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International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Tribunal Penal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie

03270422

ATTESTATION BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 92 BIS(B)

I, Elizabeth Santalla Vargas, Presiding Officer appointed by the Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on 5 March 2003 pursuant to Rule 92 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, with the assistance of a certified interpreter, certify;

that on 10 March 2003 in Munich, Germany

the following person appeared:
Witness's First and Last name(s): [redacted]
Date and Place of Birth: 16/07/1954
Identity-, or Passport No.: [redacted]
Habitual Residence: [redacted]

- that in the attached statement dated 8/12/99, 17/11/98 & 10/03/03 and certified by the undersigned on 10 March 2003 the said , [redacted] is identified as his (her) author;

- that the above-mentioned witness was provided with a version of the said statement in a language that he (she) understands;

- that the above-mentioned witness was informed, in a language that he (she) understands, by the Presiding Officer that if the contents of the written statement are not true to the best of his (her) knowledge and belief then he or she may be subject to proceedings for giving false testimony;

- that the above-mentioned witness was provided with a text of Rule 91 of the Rule of Procedure and Evidence, in a language he (she) understands;

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- that above-mentioned witness declared that the content of his (her) written statement are true and correct to the best of his (her) knowledge and belief;

- that no pressure was brought to bear on the witness and that he (she) voluntarily signed the attached declaration dated 10 March 2003

- that the following persons were present during the said declaration:

Olli Salo, Investigator, T8
Ivancica Smith, Interpreter
Elizabeth Santalla, Presiding Officer

Additional remarks:

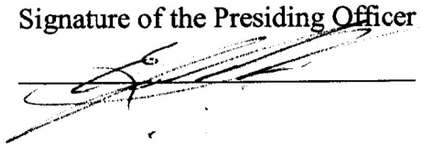
Both statements were amended, as set out on statement dated 10 March 2003.

03270424

Done this tenth March 2003

At Top Bristol Hotel, Munich, Germany

Signature of the Presiding Officer



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CSV

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Criminal Tribunal
for the former
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal
International pour
l'ex-Yougoslavie

03270425

DECLARATION BY PERSON MAKING A WRITTEN STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 92 BIS

I,

First and Last name(s): [redacted]

Date and Place of Birth: 16.07.54 Gacko - Bosnia

Identity-, or Passport No.: [redacted]

hereby confirm, in the presence of the Presiding Officer Elizabeth Santalla V.

that the contents of the written statement(s) I made on 10 March 2003, 17 November 1998, 8 December 1999

and which is (are) now attached to this declaration, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I have also been provided with a copy of Rule 91 of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence in a language which I understand and I understand that I may be subject to prosecution for giving false testimony if the contents of my written statement(s) are not true and correct.

Done this: 10.03.03

At: [redacted]

[redacted]

Witness's signature

Presiding Officer's signature

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International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie

DEKLARACIJA OSOBE KOJA JE DALA PISMENU IZJAVU U SKLADU S PRAVILOM 92 BIS

Ja,

Prezime, ime: [redacted]

Datum i mjesto rođenja: 16.02.54 Foča - Bosna

Identifikacioni broj ili broj pasoša: [redacted]

ovime potvrđujem, u prisustvu predsjedavajućeg službenika Elizabeth Santalla V.

da je sadržaj pismene izjave (izjava) koju sam dao (~~-la~~) dana 10.03.03, 17.11.98, 8.12.99

i koja je priložena ovoj deklaraciji, po mom najboljem znanju i uvjerenju, istinit i tačan.

Uručena mi je i kopija pravila 91 Pravilnika o postupku i dokazima Međunarodnog suda na jeziku koji razumijem i znam da protiv mene može biti pokrenut krivični postupak zbog lažne izjave, ukoliko sadržaj moje pismene izjave (pismenih izjava) nije istinit i tačan.

Dana: 10.03.03

U: [redacted]

[redacted]

potpis davaoca deklaracije

potpis predsjedavajućeg službenika

80
ESV

03270427

Prijevod ~~01104546~~
Original: engleski

MEĐUNARODNI SUD ZA KRIVIČNO GONJENJE OSOBA
ODGOVORNIH ZA TEŠKA KRŠENJA MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
POČINJENA NA TERITORIJI BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE OD 1991.

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

PODACI O SVJEDOKU:

Ime: [redacted]

Nadimak/pseudonim: [redacted]

Adresa:

Datum rođenja: [redacted]

Pol: muški

Nacionalnost: Bosanac

Vjeroispovijest: muslimanska

Zanimanje: trenutno: nezaposlen
prethodno: [redacted]

Jezik/jezici koje govori: bosanski, njemački

Jezik/jezici koje piše (ako se razlikuje od navedenih): bosanski

Datum(i) razgovora: 8. decembra 1999.

Razgovor(e) vodili: Brigitte St Germain

Prevodilac: Vesna Anić

Jezici korišteni u toku razgovora: bosanski i engleski

Imena ostalih osoba prisutnih tokom razgovora: Brigitte St Germain i Vesna Anić

Potpis: /potpisano/
Parafi: /parafirano/

Prijevod
Original: engleski ~~01104547~~

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

Rođen sam u Gackom u opštini Gacko. Završio sam školovanje i postao mehaničar. Godine 1976. promijenio sam profesiju i postao [redacted] Svoju ženu [redacted] sam upoznao 1970. Bila je Srpkinja. Vjenčali smo se i dobili dva sina. [redacted] Moja žena i ja imali smo dvospratnu porodičnu kuću u Gackom. [redacted]

U opštini je živjelo oko 12.000 ljudi, od kojih je su 50% bili Srbi, a 50% Muslimani. Prije rata svi su se lijepo slagali. Ja sam živio u mješovitom braku, kao i mnogi od mojih prijatelja i kolega. Ljudi su radili zajedno i družili se. Ni u opštini ni u gradu nije postojao problem nezaposlenosti. Postojala je velika fabrika za proizvodnju pliša i tepiha. Postojala je i velika termoelektrana, poljoprivredna i stočarska proizvodnja, a radio je i veliki rudnik u kojem je bilo zaposleno mnogo ljudi.

Sve do otprilike 8-10 godina prije rata nismo imali međunacionalnih problema. Vuk Drašković je napisao knjigu "Nož". Glavna tema knjige je Drugi svjetski rat i to da su Muslimani odgovorni za ubojstva mnogih Srba. To je izazvalo međunacionalnu krizu i međunacionalne probleme, kao i nacionalističke stavove. Situacija se mijenjala postepeno, tokom perioda od 8 do 10 godina, a prije izbijanja sukoba međunacionalne nesuglasice su se pojavljivale s vremena na vrijeme.

Kad su raspisani slobodni izbori, napetost se znatno povećala. Ljudi su se prestali družiti i na poslu i u privatnom životu. Kafane su postale isključivo srpske ili muslimanske. Pojavile su se podjele, a prijetnje su postale uobičajene. Meni su s vremena na vrijeme govorili da će me poslati "tamo odakle sam došao". Srbi su pominjali Tursku i slična mjesta. Ja sam znao odakle sam. Neki Srbi su počeli otvoreno izražavati svoje nacionalističke nazore.

Tokom izbora napetost je bila očigledna. Popularni srpski političari kao Karadžić, Jović i Drašković došli su u Gacko u okviru svoje izborne kampanje. Na radiju i televiziji bilo je mnogo srpske nacionalističke propagande.

I Nijaz Duraković, predsjednik Titove stranke kontinuiteta /kao u originalu/, odnosno Saveza komunista, došao je u okviru svoje izborne kampanje. Bio je na bini i bacao lijepo cvijeće među ljude. Održao je govor i rekao otprilike sljedeće: "Evo, ja vas gađam lijepim cvijećem, a ubrzo će vas drugi (misleći na članove drugih nacionalnih stranaka) gađati mecima!"

U opštini Gacko pobijedio je SDS /Sprska demokratska stranka/, ali je u samom gradu pobijedila SDA /Stranka demokratske akcije/. Za predsjednika Opštine imenovan je Mitar Lažetić iz SDS-a. Potpredsjednik je bio Musliman. Zvao se Bajro Greljo.

Načelnik policije bio je Tale Talović, Musliman, no nakon pobjede SDS-a na izborima na njegovo je mjesto došao Vojin Popović.

Komandir policije bio je Musliman Elvedin Džubur. Njega je izabrao SDA. Kasnije, kad je počeo konflikt, na njegovo mjesto je došao Srbin po imenu Popić. On je ranije bio pomoćnik komandira Džubura.

Obavezni vojni rok odslužio sam 1972. godine u JNA u Zagrebu, u Hrvatskoj. [redacted]

Postojala je samo jedna velika vojna škola. U njoj su se obučavali rezervni oficiri. Nalazila se u Avtovcu, koji je otprilike 5 kilometara udaljen od Gackog.

U Gackom je postojala jedinica Teritorijalne obrane. Jedinica je bila relativno velika. Oprema se čuvala u policijskoj stanici. Načelnik TO-a bio je (ime nepoznato) Lučić.

Otpuštanje ljudi je počelo odmah nakon izbora putem kojih je SDS došao na vlast. Muslimani koji su bili šefovi ili direktori u preduzećima i fabrikama dobili su otkaze i na njihova mjesta su došli Srbi.

Jedan vrlo ugledan doktor [redacted] u Medicinskom centru. Zvao se Asim Fazagić. Sada je u Beču. Dobio je otkaz i na njegovo mjesto je postavljen Srbin po imenu Rajko Papović. On je bio samo tehničar. Svako je mogao da vidi šta se događa. Srbi su na sve intelektualne poslove postavljali koga god su su htjeli, pa čak i one koji nisu imali potrebne kvalifikacije.

Početkom 1990. godine proglašena je opšta mobilizacija. Počeo je sukob u Hrvatskoj. U Mostaru i Dubrovniku vodile su se teške borbe. I meni je poslan poziv za mobilizaciju, ali se nisam odazvao. Većina Muslimana se nije odazvala na taj poziv. Znam samo za dvojicu Muslimana koji se jesu odazvali. Njihova imena su Mirsad Pošković i Džeko Nezir. Za cijelo vrijeme rata Srbi nisu dirali njihove porodice i ostavili su ih na miru da žive normalno.

Znam da su Muslimani koji su bili pripadnici Teritorijalne odbrane morali predati oružje. Prije rata pripadnici TO-a držali su oružje i opremu kod kuće. Znam da su opremu morali vratiti samo Muslimani.

Moj rođak [redacted] je bio policajac u policijskoj stanici u Gackom. On mi je ispričao kako su jedne noći u maju 1991. zarobili veliki kamion marke Crvena zastava. U kamionu je bilo oružje i municija. Kamion je došao iz Crne Gore, iz pravca Nevesinja, koje je od Gackog udaljeno oko 50 kilometara. Za naoružanje se pretpostavljalo da je bilo namijenjeno paravojnim grupama i lokalnim Srbima. Dva vozača Srbina su pritvorena, ali su došli neki ljudi i pregovaralo se da ih se oslobodi. Ne znam detalje o tome. Moj rođak bi sada mogao biti u Mostaru. On je još uvijek policajac.

Policijske stanice širom istočnog dijela Bosne i Hercegovine počele su da se dijele nakon što su se dogodile barikade u Kninu. Srbi i Muslimani su se podijelili. Moj rođak mi je pričao kako je došao Srbin (ime nepoznato) Savić (iz Nevesinja) i izdao

uniforme srpske policije sa srpskim oznakama. Uniforme su nudili i policajcima Muslimanima, ali oni su odbili da ih nose. Policajci Muslimani napustili su Stanicu policije u Gackom. Mislim da je to bilo u drugoj polovini 1991. godine.

Vojnici i paravojne formacije počeli su se pojavljivati u Gackom u aprilu i maju 1992. godine. Ne mogu da se sjetim tačnog datuma. Oni su bili uglavnom iz Srbije i Crne Gore. Lokalni Srbi također su se pojavljivali u gradu u uniformama i bili su naoružani.

Jedna paravojna formacija bila je poznata pod nazivom Beli orlovi. U grad je stigao (ime nepoznato) Jorgić, sa ženom. Došao je iz Vukovara. On je osnovao Bele orlove. Za osnivanje svoje bande pokupio je najgore ljude i propalice u gradu, pijance i kriminalce. Oni su nosili maskirne vojne uniforme. Nisu imali oznake regularne vojske, nego dugačke, uske bijele trake. Nosili srpske oznake orla i četiri slova "s"na prsima i na ruci.

U gradu i u opštini počele su se pojavljivati izdvojene barikade. Čuvali su ih rezervisti srpske policije, kao i Srbi koji su nosili sivo-maslinaste uniforme Teritorijalne odbrane.

Tokom noći Srbi su pucali i palili privatne kuće i radnje na našem području. Vlasnici većine tih radnji i poslovnih prostora bili su Muslimani.

Fiksne ili stalne barikade pojavile su se početkom 1992. godine. Čuvali su ih Srbi, pripadnici rezervnog sastava policije i TO-a. Gradom su patrolirali Beli orlovi.

Situacija se naglo pogoršavala. Sitacija je bila loša. Morali smo se zaustavljati na svakoj barikadi i govoriti im kuda idemo, odakle dolazimo, čak i ako smo išli u posjetu prijatelju ili komšiji.

Uveden je policijski sat, i to od 20:00 sati do jutra. Morali smo imati specijalne dozvole iz policijske stanice kako bismo mogli ići na posao. Popić, komandir policije, raspoređivao je na prisilni rad Muslimane koji su bili u gradu, a nisu radili.

Otkaz sam dobio u maju 1992. godine. Popić je naredio da se Muslimani privode na ispitivanje. Postavljali bi nam pitanja o raspodjeli oružja Muslimanima. Na poslu nas nisu htjeli i nisu u nas imali povjerenja. Smatrali su nas opasnima. Ljude iz termoelektrane optužili su za sabotažu. Dom zdravlja [redacted] ja preseljen je u osnovnu školu u Avtovcu. Tamo su radili samo Srbi. [redacted]

Prve pogibije u Gackom dogodile su se krajem maja 1992. godine. Ti su ljudi ubijeni u selu Čemernom. To selo udaljeno je 20 km od grada Gackog. Tijela su bila dopremljena u mrtvačnicu Doma zdravlja, [redacted]

Njihova imena bila su Armin Posković, star 20-25 godina, sin Aziza. Druga žrtva bio je Zoran Grebović, sin Izeta.

U trenutku smrti on je imao 20-25 godina. Vidio sam oba tijela. Arminova glava je bila raznesena i obojica su bili izrešetani mecima. Imali su preko 36 rana od metaka u tijelima. Sam sam prebrojao rane. Čuo sam da je za njihovu smrt odgovoran Srbin

Dragiša Mastilović. On je osoba s kojom su njih dvojica posljednji put viđena. Bio je iz sela Izgori u Gackom. Taj incident je izazvao veliku napetost. Mastilović je pobjegao iz našeg područja i vratio se kasnije nakon rata. Ljekar koji je izvršio obdukciju zove se Enes Mehić. On je sada u Mostaru ili u Sarajevu.

Hapšenja nesrpskog stanovništva počela su početkom maja i u junu 1992. Prvi je bio uhapšen Ejub Krvavac. Imao je oko 36 godina. Kasnije je ubijen njegov otac Zećir.

On je radio kao službenik u pošti. Uhapsili su ga kad je vozio svoje pošiljke iza grupe Belih orlova, a zatim su išli njegovoj kući. Srbi su izvršili premetačinu njegove kuće i našli lovačku pušku i pišolj. Ejub je bio poznat kao strastveni lovac. Njegova žena morala je Srbima platiti hiljade njemačkih maraka. Krvavca su odveli u SUP u Gackom, a onda su ga prebacili u srpski zatočenički logor Bilića /kao u originalu/. Čuo sam da je nekoliko mjeseci nakon hapšenja razmijenjen za srpske zarobljenike.

Ubrzo nakon toga uhapšena su braća Hebib. Čuo sam da su ih odveli u logor Bilića, ali ne znam šta je poslije bilo s njima.

U maju 1992. godine bio sam u kući svojeg rođaka. Vidio sam jedno hapšenje. Vidio sam srpskog rezervistu Branka Koprivicu kako hapsi jednog starca od oko sedamdeset godina. Starac se zvao Šerif Kapetanović. Vidio sam da mu je bilo odsječeno lijevo uho, cijelo rame mu je bilo krvavo.

Hapšenja su organizovala i izvršavala dvojica ljudi. Jedan od njih je bio Vitomir Popić, star oko 35 godina, rođen 1961. On je iz Visokog kod Sarajeva. Nekad je stanovao na adresi Muhašinovići br. 46. Popić je preuzeo položaj komandira policije u Gackom neposredno prije izbijanja sukoba. Na položaju komandira policije do tada je bio jedan Musliman, ali su ga na samom početku sukoba Srbi smijenili.

Drugi čovjek bio je Ljuban (nisam siguran da se tako zvao) "Jorga" Jorgić, star 42-44 godine. On je bio iz Beograda. Bio je kapetan u Jugoslovenskoj armiji. Borio se protiv Hrvata u Vukovaru za vrijeme rata u Hrvatskoj. I njegova žena bila je aktivna u ratu.

Mene su uhapsili 9. juna 1992. Tri policijska landrovera, jedan golf i PAM (terensko vozilo opremljeno protivavionskim mitraljezom) došli su do naše kuće u oko 20:00 sati. Moja žena ih je vidjela kako dolaze i rekla mi da bježim. Skočio sam kroz prozor na drugom spratu i sakrio se u visokoj travi u voćnjaku iza kuće.

Ljudi koji su učestvovali u hapšenju bili su:

Dragan Adžić
Dragiša Lazetić
Branko Koprivica, koji je došao iz Chicaga u SAD-u, iz tamošnje četničke organizacije
Zoran Vidaković

Vidomir Popić /kao u originalu/ pitao je moju ženu gdje sam. Ona je rekla da ne zna. Popić je tada uzeo megafon i počeo me pozivati da izađem: "Predaj se, ustašo!" Onda su Srbi koji su bili s njim počeli pucati u krošnje iznad moje glave. Nakon toga sam se

predao Srbima. Stavili su mi lisice na ruke i odveli su me u policijsku stanicu u Ulici maršala Tita, udaljenu oko jedan kilometar.

Mislim da sam im ja bio interesantan zbog mog posla. Popić je bio posebno radoznao i pitao me da li sam [redacted]

Popić me također pitao da li Muslimane snabdijevam oružjem/puškama i da li imam radio-stanicu te da li znam gdje se nalazi radio-odašiljač muslimanskih snaga.

Nisam mogao da odgovorim ni na jedno od njegovih pitanja jer nisam imao nikakve veze s bilo čime od onoga o čemu me pitao.

Nakon toga su me pustili, pa su me oko 08:00 sati ujutro 10. juna 1992. Vidomir Popić i njegov zamjenik Ranko Vujović odvezli kući. Vujović je prije rata bio policajac.

