the District court in Zadar, on the local (Catholic) cemetery in the village of Lisičić near Benkovac, on the occasion of the exhumation of the bodies of MAŠA KUTIJA, STANA KUTIJA AND FRANE KUTIJA, all from Lisičić (war crime against the civil population).

Started at 10:30 a.m.

The autopsy is performed as the result of the information that in the January of 1993 in the village of Lisičić near Benkovac, three persons were killed and those were Maša Kutija, Stana Kutija and Frane Kutija, who were killed by the Serbian military formations and buried in the Catholic cemetery in Lisičić.

The last grave in the line, on the left side towards the east, is the concrete grave. Inside the grave that is dug in the ground there are couple of concrete shelves on each side as well as on the ground of the grave and the body of the person wrapped in the nylon bag can be seen.

REPORT

It is the corpse of the human individual.

All the head bones are fractured into many pieces.

The described defect of the frontal bone corresponds to the enter shot wound.

The defect on the lower jaw corresponds to the exit shot wound.

On the basis of the characteristics of the pelvic bones – it is concluded that it was the female person.

On the low side of the right pelvic bone (pubic bone) the fracture with the torn pieces of the bone, 5 cm long can be seen.

CONCLUSION

On the body (Maša Kutija) three shot wounds were found, one in the area of the chest cavity and two on the head. The brain contusion is the cause of death.

Taking into consideration of numerous head bones fractures it is established that the shot wounds of the head were inflicted at close.

Then the next grave in that same line is investigated.

The present Jeka Čotra from ..., states that she knows that in this grave her late mother, STANA KUTIJA, born Šekez, daughter of Grujo, mother Janja, born Mlinar, born on the 13th of December 1912, from the hamlet of Kutija, the village of Lisičić was buried.

REPORT

The bones of the human individual with clothes are in the nylon bag.

All the bones are female-like so this points out to the fact that this is the female person.

CONCLUSION

It is the older female person. It is impossible to establish the cause of death.

Then the next grave in that same line is investigated and it is the fourth grave.

According to the statement of the present Jeka Čotra, her half-brother, FRANE KUTIJA, son of late Mate, mother Stana, born Šekez, born on the 4th of October 1950, lived in the hamlet of Kutija, Lisičić village was buried in this grave.

REPORT

The body of a male person is in the nylon bag.

On the left side of the occipital bone the fracture, 7 cm long can be seen. There are no other injuries on the head.

There is the double fracture of the three (3) left ribs.

CONCLUSION

The fractures of the skull and ribs were caused by the blows with the hard, blunt object.

The cause of death of Frane Kutija is the brain contusion.

“Record of the sanitation that was made on the scene of the crime in the village of Lisičić on the 8th of February 1993” was made by the members of the Serbian paramilitaries and was found in their archives in Knin after the Croatian Army “Oluja” (Storm) operation. The present criminal inspector gave that record to the judge and it is stated in the record that the scene of the crime is the house of Frane Kutija where the body of Frane Kutija was found and that he died of natural death. Further on, it is stated in the record that there were no injuries on the body.

The autopsy was finished at 14:30 p.m.

RECORDING SECRETARY: Sandra Paleka (signature)

DOCTOR – FORENSIC: Dr. Josip Dujell, spec. Pathologist (signature)

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE: Milivoj Lasan (signature)

ANNEX 572:
EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE HELSINKI WATCH, 4 FEBRUARY 1992

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE HELSINKI WATCH
FROM 4 FEBRUARY 1992

18 November – Vukovar

The town of Vukovar has been under constant Serb occupation for the last three months. When the town surrendered on 18 November, 15,000 people who did not escape during the battles came out of the basements in which they had been living for the last twelve weeks. After the surrender of Vukovar, the Serb paramilitary formations and JNA beat and arrested civilians and the *hors de combat* soldiers. Based on an interview with the banished people from Vukovar, with reporters and humanitarian workers who had come to Vukovar directly after its surrender, the Helsinki Watch has reason to believe that numerous men of Croatian nationality, civilians and soldiers who had surrendered their weapons, were executed shortly after the surrender of Vukovar.

18 November – Škabrnja (Municipality Zadar) and Nadin (Municipality Benkovac)

At approximately 7:15 a.m. on the 18 November, the JNA and the Serb paramilitary formations started firing mortars and artillery weapons at the Croatian village of Škabrnja (it had 1,946 citizens). At 11:00 a.m. a tank of the JNA came up to the Church of St. Mary in the center of the town and fired a cannon shell at the main entrance. Then the Serb paramilitary formations started firing machine guns at the church, and one paramilitary formation took the position near the bell-tower and from there shelled the village. At approximately 13:00 p.m. on 19 November, those formations attacked the neighboring Croatian village of Nadin (678 civilians). Until 4:30 both p.m. Škabrnja and Nadin fell into the hands of the Serbian forces.

The reports state that, after the Croats destroyed a tank of the Yugoslav army in the western part of Škabrnja, the Serb forces turned against the civilians. The Serb paramilitary formations started devastating, robbing and shooting around the village, murdered 18 civilians (41 from Škabrnja and seven from Nadin). The majority of the murdered were older women and, according to the autopsy reports, a large majority was murdered with a bullet to the head from close range. With a tank the head and the chest of a fifty-nine year old woman were crushed. B.S., F.R. and S.S. were terribly beaten and after that they were murdered in the way that they crushed their skulls with a blunt object.

A nineteen-year-old woman told what she experienced during the attack on Škabrnja. Around 500 rebels and 20 tanks came to Škabrnja and occupied it. They told us that we were all Ustashas and that they would murder us all. They took around thirty-five citizens to the basement of the local church, where the rebels beat many men, mostly elder, with fists, gunstocks and with sticks. They beat my eighty-year-old grandfather to death. Later they transferred us from the basement to the prison in Benkovac. When we got out of the basement, I saw ten dead bodies piled up one on top of the other. The victims were both, men and women; I recognized one of the dead women. I also saw that they had robbed my house and riddled it with machine gun bullets.

ANNEX 573:

**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL MILITARY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT NO. 416-1, 23 NOVEMBER
1991**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
"ZOPMR"

No. 416-1

MILITARY CLASSIFIED DOC.