Kad smo stigli mojoj kući, Ranko Vujović je uzeo sjekiru i počeo skidati drvenu oblogu sa zidova. Meni su ruke bile vezane na leđima. Tražio je radio-odašiljač i oružje. Potom je ušao Jorgić sa jednom ženom koja došla u kuću. Ona je bila Srpkinja, odjevena u vojničku uniformu, i bila je naoružana pištoljem. Zvala se Vera, bila je stara oko 30 godina, mladolika i plavokosa. To je bila Jorgićeva žena.

Moja žena je sišla s gornjeg sprata. Bila je jako uzrujana, zgrabila je Popića za uniformu i opsovala mu majku. Na to ju je Popić ošamario. Uspio sam udariti Popića, ali me je onda njegov pomoćnik kundakom puške udario u potiljak. Onesvijestio sam se i odvezli su me natrag u zgradu SUP-a. Ne znam šta se dogodilo s mojom ženom u kući. Odveli su me u SUP i tamo sam ostao od 8. juna do 5. jula 1992. Jorgić mi je naredio da raširim noge i nogama me udarao u predjelu genitalija. Nakon tog incidenta ostavljao me na miru.

Dragan Adžić, koji je učestvovao u mojem hapšenju, navodno je odgovoran za ubistvo Hate Hasanbegović. Ona je imala preko 80 godina i bila je psihički poremećena. Ustrijelio ju je iz pištolja nedaleko od policijske stanice. Za taj događaj mi je rekao Dervo Zulović. On je bio zatvoren u istoj ćeliji sa mnom u policijskoj stanici u Gackom.

Dervo Zulović je kasnije, 3. jula 1992, ubijen. U ćeliji u policijskoj stanici nekoliko dana nas je bilo sedmorica. Zajedno smo bili jedan dan. Koliko znam, postojale su samo dvije ćelije, jedna do druge. Srpski čuvari su nas tukli.

Porodicu Zulović izveli su iz ćelije i zatvorili u ćeliju do nas. Jako su ih tukli kundacima i palicama. Dervu Zulovića sam jedva prepoznao.

Kad je u smjeni bio Ranko Vujović, nisu nas tukli. Nakon nekoliko dana, Ranko je vidio da nas tuku pa je ključeve ćelija odnio sa sobom kući. Milan Vuković i Ranko Avdalović potajice su nam s vremena na vrijeme donosili hranu i cigarete. Avdalović je bio policajac iz redovnog sastava.

Unutra je bila samo mala drvena klupa uza zid. Spavali smo naslonjeni jedan na drugoga. Nisu nam davali ništa za jelo. Hranu smo dobili tek kad nam ju je potajice donio pomenuti policajac. Vodu smo dobivali u bocama od litru i po, a u te boce smo morali i mokriti i piti iz njih.

U jednoj ćeliji smo bili ja, Hama Krvavac, Muhamed (prezime nepoznato) iz Trebinja i Faim Zvizdić, a u drugoj je bila je porodica Zulović.

Faima Zvizdića su u zadnjih nekoliko dana tako premlaćivali da je izgledao kao da će mu oči ispasti iz duplji.

Petoricu su izveli van u hodnik. Iz moje ćelije izvedena su tri člana porodice Zulović te Faim i Muhamed.

U ćeliji su ostavili samo Hamu i mene. Vrata naše ćelije ostala su širom otvorena cijelo vrijeme dok se sve događalo. Ljudi su se morali postrojiti uza zid na suprotnoj strani hodnika. Hodnik je bio dug otprilike pet metara i širok tri i po metra. Srbi su stajali tačno ispred tih ljudi na udaljenosti od najviše tri metra. Pucali su u njih iz automatskog oružja, kalašnjikova. Popić je imao pištolj. On je stajao između vrata dviju ćelija.

S mjesta na kojem sam bio mogao sam vidjeti samo neke od Srba. Popić je rekao nešto u smislu da su ti ljudi "osuđeni na smrt", a onda sam čuo rafale. Ljudi su popadali jedan do drugoga. Na podu i zidovima bilo je krvi. Nakon strijeljanja Hami Krvavcu i meni su naredili da pokupimo tijela i utovarimo ih na kamion. Ljudi nisu davali znakove života. Zatim smo morali oprati krv s poda i sa zidova. Nemam pojma zašto su ti ljudi ubijeni, a Hama i ja pošteđeni. Kad sam Dervino tijelo tovario na kamion, opazio sam da na stomaku ima ranu od noža. Sljedeći ljudi su ubijeni:

Dervo Zulović
Šeho Zulović, Dervin brat
Fehim Zulović
Faim Zvizdić, sin Avdije
Muhamed zvani Trebinjac, ne znam mu pravo ime, a nadimak je dobio zato što je bio iz Trebinja

Te ljude ubili su Vidomir Popić, Dragiša Lazetić, Gigo Lazetić, Mileta Savić, Goran Govedarica, Mileta Govedarica i Zoran Sušić.

Mene su ostavili u ćeliji sa Hamom Krvavcem. On je imao oko 50 godina. On je vidio ubistva, ali ne znam što se s njim dogodilo poslije rata.

Prijevod
Original: engleski ~~01104553~~

Dana 4. jula 1992. Ranko Vujović došao je u moju ćeliju i rekao da jedan policajac iz Beograda hoće da razgovara sa mnom i da mi postavi nekoliko pitanja. Odveli su me u jednu kancelariju u zgradi SUP-a. Kroz otvorena vrata mogao sam da vidim da su pripadnici Crvenih beretki doveli moju ženu, a bio je prisutan i Vitomir Popić.

Nju su doveli pripadnici Crvenih beretki. Zvali su se Žirojević, Soldo i Divljaković. Njihova jedinica bila je poznata pod nazivom "Munja". Van Srbije je bio napravljen dokumentarac u kojem se navodi da je ta grupa bila direktno pod komandom Radovana Karadžića. Dokumentarac je bio prikazan na novosadskoj televiziji. U njemu se navodi da su oni obučavani u Kninu, u Hrvatskoj, ali da se njihov glavni štab nalazio na Goraškim jezerima /kao u originalu/ i da im je zapovjednik bio (ime nepoznato) Zirević. Izgleda da su uniforme dobili iz inostranstva, možda iz Njemačke. Imali su i oružje s prigušivačima. Nikad prije nisam vidio takvo oružje. Oni su bili organizirana jedinica koja je uživala podršku političara na vlasti. Tim Crvenim beretkama date su veće ovlasti nego našoj policiji.

Moja žena i ja sreli smo se na vratima i poljubili se. Rekla mi je da ne brinem za djecu jer su na sigurnom. Rekla mi je i da ne zna hoćemo li se ikad ponovno vidjeti.

Popić me je onda lisicama privezao za grijalicu/radijator u toj prostoriji. Pogledao me i rekao: "Sad će da počne zabava."

Ranko Vujović je također bio u toj prostoriji u kojoj sam bio vezan. Popić i Vujović su se nešto došaptavali. Izašli su iz sobe. Vrata su ostala otvorena i mogao sam da gledam preko hodnika. Oči su mi bile poluzatvorene od batina.

Vidio sam svoju ženu kako leži na leđima na podu prostorije. Bila je sasvim naga i ruke su joj bile ispružene iznad glave.

Pripadnik Crvenih beretki, Divljaković, stajao joj je na dlanovima. Žirojević ju je silovao. Nosio je srpsku uniformu i samo je otkopčao hlače. Imao je oko 30 godina. Bio je iz opštine Nevesinje.

Soldo, star oko 30 godina, stajao je mojoj ženi kod nogu i promatrao "događaj".

Popić je stajao između dvojih vrata i stalno se smijao. Pogledao bi mene da vidi moju reakciju, a onda moju ženu.

Kad je Žirojević završio sa silovanjem moje žene, bilo je očigledno da i Soldo namjerava da je siluje. Već je bio otkopčao hlače.

Moja žena se između ta dva napada uspjela osloboditi iako joj je jedan od njih stajao na rukama.

Ustala je i pozvala me. Viknula mi je da neka mislim na djecu. Onda je skočila kroz zatvoren prozor. Nisam vidio kako skače, ali sam čuo lomljavu stakla. Nalazili smo se u prizemlju policijske stanice.

Još uvijek sam bio prikovan za radijator. Nekako sam smogao snage da slomim nosač radijatora i napravim nekoliko koraka po sobi. Pogledao sam u prostoriju u kojoj je

bila moja žena i vidio prozor kroz koji je skočila. Soldo je iz svoje automatske puške pucao kroz prozor. Puška je bila uperena prema dolje i po tome je bilo jasno da puca u moju ženu. Mora da je ležala na zemlji ispod razbijenog prozora. Čuo sam rafal. Ne mogu da kažem koliko je hitaca bilo ispaljeno.

Ne znam šta se nakon toga dogodilo s mojom ženom. Nikad nisam od nje dobio nikakvog nagovještaja ni znaka da je živa. Kasnije mi je jedna medicinska sestra rekla da je vidjela tri pripadnika Crvenih beretki kako napuštaju SUP sa mojom ženom. Stavili su je u plavu ladu s mostarskom registracijom.

Čovjek po imenu Zvonko Osmajlić mi je rekao da je preživjela pucnjavu i da su je odvezli u "Boračka jezera". To je bila jedna vikendica. Rečeno mi je da su je tamo odveli. Rekao mi je da je najbolje da se ničemu ne nadam jer je vjerovatno mrtva. Zidove te kuće morali su krečiti zbog sve krvi koja je u njoj prolivena.

Kad je Soldo prestao pucati, došao je do mene i udario me nogom u lice. Slomio mi je nos i lijevu jagodičnu kost. Prislonio mi je pištolj na potiljak.

Onda je u prostoriju ušao još jedan policajac i Popiću naredio da me ostavi na miru jer ću im još biti potreban. Ne znam ko je bio taj policajac. Ostavili su me u prostoriji vezanog za radijator sve do 04:00 sata narednog dana. To je moglo biti 5. jula 1992. godine.

Izveli su me iz prostorije i stavili u vojni kombi. Zaustavili smo se u vojnoj komandi u Trebinju. Rečeno mi je da će me poslati na front u Hrvatsku, ali nisu me tamo odveli. Prevezli su me u Nikšić u Crnoj Gori. Vozač je bio neki Srbin, a u pratnji je bio jedan vojnik. Obojica su nosili vojne uniforme.

Zatvor se nalazio u kasarni. U njemu su zatvarani Srbi koji nisu htjeli ići u borbu, te bosanski zarobljenici. Tamo je bilo mnogo ljudi. Ne mogu da kažem tačan broj. Prostorije su bile velike. Držali su me u sobi s još otprilike 30 muškaraca. Tamo sam ostao oko mjesec dana.

Dan ili dva prije nego što sam izašao iz zatvora čuo sam da te ljude vode /?nejasno/ u drugi zatvor u mjesto Tuzi (nisam siguran), ali u svakom slučaju u Crnu Goru.

Davali su nam vrlo malo hrane i nešto vode. Dozvoljavali su nam upotrebu nužnika. Dok sam ja bio tamo, niko nije umro u mojoj prostoriji. Kad bi imali gubitke u borbi, Srbi bi ponekad došli i izveli neke od ljudi i tukli ih u hodniku. Mene su tukli nekoliko puta, kao i ostale. To se događalo svaki put kad bi poginuo neki Srbin. Čuvali su nas srpski vojnici.

Kasnije su me prebacili u zatvor u Titogradu u Crnoj Gori. Bilo nas je pet-šest. Bilo je i nekoliko Crnogoraca. Vozili su nas kombijem, a čuvali su nas srpski vojnici.

To je bio vojni aerodrom. Zatvorili su nas u kasarnu. U prostoriji nas je bilo pet. Dali su nam vojničke krevete i nisu nas baš tukli. Nisam siguran da li je tamo još negdje bilo i drugih zatvorenika. Tamo je bilo samo nekoliko srpskih vojnika. Nisu nas maltretirali ni tukli. Davali su nam hranu i vodu. U logoru smo morali raditi. Ja sam morao popravljati vozila.

Dan prije ispitivanja zatvorili su me u samicu.

Ispitivao me je srpski oficir, kapetan (ime nepoznato) Šćepanović. On je bio pripadnik vojne policije. Imao je cijeli dosije o meni. [redacted]
Imao je putne dokumente i fotografije od prije rata. Imao je sliku mene kako razgovaram s hrvatskim policajcem. [redacted]
Stalno me ispitivao [redacted]

Pitao me i o tome jesmo li moja žena i ja izdali srpski konvoj. Oficir je govorio da je ta izdaja uzrokovala smrt oko 100 Srba u Dubrovniku i okolici. Nisam mogao da odgovorim ni na jedno od njegovih pitanja, a ne znam ni kako bi moja žena mogla da zna te stvari.

U zatvoru u Titogradu ostao sam oko mjesec dana.

Zatim su me prebacili u kasarnu u Beograd. I tamo su me s vremena na vrijeme ispitivali o tome da li sam krijumčario oružje za Hrvate ili Muslimane. Jedan Hrvat je upravo trebao biti razmijenjen, tako da sam ga zamolio da stupi u kontakt s jednim prijateljem mog oca i da mu kaže gdje se nalazim. Tamo sam proveo oko mjesec dana. Uslovi su bili pristojni. Dobivali smo hranu i stalno čekali da nas razmijene.

Nekoliko dana kasnije srpski oficiri su me pustili iz zatvora. Odveli su me u kuću Riste Miloševića.

Oslobođen sam u novembru 1992. Ne mogu da se sjetim tačnog datuma. Bio sam sasvim izgubio pojam o vremenu jer mjesecima nisam imao sat niti sam vidio kalendar.

Smjestio sam se kod jednog poznanika moga oca u Beogradu. Njegovo ime je Risto Milošević. I moji sinovi su bili kod njega prije nego što sam ja došao. On im je pomogao da odu iz našeg područja. Pomogao mi je i da dobijem putne dokumente da kao izbjeglica odem u Njemačku, 16. januara 1993. U Njemačkoj sam se pridružio svojim sinovima, koji su već bili ondje.

Prijevod
Original: engleski ~~01104556~~

POTVRDA SVJEDOKA

Izjava mi je glasno pročitana na bosanskom jeziku i sadrži sve što sam rekao, po svom znanju i sjećanju. Izjavu sam dao dobrovoljno i svjestan sam da se može upotrijebiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim sudom za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvan da javno svjedočim pred Sudom.

Potpis: /potpisano/

Datum: 8.12.1999.

/parafirano/

POTVRDA PREVODIOCA

Ja, Vesna Anić, prevodilac, potvrđujem sljedeće:

1) Odgovarajuće sam kvalifikovana i ovlaštena od strane Sekretarijata Međunarodnog suda za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991. da prevodim sa bosanskog jezika na engleski jezik, kao i sa engleskog na bosanski jezik.

2) [redacted] mi je dao do znanja da govori i razumije bosanski jezik.

3) Gore navedenu izjavu sam usmeno prevela sa engleskog na bosanski jezik u prisustvu [redacted] koji je, po svemu sudeći, čuo i razumio prijevod ove izjave.

4) [redacted] je potvrdio da su, po njegovom znanju i sjećanju, činjenice i ostalo navedeno u ovoj izjavi istinite, onako kako sam ih prevela, što je potvrdio svojeručnim potpisom na predviđenom mjestu.

Datum: 8.12.1999.

Potpis: /potpisano/

/parafirano/

~~J0902464~~ IT GA-01

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

03270438

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Name: [redacted]

Nickname/Alias: [redacted]

Address:

Date of Birth: [redacted]

Gender: Male

Ethnic Origin: Bosnian

Religion: Muslim

Occupation: Current: Unemployed

Former: [redacted]

Language(s) Spoken: Bosnian/German

Language(s) Written: Bosnian (if different from spoken)

Date(s) of Interview(s): 08 December 1999

Interviewer: Brigitte St Germain

Interpreter: Vesna ANIĆ

Language(s) Used in Interview: BCS and English

Names of all persons present during interview(s): Brigitt St Germain and Vesna ANIĆ

Signed: [redacted]

VA

Brigitte St Germain

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ESV

03270439

~~00902465~~ W

WITNESS STATEMENT:

I was born in the town of Gacko in the Municipality of Gacko. I completed my schooling and became a Mechanic by trade. In 1976 I changed profession and became [redacted]. I met my wife [redacted] in 1970. My wife was a Serb. We got married and had two sons [redacted] born on the [redacted] and [redacted] born on the [redacted]. [redacted] and [redacted] is in Bosnia. My wife and I owned a two floor one-family home in the town of Gacko. [redacted]

There was approximately 12,000 people living in the Municipality. The ethnic composition was about 50% Serbs and 50% Muslims. Every one got along great before the war. I was in a mixed marriage and so were many of my friends and colleagues. People worked and socialized together. The Municipality and town did not have any unemployment problems. There was a large factory that produced velvet and carpets. There was also a large Thermal Electrical Plant, Agricultural and Cattle businesses, and there was also a large active mine that employed many people.

We had no ethnic problems until approximately 8-10 years before the war. A book had been written by Vuk DRAŠKOVIĆ. He wrote the book called NOŽ. It means "Knife". It focused on WW2 and how the Muslims were responsible for many Serbian deaths. It created an ethnic crisis and gave rise to ethnic problems and some nationalistic views. Things gradually changed over the 8-10 year period and ethnic differences could be seen from time to time up until the time of the conflict.

When the free elections were called tensions greatly increased. People stopped socializing together at work and in private. Cafés became exclusively Serb or Muslim. Divisions appeared and threats became a regular occurrence. Comments were being made to me from time to time about how I was going to be sent back to "where I came from". The Serbs would make references about Turkey and other places. I knew where I was from. Some Serbs were commencing to express their nationalistic thoughts in the open.

Tensions were apparent during the elections. Popular Serb politicians such as KARADZIĆ, JOVIĆ and DRAŠKOVIĆ came to campaign in Gacko. There was a lot of propaganda on the radio and television about Serbian nationalism.

Nijaz DURAKOVIĆ, President of "Tito's Continuation Party or "Savez Komunista" came to campaign. He was on stage and was throwing nice flowers at the crowd. He gave a speech and said words to the effect ", Look I am hitting you with pretty flowers at you, but in a short time the others, (meaning other National party members) will be hitting you with bullets!"

The SDS won within the Municipality of Gacko but the SDA won in the town itself. Mitar LAŽETIĆ of the SDS was appointed the President of the Municipality. The Vice President was a Muslim. His name was Bajro GRELJO.

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ESV

The Chief of Police had been Tale TALOVIĆ, a Muslim but he was replaced by Vojin POPOVIĆ after the SDS had won the elections.

The Commander of the Police was a Muslim, Elvedin DŽUBUR. He had been chosen by the SDA. He was later replaced by a Serb named POPIĆ when the conflict started. He had been DŽUBUR's Assistant Commander.

I served my mandatory military in the JNA in 1972 in Zagreb, Croatia. [redacted]

There was only one large Military training school. It was used to train Reserve Officers. It was located in Avtovac. It is approximately 5 kilometers out of the town of Gacko.