180th Motorised Brigade

(Security Service)

Major Branislav Ristić

(authorised senior officer in the Security Service)

On 23 November 1991

Drawn up in 1 (one) copy

Delivered to:-----

Registration Number 101

N O T E

ON THE USE OF LABOUR METHODS

Proposal - Request - Report

Labour method	Combined use of labour method
1. Personal opinion of the senior officer in charge 2. Work with collaborator "Belgrade-1" (pseudonym) 3. Data check and ascertainment 4. Informative interview 5. Secrete monitoring and surveillance 6. Secrete house search 7. Secrete monitoring and taping 8. Secrete control of post and other letters 9. False information 10. Other	1. Preventive operative labour 2. Previous operative processing 3. Operative processing 4. Operative control 5. Operative action 6. Counter intelligence protection

Object of application method	Line of labour
Killings in the village of Škabrnja	1. Foreign intelligence services 2. Enemy emigration 3. Internal enemy 4. Unknown
Time of application	20 November 1991

EXPLANATION

Killings in the village of Škabrnja

Report:

On 23 November 1991, around 10.00 am, I interviewed the soldier Dragan Mitrović, driver of the combat armored vehicle of the military police in my office. He took part in the combat operations in the village of Škabrnja and he saw the murders of civilians committed by the members of the Territorial Defense and volunteers in that village.

In the interview he said the following:

“When we turned toward Škabrnja, on the way I saw from the combat armored vehicle one dead member of the ZNG Corps and beside him was a semi-automatic rifle. When we arrived in the village the members of the Territorial Defense and the volunteers (the latter wore camouflage uniforms and their faces were painted), who called themselves Chetniks, took a group of around 20 civilians out of a basement. One of them had a semi-automatic rifle. He was immediately taken behind the combat armed vehicle and shot. They brought one elderly woman and two elderly men in front of the combat armored vehicle; they forced them to the ground and shot at the back of their heads. From one of the houses in the village they took three men. One of them was around the age of 35 and the other two around 45. They interrogated them in the yard for a short time and then shot them.

I was told that they also killed a young woman of the age of 19 and her 8-month-old child, but I did not see it personally. From one basement they took a father with his daughter. They killed the father immediately from an automatic rifle. They forced the girl to the ground, pulled her by the hair and one of them said, “Do you want to end up like your father!” I shouted, “Don’t shoot!” and pointed my gun at him. Later, we brought the girl to the command post.

I saw the members of the Territorial Defense taking a group of 5 civilians, lining them up in front of the combat armored vehicle so that they would show them the way and at the same time serve as a “shield”.

On our way to Nadin, I saw the members of the Territorial Defense capturing a civilian. Dražić (Head of the “SJB”) talked to him, but later I was told that he had been killed as well.”

NOTE:

From soldier Mitrović’s statement, it is obvious that certain groups of the Territorial Defense were engaged rather as a gang than an army. Such behavior caused revolt among the soldiers, who almost openly came into conflict with them in order to protect civilians of Croatian nationality.

ANNEX 574:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL MILITARY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT NO. 417-1, 23 NOVEMBER 1991

MILITARY CLASSIFIED DOC.
"ZOPMR"

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 417-1

180th Motorized Brigade

(Security Service)

Major Branislav Ristić

(authorized senior officer in the Security Service)

On 23 November 1991

Drawn up in 1 (one) copy

Delivered: -----

Registration Number 101

N O T E
ON THE USE OF LABOR METHODS

Proposal

Request

Report

Labour method	Combined use of labour method
1. Personal opinion of the senior officer in charge	1. Preventive operative labour
2. Work with collaborator ----- (pseudonym)	2. Previous operative processing
3. Data check and ascertainment	3. Operative processing
4. Informative interview	4. Operative control
5. Secrete monitoring and surveillance	5. Operative action
6. Secrete house search	6. Counter intelligence protection
7. Secrete monitoring and taping	
8. Secrete control of post and other letters	
9. False information	
10. Other	

Object of application method	Line of labour
Killings in the village of Škabrnja	1. Foreign intelligence services 2. Enemy emigration 3. Internal enemy 4. Unknown
Time of application	20 November 1991

EXPLANATION

Killing of civilians in the village of Škabrnja

Report-

On 22 November 1991, I interviewed Nenad Živanović, soldier in a military police battalion, in connection with killing of civilians in the village of Škabrnja. The events took place on 18 November, during the attack on the village.

During the interview, Živanović was very upset (the interview was carried out in my office), and he painfully recalled the details because he claimed that they were terrible.

In the interview he said the following:

“The members of the combat armored vehicle crew were: Sergeant Travica, Corporal Pejaković, soldiers Dragan Mitrović, Predrag Živanović, Miloš Nikčević, Goran Radovanović, and I. During the combat operations, we were firing from armored personnel carriers. Near the closest houses in the village of Škabrnja, “the members of the Territorial Defense” (their faces were painted black in order to appear more terrifying, and on their uniforms they had a sign, that is a Serbian flag without the five-pointed star) took out three unarmed civilians. They lined them up, but then firing started in the village, so that I fired as well and did not pay attention to them. However, as the firing ceased, I saw them lying dead on the ground, and by their wounds, I concluded, that they were shot from close range.

Not far from there, they took three children out of a house. We, from the military police, asked to take the children, but they would not allow it. They took them into the house (all three of them), but took out only two of them. I did neither hear nor see if the third child was killed, since we could not hear shots because of the chaos in the village. However, the house was afterwards hit by rocket launchers and it burned down.

Nearby, a group of civilians was taken out of a house. The members of the Territorial Defense separated four males behind the house and shot them. I saw them hitting an elderly man on his head with a gunstock. He walked for about 20 meters and then one member of the Territorial Defense wounded his legs with an automatic rifle, so he fell down. Then he killed him with a shot to his head.

I was told, but I did not see it for myself, that they took a member of the National Guard Corps behind a house, where they shot him and cut off his ear.

I watched when they took a man and a girl (perhaps father and daughter). A member of the Territorial Defense said to the girl, “Watch, bitch, I’m going to kill your father!”, and shot him in his mouth.

As I saw this, I threw my belt away and said that I would not fight this way and that I was going to kill him if he kills the girl. I took the girl into the personnel carrier to save her from them”.

NOTE:

I will verify the statement of the soldier by questioning the other soldiers who took part in this operation (the soldiers from the military police unit). I personally listened to the members, “volunteers”, from the Territorial Defense unit boasting about how they shot one man by putting a gun under his chin. They talked about this at the Benkovac Surgery Clinic.

I suggested to the Commander not to engage these units in further actions, because in this way, they were a disgrace to the JNA and, “protected” by our tanks and personnel carriers, they committed crimes.

**ANNEX 575:
RECORD ON THE SANITATION, 21 NOVEMBER 1991**

RECORD ON THE SANITATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF ŠKABRNJA ON 21 NOVEMBER 1991

The following facts were established on the spot in the village of Škabrnja:

Corps no.

1.	Male corpse	approximately	70 years old	unidentified	civilian clothes
2.	-//-		45	-//-	-//-
3.	-//-	-//-	40	-//-	-//-
4.	Female corpse	-//-	80	-//-	-//-
5.	Male corpse	-//-	50	-//-	-//-
6.	-//-	-//-	70	-//-	-//-
7.	-//-	-//-	25	-//-	-//-
8.	Female corpse	-//-	60	-//-	-//-
9.	Male corpse	-//-	-//-		
10.	-//-	-//-	45	-//-	-//-
11.	-//-	-//-	30	-//-	-//-
12.	-//-	-//-	40	-//-	-//-
13.	-//-	-//-	50	-//-	-//-
14.	-//-	-//-	30	-//-	-//-
15.	-//-	-//-	50	-//-	-//-
16.	-//-	-//-	65	-//-	-//-

17.	Female corpse	-//-	-//-		
18.	-//-	-//-	60	-//-	-//-
19.	Male corpse		-//-	-//-	
20.	-//-	-//-	75	-//-	-//-
21.	Female corpse	-//-	-//-		
22.	Male corpse	-//-		-//-	-//-
23.	-//-	-//-	37	-//-	-//-

Ministry of the Interior

RECORD ON SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF ŠKABRNJA
ON 22 NOVEMBER 1991

Corps no.

1.	1. Male corps	approximately	40 years old	unidentified	uniform of the Ministry of Interior
2.	Female corps	approximately	60 years old	-//-	civile clothes
3.	Male corps	approximately	65 years old	-//-	-//-
4.	-//-	-//-	65	-//-	-//-
5.	-//-	-//-	70	-//-	-//-
6.	6. Female corps		middle-aged	run over with tank	-//-
7.	Male corps	approximately	70 years old	-//-	
8.	-//-	-//-	60	-//-	-//-
9.	-//-	-//-	70	-//-	-//-
10.	-//-	-//-	35	-//-	-//-
11.	-//-	-//-	40	-//-	-//-
12.	-//-	-//-	50	-//-	-//-

On the same day the Benkovac sanation team handed the corpses on Crni-Musapstan over to the team for the reception of corpses which leader was ing. Ivan Jelić from Zadar. The observers of the EC were also present. Sanation team from Benkovac was under the command of major Dušan Dragičević.

RECORD ON SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF ŠKABRNJA
ON 25 NOVEMBER 1991

Corps no.

1. Male corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes - died a natural death - found in basement on a stretcher
2. Female corps approximately 80 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
3. Male corps approximately 45 years old - unidentified- civile clothes

The Benkovac sanation team handed the corps on Crni- Musapstan over to the team for the reception of corps from Zadar, which leader was ing. Ivan Jelić. Observers from EC weren't present at the delivery. Benkovac sanation team was under the command of major Dušan Dragičević.

RECORD ON THE SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 02 DECEMBER 1991

Corps no

1. Female corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
2. Male corps approximately 50 years old - unidentified - civil clothes

The corps are in the state of decay and because of that they are buried in the village of Škabrnja, in the yard in front of Krsto Šegarić's house, on the right to the stacks which were found there. The graves are marked with wooden crosses. The corps couldn't be buried in the local cemetery because of the open space and closeness of the enemy positions.

RECORD ON THE SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 05 DECEMBER 1991

Corps no.

1. Female corps approximately 75 years old - unidentified - civil clothes - died a natural death
2. Female corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
3. Male corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes

Benkovac sanation team handed the corps on Crni- Musapstan over to the team for the reception of the corps from Zadar, which leader was Joso Matešić. EC observers were present at the delivery.

RECORD ON THE DELIVERY OF THE ALIVE PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGES OF
ŠKABRNJA-NADIN ON 05 DECEMBER 1991

LOCAL COMMITTEE NADIN

1. Ika Vicković, the daughter of the deceased, Rade, born in 1913
2. Šimica Šestan, the widow of Slavko, born in 1921

II LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ŠKABRNJA

1. Jela Brkić, the widow of Nikola, born in 1913
2. Marica Kardum, the wife of Nediljko, born in 1965
3. Toni Kardum, the son of Nediljko, born in 1988
4. Ljubo Kardum, born in 1927

The team from Zadar took over the above stated persons. The EC observers were present.

THE RECORD ON SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 07 DECEMBER 1991

Corps no.

1. Male corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
2. Female corps approximately 70 years old - -//- -//-
3. Female corpse approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
4. Male corps approximately 80 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
5. Female corps approximately 65 years old - unidentified - civil clothes- died a natural death

Because of the open space and the closeness of the enemy position the corps couldn't be buried in the local cemetery. Thus they were buried northwest of the local school, on the distance of 100 meters. The graves are marked with wooden crosses. Criminalist technician from Bekovac photographed the corps.

RECORD ON THE SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 11 DECEMBER 1991

Corps no

1. Male corps approximately 65 years old - unidentified - civile clothes
2. Female corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civile clothes

According to the statement of the old woman, Manda Ražov, we assume that the corps are the deceased Marko Ražov (Šime) and the deceased Danica Ražov (Slavko). Due to the age of Manda Ražov we cannot be sure of their identity. The corps are buried as in the above-mentioned case.

THE RECORD ON THE SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 20 DECEMBER 1991

1. Male corps approximately 60 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
2. Female corps approximately 70 years old - unidentified - civil clothes
3. Male corps approximately 60 years old - unidentified - civil clothes

These corps were impossible to identify. The wounds made by the automatic weapons were visible on the corps. The bodies are buried northwest from the local school in Škabrnja; 100

meters removed. The graves are marked with wooden crosses. Criminalist technician from Benkovac photographed the corps.