There was a Territorial Defense Unit in Gacko. It was relatively a large unit. The equipment was kept in the police station. The Head of the T.O was a man named FNU LUČIĆ.

Firings began to occur immediately after the elections when the SDS came into power. Muslims who were head of businesses and factories or directors were fired and replaced by Serbs.

There was a high ranking Doctor [redacted] at the Health Center. His name was Asim FAZAGIĆ. He is now in Vienna. He was fired and replaced by a Serb named Rajko PAPOVIĆ. He was just a technician. Every one could see what was going on. The Serbs were replacing intellectual jobs with who ever they wanted who weren't even qualified.

There was a general call for mobilization in the early part of 1990. The conflict in Croatia had commenced. Mostar and Dubrovnik were involved in heavy fighting. I was also mobilized but never answered this order. Most Muslims did not answer to these orders. I only know of two Muslims who did. Their names were Mirsad POŠKOVIĆ and Džeko NEZIR. The Serbs never bothered their families during the war and were left alone to live a normal sort of life.

I know that the Muslims who were part of the Territorial Defense unit were forced to hand in their weapons. Before the war T.O. participants had weapons and equipment at home. I know that it was only the Muslim participants who were forced to hand in their equipment.

My cousin [redacted] was a police officer in the station in Gacko. He told me about how they had taken a large Red Zastava truck into custody one night in May 1991. The truck had contained weapons and ammunition. The truck came from Montenegro in the direction of Nevesinje that was approximately 50 kilometers away from Gacko. The weapons were supposed to have been issued to the paramilitary groups and local Serbs. The two Serb drivers were detained but people arrived and negotiations were held to get them released. I don't know the details of that. My cousin can be located in Mostar. He is still a police officer.

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Police stations across eastern part of Bosnia Herzegovina began to separate when the barricades in Knin occurred. The Serbs and Muslims became divided. My cousin explained how a Serb named FNU SAVIĆ (from Nevesinje) came in and issued Serbian Police uniforms with Serbian insignia. The uniforms were offered to the Muslim officers but they refused to wear them. The Muslim officers left the Gacko Police station. I believe this occurred in the latter part of 1991.

Soldiers and paramilitary groups began to arrive in Gacko in April and May 1992. I cannot remember the exact date. They were mainly from Serbia and Montenegro. Local Serbs were also appearing in uniforms around town and were armed.

The paramilitary group was known as the "White Eagles". They were called "Bijeli Orlovi". A man called FNU JORGIĆ and his wife arrived into town. He had come from Vukovar. He founded the White Eagles. He rounded up the worst men and characters in town such as the drunks and criminals to make this gang. They were dressed in camouflage military uniforms. There did not have a regular insignia but rather long thin white stripes. They had the emblem of an Eagle and the 4's Serb sign on their chest and arm.

Isolated barricades began to appear in town and within the municipality. They were manned by the Serb Police Reservists and also Serbs wearing the olive green Territorial Defense uniforms.

During the night Serbs would shoot and burn individual homes and businesses within the communities. Most of the shops and businesses had belonged to Muslims.

Stationary or permanent barricades appeared in the early part of 1992. Serb reservists, police and T.O reservists manned the posts. The White Eagles patrolled the town.

The situation was deteriorating quickly. The situation was bad. We had to stop at every barricade and tell them where we were going, where we came from even if we were going to visit a friend or neighbor.

A curfew was introduced from 20:00 hrs to the morning hours. We had to get special permits from the Police station in order to go to work. POPIĆ, the Commander of the Police was issuing forced labor duties to Muslims who were in town and not working.

I was fired from my job in May 1992. POPIĆ was ordering interviews of the Muslims. We would be asked questions about the distribution of weapons to Muslims. We were not wanted or trusted at work. We were considered dangerous. People at the Thermal Electrical plant [redacted] moved to AVTOVAC in an elementary school. Only Serbs worked there. [redacted]

The first deaths that occurred in Gacko happened in late May 1992. They were killed in the village of Čemerno. It was located 20 kilometers away from the town of Gacko. Their bodies had been brought in to the [redacted]

Their names were Armin POSKOVIĆ,20-25 years old, son of Aziz. The other victim was Zoran GREBOVIĆ, son of Izet.

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He was approximately 20-25 years old at the time of his death. I had seen both bodies. Armin's head had been blown apart and both were riddled with bullets. They had over 36 bullet wounds in their bodies. I counted the wounds myself. I heard that Dragiša MASTILOVIĆ, a Serb was responsible for their deaths. He was the last one to be seen with the men. He came from the village of Izgori in Gacko. There were great tensions over this incident. MASTILOVIĆ fled the area and later returned after the war. The doctor who performed the autopsy was Enes MEHIĆ. He is in Mostar or Sarajevo.

Arrests of the non-Serb population occurred in early May and June 1992. The first man arrested was Ejub KRVAVAC. He was approximately 36 years old and his father, Zecir was later killed.

He was a post office employee. He had been driving his transport behind a group of White Eagles. They arrested him and went back to his house .The Serbs went through his house and found a hunting rifle and a pistol. Ejub was known to be an avid hunter. His wife had to pay thousands of DM to the Serbs. KRVAVAC was taken to a the SUP in Gacko then transferred him to the Serbian detention Camp in Bilića. I heard he was exchanged for Serb prisoners a few months after his arrest.

Shortly after, the HEBIB brothers were arrested. I heard that they were taken to the Bilića detention camp but I don't know what ever happened to them.

In May 1992, I had been staying at my cousin's house. I saw an arrest take place. I saw a Serb reservist called Branko KOPRIVICA arresting an old man in his seventies. His name was Šerif KAPETANOVIĆ. I saw that his left ear had been cut off and he had blood all over his shoulder.

The arrests were coordinated and brought about by these two men. Vitomir POPIĆ, he was about 35 years old. He was born in 1961. He was from Visoko that is near Sarajevo. His former address was 46 Muhašinovići. POPIĆ had taken control of the Commander of Police in Gacko just before the conflict. The Police Commander's position had been held by a Muslim, but he was pushed aside by the Serbs early into the conflict.

The other man was Ljuban(not positive of first name) "Jorga" JORGIĆ. He was about 42-44 years old. He was from Belgrade. He had been an officer, a Captain in the Yugoslav army. He had fought against the Croats in Vukovar during the Croatian war. His wife was also active in the war.

I was arrested the 9 June 1992. Three police Land Rovers, one Golf, and a PAM (Cross Country vehicle fitted with a mounted MG-gun Carriage-Used in Anti Aircraft Defense) arrived at our house at approximately 20:00 hrs. My wife saw them arrived and urged me to flee. I jumped out the 2nd story window and hid in the tall grass in the orchard beside my house.

The men involved in the arrest were:

Dragan ADŽIĆ
Dragiša LAZETIĆ
Branko KOPRIVICA he had arrived from Chicago,USA, from a "Chetnik organization set up there.
Zoran VIDAKOVIĆ

Vidomir POPIĆ asked my wife where I was. She denied knowing my whereabouts. POPIĆ then took out his megaphone and called out to me in my direction saying, "Give yourself up Ustasha!" The Serbs with him then fired up into the treetops over my head. I then gave my self up to the Serbs. I was handcuffed and taken to the police station that was approximately one kilometer away on Marshall Tito Street.

I believe I was singled out because of my profession. POPIĆ was especially curious and questioned me on whether I had [redacted] transport containers of blood for the Croats to Dubrovnik. [redacted]

[redacted]

POPIĆ also questioned me about whether I had supplied weapons/rifles to the Muslims and whether I was operating a radio or knew the whereabouts of the radio transmitter of the Muslim forces.

I could not answer any of his questions, as I had no involvement with anything he asked me.

I was then released and taken home around 08:00 AM on the 10 June 1992 by Vidomir POPIĆ and his deputy Ranko VUJOVIĆ. VUJOVIĆ had been a police officer before the war.

Upon our arrival to my house, Ranko VUJOVIĆ took an ax and began to strip the wooden paneling off my walls. My hands were tied behind my back. He was looking for a radio transmitter or weapons. JORGIĆ walked into the house with a woman who had arrived at the house. She was a Serbian woman dressed in a military uniform armed with a pistol. Her name was Vera and she was approximately 30 year old, looked young and had blond hair. She was JORGIĆ's wife.

My wife came down from the upper floor. She was very upset and grabbed POPIĆ by his uniform and cursed his Mother. POPIĆ then hit her in the face. I found a way to hit POPIĆ and then his deputy hit me on the back of the head with the butt. I blacked out and was taken back to the SUP building. I don't know what happened to my wife at the house. I was brought to the SUP and stayed from the 8th of June to the 5th of July1992. JORGIĆ ordered me to spread my legs and stomped on my genital area. He left alone after that incident.

Dragan ADŽIĆ, who was involved in my arrest is said to be responsible for the shooting death of Hata HASANBEGOVIĆ. She was over 80 years old and mentally deranged. He had shot her close to the police station with his pistol. I was told this event by Dervo ZULOVIĆ. He was locked up with me in the cell at the Gacko Police station.

Dervo ZULOVIĆ was later killed on the 3rd July 1992. Seven of us were in a cell in the police station for a few days. We were together a day. There were only two cells next to each other as far as I know. We were beaten by the Serbs guarding us.

The ZULOVIĆ family were taken out the cell and placed in the one beside us. They were badly beaten with butts of guns, bats. I barely recognized Dervo ZULOVIĆ.

If Ranko VUJOVIĆ was around on shift we were not beaten. After a few days, Ranko saw how we were beaten so he took the keys to the cells home with him. Milan VUKOVIĆ and Ranko AVDALOVIĆ also brought us is food and cigarettes in secret once in a while. AVDALOVIĆ was a regular policeman.

There was only a small wooden bench along the wall. We slept all piled up against each other. We were not given any food. We only received food when the police officer I mentioned brought some in secret. We got water in 1 ½ liter bottles and we were forced to piss in the same bottles and drink from them.

There was myself, Hama KRVAVAC, Muhamed LNU(Trebinje) and Faim ZVIZDIĆ in one cell and the ZULUVIĆ family was in the other cell.

Faim ZVIZDIĆ had been beaten badly over the last few days his eyes were bulging out of his head.

Five were taken out into the corridor. The three ZULUVIĆ members and Faim and Muhamed were taken out of my cell.

Hama and I were the only one left in our cell. Our cell door had remained completely open throughout the incident. The men had to line up against the wall on the opposite of the corridor. The corridor was approximately five meters long by 3.5 wide. The Serbs were directly in front of the men separated by a maximum of three meters. The men were shot with automatic weapons, Kalaschnikovs. POPIĆ had his pistol. He was in between the two cell doors.

I only had a few Serbs in my field of vision. POPIĆ said words to the effect that these men were "condemned to death" and then I heard bursts of gunfire. The men fell and were all crumpled together. There was blood on the floor and walls. After the shooting Hama KRVACAC and I were ordered to collect the bodies and load them onto a truck. They showed no signs of life. We then had to clean the blood off the floor and wall. I have no idea why these men were killed and Hama and I were spared. I had noticed that Dervo had a knife wound/hole in his stomach where I loaded him into the truck. The men killed were:

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Dervo ZULOVIĆ
Šeho ZULOVIĆ, Dervo brother
Fehim ZULOVIĆ,
Faim ZVIZDIĆ, son of Avdija.
Muhamed "Trebinjac", I don't know his real name, his was nick named that because he was from Trebinje.

These victims were killed by Vidomir POPIĆ,Dragiša LAZETIĆ,Gigo LAZETIĆ,Mileta SAVIĆ,Goran GOVEDARICA, Mileta GOVEDARICA and Zoran SUŠIĆ.

I had been left in the cell with Hama KRVAVAC, who was about 50 years old. He saw the killings but I don't know what has happened to him since the war.

On the 4 of July 1992 Ranko VUJOVIĆ came onto my cell and said an Officer from Belgrade wanted to interview me and ask me a few questions. I was taken to an office within the SUP. I could see through the open door that my wife had been brought in by the Red Berets and Vitomir POPIĆ was present.

She had been brought in by the Red Berets. Their names were ZIROJEVIĆ,SOLDO, and DIVLJAKOVIĆ. Their unit was known as "Munja" meaning "lightning". A documentary was made out of Serbia indicating that this group was directly under the command of Radovan KARADŽIĆ. The documentary had been shown on Novi Sad television. It stated that they trained in Knin, Croatia but their HQ was in Goraška Jezera commanded by FNU ZIREVIĆ. Their uniforms apparently came from another country, perhaps Germany. They also had weapons with silencers. I had never seen these weapons before. They were an organized unit that was supported by the politicians in power. These Red Berets were given a higher power than our police.

My wife and I met each other at the doorway and kissed each other. She told me I shouldn't worry about our children because they were safe. She also told me that she wasn't sure whether we would ever she each other again.

POPIĆ then handcuffed me to the heating unit/radiator in the room. He looked at me and said, "The show is going to start now".

Ranko VUJOVIĆ was also in the room where I was tied up. POPIĆ and VUJOVIĆ kept whispering things to each other. They left my room. The door was open and I could see across the hallway. My eyes were half closed from the beatings.

I saw my wife on her back on the floor in the room. She was completely naked and had her arms stretched over her head.

The Red Beret, DIVLJAKOVIĆ was standing on the palm of her hands. ŽIROJERIĆ was raping her. He was dressed in his Serbian Uniform and only had his pants untied. He was about 30 years old. He was from the Nevesinje Municipality.

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SOLDO, approximately 30 years old was at my wife's feet "watching the event".

POPIĆ was in between the doorways and kept laughing. He would look at me to see my reaction and then look at my wife.

When ZIROJEVIĆ had finished raping my wife it was obvious to see that SOLDO intended to rape her. He had already undone his pants.

My wife was able to pull free between attacks even though one of them had been standing on her hands.

She got up and called to me. She yelled for me to think about the children. She then jumped through a closed window. I did not see her jump, but I heard the shattering of the glass. We were on the ground floor in the police station.

I was still chained up to the heater. I find strength somehow to break the support of the radiator and take a few steps further into the room. I looked into the room where my wife had been and saw the window she had jumped out of. SOLDO was shooting outside the window with his automatic rifle. His rifle was pointed in the downward position indicating he was shooting at my wife. She must have been lying in front of the shattered window on the ground below. There were burst of gunfire, I cannot say how many shots were fired.

I don't know what happened to my wife since that date. I have never received any indications or signs of life from her. I later heard from a nurse that she had seen the three Red Berets leave the SUP with my wife. They had placed her in a blue Lada with Mostar plates.

A man called Zvonko OSMAJLIĆ had told me that she had survived the shooting and had been taken to Boračka Jezera. It was a holiday house. I was told that she was taken there. He told me that it was best to forget about her because she was probably dead. The walls of the house had to be re-painted because of all the blood shed in that place.

After SOLDO stopped firing. He walked over to me and kicked me in the face. He broke my nose and left cheekbone. He placed his pistol in the back of my neck.

At this time another officer arrived in the room and directed POPIĆ to leave me alone as they still needed me. I do not know who this officer was. I was left in the room chained up to the heating unit until 04:00 hours the following day. It would have been the 5th July 1992.

I was then taken out of the room and placed in a military vehicle/mini-van. We stopped at the Military command in Trebinje. I was told I would be sent to the front lines in Croatia but I was never taken there. I was then taken to Nikšić in Montenegro. I was taken by a Serb driver and a guard. Both were wearing military uniforms.

The facility was army barracks. It was made to hold people such as Serbs who did not want to go fight and Bosnian prisoners. There were a lot of people there. I can't estimate the numbers. There were large rooms. I was kept in a room with approximately 30 men. I stayed about a month.

A day or two before I had I left the prison I heard that these people were taken to another prison in Tuzi (Not sure) but it was in Montenegro.

We were given very little food and some water. We were allowed to use the toilets. No one died in my room while I was there. If the Serbs had casualties they would sometimes come get the men and beat them in the corridor. I was beaten several times with other men as well. It happened whenever a Serb died. We were guarded by Serb Military.

I was later transferred to the prison in Titograd, Montenegro. There was about 5-6 of us. There was a few Montenegrins. We were in a van and guarded by Military guards.

It was a military airport. We were kept in a barrack. There were five of us in a room. We were given military beds and not beaten really. I'm not sure if there were any other prisoners around. There were only a few Serb soldiers around. We were not harassed or beaten there. We were given food and water. We were forced to do labor on the camp. I had to repair vehicles.

I was placed in solitary confinement about a day before my interrogation.

I was questioned by the Serbian officer/Captain FNU SCEPANOVIĆ. He was a member of the military police. He had a complete file about me, [redacted] He had travel documents and photographs that dated before the war. He had a picture of me talking to a Croat policeman [redacted]. He kept questioning me [redacted]. He wanted to know whether I had smuggled any weapons to the Muslims or the Croats [redacted]

He questioned my about whether my wife and I had betrayed a convoy of Serbs. The officer was saying that this betrayed had caused the death of approximately 100 Serbs in and around Dubrovnik. I couldn't answer any of his questions and don't know how my wife could of known of such a thing.

I was kept about a month in the prison in Titograd.

I was then transferred to the army barracks in Belgrade. I was also questioned from time to about whether I had smuggled any weapons to the Croats or Muslims. A Croat was about to be exchanged so I asked him to contact a friend of my father's and let him know where I was. I had been there for about a month. He conditions were decent. We were fed and we just were waiting to be exchanged.

A few days later the Serb officers let me out. I was taken to the house of Risto MILOŠEVIĆ.

I was released in November 1992. I cannot remember the exact date. I had lost complete track at time as I hadn't had a watch or seen a calendar in months.

I went to stay with a acquaintance of my father in Belgrade. His name was Risto MILOŠEVIĆ. My sons had also been staying there before I arrived and he had helped them leave the area. He helped me get my refugee travel documents and I arrived in Germany on the 16 January 1993. I met my sons who were already in Germany.

WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

Signed: [redacted]

Dated: 08 December 1999

VA

Brigitte St Germain

Dec 8/99

INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

I Vesna ANIĆ, Interpreter, certify that:

1. I am duly qualified and approved by The Registry of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to interpret from the Bosnian language into the English language and from the English language into the Bosnian language.

2. I have been informed by [redacted] he speaks and understands the Bosnian language.

3. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Bosnian language in the presence of [redacted] who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this Statement.

4. [redacted], has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in his Statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of his knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed his signature where indicated.