RECORD ON THE SANATION MADE ON THE SPOT IN THE VILLAGE OF
ŠKABRNJA ON 27 DECEMBER 1991

Corps no. 1 Mile (Joso) Brkić, born in 1915 in Škabrnja. According to the statements of the villagers the deceased died a natural death. Josipa Brkić, the wife of Mate, and Mate (Jandrija) Brkić gave the statement.

Corps no. 2. Luka (Martin) Bilaver, born in 1896 in Škabrnja. According to the statement of a woman from Škabrnja he died a natural death. Manda Ražov, the wife of Andrija, gave the statement.

The bodies were buried northwest from the local school in Škabrnja, on 100 meters distance. The graves are marked with wooden crosses, on which the name and surname of a deceased is written. Criminalist technician from Benkovac photographed the corps.

ANNEX 576:
THE MASSACRE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

MEDICAL CENTER ZADAR
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY WARD
MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS IN ŠKABRNJA AND NADIN
ON 18 AND 19 NOVEMBER 1991

Seq. No.	Init-ials	Age (yrs)	Gen-der	Type of injury from firearm/number	Close range shot wounds	Other injuries	Cause of Death
1	P.J.	57	M	shot wounds/7	head/1		Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
2	J.J.	83	F	explosive wound			Conquassatio cerebri
3	S.S.	36	M	explosive wound			Conquassatio cerebri
4	B.M.	48	F	shot wounds/4	head/3		Conquassatio cerebri
5	C.Z.	23	M	shot wounds/8	head/1		Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
6	H.V.	38	M	shot wounds/4	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
7	V.S.	35	M	shot wounds/4	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
8	R.K.	59	F	shot wounds/1		crushed head, body, (run over with a tank)	Conquassatio capitis et corporis
9	R.N.	61	M	shot wounds/13	head/2		Conquassatio cerebri
10	R.M.	32	M	shot wounds/8	head/3		Conquassatio cerebri
11	S.N.	36	M	shot and explosive wounds/8			Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
12	Z.R.	62	M	shot wounds/6	head/2	skin stripped of face and nose, nose fracture	Conquassatio cerebri
13	P.N.	69	M	shot wounds/2	head/1	skin stripped of face	Conquassatio cerebri

Seq. No.	Init-ials	Age (yrs)	Gen-der	Type of injury from firearm/number	Close range shot wounds	Other injuries	Cause of Death
14	V.S.	55	F	shot wounds/2	head/1	left eye lid hematoma skin stripped of face	Conquassatio cerebri
15	R.I.	64	M	shot wounds/3	neck/2		Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
16	J.P.	55	M	shot wounds/3	head/1, neck/2	skin stripped of face and left forearm left hip hematoma	Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
17	P.Lj.	59	M	shot wounds/6	head/1, neck/1		Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
18	P.G.	36	M	shot wounds/9	head/2	skin stripped of face	Conquassatio cerebri
19	J.N.	36	M	shot wounds/8			Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
20	S.K.	64	M	shot wounds/2	head/2	skin stripped of the back of the head	Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
21	Z.T.	63	M	shot wounds/10	head/3		Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
22	Z.P.	63	F	explosive wound			Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
23	Z.M.	77	F	shot wounds/6		skin stripped of face	Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
24	B.J.	67	M	shot wounds/6	head/2, neck/1		Conquassatio cerebri
25	J.G.	82	M	shot wounds/6	head/3		Conquassatio cerebri
26	S.G.	80	F	shot wounds/3			Shock haemorrhagicum
27	M.S.	35	M	shot wounds/9			Shock traumaticum et haemorrhagicum
28	S.R.	60	M	shot wounds/3	head/2		Conquassatio cerebri
29	S.V.	58	M	shot wounds/4	head/2, neck/1		Conquassatio cerebri
30	M.J.	63	M	shot wounds/4	head/1	skin stripped of face	Shock haemorrhagicum
31	B.M.	48	M	shot wounds/2	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
32	P.M.	26	M	shot wounds/1	head/1	skin stripped of face and neck	Conquassatio cerebri
33	S.I.	30	M	shot wounds/1	head/1	right eye lid hematoma	Conquassatio cerebri
34	R.A.	36	M	shot wound/1	head/1	right eye bruised left ear cut off face,eye,kidney,sexual organs bruised neck wounds (strangling) face skin scratched body, upper leg hematoma	Conquassatio cerebri
35	P.P.	49	M	shot wounds/3	head/1, neck/1		Conquassatio cerebri
36	I.M.	84	M			right upper leg fracture	Bronchopneumonia
37	B.D.	40	F	shot wounds/6	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri

Seq. No.	Init-ials	Age (yrs)	Gen-der	Type of injury from firearm/number	Close range shot wounds	Other injuries	Cause of Death
38	S.M.	58	F	shot wounds/9	neck/1		Conquassatio medullae spinal.cervical.
39	S.J.	80	M	shot wounds/11	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
40	C.I.	69	F	shot wounds/8	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
41	Z.M.	59	M	shot wounds/2	head/1		Conquassatio cerebri
42	A.N.	26	M	shot wounds/11	head/3		Conquassatio et destructio cerebri
43	B.S.	63	F	shot wounds/8	head/1		Raptura cordis et aortae thoracalis
44	C.M.	70	F	shot wounds/7	head/1		Raptura cordis et aortae thoracalis
45	D.M.	71	F	shot wounds/2	head/1		Conquassatio medullaespinal.cervical
46	R.J.	86	F	shot wounds/3	head/1, neck/1		Conquassatio cerebri
47	R.D.	67	F				Congelatio
48	B.L.	92	M			face skin scratched left upper arm hematoma	Congelatio

ANNEX 577:**THE LIST OF OF THE EXHUMED AND IDENTIFIED PERSONS IN ŠKABRNJA, 6 JUNE 1996**

ŠKABRNJA, 6 June 1996

The number of exhumed persons 27

The number of identified persons 27

The List of All Exhumed and Identified Persons

GRGO BILAVER (TOMO), 16 Feb 1915
 PEKA BILAVER (KUZMAN), 24 Feb 1927
 LUKA ČIČAK, the age of 60
 JURE (MATO) ERLIĆ, 19 Mar 1925
 DUMICA (BLAŽ) GOSPIĆ, 1914
 NEDILJKO (ANDRIJA) IVKOVIĆ, 1952
 LJUBOMIR (NIKOLA) IVKOVIĆ, 1912
 TEREZA IVKOVIĆ, the age of 78
 JELA (GRGA) JURIĆ, 12 Feb 1908
 ŠIMICA JURJEVIĆ, the age of 75
 MIRKO (ŠIME) KARDUM, 1919
 ŠIME (BOŽO) RAŽOV, 29 Mar 1930
 PERA ŠKARA, the age of 60
 ŠIME (MARTIN) BILAVER, 25 Jan 1921
 MARIJA (NIKO) BILAVER, 2 Aug 1921
 ANA (GRGA) BRKIĆ, 25 Apr 1925
 JOSIPA (PERO) BRKIĆ, 15 Mar 1920

MIJAT (JOSO) BRKIĆ, 28 Jan 1915
 MATO (JANDRIJA) BRKIĆ, 10 Oct 1918
 KATA PERICA, the age of 60
 GRGICA (FRANO) RAŽOV, 1899
 MARKO (ŠIME) RAŽOV, 25 Mar 1920
 KATA BRKIĆ, 1935
 KATA (LUKA) BRKIĆ, 1939
 MARIJA BRKIĆ, 1906
 BOŽO (PETAR) STURA, 7 Nov 1937
 DRAGINJA (ŠIME) STURA, 10 Nov 1917

**ANNEX 578:
 RECORD ON EXHUMATION, 6 JUNE 1996**

DISTRICT COURT IN ZADAR
 Investigative center
 RECORD ON INVESTIGATION (exhumation)
 From 6 June 1996

Made for the district court in Zadar, at the scene of crime, in the village of Škabrnja, on the occasion of the exhumation of 16 corps of the people killed during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia in 1991/92 (war crime against civilians).

P R E S E N T

In the name of the court:
 Investigative judge: Milivoj Lasan
 Recording secretaries: Sandra Paleka and Dragica Peić

In the name of the Police station of Zadar-Knin region:
 Ahmet Avdić, criminal inspector with the Section for war crimes,
 Svemir Banović, criminal technician, and
 Zdravko Bibić, criminal technician.

Medical experts present:
 Dr. Josip Dujella, pathologist specialist with the General hospital in Zadar and his assistant Rozalija Hodej and
 Dr. Drinko Baličević, pathologist specialist with the clinical hospital "Sestre milosrdnice" in Zagreb and his assistant Izidor Škec.

Also present at the investigation: major Ivan Grujić, president of the Commission for the detained and missing of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, as well as the first lieutenant Marko Miloš, commissioner for the Commission for captured and missing of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and Mladen Pezelj, the chief of the Department for killed Croatian soldiers of the Ministry of the Defense.

The observer of the European Union, Brynjar Wetteland and the translator from English, Snježana Vrhovec, are also present at the investigation.

Also present at the investigation are the relatives of the deceased who came because of the identification, and employees of the funeral company from Zagreb, who brought with them adequate coffins for the burial of the deceased.

Beginning at the 08:30 am.

The investigation has been started up because of the memorandum of the Commission for detained and missing of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, received on 25 May 1996, that says that is necessary to conduct an exhumation of the remains of the Croatians defenders and civilians murdered and killed during the 1991/92 aggression, in the area of the Zadarsko-Kninska municipality.

Evidence at the scene of the incident

Investigation – exhumations are conducted in the village of Škabrnja, near the high-school building on the open space – meadow, some 50 meters westwards from school, where, in the deep holes in the ground, were buried corps of more than one person. The holes are marked with wooden cross and numbers “14-27”.

The employees of the funeral company dug the corps out of the holes, in long plastic bags, and carried them to improvised soldier tent where the medical experts examined each corps.

CORPS NUMBER “14” (the deceased, MIRKO KARDUM)

From the approximately one meter deep hole, the long black plastic bag was pulled out. After they opened it they saw a human body with bones dressed in clothes, a bare skull, and men shoes were on the feet.

After that the corps is handed over to medical expert dr. Drinko Baličević, with order to examine the corps and everything on it, and to give his written report to record and his opinion on the sex and the cause of death of the deceased person.

After the medical expert did according to the order of the investigative judge, he gives in the record the following

R E P O R T

The corps of a male approximately 70 years old, 172 cm tall, on which the parts of the following clothes can be seen: gray woolen long-sleeved sweater.

The identity of the corps number “27” is confirmed due to identification of the deceased’s husband Rade Brkić from Škabrnja, who stated that the name of the deceased was ANA BRKIĆ, the daughter of the deceased Grga Perajić and mother Julka, born on 25 April 1925. He recognized his wife by clothes and teeth, emphasizing that she had almost all of her teeth.

During the investigation two corps were found in the area of Ambar in Škabrnja in the yard of the deceased Krsto Šegarić’s house. Both of the corps were dug out from the above-mentioned yard, each of them were in the nylon bag and aer brought to the place where expert examined them.

The place where the corpses were found is marked as “Location number 2 – Ambar”.

Corps number “1” “Ambar” (the deceased Luca Šegarić)

A corps of a female was found in a black plastic bag. Upper part of the corps was dressed in a black jacket and the lower part was dressed in a black skirt. On the legs there were long black socks tied up with a plastic band. A plastic back was found in the pocket of the waist

slip and in the other plastic bag there was a wallet which contained a bundle of German Marks bills and some Yugoslav Dinar bills.

After that the corps was handed over to the medical expert, Dr. Dujella who had to examine the corps and everything on it and state for the record his report and his opinion on the sex of the corps and the cause and the time of death.

After the medical expert did what investigative judge ordered him, he states for the record the following

REPORT

There is a black nylon bag marked with number "1" and bounded with wire.

There is a female corps (dressed) in the bag.

The corps is approximately 160 cm long.

The corps is dressed in: a black jacket, black waist slip and a black grinder and a black blouse.

In the right pocket of the waist slip there is a nylon bag and in the other nylon bag there is a wallet that contains German Marks. Some FRY bills were also found in the pocket.

ANNEX 579:

DECISION ON FORMING AND CONSTITUTING THE COMMUNITY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF NORTHERN DALMATIA AND LIKA, 27 JUNE 1990

On the basis of the point 1 of the Amendment XLIII of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Croatia ("National newspaper", No. 28/89) and the act 121 of the Statute of the Knin municipality ("Official gazette of the Drniš, Knin and Šibenik municipalities", No. 14/75, 19/81, 7/83, 6/86 and 6/90) the Knin Municipal Assembly on the 3rd joint meeting of the Local committees council of the Social – political council and the Council of the joint work held on the 27th of June 1990, reached

DECISION

On forming and constituting the Community of the municipalities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika

Article 1

The Community of the municipalities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika is formed and constituted.