Dated: 08 December 1999

Signed: Anić

Germain

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BLKA - SG 721
Maillingerstraße 15
80636 München

München, 17.11.1998
<Ort und Datum>

AZ : 0351000081-98/B	Fall
SAZ:	

Zeugen-Vernehmung

Ort: München Beginn: 08.30 Uhr Ende: 17.30 Uhr

Belehrung :
Mir wurde eröffnet, zu welcher Sache ich gehört werden soll. Ich bin darüber belehrt worden, daß ich das Recht habe, die Auskunft auf solche Fragen zu verweigern, deren Beantwortung für mich selbst - oder einen der in § 52 Abs. 1 StPO bezeichneten Angehörigen - die Gefahr nach sich ziehen würde, wegen einer Straftat oder Ordnungswidrigkeit verfolgt zu werden. Außerdem kann ich den Verzicht auf das Verweigerungsrecht auch während der Vernehmung widerrufen. Ferner wurde ich darauf hingewiesen, daß bei Fragen nach Vornamen, Familien-, Geburtsnamen, nach Ort und Tag der Geburt, nach dem Familienstand, dem Beruf, dem Wohnort, der Wohnung und der Staatsangehörigkeit die Pflicht zur vollständigen und richtigen Beantwortung besteht und die Verletzung dieser Pflicht nach § 111 OWiG mit Geldbuße bedroht ist.

Zur Person : (Fam.Name, Geb.Name, Vornamen, Geb.Datum, Geb.Ort, Beruf, STA, Wohnanschrift, sonst. Erreichbarkeit)

[redacted] in Gacko/BiH,
verwitwet, [redacted],
[redacted]

Ich bin mit dem Beschuldigten

[X] **N I C H T** verlobt, verheiratet, verwandt oder verschwägert.

[ ]**verlobt** [ ]**verheiratet** [ ]**geschieden** [ ]**verwandt** [ ]**verschwägert** und gem. § 52 Abs. 1 StPO berechtigt, das Zeugnis zu verweigern. Über dieses Recht wurde ich durch die Polizei vor meiner Vernehmung belehrt.

Zur Sache: [x] mache ich Angaben [ ] Ich mache von meinem Zeugnisverweigerungsrecht Gebrauch

[redacted]

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Vermerk:

[redacted] *findet sich freiwillig beim Bayerischen Landeskriminalamt ein. Er möchte, als Geschädigter, Angaben zu Ereignissen aus der Zeit der Auseinandersetzungen in seiner Heimat im Jahr 1992 machen.*
Er hatte zuvor beim Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Ausländeramt der Landeshauptstadt München vorgesprochen und war dort an das BLKA verwiesen worden.
[redacted] *hatte bereits am 11.11.98 hier vorgesprochen. Er war in Begleitung eines Landsmannes, der laienhaft gedolmetscht hat. Da dies für eine Zeugenvernehmung nicht geeignet war, wurde der heutige Termin anberaumt.*

Als Dolmetscherin fungiert Frau Jasna Hässler, wohnt 80634 München, Pötschnerstr. 22, Tel. 089/1675439.

Noch zur Person:

Ich bin in Gacko geboren und stamme aus einer muslimischen Familie. Meine Eltern sind bereits verstorben; der Vorname meines Vaters war [redacted], meine Mutter hieß [redacted], geb. [redacted]

Im Jahr 1970 habe ich meine zwischenzeitlich verstorbene Ehefrau [redacted], kennengelernt. Meine Frau war die [redacted].

Aus der Ehe sind zwei Söhne, [redacted], und [redacted], hervorgegangen. [redacted] lebt derzeit in Mostar und möchte in Kürze nach Australien auswandern. [redacted] lebt jetzt in [redacted] und ist dort auf der Militärakademie. Obwohl meine Frau Serbin war, wurde in unserer Familie der muslimische Glaube gepflegt.

[redacted]

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Zuletzt, also ab 1976, war ich in meinem Heimatort Gacko als Krankenwagenfahrer beschäftigt. Meine Ehefrau war ebenfalls wie ich im "Haus der Gesundheit" beschäftigt, allerdings als Zahntechnikerin.

Zur Sache:

Frage:

[redacted], wie hat sich bei Ihnen der Beginn des Konfliktes in der Heimat dargestellt und wann war das?

Antwort:
Es war im Mai 1992, an das genaue Datum kann ich mich nicht erinnern, als Offiziere der jugoslawischen Armee, ausschließlich Serben, in unsere Gegend kamen. Sie wandten sich hauptsächlich an "Asoziale", kleideten diese in Uniformen, bewaffneten sie und diese "Freischärlergruppen" nannten sich "Weiße Adler". Ich muß hier noch anfügen, daß nicht nur "Asoziale", sondern auch Intelektuelle in diese Gruppen aufgenommen worden sind.
Diese Gruppen haben dann angefangen, die Häuser von Muslimen zu plündern und teilweise auch abzubrennen. Besonders hatten sie es auf Cafès, deren Besitzer Muslime waren, abgesehen.

In Cemeno, einem Ort etwa 20 Kilometer nördlich von Gacko, gab es dann in unserer Gegend die ersten Toten.
Die Polizei aus Cemeno brachte damals, es dürfte Ende Mai 1992 gewesen sein, zwei Tote in das "Haus der Gesundheit" nach Gacko. Es handelte sich um die Muslimen

- POSKOVIC Armin, damals ca. 20 - 25 Jahre alt, Vatername Aziz,

und

- GREBOVIC Zoran, damals ca. 20 - 25 Jahre alt, Vatername Izet.

[redacted]

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Ich konnte beide Leichen im "Haus der Gesundheit" sehen. Bei Armin POSKOVIC war der Kopf "zerschossen". Der Körper des Zoran GREBOVIC hatte insgesamt 36 Einschüsse, die ich nachgezählt habe.
Ich habe damals gehört, daß der Serbe

- MASTILOVIC Dragisa, damals ca. 35 Jahre alt,
  Vatername ist mir nicht bekannt,
  stammt aus Izgori/Gemeinde Gacko,

für den Tod der beiden Muslime verantwortlich sein soll.
Dieser war zuletzt mit den noch lebenden Männern gesehen worden.

Ende Mai/Anfang Juni 1992 begannen dann die ersten Verhaftungen der Muslimen durch Serben in unserer Gemeinde Gacko.
Soweit ich mitbekommen habe, war das erste Verhaftungsopfer der

- KRVAVAC Ejub, damals ca. 36 Jahre alt,
  Vatername Zecir,

ein technischer Angestellter der Post in Gacko.
Bei ihm hatten die Serben ein Gewehr und eine Pistole gefunden, er wa ja schließlich Jäger.
Die Verhaftung wurde von den Serben

- POPIC Vitomir, damals ca. 35 Jahre alt,
  Vatername ist mir nicht bekannt, weil
  er aus Visoko/Nähe Sarajevo stammt,

und einem

- JORGIC, Spitzname "Jorga",
  damals ca. 42/44 Jahre alt,
  Vatername ist mir ebenfalls nicht bekannt,
  stammt aus Belgrad,

ausgeführt.

[redacted]

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Aus einer Zeitschrift habe ich entnommen, daß dieser JORGIC mit Vorname "Ljuban" heißen muß.
POPIC war bereits schon vor dem Konflikt stellvertretender Kommandant der Polizei in Gacko. Der Kommandant war damals ein Muslime, der erst mit Beginn der Auseinandersetzung abgesetzt wurde, so daß POPIC dann die Kommandantur übernommen hat.
JORGIC war früher Kapitän der jugoslawischen Armee und mir ist bekannt, daß er noch vor Beginn des Konfliktes in unserer Region in Vukovar gegen die Kroaten gekämpft hat.

KRVAVAC kam in das serbische Internierungslager Bileca, eine Gemeinde südlich von Gacko. Soweit ich erfahren habe, wurde er wenige Monate später gegen gefangene Serben ausgetauscht und kam frei.

Kurze Zeit später wurde dann die Familie HEBIB aus unserem Ort verhaftet. Über deren Verbleib ist mir allerdings nichts bekannt. Ich weiß nur, daß auch diese Familie in das Lager Bilica verbracht wurde.

Das nächste Ereignis betraf dann meine Verhaftung am 09. Juni 1992.
Ich wohnte mit meiner Familie direkt im Ort Gacko, Marschall-Tito-Str. 120. Wir waren im Besitz eines Einfamilienhauses mit zwei Etagen.
An diesem 09. Juni 1992, gegen 20.00 Uhr, fuhren drei Landrover, Polizeifahrzeuge, und ein "PAM" (übersetzt: Geländefahrzeug mit aufmontierter MG-Lafette, insbesondere zur Flugabwehr) vor unserem Haus vor. Meine Frau, die gerade aus dem Fenster sah, forderte mich auf, zu flüchten. Ich sprang aus dem oberen Stockwerk in den hinter dem Haus liegenden Obstgarten und versteckte mich im hohen Gras.
Vidomir POPIC, den ich bereits erwähnt habe, fragte meine Frau nach meinem Verbleib. Sie antwortete, daß sie nicht wisse, wo ich mich aufhalten würde.

[redacted]

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POPIC, der offensichtlich angenommen hat, daß ich mich hinter dem Haus verstecken würde, hat dann mit einem Megaphon in meine Richtung gerufen: "Ergib Dich, Du Ustascha!". Dann wurde von den Serben mit dem Maschinengewehr in die Baumkronen geschossen. Daraufhin habe ich mich ergeben. Mir wurden Handschellen angelegt und ich wurde in die Polizeistation, die ebenfalls in der Marschall-Tito-Straße war, gebracht.

Frage:
[redacted], wissen Sie oder können Sie sich vorstellen, warum die Serben gerade Sie herausgegriffen haben?

Antwort:
Ich wurde von POPIC befragt. Insbesondere wollte er wissen, ob ich in meinem Krankenfahrzeug Blutkonserven für die Kroaten nach Dubrovnik transportiert hätte, ob ich Muslime mit Gewehren versorgt hätte und ob ich eine Radiostation betreiben würde bzw. ob ich überhaupt wüßte, wo solche Stationen meiner Landsleute seien.
Ich verneinte bzw. konnte die Fragen nicht beantworten. Daraufhin haben mich POPIC und sein Stellvertreter Ranko VUJOVIC, der auch schon vor dem Krieg Angehöriger der Polizei war, in mein Haus zurückgebracht. Zu Ranko VUJOVIC sind mir keine Straftaten im Zusammenhang mit dem Genozid bekannt.

Frage:
[redacted], waren Ihnen außer POPIC auch andere Serben, die bei Ihrer Verhaftung mitgewirkt haben, bekannt?

Antwort:
Ja, und zwar

- ADJIC Dragan, damals ca. 23 Jahre alt, Vatername Gojko, stammt aus Gacko;

- LAZETIC Dragisa, damals ca. 35 Jahre alt, Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt aus Dobrelja, einem Ort ca. 15 bis 20 Kilometer von Gacko;

[redacted]

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- KOPRIVICA Branko, damals ca. 50 Jahre alt, Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt aus Fojnica, einem Ort ca. 18 Kilometer von Gacko entfernt in Richtung Mostar;

- VIDAKOVIC Zoran, damals ca. 50 Jahre alt, er kam aus Chigaco/USA und soweit bekannt, befindet sich dort eine Organisation der Tschetniks.

Frage:
[redacted], ist Ihnen bekannt, daß eine oder mehrere dieser Personen Kriegsverbrechen begangen haben?

Antwort:
Über Dragan ADJIC habe ich gehört, daß dieser eine etwa 80ig-jährige Frau bei der Polizeistation mit einer Pistole erschossen haben soll. Es hat sich dabei um die offenbar geistig verwirrte Hata HASANBEGOVIC gehandelt. Das weiß ich von Dervo ZULOVIC, mit dem ich zusammen in einer Zelle in der Polizeistation Gacko eingesperrt war.

Frage:
[redacted], wissen Sie, wo sich Dervo ZULOVIC derzeit aufhält?

Antwort:
Er wurde kurz darauf umgebracht. Das war am 03. Juli 1992, ich war zwischenzeitlich wieder verhaftet worden.
Ich habe selbst beobachten können, wie er erschossen worden ist. Insgesamt waren wir sieben Zelleninsassen. Fünf davon, wurden einzeln auf den Flur vor die Zelle geführt. Darunter war auch Dervo ZULOVIC. Durch die offenstehende Zellentür konnte ich sehen, wie diese fünf Zellengenossen mit automatischen Gewehren erschossen worden sind. Opfer waren

[redacted]

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- Dervo ZULOVIC, ca. 42 Jahre alt,
  Vatername nicht bekannt,

- ZULOVIC Seho, ca. 36 Jahre alt,
  Bruder des Dervo,

- ZULOVIC Fehin, ca. 35 Jahre alt,
  Vatername nicht bekannt,

- ZVIZDIC Fain, geb. 1928,
  Vatername Avdija,

- "Trebinjac", so wurde er von mir mit Spitzname bezeichnet, weil er aus Trebinje stammte, sein richtiger Name ist mir nicht bekannt

Mit mir in der Zelle zurück blieb

- KRVAVAC Hama, damals ca. 50 Jahre alt,
  Vatername nicht bekannt, stammte auch aus Gacko,

der ebenfalls wie ich, diese Morde durch die Zellentür beobachten konnte. Ich habe später gehört, daß auch er umgebracht worden sein soll.

Frage:
[redacted], bitte schildern Sie uns genau, wie diese Ermordungen ausgeführt worden sind. Können Sie uns auch die Täter nennen?

Antwort:
Das waren folgende Serben:

- POPIC Vitomir (habe ich bereits mehrfach erwähnt)

- LAZETIC Dragisa (war ebenfalls bei meiner ersten Verhaftung dabei)

[redacted]

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- LAZETIC Gigo, damals ca. 30 Jahre alt,
  Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt aus Dobrelja

- SAVIC Mileta, damals ca. 30 Jahre alt,
  Vatername Vlado, stammt aus Gacko

- GOVEDARICA Goran, damals ca. 32 Jahre alt,
  Vatername Cedo, stammt aus Gacko

- GOVEDARICA Mileta, geb. 1954,
  Vatername Obren, stammt aus Gacko

- SUSIC Zoran, damals ca. 31 Jahre alt,
  Vatername Sveto, stammt aus Avtovac.

Alle diese Serben hatten uns vorher noch in der Zelle mit Holzprügeln geschlagen. ZVIZDIC Fain war dabei bereits so schwer auf den Kopf geschlagen worden, daß ihm, noch in der Zelle, die Augen aus den Höhlen gequollen sind.

Alle Serben - mit Ausnahme von POPIC, der eine Pistole in der Hand hatte - waren mit Gewehren "Kalaschnikov" bewaffnet. Es haben auch alle Serben dann vor der Zelle auf die Gefangenen Muslime geschossen.

Frage:
[redacted] können Sie uns genau schildern, wie das abgelaufen ist?

Vermerk:
Auf Vorschlag fertigt Herr CAMPARA eine Handskizze, die den Grundriß des Polizeigefängnisses und die Standorte der Gefangenen Muslime sowie der Serben darstellt. Diese Skizze wird als Anlage 1 der Vernehmung angegliedert.

Von 12.30 bis 12.50 Uhr wird die Vernehmung für eine Mittagspause unterbrochen. Dem Zeugen wird Gelegenheit gegeben, eine Mahlzeit einzunehmen.

[redacted]

Antwort:
Wie bereits gesagt, sind Hama KRVAVAC und ich in der Zelle zurückgeblieben, während die anderen Gefangenen auf den Gang davor geführt worden sind. Ich muß hier noch einfügen, daß dieses Polizeigebäude nur über zwei nebeneinanderliegende Zellen verfügt hat.
Meine Landsleute mußten sich auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite des Ganges an der Wand aufstellen, während sich die Serben direkt vor den Zellen postierten. Da der Gang etwa fünf Meter lang und 3,5 Meter breit war, standen sich Serben und Muslime höchstens mit drei Metern Abstand gegenüber. Die Muslime standen mit dem Rücken zur Wand, blickten also direkt auf die Serben.

Frage:
[redacted], konnten Sie das aus der Zelle heraus so genau beobachten?

Antwort:
Ja, die Zellentür, die nach außen geöffnet werden konnte, stand ganz offen.

Frage:
[redacted], nach dem Standort, den Sie für Ihre Person in der Skizze eingezeichnet haben, können Sie unmöglich alle Serben in Ihrem Blickfeld gehabt haben, höchstens Ihre Landsleute.

Antwort:
Das ist richtig. Ich habe nur die drei von mir im Bereich der Tür stehenden bezeichneten Serben, sowie den POPIC, der unmittelbar neben der Tür stand, einsehen können. Auf der Skizze kann sich das allerdings etwas anders darstellen. Ich kann hier auch keine Maßstäbe angeben. Ich habe hier nur frei nach meinem Wissen gezeichnet.

[redacted]

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47 ESV

POPIC sagte dann sinngemäß nur, die sind zum Tode verurteilt und dann wurde geschossen. Anschließend haben dann die Serben, die ich im Blickfeld hatte, einschließlich POPIC, der nur mit einer Pistole bewaffnet war, auf die Muslime geschossen. Ich habe nur Feuerstöße gehört.

Frage:
[redacted], haben Sie erkennen können, daß auch POPIC geschossen hat?

Antwort:
Ich habe eigentlich nur sehen können, daß dieser die Pistole nach vorne in Richtung der Muslime gehalten hat. Ob er wirklich geschossen hat, kann ich nicht sagen.

Vorhalt:
[redacted] bei einem Schuß aus einer Pistole ist normalerweise ein Rückschlag und vielleicht sogar ein Mündungsfeuer erkennbar. Haben Sie davon nichts wahrnehmen können?

Antwort:
Davon habe ich nichts mitbekommen. Soweit ich weiß, hat es sich um eine kleine Pistole des Kalibers 7,62 der Marke "Zastava" gehandelt.

Frage:
[redacted], waren Sie selbst einmal Militärangehöriger bzw. haben Sie eine Art Wehrdienst abgeleistet?

Antwort:
Ja, 1971 war ich zur Verrichtung des Wehrdienstes für eineinhalb Jahre in Zagreb.

Frage:
[redacted], was ist mit den Opfern weiter geschehen?

[redacted]

./.

46

ESV

Antwort:
Die Opfer sind zusammengesackt und blieben am Boden liegen und man konnte erkennen, daß Wände und Boden blutbespritzt waren. Hama KRVAVAC und ich wurden dann aufgefordert, die Leichen auf einen LKW, der vor dem Gebäude stand, abzulegen. Es waren wirklich Leichen; keiner von meinen Landsleuten zeigte mehr ein Lebenszeichen. Anschließend mußten Hama und ich das Blut von den Wänden und dem Boden im Gang entfernen.

Frage:
[redacted], wissen Sie, aus welchem Grund gerade diese fünf Landsleute von Ihnen ermordet wurden und warum Sie und Hama verschont geblieben sind?

Antwort:
Ich kann es mir nicht vorstellen.

Frage:
[redacted], wir haben jetzt mit der Schilderung dieses Ereignisses Ihre zweite Verhaftung übersprungen. Bekanntlich waren Sie ja am 09. Juni 1992 erstmals verhaftet und dann nach kurzer Zeit wieder freigelassen worden. Schildern Sie uns bitte, wie es zu Ihrer zweiten Verhaftung gekommen ist!

Antwort:
Wie gesagt, war ich nach meiner ersten Verhaftung, die am 09. Juni 1992 stattfand, bereits am 10. Juni 1992 gegen 08.00 Uhr wieder in mein Haus zurückgebracht worden. POPIC und Ranko VUJOVIC hatten mich zurückgeführt. Ranko begann sofort mit einer Axt die Holzverkleidungen in meiner Wohnung zu entfernen. Offensichtlich suchte er nach einem Sender oder Waffen. Kurz darauf erschien dann der bereits erwähnte JORGIC, der mir unter dem Spitznamen "Jorga" bekannt ist, zusammen mit einer Frau, die ebenfalls die Uniform der Serben trug und mit einer Pistole bewaffnet war. Ich gehe davon aus, daß es die Ehefrau des JORGIC war. Sie hieß mit Vornamen Vera und war ca. 30 Jahre alt.

[redacted]

./.

Frage:
[redacted], können Sie uns die Uniformen, die diese Serben, die der Organisation "Weißer Adler" angehört haben, beschreiben?

Antwort:
Es waren so gesprenkelte Tarnanzüge und auch mehrfarbige Barette. Auf einer der Schultern, ich weiß jetzt nicht, ob links oder rechts, waren Klappen, an denen weiße Bänder herunterhingen.

Frage:
[redacted], bitte fahren Sie fort, was weiter geschehen ist!

Antwort:
Dann kam meine Frau aus dem Obergeschoß, packte den POPIC an der Brust, verfluchte seine "Tschetnik-Mutter" und fragte, warum sie das Haus zerstören würden. Daraufhin schlug POPIC sie in das Gesicht.
Da meine Hände auf dem Rücken gefesselt waren, stürzte ich mich mit dem Kopf voran auf POPIC, so daß dieser zu Boden fiel. JORGIC hat mich daraufhin mit einer Pistole auf den Kopf geschlagen und man brachte mich wieder zurück in das Polizeigefängnis von Gacko.
Ich kam wieder in die gleiche Zelle, in der ich vorher schon war, allerdings allein. JORGIC forderte mich auf, meine Beine zu spreizen und trat mich dann in die Genitalien. Daraufhin ließ man mich allein.

Ich war dann glaublich bis 05. Juli 1992 im Polizeigefängnis in Gacko inhaftiert.
Am 04. Juli 1992, an dieses Datum kann ich mich erinnern, kam Ranko VUJOVIC zu mir in die Zelle und sagte mir, daß ein Inspektor aus Belgrad hier sei, der mich jetzt vernehmen würde. Ich wurde zu diesem Zweck in ein Büro geführt.

[redacted]

Durch eine offene Tür konnte man in das danebenliegende Büro sehen, in welches zu diesem Zeitpunkt meine Frau von Vitomir POPIC geführt wurde.
Meine Frau und ich gingen aufeinander zu und trafen uns an dieser Tür. Sie küßte mich und sagte mir, daß ich mir keine Sorgen um unsere Kinder machen müßte, da diese in Sicherheit seien. Ebenfalls sagte sie mir, daß sie nicht wisse, ob wir uns jemals noch sehen würden.
POPIC trennte uns dann und schloß die Zwischentür, so daß ich meine Frau nicht mehr sehen konnte.
Mich hat POPIC dann mit Handschellen an ein Heizungsrohr gefesselt und hat dazu gesagt: "Jetzt beginnt eine Show!".

Vermerk:
Der Zeuge fertigt zu dem nun weiter folgenden Geschehen eine Handskizze, auf der die beiden Büroräume und die Standorte der jeweils Beteiligten aufgezeichnet sind. Die Zeichnung wird als Anlage 2 zur Vernehmung hinzugenommen.

Mit im Raum war auch noch Ranko VUJOVIC. Nach etwa 15 Minuten, POPIC und VUJOVIC hatten sich in dieser Zeit ständig etwas zugeflüstert, verließen beide das Büro durch die Tür zum Nebenraum. Bemerkenswert ist, daß der Raum in dem ich angekettet war, über keinen eigenen Zugang vom Gang her verfügt hat und nur durch diesen Nebenraum betreten werden konnte.

POPIC und VUJOVIC haben die Tür hinter sich nicht geschlossen, so daß ich von meinem Standplatz die Möglichkeit hatte, in den Nebenraum zu sehen.
Ich sah, daß meine Frau nackt auf dem Rücken vor der gegenüberliegenden Wand auf dem Boden lag. Ihre Arme waren über dem Kopf ausgestreckt und auf den Handflächen stand

- DIVLJAKOVIC, Vorname ist mir nicht bekannt, damals ca. 30 Jahre alt, Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt aus Novi Sad.
  Der Name DIVLJAKOVIC ist mir nur bekannt, weil er so angesprochen wurde. Von einem anderen

[redacted]

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43 ESV

Serben aus Gacko weiß ich zudem, daß er aus Novi Sad stammt.

Auf meiner Frau lag

- ZIROJEVIC, Vorname ist mir nicht bekannt, damals ca. 30 Jahre alt, Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt aus der Opstina Nevesinje. Er war Jurist und betrieb zudem ein Café in Gacko neben der serbisch-orthodoxen Kirche,

und vergewaltigte diese. Er trug die serbische Uniform und hatte lediglich die Hose heruntergelassen.

In Höhe der Füße meiner Ehefrau stand

- SOLDO, Vorname nicht bekannt, ca. 25 Jahre alt, Vatername nicht bekannt, stammt ebenfalls aus Nevesinje,

und sah dem "Treiben" zu.
POPIC stand in der Nähe der Verbindungstüre und hat nur gelacht; teils sah er auf mich, teils auf meine Frau.
Als ZIROJEVIC von meiner Frau abließ, war erkennbar, daß nun SOLDO sie vergewaltigen wolle, denn er hatte schon seinen Gürtel geöffnet.
Obwohl DIVLJAKOVIC noch immer auf ihren Händen stand, konnte sie sich, da kräftig gebaut, losreißen und durch das geschlossene Fenster springen. Vorher konnte sie mir noch zurufen, daß ich an die Kinder denken soll. Ich muß noch anfügen, daß sich das alles im Erdgeschoß der Polizeistation ereignet hat.
Ich war immer noch an das Heizungsrohr angekettet, habe jedoch in meiner Verzweiflung derartige Kräfte entwickelt, daß ich eine Halterung herausgerissen habe und mich so einige Schritte nach vorne bewegen konnte. So war es mir möglich, daß ich einen Blick zum Fenster, durch das meine Frau eben gesprungen war, werfen konnte und sah dabei, daß SOLDO mit

[redacted]

seinem Gewehr hinausschoß. Er hatte dabei das Gewehr schräg nach unten gerichtet und ich kann es mir nicht anders erklären, als daß er auf meine Ehefrau geschossen hat, die den Umständen nach, vor dem Fenster gelegen haben muß. Es war auf jedenfall eine Schußsalve; wieviele Einzelschüsse es waren, kann ich nicht sagen.
Was mit meiner Frau weiter geschehen ist, weiß ich nicht. Seither gab es kein Lebenszeichen von ihr.

Frage:
[redacted], was haben Sie weiter erlebt?

Antwort:
Nachdem SOLDO die Schüße abgegeben hatte, kam POPIC zu mir in den Raum und trat mir mit dem Fuß, ich war immer noch knieend an das Heizungsrohr gekettet, ins Gesicht, so daß er mir Nasen- und linkes Jochbein brach. Anschließend hielt er mir seine Pistole in mein Genick.
Es kam ein anderer Offizier, der mir aber nicht bekannt war, hinzu, hielt POPIC am Arm fest und sagte sinngemäß, laß ihn, wir werden ihn noch brauchen.
Ich war dann die kommende Nacht noch immer an dieses Heizungsrohr gekettet. Gegen 04.00 Uhr des darauffolgenden Tages wurde ich dann in einem geschlossenen Kombi nach Nikcic in Montenegro transportiert. Außer mir waren noch ein Fahrer sowie ein Bewacher in dem Fahrzeug.
In Nikcic wurde ich dann in einem Militärgefängnis von einem serbischen Offizier befragt. Dieser wollte wissen, ob ich oder auch meine Frau einen Konvoi von Tschetniks verraten hätte. Es sollen dabei in der Nähe von Dubrovnik etwa 100 Serben ums Leben gekommen sein. Mir war von dieser Begebenheit nichts bekannt, inwieweit meine Ehefrau davon etwas wissen hätte können, entzieht sich meiner Kenntnis.
Ich war in diesem Gefängnis in Einzelhaft. Gelegentlich kamen mir nicht bekannte Wärter in die Zelle und haben mich geschlagen.
In Nikcic war ich dann insgesamt etwa einen Monat im Gefängnis.

[redacted]

Anschließend wurde ich in das Militärgefängnis nach Titograd/Montenegro verbracht. In diesem Gefängnis wurde ich vom Captain SCEPANOVIC, von dem mir keine weiteren Personalien bekannt sind, verhört. Er gehörte der Militärpolizei an.
Dieser hatte einen ganzen Aktenordner mit Informationen über mich. Ich konnte mich selbst überzeugen, daß sich dieser Ordner auf meine Person bezog. Der Inhalt bestand überwiegend aus Fahrtaufträgen, die ich im Rahmen meiner Tätigkeit als Krankenwagenfahrer durchzuführen hatte. Seine Fragen richteten sich hauptsächlich auf Fahrten, die in oder durch kroatisches Gebiet führten. Insbesondere wollte er wissen, ob ich dabei Waffen für muslimische und kroatische Einheiten geschmuggelt habe. Man konnte mir aber nichts nachweisen.
In Titograd war ich etwa eineinhalb Monate im Gefängnis.
Dann wurde ich nach Belgrad ins Militärgefängnis verlegt.
Dort war ich etwa einen Monat. Auch hier wurde ich überwiegend befragt, woher die Muslime ihre Militärwaffen haben.
Auch diese Fragen konnte ich nicht beantworten. Über einen Militärarzt der aus Gacko stammte, der sich für mich einsetzte, wurde ich dann Ende Oktober/Anfang November 1992 entlassen. An das genaue Datum kann ich mich nicht erinnern. Ich war weder im Besitz einer Uhr noch eines Kalenders. Ich kam dann in der Folgezeit in Belgrad bei einem Bekannten meines verstorbenen Vaters, dem Risto MILOSEVIC, unter, bei dem sich auch die vergangene Zeit über meine Kinder aufgehalten haben.

Am 17. Januar 1993 bin ich dann nach München gekommen. Grund dafür war die Vermittlung meiner beiden im Bundesgebiet lebenden Brüder.

Frage:
[redacted], können Sie uns Auskunft über den derzeitigen Aufenthalt des Vitomir POPIC geben?

Antwort:
Dieser lebt jetzt in Novi Sad.

[redacted]

40

Frage:
[redacted], in einem Vorgespräch haben Sie zu verstehen gegeben, daß dieser sich in Deutschland aufhalten würde?

Antwort:
Ich muß hier wohl falsch verstanden worden sein. POPIC wurde einmal von einem Bekannten von mir in Wien/A gesehen.
Zudem ist mir bekannt, daß die Schwester der Frau des POPIC irgendwo im Norden Deutschlands lebt. Diese soll er auch gelegentlich besuchen. Näheres dazu kann ich aber nicht sagen.

Frage:
[redacted], Sie haben im Rahmen dieser Vernehmung auch andere Straftäter serbischer Nationalität erwähnt. Leben von diesen welche auf dem Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland?

Antwort:
Darüber ist mir nichts bekannt.

Frage:
[redacted], gibt es noch weitere Zeugen, die die von Ihnen geschilderten Verbrechen, begangen im Jahr 1992 in Ihrer Heimat, bestätigen können?

Antwort:
Der einzige wäre Hama KRVAVAC. Ich weiß aber nicht, ob dieser überhaupt noch am Leben ist.

Frage:
[redacted], Sie haben vorher am Rande erwähnt, daß Sie im Besitz eines Lichtbildes, das Vitomir POPIC zeigt, sind. Können Sie dieses Bild zur Verfügung stellen?

Antwort:
Ja, in der kommenden Woche, am Dienstag, werde ich es hierher bringen.

[redacted]

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Frage:
[redacted], haben Sie derzeit Kontakt zu Ihren Söhnen?

Antwort:
Ja, wir telefonieren regelmäßig.

Frage:
[redacted], Ihnen wurde von der Ausländerbehörde angedroht, das Bundesgebiet bis spätestens 04.12.98 zu verlassen. Wie werden Sie sich verhalten?

Antwort:
Ich kann nicht in meine Heimat zurückkehren. Das Gebiet aus dem ich stamme, wird von den Serben verwaltet. Ich will versuchen, daß ich in die USA ausreisen darf.

Frage:
[redacted], waren Sie in der Zeit vor dem Konflikt in Ihrer Heimat politisch aktiv, haben Sie eventuell ein öffentliches Amt bekleidet?

Antwort:
Nein.

Frage:
[redacted], wurden Sie hier in der Bundesrepublik schon zu einem früheren Zeitpunkt von einer amtlichen Stelle über die Vorgänge während des Konflikts in Ihrer Heimat befragt?

Antwort:
Im April diesen Jahres kam ein Angehöriger des US-amerikanischen Generalkonsulates in München zu mir in die Wohnung und hat mich über die Geschehnisse während des Konflikts ausgefragt. Der Mann heißt Alex SENOVSKY (phonetisch) und ich mußte meine Aussage sogar beschwören. SENOVSKY sprach dabei kroatisch/slowenisch.

[redacted]

Frage:
[redacted] ist der Mitarbeiter des US-Konsulates von sich aus auf Sie zugekommen?

Antwort:
Ich hatte beim Generalsekretariat des "Raphaels-Werks" in Hamburg einen Antrag auf Erteilung eines US-amerikanischen Flüchtlingsvisums gestellt. Wahrscheinlich war das der Auslöser für den Besuch des Mitarbeiters des US-Generalkonsulates.

Vermerk:
[redacted] *legt eine Zeitschrift mit dem Titel "KABES", soweit erkennbar aufgelegt im Juli 1996 in Mostar, vor. Auf den Seiten 64 mit 67 sollen Vorgänge sowie Täter und Opfer des Genozid in Gacko im Jahr 1992 beschrieben werden. Diese Seiten werden abgelichtet und der Text aus der serbokratischen Sprache übersetzt. Dieser Auszug wird ebenfalls als Anlage 3 der Vernehmung angegliedert.*
Weiter legt [redacted] *eine übersetzte Bestätigung über die Vermissung seiner Ehefrau, ausgestellt am 21.10.95 in Mostar vom Präsidium der Gemeinde Gacko, vor. Eine Ablichtung dazu wird ebenfalls als Gegenstand dieser Vernehmung als Anlage 4 angefügt.*

Frage:
[redacted] können Sie uns sagen, wo sich die Urschrift dieser Bestätigung in serbokroatischer Sprache befindet?

Antwort:
Diese müßte in meinem Besitz sein. Ich habe sie aber derzeit verlegt.

[redacted]

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Aufgenommen:

König, KOK

Baumann, A'e

Übersetzt bekommen,
genehmigt und
unterschrieben:

[redacted]

Für die Richtigkeit
der Übersetzung:

Jasna HÄSSLER

36

Bayer. Landeskriminalamt
Maillingerstraße 15, 80636 München
Postfach 19 02 62, 80602 München

SG 721 - Könia

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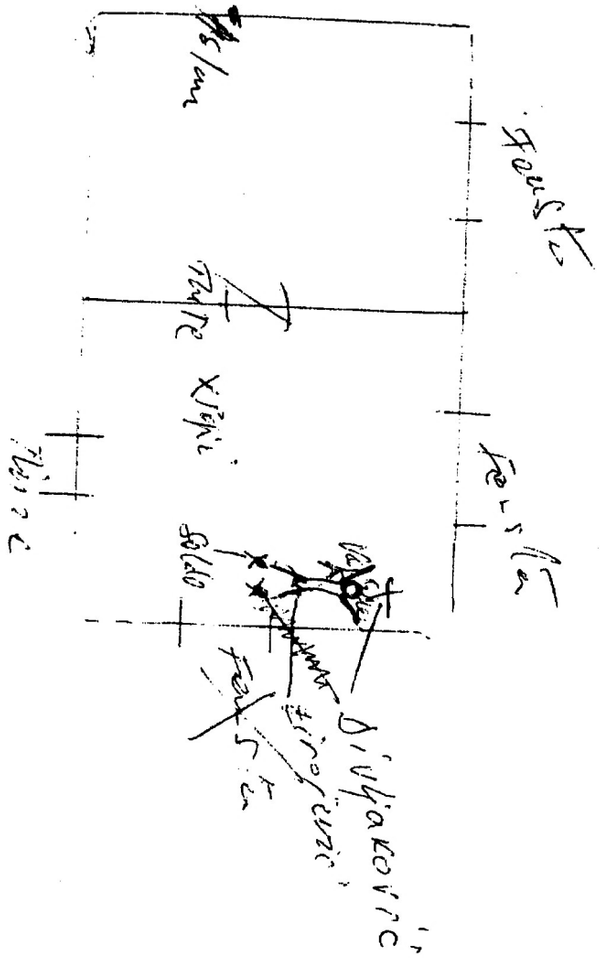
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ANLAGE 2

zu Zeugenvernehmung

[redacted]

v. 17.11.98



[redacted]