The following municipalities enter the Community of Northern Dalmatia and Lika: Knin, Benkovac, Gračac, Donji Lapac, Obrovac and Titova Korenica.

The other municipalities outside the territory of Dalmatia and Lika can join the Community of the municipalities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika.

Article 2

The Community of the municipalities of Northern Dalmatian and Lika is a legal subject.

Article 3

The quarters of the Community of the municipalities from the article 1 of this order are in Knin.

Article 4

For the purposes of the conducting and the management of the Community of the municipalities from the article 1 of this order the Community assembly is formed.

The Statute of the Community will define the way of work of the Community, the number of members of the Community assembly, the way the members of the Community assembly are selected, the way of financing as well as the other things that are necessary for normal functioning of the Community.

Article 5

Till the constitution of the Assembly of the Community of the municipalities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika, the presidents of the assemblies of the municipalities joined in the Community will execute the function of the administration body as a temporary chairmanship of the Assembly of the Community of the municipalities.

The temporary chairmanship from the suggested point will, in the period of 20 days, define the proposition of the rest of the acts necessary for functioning of the Community assembly and will deliver the acts to the assemblies of the joined municipalities so the acts could be adopted.

Article 6

This decision will become valid when at least two municipalities adopt this whole decision.

Article 7

This decision will be made public in the "Official gazette of the Drniš, Knin and Šibenik municipalities".

Class: 021-05/90-02/68

Delivery No.: 2136-01-90-1

PRESIDENT

Milan Babić

(signature)

ANNEX 580:
REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY CENTER IN BENKOVAC, 18 AUGUST 1990

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
STATION FOR PUBLIC SECURITY IN OBROVAC

Number: (illegible)11-17-30-1202/90

Obrovac, August 18th 1990

To: THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
- THE SECTOR FOR OPERATIVE WORK JS-I
Z A G R E B
THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE INTERIOR
Z A D A R

Re: Our dispatch no. above of August 18th 1990

We inform you that the state of security on the territory of the municipality of Obrovac is following:

...

During the day, a meeting of the Executive Council of the municipality was held. The security-political situation on the territory of the municipality, as well as the possibility of giving weapons of the reserve police force to the citizens, was discussed on the meeting... the Council sticks to its standpoint that one part of weapons is to be given to citizens...

We also point out that the entire territory of the municipality of Obrovac, where the Serbian population is living, is covered with village guards.

The highway M-13 hasn't been opened to traffic yet.

The head: MIRKO DRAGIČEVIĆ

**ANNEX 581:
OFFICIAL NOTE, 4 MARCH 1994**

(illegible)
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
KNIN
Police station Drniš
No.:
4 March 1994

OFFICIAL NOTE

Drawn on 4 March 1994 at 1300hrs, on the premises of the Police station Drniš, by authorised official Dušan Čolović, concerning the information that Ana Filipović, daughter of ... and ..., born on ... 1920, was raped in the village of Siverić.

On 3 March 1994, at 11 a.m., I was informed by an official person that Ana Filipović, born in 1920, was raped in the village of Siverić. I went to the spot and talked with Ana Filipović. Afterwards, she was transported to the General Hospital in Knin where a gynaecologist examined her and established that there were no signs of rape.

Enclosure: Report of medical specialist

Drawn up by:
Dušan Čolović

**ANNEX 582:
RECORD OF BODY FOUND IN KAOČINE, DRNIŠ MUNICIPALITY, 11 MARCH 1996**

ŠIBENIK POLICE DEPARTMENT
3rd POLICE STATION DRNIŠ
No: 511-13-30
Drniš, 11 March 1996

RECORD

The record was composed on 11 March 1996 by the authorized official, Slavko Miličić. It is in the connection with the discovery of the place where the late IVAN VLAJIĆ from Kaočin was buried.

IVAN VLAJIĆ, son of Marko, was born on 2 August 1924 in Kaoci, Drniš municipality. He resided in the village of Vlajići. He was killed on 6 December 1991 in the village of Vlajići by an unknown member of the Serbian paramilitary formations who shot him at his neck with an automatic rifle...

...On 11 March 1996, the place where the late Ivan Vlajić had been buried was discovered. He was buried in his family vault in the graveyard near the church of Saint Paul and Peter in Širitovci, Drniš municipality...

The authorized official

**ANNEX 583:
OFFICIAL RECORD OF DISCOVERY OF PLACE OF BURIAL IN THE DRNIŠ MUNICIPALITY, 9
AUGUST 1996**

ŠIBENIK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
DRNIŠ POLICE STATION III
Drniš, 9 August 1996

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 9 August 1996 by the authorized official, Slavko Miličić, in relation to the discovery of the place of burial of the deceased CVITA MOČIĆ.

CVITA MOČIĆ (the daughter of the late Marko), born on 11 March 1903 in the village of Planjane, Drniš municipality, and lived in Žitnić, Drniš municipality, was found burnt in a burnt cow house in the hamlet of Močići.

On 01 August 1996 the place of burial of the deceased Cvita Močić was found. It was located in Žitnić, on the St. George cemetery.

Authorized official:
Slavko Miličić

**ANNEX 584:
MINUTES OF THE INVESTIGATION, ZATON OBROVAČKI, 22 JANUARY 1997**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN ZADAR
Investigating Centre
Kir 84/97

MINUTES OF THE INVESTIGATION

22nd January 1997

with the exhumation, examination and autopsy of the remains of the body of late LUKA MODRIĆ and late MARIJAN MODRIĆ made at the local cemetery in Zaton Obrovački and made before the County Court in Zadar.

...

ordered

The exhumation with identification and autopsy of the remains of LUKA MODRIĆ and MARIJAN MODRIĆ will be done in order to determine whether the found remains belong to this person, as well as the cause of death and when the death was, and what had happened to cause the death and other information necessary for this procedure.

...

Began at 15.20 hrs

...

The "Modrić" grave is being opened.

From the grave a half rotten wooden coffin is pulled out.

...

The body is handed to expert witness Prim Dr Josip Dujella, the specialist pathologist from the General hospital in Zadar to identify and examine the body, and the opinion and findings are dictated for the minutes.

...