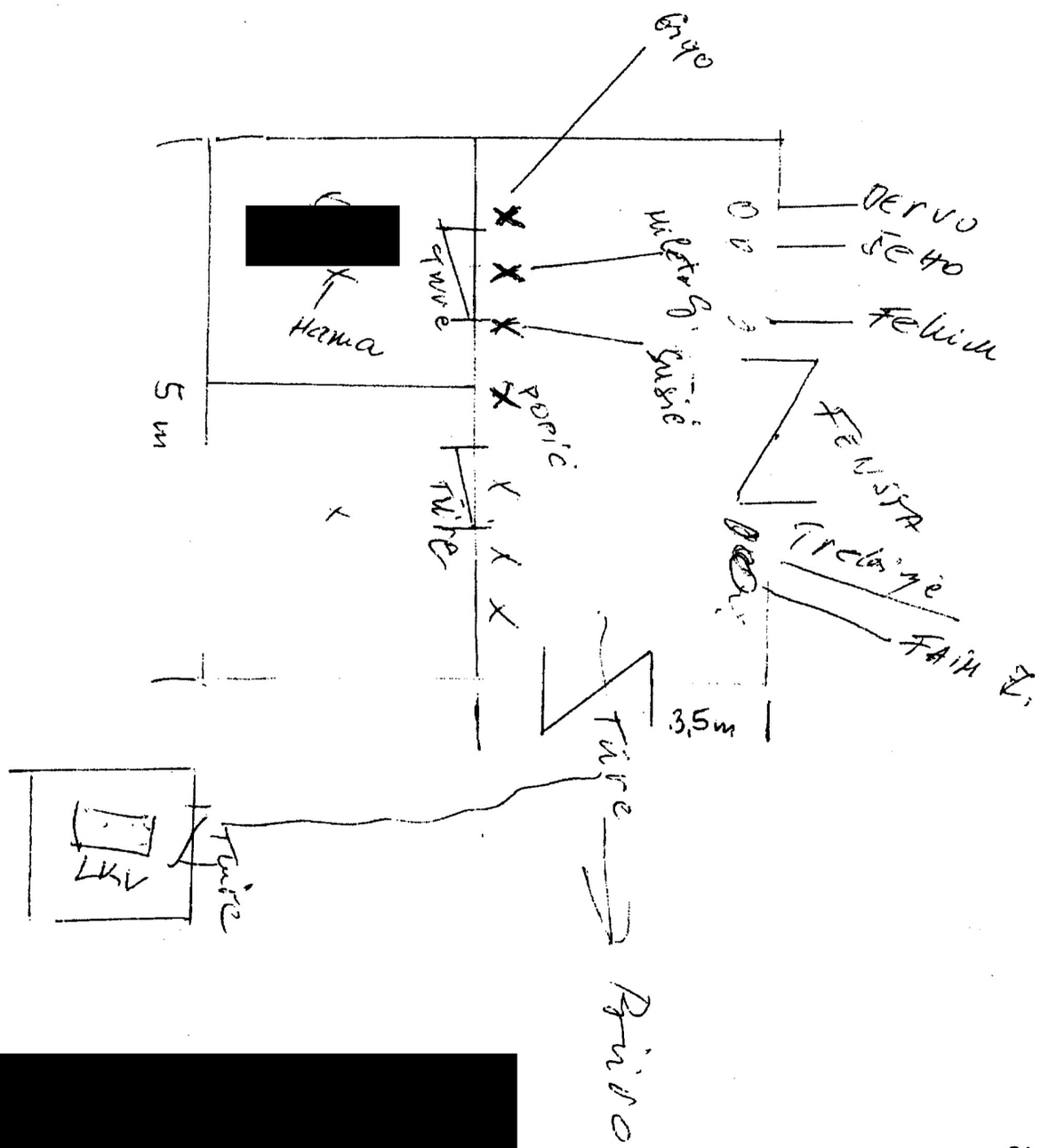
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Bayer. Landeskriminalamt
Maillingerstraße 15, 80636 München
Postfach 19 02 62, 80602 München
SG 721 - KÖNIG

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ANLAGE 1
zur Zeugenvernehmung
[redacted]
v. 17.11.1998



[redacted]

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Prijevod s engleskog
Original: njemački ~~01902322~~

03270473

BLKA /Odjel bavarske kriminalističke policije/ - SG 721
Maillingestraße 15
80636 München

Broj predmeta: 0351000081-98/B

Ispitivanje svjedoka

Mjesto: München Početak: u 8:30 sati Završetak: u 17:30 sati

Upozorenje o pravima svjedoka:

Obaviješten sam o predmetu ispitivanja. Obaviješten sam da imam pravo odbiti da u odgovorima na pitanja dajem informacije zbog kojih bi protiv mene – ili protiv druge osobe u srodstvu sa mnom definisane u paragrafu 52.1. Zakona o krivičnom postupku – mogao biti pokrenut sudski krivični ili prekršajni postupak. Osim toga, mogu da se odreknem prava na šutnju, čak i kad je ispitivanje već u toku. Takođe sam obaviješten da se od mene traže potpuni i tačni odgovori na pitanja o krsnim imenima, prezimenima, imenima datim po rođenju, mjestima i datumima rođenja, rodbinskoj vezi, zanimanju, boravištu, prebivalištu i nacionalnosti, kao i da su kršenja te obaveze kažnjiva novčanom kaznom na osnovu paragrafa 111 Zakona o upravnim prekršajima.

Predmet: (prezime, ime po rođenju, krsna imena, datum rođenja, mjesto rođenja, zanimanje, nacionalnost, adresa ili mjesto gdje se osoba može naći)

[redacted]

udovac, automehaničar
Bošnjak

[redacted]

(x) NISAM zaručen/a, oženjen/udata, u krvnom ili tazbinskom srodstvu

( ) Zaručen/a sam, ( ) oženjen/udata, ( ) razveden/a, ( ) u krvnom srodstvu, ( ) u tazbinskom srodstvu, zbog čega, na osnovu paragrafa 51.1. Zakona o krivičnom postupku imam pravo odbiti da svjedočim. Na to moje pravo upozorila me je policija prije ispitivanja.

Za tekući predmet: (x) voljan sam da dam izjavu.

( ) Koristim svoje pravo da odbijem da dam izjavu.

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(potpisano)
[redacted]

Napomena:

Gospodin [redacted] je svojevoljno došao u Odjel bavarske kriminalističke policije. Kao oštećena stranka, htio je dati izjavu o događajima u vrijeme sukoba u njegovoj domovini 1992. godine.

Prethodno se javio Kancelariji za registraciju stranih državljana, otkuda je upućen u Odjel bavarske kriminalističke policije..

Gospodin [redacted] se 11.11.1998.već javio ovom uredu.Došao je u pratnji sunarodnjakinje koja je poslužila kao neslužbeni prevodilac.Budući da to nije primjereno za ispitivanje svjedoka, zakazan je današnji termin.

Prevodilac je bila gđa Jasna Hässler, Pötschnerstr. 11, 80634 München, tel. 089/1675439.

Daljnji podaci o pojedincu:

Rođen sam u Gacku u muslimanskoj porodici. Roditelji su mi umrli. Otac mi se zvao [redacted] a majka [redacted] rođena [redacted]

Godine 1970. upoznao sam se sa svojom ženom, [redacted] I ona je umrla. Moja žena je bila kći [redacted] Vjenčali smo se 1975. u Gacku. [redacted] U braku smo dobili dva sina: [redacted]

O predmetu:

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], kako je, po vašem viđenju, počeo sukob u vašoj zemlji i kada je to bilo?

Odgovor:
To je bilo u maju 1992. Više se ne sjećam tačnog datuma. Sve je počelo u trenutku kad su u naš kraj stigli oficiri Jugoslovenske armije, isključivo Srbi. Oni su se povezali prvenstveno sa "asocijalnim" pojedincima, obukli su im uniforme i naoružali ih. Ta "neregularna" vojska sebe je nazivala "Belim orlovima". Ovdje moram da dodam da su u te grupe uzimali ne samo "asocijalne" pojedince, nego i intelektualce.

Te grupe su onda počele da pljačkaju muslimanske kuće, a neke od njih bile su i spaljene. Naročito su im na meti bili kafići čiji su vlasnici bili Muslimani.

Prva žrtva u našem području pala je u Čemernom, mjestu oko 20 km sjeverno od Gacka.

Mislim da je to bilo negdje potkraj maja 1992., kad je policija iz Čemernog u Dom zdravlja u Gacku dovezla dva mrtva čovjeka. Bili su to Muslimani:

- Armin Posković /kao u originalu/, tada star 20-25 godina, očevo ime Aziz, i
- Zoran Grebović, tada star 20-25 godina, očevo ime Izet.

U Domu zdravlja vidio sam leševe obojice. Glava Armina Poskovića bila je raznesena. U tijelu Zorana Grebovića nalazilo se ukupno 36 ustrijelnih rana koje sam sâm izbrojao.

U to sam vrijeme čuo da je Srbin

- Dragiša Mastilović, tada star oko 35 godina, ne znam mu očevo ime, iz Izgora u opštini Gacko,

navodno odgovoran za smrt te dvojice Muslimana. Ta dvojica posljednji su put viđeni živi sa njim.

Potkraj maja – početkom juna 1992. Srbi su počeli hapsiti Muslimane u našoj opštini Gacko. Koliko znam, prva žrtva hapšenja bio je

- Ejub Krvavac, tada star oko 36 godina, očevo ime Zećir,

poštanski službenik u Gacku.

Srbi su u njegovoj kući našli pušku i pištolj. Normalno, on je bio lovac. Hapšenje su izvršili Srbi

- Vitomir Popić, tada star oko 35 godina, ne znam mu očevo ime jer je on iz Visokog kod Sarajeva, i
- "Jorga", to mu je nadimak, Jorgić, tada star 42-44 godine, kome također ne znam očevo ime. On je iz Beograda.

Iz novina sam saznao da je Jorgićevo ime vjerovatno Ljuban.

Čak i prije sukoba, Popić je bio zamjenik komandira policije u Gacku. Komandir je u to vrijeme bio Musliman. Na samom početku sukoba on je sklonjen i vlast je preuzeo Popić.

Jorgić je prije bio kapetan u Jugoslovenskoj armiji, a poznato mi je da se i prije početka sukoba u našem području borio protiv Hrvata u Vukovaru.

Krvavca su odveli u srpski zatočenički logor u Bileću, opštinu južno od Gacka. Koliko znam, nekoliko mjeseci nakon toga razmijenili su ga za zarobljene Srbe, i tako je oslobođen.

Ubrzo nakon toga, uhapšena je porodica Hebib iz našeg sela. Međutim, ne znam gdje se oni nalaze. Znam samo da je ta porodica takođe odvedena u logor u Bileću.

Naredni događaj odnosi se na moje hapšenje 9. juna 1992.

Sa svojom porodicom živio sam u samom mjestu Gacko, u ulici Maršala Tita 120. Imali smo dvospratnu porodičnu kuću.

Toga dana, 9. juna 1992. oko 20:00 sati, pored naše kuće prošla su tri landrovera, policijska kola i PAM (terensko vozilo opremljeno protivavionskim MG-mitraljezom). Moja žena, koja je gledala kroz prozor, tjerala me je da bježim. Sa sprata sam skočio u povrtnjak iza kuće i sakrio se u visokoj travi.

Vidomir Popić, koga sam već spomenuo, pitao je moju ženu gdje sam. Odgovorila je da ne zna.

Popić, koji je očigledno mislio da se skrivam negdje iza kuće, kroz megafon je viknuo u mom pravcu: "Predaj se, ustašo!". Nakon toga, Srbi su mitraljezima počeli pucati po krošnjama drveća. Predao sam se. Stavili su mi lisice i odveli su me u stanicu policije koja je takođe bila u ulici Maršala Tita.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li znate ili pretpostavljate zašto su Srbi tražili baš vas?

Odgovor:
Popić me je ispitivao. Naročito ga je zanimalo da li sam ambulantnim kolima prevozio posude sa zalihama krvi za Hrvate u Dubrovnik, da li sam nabavljao puške za Muslimane, da li radim sa radiopredajnikom, odnosno da li znam gdje se nalaze radiopredajnici mojih sunarodnjaka.

Odgovarao sam sa "ne", odnosno, da ne mogu da odgovorim na pitanja.

Onda su me Popić i njegov zamjenik Ranko Vujović, koji je i prije rata bio policajac, vratili kući. Ne znam za nikakve zločine u vezi sa genocidom koje je počinio Ranko Vujović.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li ste, osim Popića, poznavali još koga od Srba koji su učestvovali u vašem hapšenju?

Odgovor:
Jesam, i to sljedeće:

- Dragana Adžića, iz Gacka, tada starog oko 23 godine, očevo ime Gojko;

- Dragišu Lažetića, iz Dobrelje, sela udaljenog 15-20 km od Gacka, tada starog oko 35 godina, ne znam mu očevo ime;

- Branka Koprivicu, iz Fojnice, sela udaljenog oko 18 km od Gacka u pravcu Mostara, tada starog oko 50 godina, očevo ime ne znam;

- Zorana Vidakovića, tada starog oko 50 godina; on je došao iz Chicaga, SAD gdje, koliko znam, postoji neka četnička organizacija.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], znate li da li je jedan ili više tih ljudi počinio ratne zločine?

Odgovor:
Čuo sam da je Dragan Adžić u stanici policije navodno pištoljem ustrijelio jednu 80-godišnju staricu. Ta se osoba zvala Hata Hasanbegović, i očigledno je bila mentalno poremećena. To sam saznao od Derve Zulovića koji je sa mnom bio zatvoren u ćeliji u policijskoj stanici u Gacku.
Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted] da li znate gdje se Dervo Zulović sada nalazi?

Odgovor:
On je ubijen ubrzo nakon toga. To je bilo 3. jula 1992. U međuvremenu, mene su ponovno uhapsili.

Svojim sam očima vidio kako su ga ustrijelili. U ćeliji nas je bilo sedam. Petoricu su, jednog po jednog, izveli u hodnik. Jedan od njih bio je Dervo Zulović. Kroz vrata ćelije koja su ostala otvorena mogao sam da vidim kako su tu petoricu ubili automatskim puškama. Žrtve su bili:

- Dervo Zulović, star oko 42 godine, očevo ime nepoznato;
- Seho /?Šeho/ Zulović, star oko 36 godina, Dervin brat;
- Fehin Zulović, star oko 35 godina, očevo ime ne znam;
- Fain Zvizdić, rođen 1928., očevo ime Avdija;
- "Trebinjac", tako smo ga zvali zbog toga što je bio iz Trebinja. Ne znam mu pravo ime.

Sa mnom je u ćeliji ostala sljedeća osoba:

- Hama Krvavac, tada star oko 50 godina, očevo ime nepoznato; i on je bio iz Gacka.

I on je, kao i ja, mogao da kroz vrata ćelije vidi kako su ih ubili. Kasnije sam čuo da su i njega ubili.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted] molim vas da nam tačno opišete kako su izvršena ta ubojstva. Možete li također da nam imenujete počinioce?

Odgovor:
Počinioci su bili sljedeći Srbi:

- Vitomir Popić (koga sam spomenuo već nekoliko puta);
- Dragiša Lažetić (koji je učestvovao u mom prvom hapšenju);
- Gigo Lažetić, tada star oko 30 godina, očevo ime nepoznato, iz Dobrelje;

- Mileta Savić, tada star oko 30 godina, očevo ime Vlado, iz Gacka;

- Goran Govedarica, tada star oko 32 godine, očevo ime Čedo, iz Gacka;

- Mileta Govedarica, rođen 1954., očevo ime Obren, iz Gacka;

- Zoran Susić /kao u originalu/, tada star oko 31 godinu, očevo ime Sveto, iz Avtovca.

Svi ti Srbi prvo su nas u ćeliji tukli drvenim palicama. Faina Zvizdića već su u ćeliji tako žestoko tukli po glavi da su mu oči iskočile iz duplji.

Svi Srbi – osim Popića koji je u ruci držao pištolj – bili su naoružani kalašnjikovima. Također, svi su Srbi iz tih pušaka ispred ćelije pucali na muslimanske zarobljenike.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], možete li da nam tačno opišete kako se sve to odvijalo?

Napomena:
Kako mu je predloženo, g. Campara je nacrtao skicu prizemlja policijskog zatvora i označio mjesta gdje su se nalazili muslimanski i srpski zatvorenici /kao u originalu/. Ta skica prilaže se ovom ispitivanju kao Prilog br. 1.

Ispitivanje je prekinuto na dvadeset minuta, od 12.30 do 12.50 sati. Svjedok je za to vrijeme ručao.

Odgovor:
Kao što sam već rekao, Hama Krvavac i ja ostali smo u ćeliji, dok su ostale zatvorenike odveli u hodnik. Moram da dodam i to da su se u zgradi policije nalazile samo dvije ćelije jedna odmah do druge.

Moji sunarodnjaci morali su da se postroje uza zid na suprotnoj strani hodnika, dok su Srbi stali odmah ispred ćelija. Budući da je hodnik bio dug oko pet metara i širok 3,5 metara, Srbi i Muslimani stajali su su jedni drugima nasuprot na udaljenosti od najviše tri metra. Muslimani su stajali leđima okrenuti prema zidu, dakle, direktno licem okrenuti prema Srbima.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li ste to mogli baš tako jasno da vidite iz vaše ćelije?

Odgovor:
Da, vrata ćelije koja su se mogla otvoriti, bila su potpuno otvorena.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], iz položaja u kojem ste se nalazili, prema tome kako ste to označili na skici, nije bilo moguće da u svom vidnom polju imate sve Srbe. U najboljem slučaju, mogli ste da vidite svoje sunarodnjake.

Odgovor:

Tačno. Mogao sam da vidim samo tri Srbina koje sam spomenuo kako stoje na mjestu koje sam mogao da vidim kroz vrata, te Popića koji je stajao odmah do vrata. Međutim, na skici to možda izgleda malo drugačije. Ne mogu da prikažem pravi razmjer. Skicu sam nacrtao prema onome što znam. Popić im je tada rekao otprilike to da su osuđeni na smrt, i onda su počeli pucati. Nakon toga, Srbi koji su bili u mojem vidnom polju, uključujući Popića koji je bio naoružan samo pištoljem, pucali su u Muslimane. Samo sam čuo rafalnu puščanu paljbu.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted] da li ste mogli da vidite da li je pucao i Popić?

Odgovor:
Zapravo sam mogao da vidim samo da je on držao pištolj uperen u Muslimane. Ne mogu da kažem da li je stvarno iz njega i pucao.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], kad se puca iz pištolja, obično može da se vidi trzaj nakon hica, a ponekad čak i bljesak iz cijevi. Da li ste vidjeli nešto od toga?

Odgovor:
Takvo šta nisam vidio. Koliko znam, to je bio mali pištolj marke "Zastava", kalibra 7,62 mm.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li ste ikad bili vojnik, tj. da li ste odslužili bilo kakvu vojnu obavezu?

Odgovor:
Da, vojni rok sam služio 1971. u Zagrebu, godinu i po dana.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], šta se onda dogodilo sa žrtvama?

Odgovor:
Žrtve su ležale zgrčene jedna preko druge na podu. Zidovi i pod bili su poprskani krvlju. Hami Krvavcu i meni su naredili da tijela utovarimo u kamion koji je stajao ispred zgrade. To su stvarno bili leševi. Niko od mojih sunarodnjaka nije pokazivao ni najmanji znak života. Hama i ja smo onda morali da operemo krv sa zidova i poda u hodniku.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li znate zašto je upravo tih pet vaših sunarodnjaka ubijeno, a zašto ste vi i Hama pošteđeni?

Odgovor:
Nemam pojma.

Pitanje:

Gospodine [redacted] kad ste u razgovoru opisivali taj događaj, preskočili smo vaše drugo hapšenje. Znamo da ste prvi put uhapšeni 9. juna 1992. i da su vas ubrzo zatim pustili. Molim vas da nam opišete kako je došlo do vašeg drugog hapšenja.

Odgovor:
Kako sam rekao, nakon mojeg prvog hapšenja 9. juna 1992., vratili su me kući 10. juna 1992. oko 8:00 sati ujutro. Dovezli su me Popić i Ranko Vujović. Ranko je odmah počeo da sjekirom skida drvenu lamperiju sa zidova moje kuće. Očigledno je tražio radioprijemnik ili oružje. Ubrzo nakon toga, Jorgić, koga sam već spomenuo, s nadimkom "Jorga", pojavio se zajedno sa jednom ženom koja je takođe nosila srpsku uniformu i koja je bila naoružana pištoljem. Pretpostavljam da je to bila Jorgićeva žena. Ime joj je bilo Vera i bila je stara oko 30 godina.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], možete li da opišete uniforme koje su nosili Srbi koji su pripadali organizaciji poznatoj pod nazivom "Beli orlovi"?

Odgovor:
Imali su šarena maskirna odijela i šarene beretke. Na jednom ramenu, ne sjećam se da li na desnom ili na lijevom, imali su epolete sa kojih su visile bijele trake.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], nastavite, molim vas.

Odgovor:
Moja je žena sišla sa sprata, zgrabila Popića za prsa, opsovala mu "četničku majku" i pitala zašto hoće da nam razore dom. Popić ju je na to ošamario.

Budući da su mi ruke bile vezane na leđima, zaletio sam se u Popića glavom tako da se srušio na pod. Onda me je Jorgić udario u glavu pištoljem i ponovno su me odveli u policijski zatvor u Gacku.

Opet sam dospio u istu ćeliju u kojoj sam bio i ranije, doduše, sada sâm. Jorgić mi je naredio da raširim noge i onda me nogom udario po genitalijama. Nakon toga su me ostavili na miru.

U policijskom zatvoru u Gacku držali su me do 5. jula 1992.

Dana 4. jula 1992., dobro se sjećam datuma, u moju ćeliju je ušao Ranko Vujović i rekao mi da je tu jedan inspektor iz Beograda koji želi da me ispita. Odveli su me k njemu u jednu kancelariju.

Kroz otvorena vrata mogao sam gledati u susjednu kancelariju, u koju je Vitomir Popić doveo moju ženu.

Žena i ja pošli smo jedno ka drugom i sastali se na vratima. Poljubila me je i rekla da ne brinem za djecu, da su ona na sigurnom. Također mi je rekla da ne zna da li ćemo se ikada ponovno vidjeti.

Popić me je onda lisicama vezao za cijev od radijatora i rekao: "Sada će da počne zabava".

Napomena:

Svjedok je napravio skicu događaja koji su uslijedili. Na skici su prikazane obje kancelarije i njihov položaj. Crtež će poslužiti kao Prilog br. 2 ovom ispitivanju.

U sobi je bio i Ranko Vujović. Nakon petnaestak minuta, tokom kojih su se Popić i Vujović stalno nešto došaptavali, obojica su izišla iz kancelarije kroz vrata koja su vodila u susjednu prostoriju. Treba napomenuti da se u sobu u kojoj sam ja bio vezan nije moglo ući iz hodnika, nego samo kroz tu susjednu prostoriju.

Popić i Vujović nisu za sobom zatvorili vrata tako da sam s mjesta na kojem sam se nalazio, mogao gledati u susjednu prostoriju.

Vidio sam svoju ženu kako naga leži na leđima ispred zida nasuprot. Ruke su joj bile ispružene iznad glave, a

- Divljaković, ne znam mu ime, tada star oko 30 godina, iz Novog Sada,

stajao joj je na dlanovima. Divljakovićevo ime znam zato što su ga tako oslovljavali. Od jednog Srbina iz Gacka saznao sam da je iz Novog Sada.

- Žirojević, ne znam mu ime, tada star oko 30 godina, iz opštine Nevesinje, advokat koji je imao kafić u Gacku odmah kod srpske pravoslavne crkve,

ležao je na njoj i silovao je. Nosio je srpsku uniformu i samo je spustio pantalone.

Mojoj ženi kod nogu stajao je i promatrao "događaj"

- Soldo, ne znam mu ime, star oko 25 godina, ne znam mu ni očevo ime, također iz Nevesinja.

Popić je stajao kod vrata između dviju soba i samo se smijao. Pogledavao je sad na mene, sad na moju ženu.

Kad je Žirojević završio s mojom ženom, bilo je jasno da se i Soldo sprema da je siluje jer je već bio raskopčao opasač.

Iako joj je Divljaković još uvijek stajao na rukama, budući da je ona bila snažna žena, uspjela je da se izvuče i oslobodi, i skoči kroz zatvoreni prozor. Prije nego što je to uradila, uspjela mi je doviknuti da mislim na djecu. Moram da dodam da se sve to događalo u prizemlju stanice policije.

Još uvijek sam bio lisicama vezan za cijev od radijatora, ali sam u očaju ipak smogao snage da istrgnem nosač cijevi i napravim nekoliko koraka po sobi. Tako sam uspio baciti pogled na prozor kroz koji je moja žena netom skočila i vidjeti Soldu kako iz puške puca napolje. Pušku je uperio nadole, što ne mogu da objasnim drugačije nego

da je pucao u moju ženu, koja mora da je, s obzirom na okolnosti, ležala ispred prozora. U svakom slučaju, pucano je. Ne mogu da kažem koliko je pojedinačnih hitaca ispaljeno.

Ne znam šta se nakon toga dogodilo s mojom ženom. Otada ne znam ništa o njoj.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], šta se dalje dogodilo sa vama?

Odgovor:
Nakon što je Soldo prestao pucati, u prostoriju u kojoj sam se nalazio ušao je Popić, prišao mi i udario me je nogom u lice (ja sam još klečao privezan za cijev od radijatora) tako da mi je slomio nos i lijevu jagodičnu kost. Onda mi je uperio pištolj u potiljak.

Došao je još jedan oficir/službenik koga nisam poznavao, uhvatio Popića za ruku i rekao mu nešto u smislu: "Ostavi ga na miru, on će nam još trebati".

Ostao sam vezan za cijev od grijanja i naredne noći. Oko 4:00 sata ujutro narednog dana, odvezli su me u zatvorenom karavanu u Nikšić, u Crnu Goru. Osim mene, u vozilu su bili još jedan vozač i stražar.

U Nikšiću me je u vojnom zatvoru ispitivao jedan srpski oficir. Htio je da zna da li smo moja žena ili ja izdali četnički konvoj. Izgleda da je zbog te izdaje kod Dubrovnika poginulo oko 100 Srba. Nisam znao ništa o tome, a ne bih znao reći ni šta je o tome mogla da zna moja žena.

U zatvoru su me stavili u samicu. Stražari koje nisam poznavao s vremena na vrijeme su dolazili u ćeliju i tukli me.

Sve u svemu, u zatvoru u Nikšiću sam proveo oko mjesec dana.

Onda su me odveli u vojni zatvor u Titogradu, Crna Gora. U tom zatvoru ispitivao me je kapetan Šćepanović. O njemu ne mogu da vam dam nikakve lične podatke. On je bio pripadnik vojne policije.

Kapetan je imao cijeli dosje s podacima o meni. Bio sam više nego siguran da je dosje o meni. Sadržaj se ticao prvenstveno vozačkih zadataka koje sam imao kao vozač kola hitne pomoći. Njegova pitanja uglavnom su se odnosila na vožnje u hrvatska područja ili kroz njih. Naročito ga je zanimalo da li sam švercovao oružje za muslimanske ili hrvatske jedinice. Ali, ništa nisu mogli da dokažu. U zatvoru u Titogradu ostao sam oko mjesec i po dana. Onda su me prebacili u vojni zatvor u Beogradu gdje sam ostao oko mjesec dana. I tamo su me ispitivali prvenstveno o tome gdje Muslimani nabavljaju oružje. Ni na ta pitanja nisam mogao da odgovorim. Na intervenciju jednog vojnog ljekara iz Gacka koji se založio za mene, oslobodili su me potkraj oktobra ili početkom novembra 1992. Ne mogu da se sjetim tačnog datuma. Nisam imao ni sat ni kalendar. U Beogradu sam se smjestio kod poznanika mog pokojnog oca, Riste Miloševića, kod koga su bila i moja djeca.

U München sam došao 17. janara 1993. To su sredila moja dva brata koja su živjela u Njemačkoj.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], možete li da nam date neke informacije o tome gdje se sada nalazi Vitomir Popić?

Odgovor:
On sada živi u Novom Sadu.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], u prethodnom razgovoru natuknuli ste nešto u smislu da Popić sada živi u Njemačkoj.

Odgovor:
Mora da se oko toga desio neki nesporazum. Jedan moj poznanik jednom je Popića vidio u Beču, u Austriji. Znam da sestra Popićeve žene živi negdje na sjeveru Njemačke. On je, navodno, s vremena na vrijeme obilazi. O tome ne mogu ništa pobliže da kažem.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], tokom ovog ispitivanja također ste spomenuli i druge počinioce srpske nacionalnosti. Da li iko od njih živi na teritoriju Savezne Republike Njemačke?

Odgovor:
O tome ne znam ništa.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted] postoje li i drugi svjedoci koji bi mogli potvrditi zločine počinjene 1992. u vašoj zemlji, koje ste opisali?

Odgovor:
Jedini bi mogao da bude Hama Krvavac. Međutim, ne znam niti to da li je još živ.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], ranije ste usput spomenuli da imate sliku na kojoj se nalazi Vitomir Popić. Da li biste mogli da nam date tu sliku?

Odgovor:
Da, donijeću je sljedeće sedmice, u utorak.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li ste trenutno u kontaktu sa svojim sinovima?

Odgovor:
Da, redovno razgovaramo telefonom.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], Kancelarija za strane državaljane vas je upozorila da morate napustiti [redacted] najkasnije do 4. decembra 1998. Šta namjeravate dalje?

Odgovor:
U svoju zemlju ne mogu da se vratim. Područje s kojega dolazim nalazi se pod srpskom upravom. Pokušaću da odem u Sjedinjene Države.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li ste bili politički aktivni tokom sukoba u vašoj zemlji? Da li ste možda imali neku javnu funkciju?

Odgovor:
Ne.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li su vas ikada prije u Njemačkoj neki organi ispitivali o sukobu u vašoj zemlji?

Odgovor:
U aprilu ove godine, jedan službenik američkog konzulata u Münchenu došao je kod mene kući i ispitivao me o događajima tokom sukoba. Njegovo ime je Alex Senovsky i čak sam se morao zakleti da je sve što govorim istina. Senovsky je sa mnom razgovarao na hrvatskom/slovenskom.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], da li je službenik američkog konzulata došao k vama na vlastitu inicijativu?

Odgovor:
Poslao sam molbu za američku izbjegličku vizu Generalnom sekretarijatu "Raphael Werks" u Hamburgu. Vjerovatno je to bio razlog zašto me obišao službenik američkog konzulata.

Napomena:

Gospodin [redacted] je predočio novine koje se zovu "Kabes" /kao u originalu/ koje su, koliko smo mogli vidjeti, izašle u Mostaru u julu 1996. Na stranicama 64-67 nalaze se opisi navodnih događaja, počinilaca i žrtava genocida u Gacku 1992. godine. Stranice su kopirane i tekst je preveden sa srpsko-hrvatskog. Taj izvadak se prilaže ovom ispitivanju kao Prilog br. 3.

Osim toga, g. [redacted] je predočio prijevod potvrde o tome da je njegova žena registrovana kao nestala. Potvrdu je 21. oktobra 1995. u Mostaru izdalo Predsjedništvo opštine Gacko. Kopija zapisnika ovog ispitivanja takođe se prilaže kao Prilog br. 4.

Pitanje:
Gospodine [redacted], možete li da nam kažete gdje bi se mogao naći original te potvrde na srpsko-hrvatskom?

Odgovor:
Mora biti negdje kod mene, čini se da sam je zametnuo.

Prijevod s engleskog
Original: njemački ~~01902335~~

03270486

Zapisnik vodio/la:
/potpis/
König Kok

/potpis/
A'e Baumann

Prevedeno, odobreno i potpisano:
/potpis/
[redacted]

Ovjera prijevoda:
/potpis/
Jasna Hässler

str. 00678966 /str. 00682829 ovog prijevoda/

BLKA /Odjel bavarske kriminalističke policije/ - SG 721
Maillingestraβe 15
80636 München
SA 721 – König

Prilog br. 2

Ispitivanje svjedoka [redacted]

od 17. novembra 1998.

Crtež sadrži imena i njemačke riječi "Fenster" /prozor/ i "Türe" /vrata/

str. 00678967

BLKA /Odjel bavarske kriminalističke policije/ - SG 721
Maillingestraβe 15
80636 München
SA 721 - König

Prilog br. 1

Ispitivanje svjedoka [redacted]

od 17. 11. 98.

Crtež sadrži imena i njemačke riječi "Fenster" /prozor/, "Türe" /vrata/ i "LKV" /kamion/.

~~00682816~~ 03270489

Case Files

Office of the Federal Public Prosecutor

at the

Karlsruhe Federal Supreme Court of Justice

Files

Witness examination of Bosnian citizen
[redacted]
Investigations Department

Orders

1. To be copied:
   entire file
   page_____

2. File to be:
   shredded
   archived

Karlsruhe,
p.p.

2 ARP 255/98-5

Filed 19
Keep until 19
Historically relevant? yes-no

17

03270490

~~00682817~~

BLKA /Bavarian Criminal Investigation Department/- SG 721
Maillingerstraße 15
80636 Munich

Reference: 0351000081-98/B

Witness Examination

Location: Munich Start: 8.30 am End: 5.30 pm

Notification of Rights:

I have been informed of the matter about which I will be questioned. I have been informed that I have the right to refuse to provide information in response to questions which would constitute for me - or for a relative indicated in para. 52.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - a danger of prosecution for a criminal act or a summary offence. In addition, I may waive the right to be silent even also during the examination. Moreover, I have been informed that I am required to provide complete and correct answers to questions about given names, family names, names of individuals at birth, locations and dates of birth, family positions, professions, places of residence, residences and nationalities and that, pursuant to para. 111 of the Act on Regulatory Offences, breaches of this duty are punishable by a monetary fine.

RE: (family name, name at birth, given names, date of birth, place of birth, profession, nationality, address or place where person may be reached)

[redacted]

widowed, auto mechanic
Bosnian national
[redacted]

I am

(X) NOT engaged, married, related or related by marriage

( ) engaged ( ) married ( ) divorced ( ) related ( ) related by marriage
and, pursuant to para 51.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, am entitled to refuse to give testimony. I was informed of that right by the police prior to my examination.

For the case in point: (x) I will make a statement

( ) I am availing myself of my right to refuse to make a statement.

(signed)
[redacted]

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Note:

[redacted] *came voluntarily to the Bayerisches Landeskriminalamt /Bavarian criminal investigation department/. As the injured party, he wanted to make a statement about events which occurred at the time of the conflict in his home country in 1992.*
He had previously reported to the Munich district administrative authorities/Alien Registration Office/ and was referred to the BLKA.
[redacted] *had already made a report in this office on 11. 11.1998. He was accompanied by a compatriot who served as an unofficial interpreter. Since that was not appropriate for a witness examination, the present appointment was set up.*

Mrs. Jasna Hässler, residence 80634 Munich, Pötschnerstr. 11, Tel. 089/1675439, served as the interpreter.

Further information about the individual:

I was born in Gacko into a Muslim family. My parents are deceased. My father's name was [redacted], my mother's [redacted]

In 1970 I met my wife, nee [redacted] She is also deceased. My wife was the daughter of [redacted]. In 1975, we married in Gacko. My wife was of [redacted] The marriage produced two sons: [redacted]

[redacted]

Regarding the case:

Question:
[redacted], how do you see the start of the conflict in your country and when was that?

Answer:
It was in May 1992. I can no longer recall the exact date. That was when officers of the Yugoslav army, exclusively Serbs, arrived in our area. They associated primarily with "asocial" individuals, dressed them in uniforms, armed them. These "irregulars" called themselves the White Eagles. I must add here that not only "asocial" individuals, but also intellectuals, were taken into those groups.
The groups then began to loot the Muslim houses and to burn some of them down. They especially went after cafes whose owners were Muslims.

The first dead in our area were in Cemeno, a place about 20 kilometres north of Gacko.
It must have been late May 1992 when the Cemeno police brought two dead people to the Health Centre in Gacko. They were the Muslims:

- Armin Poskovic, about 20-25 years old at the time, father's name Aziz,

and

- Zoran Grebovic, about 20-25 years old at the time, father's name Izet.

I was able to see both bodies in the Health Centre. Armin Poskovic's head had been blown apart. Zoran Grebovic's body had a total of 36 bullet wounds which I counted.

I heard at the time that the Serb

- Dragisa Mastilovic, then about 35 years old, I don't know his father's name, who comes from Izgori, Gacko Municipality,

is said to be responsible for the death of the two Muslims. He was the one last seen with the two men when they were still alive.

In late May/early June 1992, the first arrests of Muslims by Serbs in our Gacko Municipality began. As far as I know, the first victim of the arrests was

- Ejub Krvavac, then about 36 years old, father's name Zecir,

post office employee in Gacko.

In his house, the Serbs found a rifle and a pistol. After all, he was a hunter.
The arrest was carried out by the Serbs

- Vitomir Popic, then about 35 years old, I do not know his father's name because he is from Visoko near Sarajevo

and

- "Jorga", a nickname, Jorgic, then about 42-44 years old, I do not know his father's name either; he comes from Belgrade.

I learned from a newspaper that Jorgic's first name must be Ljuban.

Even before the conflict, Popic was deputy police commander in Gacko. The commander at that time was a Muslim. He was pushed aside at the very beginning of the conflict and Popic then took over.
Jorgic had previously been a captain in the Yugoslav Army, and I know that even before the start of the conflict in our area, he fought against the Croats in Vukovar.

Krvavac was brought to the Serbian detention camp in Bileca, a municipality south of Gacko. As far as I know, he was exchanged for captured Serbs a few months later and then released.

Shortly afterwards, the Hebib family from our village was arrested. I do not, however, know anything about their whereabouts. I only know that the family was also taken to the Bilića camp.

The next event related to my arrest on 9 June 1992.

I lived with my family right in the village of Gacko at Marshal Tito Street 120. We were the owners of a two-floor one-family house.

On that 9 June 1992 at around 20.00 hours, three Landrovers, police vehicles and a PAM (cross-country vehicle fitted with a mounted MG-gun carriage, used especially for anti-aircraft defence) drove by our house. My wife who was looking right out of the window urged me to flee. I jumped out of the upper floor into the vegetable garden behind the house and hid in the high grass.

Vidomir Popic, whom I have already mentioned, asked my wife where I was. She answered that she didn't know.

Popic, who obviously assumed that I had hidden behind the house, used a megaphone pointed in my direction to call out: "Give yourself up, you Ustasha!" After that, the Serbs fired their machine-guns into the treetops. I then gave myself up. I was handcuffed and taken to the police station which was also in Marshal Tito Street.

Question:
[redacted] do you know or can you think of reasons why the Serbs singled you out?

Answer:
I was questioned by Popic. He especially wanted to know whether I had used my ambulance to transport containers of stored blood for the Croats to Dubrovnik, whether I had supplied the Muslims with rifles, whether I was operating a radio transmitter or even knew where my compatriots' radio transmitters were.
I said "no" or, rather, that I couldn't answer the questions.
I was then taken back to my house by Popic and his deputy Ranko Vujovic who had been a policeman even before the war. I am not aware of any crimes relating to genocide committed by Ranko Vujovic.

Question:
[redacted] did you know any other Serbs aside from Popic who were involved in your arrest?