Multiple fracture of the skull with complete break of the whole base point to shot wound dealt from near.

Cause of death is brain compression.

After that the identity witnesses Željko and Stipe Modrić state that they recognized their late father Luka Modrić...

After that the other grave is opened and which is in possession of Slavka Modrić.

...

The body is handed to the expert witness.

...

Since there are no soft tissues and no bone fractures, the cause of death cannot be determined only with the examination of the remains.

...

Done at 16.30 hrs

Recording secretary: Dragica Peić

Expert Witness: Prim Dr Josip Dujella

Investigating Judge: Ladislav Judnič

ANNEX 585:

RECORD OF EXTERNAL EXAMINATION OF CORPSES, 4 DECEMBER 1992

Kir-92/92

RECORD OF THE EXTERNAL EXAMINATION OF CORPSES OF:

Luka Marinović, born in 1919

Vukosava Marinović, born in 1924

Stipe Marinović

Gordana Marinović

LUKA MARINOVIĆ

...

Cause of death:

Conquasatio cerebri propter vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (The crush of the brain due to the wound on the head where the bullet went right through.)

Opinion:

According to data received from the investigative organs, it learned that Luka Marinović died together with another 3 members of the family on December 3rd 1992.

Through the external examination it has been established that he died a violent death due to the crush of the brain caused by wounds on the head where bullets went right through...

VUKOSAVA MARINOVIĆ

...

Cause of death:

Conquasatio cerebri propter vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (The crush of the brain due to the wound on the head where the bullet went right through.)

Opinion:

It learned that Vukosava Marinović died on December 3rd 1992.

Through the external examination it has been established that she died a violent death due to the crush of the brain caused by the wound on the head where the bullet went right through...

STIPAN MARINOVIĆ

...

Cause of death:

Conquasatio cerebri propter vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (The crush of the brain due to the wound on the head where the bullet went right through.)

Opinion:

It learned that Stipan Marinović died on December 3rd 1992.

GORDANA MARINOVIĆ

...

Cause of death:

Conquasatio cerebri propter vulnera sclopetaria capitis. (The crush of the brain due to the wound on the head where the bullet went right through.)

Opinion:

It learned that Gordana Marinović died on December 3rd 1992.

Through the external examination it has been established that she died a violent death due to the wound on the head where the bullet went right through...

In Knin, December 4th 1992

Doctor – expert:

MARIJA ČUBRILO

ANNEX 586:
CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST THE UNKNOWN PERPETRATOR, 17 MAY 1993

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SECRETARIAT FOR THE INTERIOR

SJB (the Station for the Public Security) IN BENKOVAC

Number: 08-01-2-(illegible)-56/93

Date: May 17th 1993

To: the County Public Prosecutor in Knin

On the ground of the article 151 subsection 6 of the Criminal Proceedings Law

CRIMINAL CHARGES

are brought against the unknown perpetrator of the criminal offence of murder, from the article 47 subsection 1 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, of Ante Vuksan and Ana Vuksan, residence in Šopot, municipality of Benkovac.

On January 23rd 1993, in the evening, Vujatović from Knin, a member of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, notifies us that Ante Vuksan and his wife Anka Vuksan were killed in Šopot.

... we were unable to go to the spot and to establish the authenticity of this information.

On April 17th 1993, members of the Civil Police of the UNPROFOR ask for the information what happened to Ante Vuksan and Ana Vuksan, because they have the information that on January 24th 1993 they were killed on the bed and after that their house was blown up – with mines...

...

Head:
SLOBODAN VUJKO

ANNEX 587:
MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION IN BENKOVAC, 26 MARCH 1992

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat of Internal Affairs Knin
SJB? Benkovac
26th March 1992

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

Made by the official of SJB Benkovac according to the article 154 issue 2 of the Law on Criminal Procedure in Benkovac , M. Bjelanovića Street 46 on 26th March 1992

(...)

Before the investigation, the following is determined:

Coming out to the place of investigation was done on the basis of the call from Mijo Mikulić from Benkovac on 25th March 1992 at 21.00 hrs.

(...)

Began at 09.00 hrs

With the investigation on the spot it has been determined:

Description of the place:

The scene of investigation is Mijo Mikulić's house, M. Bjelanovića Street 46, Benkovac.

Condition found on the scene:

Livin room's balcony door's double window glass is broken.

Balcony door's window glass in the eastern room is broken.

3 windows are broken on the first floor in the hall.

On the ground floor in the hall, 3 windows are broken.

8 window glasses are broken at the front door of the house.

Garage door are completely destroyed.

On all the walls of the garage damages can be seen.

(...)

In the unfinished room on the ground floor a window double glass is broken.

(...)

With this explosion Mijo Mikulić, son of late Mile and Matija, maiden name Vrnić; a veterinary, born in Šopot on 26th August 1937, address: Benkovac, m. Bjelanovića Street 46, is being damaged.

Done on 26th March 1992 at 10.00 hrs

Authorized official person:

Nikola Milanko

ANNEX 588:

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION IN BENKOVAC, 31 AUGUST 1992

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA

Ministry of the Interior

Secretariat of Internal Affairs Knin

SJB? Benkovac

31st August 1992

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

Made by the official of SJB Benkovac in according to the article 154 issue 2 of the Law on Criminal Procedure in Benkovac on 26th August 1992

(...)

Before the investigation, the following is determined:

Coming out to the place of investigation was done on the basis of the call from Mijo Mikulić on 26th August 1992 at 23.30 hrs.

(...)

Began at 07.30 hrs

With the investigation on the spot it has been determined:

The investigation was on the scene of explosion, in front of Mijo Mikulić's house in Benkovac, M.Bjelanovića Street 46, municipality of Benkovac.

(...)

Front door of the house are on the ground floor.

They are 3 x 2 m size, containing three wings.

On the west side of the wings damage can be seen, and the door is out of bearing, and about 35 cm ahead of the same wing damages can be seen.

Done at 8.25 hrs

Investigation was made by: Bogdanović-Miljuš

ANNEX 589:

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION IN BENKOVAC, 30 NOVEMBER 1992

SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

SJB Benkovac

30th November 1992

MINUTES OF INVESTIGATION

Made by the official of SJB Benkovac according to the article 154 issue 2 of the Law on Criminal Procedure in Benkovac, on 24th November 1992

(...)

Before the investigation, the following is determined:

Coming out to the place of investigation was done on the basis of the call from Mijo Mikulić from Benkovac on 23rd November 1992 at 23.40 hrs.

(...)

Began at 8.15 hrs

With the investigation on the spot it has been determined:

Description of the place:

Scene of investigation is Mijo Mikulić's house.

Condition found at the investigation scene:

There is a hole 10 x 5 cm large from the northern side of the house, 6 m above the ground, of irregular shape. From this hole to the east, looking from the north, about 40 cm far, there are two broken windows 50 x 40 cm size. On the outer façade of the northern part of the house there is a trace of burnt around the hole in the shape of a crescent .

(...)

In the same room, 6 x 4 m large, there are lots of glass and plaster on the floor. There is a hole of 8 x 4 cm size on the left side of the wall.

(...)

On the grass there are 3 shattered grooves from the house, each 2 m long.

Done at 09.20 hrs

Authorized official person: Đuro Babić

ANNEX 590:

OFFICIAL RECORD ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGGRESSOR, 28 OCTOBER 1992

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-02

Dubrovnik, 28 October 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the collection of information on the operations of the aggressor army during the time of occupation in the village Čilipi, hamlet of Bistoće and Beroje.

(...)

The male prisoners were imprisoned in the camp Morinje where they would remain for two months. The soldiers and guards would torture the younger men at the camp; beat and abuse them. They did not beat the elder persons but they would not let them use the toilet at all, they insulted them and spat on them.

(...)

... According to Djuha, Brailo was not physically beaten, but the guards and the present military police officers daily tortured them by calling them "Ustasha" and when they asked something and one of the prisoners opened his mouth to answer, they would literary spit into his mouth. A few days before he died, Brailo did not feel well and told Djuho that he was sweating all the time, that he could not sleep for three days so that Djuho asked for medical help. The doctor arrived immediately and proscribed some medicine. However, the soldiers said that he was pretending and insulted him more than the others. However, the day he died, Brailo collapsed in front of the door of the cell and lost conscience. The doctor was called immediately and he said that he ought to be taken to the military hospital in Meljine. The soldiers took him away and subsequently said that he died.

(...)

OFFICIAL:

Hajrudin Eminović

(Signature)

ANNEX 591:

OFFICIAL RECORD ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGGRESSOR, 26 OCTOBER 1992

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-02

Dubrovnik, 26 October 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the collection of information on the operations of the aggressor army in the village of Močići during the time of occupation, hamlet called "Piplice".

(...)

On 6 October 1991 while the aggressor army was entering the village, all weapons, which were at disposal, were fired from so that on that occasion Rozinka Brailo and her son were injured and afterwards taken to hospital in Montenegro where they were medically treated.

(...)

On all roads in close range of the houses, the army put obstacles cross the roads and streets - chains across the streets and built bunkers next to pebble roads and strictly forbade the population to move in the village. They were only allowed to move in the village with a special permit - a written receipt or permit of the Command of the aggressor army with headquarters in Gruda. They had special permits for staying in their residence place and special permit would be issued for moving around the village or outside it for every special day.

(...)

OFFICIAL:

Hajrudin Eminović

(Signature)

**ANNEX 592:
OFFICIAL RECORD, ŠILJEŠCI, 17 DECEMBER 1992**

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-03-KU-1128/3-5/92

17 December 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

On 27 October 1992, a round was made in the village of Šilješci with the aim of determining war damages.

(...)

On 20 October 1992, at approximately 16:00, members of the enemy army took MARKO MIŠIĆ, son of the late Marko, born on 12 January 1950 in Šilješci, Municipality Dubrovnik, from his village (Šilješci) in an unknown direction. At that time, Marko was lying in bed in his house because he was ill, so that they took him away barefoot without any shoes.

(...)

OFFICIAL:
Mile Zorić
(Signature)

**ANNEX 593:
OFFICIAL RECORD, VOJSKI DOL, 11 NOVEMBER 1992**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK
Number: 511-03-02-KU 1128/92-2/2
Dubrovnik, 11 November 1992
OFFICIAL RECORD

(...)

On 16 October 1992, members of then so-called Herzegovina Corps arrested in the area of Vojski dol the underage MIHO KATUŠIĆ, son of the late Miho and Vilka, born on 7 April 1976 in Dubrovnik, residence in Gabrili and took them in direction of Trebinje. Nobody knows anything about his destiny.

(...)

OFFICIAL:
Stjepan Kušen
(Signature)

ANNEX 594:

OFFICIAL RECORD ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGGRESSOR, 28 OCTOBER 1992

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-02

Dubrovnik, 28 October 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the collection of information on the operations of the aggressor army during the time of occupation in the village Čilipi, hamlet of Bistoće and Beroje.

(...)

The male prisoners were imprisoned in the camp Morinje where they would remain for two months. The soldiers and guards would torture the younger men at the camp; beat and abuse them. They did not beat the elder persons but they would not let them use the toilet at all, they insulted them and spat on them.

(...)

... According to Djuha, Brailo was not physically beaten, but the guards and the present military police officers daily tortured them by calling them "Ustasha" and when they asked something and one of the prisoners opened his mouth to answer, they would literary spit into his mouth. A few days before he died, Brailo did not feel well and told Djuho that he was sweating all the time, that he could not sleep for three days so that Djuho asked for medical help. The doctor arrived immediately and proscribed some medicine. However, the soldiers said that he was pretending and insulted him more than the others. However, the day he died, Brailo collapsed in front of the door of the cell and lost conscience. The doctor was called immediately and he said that he ought to be taken to the military hospital in Meljine. The soldiers took him away and subsequently said that he died.

(...)

OFFICIAL:

Hajrudin Eminović

(Signature)

ANNEX 595:

INVESTIGATION RECORD, CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, ČILIP, 26 OCTOBER 1992

POLICE DEPARTMENT DUBROVNIK

511-03-02

Dubrovnik, 26 October 1992

INVESTIGATION RECORD

Made on 26 October 1992 at 1.00 pm on the investigation of the Catholic Church St. Nicholas in the village Čilipi.

(...)

The following was established for the church :

Next to the entrance door on the west side of the church on the left side, looking from the entrance door towards the inside of the church there were three statues of the "Holy Family" of which the statue of St. Joseph was decapitated and the head was next to the feet of the statue on the floor.

(...)

OFFICIAL:

Hajrudin Eminović