Answer:
Yes, the following:

- Dragan Adjic, from Gacko, then about 23 years old, father's name Gojko;

- Dragisa Lazetic from Dobrelja, a village about 15-20 kilometres from Gacko, about 35 years old at the time, father's name unknown;

- Branko Koprivica, from Fojnica, a village about 18 kilometres from Gacko in the direction of Mostar, then about 50 years old, father's name unknown;

- Zoran Vidakovic, then about 50 years old; he came from Chicago in the USA where, as far as I know, there is a Chetnik organisation.

Question:
[redacted], do you know that one or several of these people committed war crimes?

Answer:
I have heard that Dragan Adjic is alleged to have shot a woman about 80 years old in the police station with a pistol. That person was Hata Hasanbegovic who was obviously mentally deranged. I learned this from Dervo Zulovic who was locked up with me in a cell at the Gacko police station.

Question:
[redacted], do you know where Dervo Zulovic is now?

Answer:
He was killed shortly afterwards. It was on 3 July 1992. In the meantime, I was arrested again.
I was able to observe myself how he was shot. There were seven of us in the cell. Five of us were taken one by one into the corridor. One of them was Dervo Zulovic. Through the cell door which had remained open I could see how the five were shot with automatic rifles. The victims were:

- Dervo Zulovic, about 42 years old, father's name unknown;

- Seho Zulovic, about 36 years old, Dervo's brother;

- Fehin Zulovic, about 35 years old, father's name unknown;

- Fain Zvizdic, born 1928, father's name Avdija;

- "Trebinjac", that's the nickname that was used for him because he came from Trebinje; I do not know his real name.

The following person remained with me in the cell:

- Hama Krvavac, then about 50 years old, father's name unknown; he was also from Gacko.

Like me, he could watch the killings through the cell door. I later heard that he was also killed.

Question:
[redacted], please give us an exact description of how those killings were carried out. Could you also name the perpetrators for us?

Answer:
The perpetrators were the following Serbs:

- Vitomir Popic (whom I have already mentioned several times);

- Dragisa Lazetic (was also present at my initial arrest);

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- Gigo Lazetic, then about 30 years old; father's name unknown; comes from Dobrelja;

- Mileta Savic, then about 30 years old, father's name Vlado; comes from Gacko;

- Goran Govedarica, then about 32 years old; father's name Cedo; comes from Gacko;

- Mileta Govedarica, born 1954, father's name Obren; comes from Gacko;

- Zoran Susic, then about 31 years old, father's name Sveto, comes from Avtovac.

All these Serbs first beat us in the cell with wooden clubs. Fain Zvizdic had already been beaten so severely on the head while he was still in the cell that his eyes were popping out of their sockets.

All the Serbs - except for Popic who had a pistol in his hand - were armed with Kalaschnikov rifles. All the Serbs also fired the rifles on the Muslim prisoners in front of the cell.

Question:
[redacted], could you give us an exact description of how this all transpired?

Note:
As suggested, [redacted] prepared a sketch showing the ground plan of the police prison and the location of the Muslim and Serbian prisoners. The sketch will be attached as Attachment 1 of the examination.

There was a twenty-minute break in the examination from 12.30 to 12.50 hours. This gave the witness the chance to have something to eat.

Answer:
As I have already said, Hama Krvavac and I remained behind in the cell while the other prisoners were taken out into the corridor. I must also add that the police building had only two cells which were next to one another.
My compatriots had to line up against the wall on the opposite side of the corridor while the Serbs positioned themselves directly in front of the cells. Because the corridor was about five meters long and 3.5 meters wide, the Serbs and Muslims were standing facing one another separated by a maximum of three meters. The Muslims were standing with their backs to the wall and therefore faced the Serbs directly.

Question:
[redacted], could you see this so clearly from your cell?

Answer:
Yes, the cell door which could be opened out was completely open.

Question:

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ESV

[redacted], from your own position which you indicated in the sketch, it was not possible for you to have had all the Serbs in your field of vision. At the most, you could have seen your compatriots.

Answer:
That's right. I could see only the three Serbs standing within my field of vision of the door whom I have mentioned and Popic who was standing right next to the door. On the sketch, however, it might appear somewhat different. I cannot provide a proper scale. I made the sketch according to what I know. Popic then more or less said that they had been condemned to death and, then, there was shooting. After that, the Serbs who were in my field of vision, including Popic who was armed only with a pistol, shot the Muslims. I only heard bursts of gun fire.

Question:
[redacted], were you able to tell that Popic also fired?

Answer:
I could really only see that he held his pistol pointed at the Muslims. I cannot say whether he actually fired it.

Question:
[redacted], when someone fires a pistol, you can usually see that there was a recoil and perhaps even a flash from the muzzle. Couldn't you see any of that?

Answer:
I didn't see that at all. As far as I know, it was a small Zastava 7.62 calibre pistol.

Question:
[redacted] were you yourself ever in the military, that is, did you perform any kind of military service?

Answer:
Yes, in 1971, I started my military service in Zagreb which lasted for one and one-half years.

Question:
[redacted], what happened to the victims then?

Answer:
The victims were crumpled up together and lay there on the floor. You could see that the walls and floor were splattered with blood. Hama Krvavac and I were ordered to load the bodies onto a truck which was standing in front of the building. There were really corpses. None of my compatriots showed the slightest sign of life. Hama and I then had to remove the blood from the walls and the floor of the corridor.

Question:
[redacted], do you know why precisely these five compatriots of yours were murdered and why you and Hama were spared?

Answer:
I have no idea.

Question:
[redacted], in the discussion of your description of this event, we skipped over your second arrest. We know that you were arrested for the first time on 9 June 1992 and that shortly afterwards you were released. Please describe for us how your second arrest came about.

Answer:
As I said, after my first arrest on 9 June 1992, I was brought back home on 10 June 1992 at around 8 am. Popic and Ranko Vujovic drove me back. Ranko immediately began to strip the wood panelling off the walls of my house with an axe. He was obviously looking for a transmitter or for weapons. Shortly thereafter, Jorgic, whom I have already mentioned and who is known by his nickname "Jorga", appeared together with a woman who was also wearing the Serbian uniform and who was armed with a pistol. I assume that she was Jorgic's wife. Her first name was Vera and she was about 30 years old.

Question:
[redacted], could you describe the uniforms that these Serbs who were members of the organisation known as the "White Eagles" were wearing?

Answer:
They were spotted camouflage outfits with multi-coloured barrettes. On one of the shoulders, I don't remember whether it was the right or left one, there were flaps from which white ribbons were hanging.

Question:
[redacted], please continue your story.

Answer:
My wife came down from the upper floor, grabbed Popic by the chest, cursed his "Chetnik mother" and asked why they wanted to destroy our house. Popic then hit her in the face.
Since my hands were tied behind my back, I butted Popic with my head so that he fell to the floor. Jorgic then hit me on the head with a pistol and I was taken back to the police prison in Gacko.
I found myself in the same cell where I had previously been, although I was alone. Jorgic ordered me to spread my legs and then stamped on my genitals. After that, they left me alone.

I was kept in the police prison in Gacko until 5 July 1992.
On 4 July 1992, I can remember the date, Ranko Vujovic came to see me in my cell and said that an inspector from Belgrade was there who wanted to question me. I was taken into an office so that he could do so.
Through an open door, I could see into the office next door where Vitomir Popic had brought my wife.
My wife and I went over to one another and met at the door. She kissed me and told me that I shouldn't worry about our children because they were safe. She also told me that she didn't know whether we would ever see one another again.
Popic then handcuffed me to a heating pipe and said: "The show is going to start now".

Note:
The witness prepared a sketch of the events that followed. On the sketch you can see both the offices and the position of both of them. The drawing will be used as Attachment 2 of the examination.

Ranko Vujovic was also in the room. After about 15 minutes, during which time Popic and Vujovic kept whispering something to one another, they both left the office through the door to the adjoining room. It should be mentioned that the room in which I was chained up could not be entered from the corridor but only through that adjoining room.

Popic and Vujovic did not close the door behind them so that, from my position, I was able to see into the adjoining room.
I saw that my wife was lying naked on her back in front of the opposite wall. Her arms were stretched out over her head and

- Divljakovic, I don't know his first name, about 30 years old at the time, from Novi Sad

was standing on her palms. I know the name Divljakovic because he was addressed that way. I learned from another Serb from Gacko that he was from Novi Sad.

- Zirojevic, I don't know his first name, about 30 years old at the time, from the Nevesinje municipality, a lawyer who ran a cafe in Gacko next to the Serbian Orthodox Church,

was lying on her and raping her. He was wearing the Serbian uniform and had only lowered his pants.

At my wife's feet

- Soldo, I don't know his first name, about 25 years old, I don't know his father's name, he also came from Nevesinje

was standing and watching "the event".

Popic was standing near the connecting doors and just laughing. Sometimes he would look at me and sometimes at my wife.

When Zirojevic was finished with my wife, it was clear that Soldo wanted to rape her because he had already undone his belt.

Although Divljakovic was still standing on her hands, since she was a strong woman, she was able to pull free and jump through the closed window. Before she did, she was able to call to me and say that I should think about the children. I have to add that all this happened on the ground floor of the police station.

I was still chained to the heating pipe but, in my despair, I nonetheless found the strength to rip out a support and take a few steps forward. That's how I was able to glance at the window through which my wife had just jumped and to see that Soldo was shooting out of it with his rifle. He had pointed the rifle downwards for which I

can find no other explanation than to say that he had shot at my wife who in view of the circumstances must have been lying in front of the window. In any case, there was a burst of gunfire. I cannot say how many individual shots were fired.
I do not know what happened to my wife after that. Since then, there has been no sign of life from her.

Question:
[redacted], what else did you go through?

Answer:
After Soldo stopped firing, Popic came over to me in the room and stepped on my face (I was still kneeling while chained to the heating pipe) and broke my nose and left cheek bone. Then he held his pistol to the back of my neck.
Another officer arrived whom I didn't know, held Popic by the arm and more or less said leave him alone, we're still going to need him.
I was still chained to the heating pipe the following night. Around 4.00 am the next day, I was driven in a closed station wagon to Nikcic in Montenegro. Besides myself, another driver and a guard were in the vehicle.
In Nikcic, I was questioned in a military prison by a Serbian officer. He wanted to know whether my wife or I had betrayed a convoy of Chetniks. Apparently, that had caused the death of about 100 Serbs near Dubrovnik. I didn't know anything about that event and I cannot say how much my wife would have known.
I was put in solitary confinement in the prison. Occasionally guards I didn't know came into the cell and beat me.
In total, I spent about a month in the prison in Nikcic.
I was then taken to the military prison in Titograd, Montenegro. In that prison, I was questioned by Captain Scepanovic. I cannot give you any personal data about him. He was a member of the military police.
The Captain had a whole file with information about me. I could be very sure that the file had to do with me. The contents concerned primarily driving assignments that I had had as an ambulance driver. His questions dealt mostly with driving in or through Croatian areas. He especially wanted to know whether I had smuggled weapons for Muslim or Croatian units. But they couldn't prove anything. I spent about one and a half months in the prison in Titograd. I was then transferred to the military prison in Belgrade where I spent about one month. There too I was primarily questioned about where the Muslims had obtained their weapons. I couldn't answer those questions either. Through a military doctor from Gacko who intervened on my behalf, I was release in late October or early November 1992. I can't remember the exact date. I didn't have a watch or a calendar. In Belgrade, I stayed with an acquaintance of my deceased father, Risto Milosevic, with whom my children had also been staying.

On 17 January 1993, I came to Munich. This was done through arrangements made by my two brothers who were living in Germany.

Question:
[redacted], could you give us some information about the current whereabouts of Vitomir Popic?

Answer:
He is now living in Novi Sad.

Question:
[redacted], in a previous discussion you intimated that Popic is living in Germany.

Answer:
There must have been a misunderstanding about that. An acquaintance of mine saw Popic one time in Vienna, in Austria. I do know that Popic's wife's sister lives somewhere in northern Germany. He allegedly visits her sometimes. I cannot say anything more specific about that.

Question:
[redacted], during this examination you also mentioned other perpetrators of Serbian nationality. Do any of them live in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Answer:
I don't know anything about that.

Question:
[redacted], are there any other witnesses who could confirm the crimes committed in 1992 in your country which you described?

Answer:
The only one would be Hama Krvavac. But I don't even know whether he is still alive.

Question:
[redacted] you previously mentioned in passing that you have a picture in which Vitomir Popic appears. Could you give us the picture?

Answer:
Yes, I'll bring it in next week on Tuesday.

Question:
[redacted], are you currently in contact with your sons?

Answer:
Yes, we phone one another regularly.

Question:
[redacted], you have been warned by the alien registration office that you must leave Germany by 4 December 1998 at the latest. What are you going to do?

Answer:
I can't return to my country. The area I come from is under Serbian administration. I will try to go the United States.

Question:
[redacted], during the conflict in your country, were you politically active? Did you perhaps occupy a public position?

Answer:

No. ~~00682828~~

Question:
[redacted], were you ever questioned before in Germany by any authorities about the conflict in your country?

Answer:
In April of this year, a staff member of the US Consulate-General in Munich came to my house and questioned me about the events that occurred during the conflict. His name is Alex Senovsky (phonetic spelling) and I even had to swear under oath that what I said was true. Senovsky spoke to me in Croatian/Slovenian.

Question:
[redacted], did the staff member from the US consulate come to see you at his own initiative?

Answer:
I made an application for a US refugee visa at the Raphael Werks General Secretariat in Hamburg. That was probably the reason for the visit from the staff member of the US Consulate-General.

Note:
[redacted] *presented a newspaper entitled "Kabes" which, as far as we can see, was published in Mostar in July 1996. On pages 64-67, there are descriptions of the alleged events, perpetrators and victims of the genocide in Gacko in 1992. The pages were copied and the text was translated from Serbo-Croat. The excerpt is attached as Attachment 3 of the examination.*
In addition, [redacted] *presented a translated certification of the fact that his wife is missing. This was prepared in Mostar on 21 October 1995 by the Presidency of the Gacko Municipality. A copy of the record of this examination, has also been attached as Attachment 4.*

Question:
Mr. Campara, could you tell us where the original of this certification in Serbo-Croat can be found?

Answer:
I must have it, but I seem to have mislaid it.

Taken down by:

(signed)
König Kok

(signed)
A'e Baumann

Translated, approved and signed:

(signed)
[redacted]

Certification of translation:
(signed)
Jasna Hässler

5
ESV

~~00682829~~ 03270502

BLKA /Bavarian Criminal Investigation Department/- SG 721
Maillingerstraße 15
80636 Munich
SA 721 - König

Attachment 2

Witness examination of
[redacted]
v. 17.11.98

Drawing indicates names and the German words "Fenster" /window/ and "Türe" /doors/

p. 00678967

BLKA /Bavarian Criminal Investigation Department/- SG 721
Maillingerstraße 15
80636 Munich
SA 721 - König

Attachment 1

Witness examination of
[redacted]
v. 17.11.98

Drawing indicates names and the German words "Fenster" /window/ and "Türe" /doors/ and "LKV" /truck/

03270503

MEĐUNARODNI SUD ZA KRIVIČNO GONJENJE OSOBA
ODGOVORNIH ZA TEŠKA KRŠENJA MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
POČINJENA NA TERITORIJI BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE OD 1991.

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

PODACI O SVJEDOKU:

Prezime: [redacted]

Ime: [redacted] Ime oca:

Nadimak/pseudonim: [redacted] Pol: X muški ☐ ženski

Datum rođenja: [redacted]

Nacionalnost: Bošnjak Vjeroispovijest: musliman

Jezik/jezici koje govori: bosanski

Jezik/jezici koje piše (ako se razlikuje od navedenih):

Jezici korišteni u toku razgovora: bosanski i engleski

Trenutno zanimanje: [redacted] Prethodno:

Datum(i) razgovora: 10.03.2003

Razgovor(e) vodili: Olli Salo Prevodilac: Ivancica Smith

Imena svih osoba prisutnih tokom razgovora: kao gore navedeni

---

Potpis: [redacted]

3
ESV

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA 03270504

Dana 10.03.2003. pročitao sam svoju izjavu od 08.12.1999. označenu sa brojevima 01104546-01104556 na bosanskom jeziku.

Potvrđujem da je ta izjava tačan prikaz onoga što sam izjavio. U njoj imam da napravim sljedeće ispravke:

Na trećoj strani u zadnjem paragrafu recenica "Kamion je dosao iz Crne Gore, iz pravca Nevesinja,..." treba biti "Kamion je dosao iz Crne Gore, u pravcu Nevesinja,..."

Strana pet, treci paragraf, recenica "Uhapsili su ga kad je je vozio svoje posiljke..." treba biti "Uhapsili su ga kad je vozio svoje teretno vozilo..."

Strana osam, drugi paragraf, recenica "... na Goraskim jezerima" treba biti "... na Borackim jezerima..."

Dana 10.03.2003. pročitao sam svoju izjavu danu njemackim vlastima označenu sa brojevima 01902322-01902337 na bosanskom jeziku.

Potvrđujem da je ta izjava tačan prikaz onoga što sam izjavio. U njoj imam da napravim sljedeće ispravke:

Strana pet, zadnji paragraf: opis dviju osoba je netocan i treba biti:
"... - Branka Koprivicu, iz Fojnice, sela udaljenog oko 18 km od Gacka u pravcu Mostara, tada stargog oko 50 godina, ocevo ime ne znam; on je dosao iz Chicaga, SAD, prije rata, gdje, koliko znam, postoji neka cetnicka organizacija."
"... - Zorana Vidakovica, tada starog oko 30 godina."

Strana jedanaest, paragraf cetiri, recenica "Nakon sto je Soldo prestao pucati, u prostoriju u kojoj sam se nalazio usao je Popic, prisao mi i udario me..." treba biti "Nakon sto je Soldo prestao pucati, usao je u prostoriju u kojoj sam se nalazio, prisao mi i udario me..."

[redacted]

POTVRDA SVJEDOKA 03270505

Izjava mi je glasno pročitana na bosanskom jeziku i sadrži sve što sam rekao po svom znanju i sjećanju. Izjavu sam dao dobrovoljno i svjestan sam da se može upotrijebiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim sudom za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvan da javno svjedočim pred Sudom.

Potpis: [redacted]

Datum: 10. 03. 03

POTVRDA PREVODIOCA

Ja, Ivancica Smith, prevoditeljica, potvrđujem sljedeće:

1) Odgovarajuće sam kvalifikovana i ovlaštena od strane Sekretarijata Međunarodnog suda za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991. da prevodim sa bosanskog jezika na engleski jezik, kao i s engleskog na bosanski jezik.

2) [redacted] mi je dao do znanja da govori i razumije bosanski jezik.

3) [redacted] je potvrdio da su, po njegovom znanju i sjećanju, činjenice i ostalo navedeno u ovoj izjavi istinite, što je potvrdio svojeručnim potpisom na predviđenom mjestu.

Datum: 10.03.2003.
Potpis: