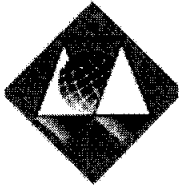




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International
Criminal Tribunal
for the former
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal
International pour
l'ex-Yougoslavie

02918185

ATTESTATION BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE

92 BIS(B)

I, Elizabeth Santalke, Presiding Officer appointed by the Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on 24/04/03 pursuant to Rule 92 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, with the assistance of a certified interpreter, certify;

that on 2 May 2003 in Sarajevo (Field Office)

the following person appeared:

Witness's First and Last name(s): Ahmed Hido
Date and Place of Birth: 19/11/47, Kogošća
Identity-, or Passport No.: 2913/97
Habitual Residence: Svrake

28-24/02 - d-03/03/96

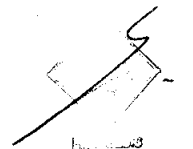
- that in the attached statement dated d 02/05/03 and certified by the undersigned on 2 May 2003 the said, Ahmed Hido is identified as his (her) author;
- that the above-mentioned witness was provided with a version of the said statement in a language that he (she) understands;
- that the above-mentioned 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;

- 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 2 May 2003;
- that the following persons were present during the said declaration:

Ahmed Hida (Witness)
Olli Salo (Investigator)
Danko Bantala (Interpreter)
Elizabeth Sautalla (Residing Officer)

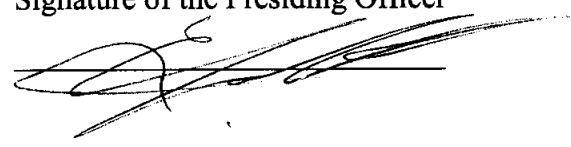
Additional remarks:

Statement of 1996 was amended on
2 May 2003.



Done this 2 May 2003 02918187
At Sarajevo

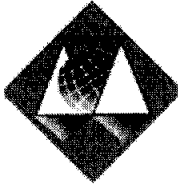
Signature of the Presiding Officer





02918188

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



International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie

I,

First and Last name(s): AHMED HIDO

Date and Place of Birth: 19 NOVEMBER 1947. IN SVRAKE

Identity-, or Passport No.: 2913/97

hereby confirm, in the presence of the Presiding Officer Elizabeth Santalla that the contents of the written statement(s) I made on (28/29.02. AND 01.03.1996) & 02.05.2003. and which is (are) now attached to this declaration, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

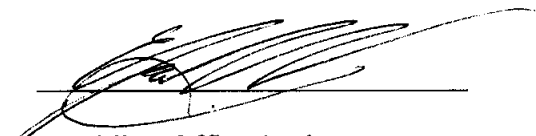
I have also been provided with a copy of Rule 91 of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence in a language which I understand and I understand that I may be subject to prosecution for giving false testimony if the contents of my written statement(s) are not true and correct.

Done this: 02 May 2003

At: SARAJEVO

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
AHMED HIDO

Witness's signature

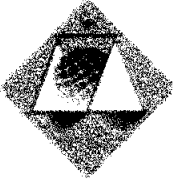


Presiding Officer's signature





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Tribunal Pénal
International pour
l'ex-Yugoslavie

02918189

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

Ja,

Prezime, ime:

Slabo Ahmed

Datum i mjesto rođenja:

19 11 47 Gornje

Identifikacioni broj ili broj pasoša:

2913/97

ovime potvrđujem, u prisustvu predsjedavajućeg službenika

Elizabeth Santalla

da je sadržaj pismene izjave (izjava) koju sam dao (-la) dana

28/29.02.1996

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

2.5.2003.

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:

2.5.2003

U:

Gornje

Slabo Ahmed

potpis davaoca deklaracije

[Signature]

potpis predsjedavajućeg službenika

[Handwritten marks]

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: HIDO

Ime: Ahmed Ime oca: Mustafa

Nadimak/pseudonim: Pol: muški ženski

Datum rođenja: 19/11/1947 Mjesto rođenja: Svrake, Općina Vogošća

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: Nezaposlen

Datum razgovora: 02.05.2003

Razgovor vodili: Olli Salo

Prevodilac: Darko Bartula

Imena svih osoba prisutnih tokom razgovora: gore navedene

Potpis:



Dana 02.05.2003. pročitao sam svoju izjavu koju sam dao Haškim istražiteljima tokom 28/29.02.1996. i 01.03.19996. sa brojem ERN 01905304-01905310.

Korekcije u ovoj izjavi su slijedeće:

1. Na strani 2, paragraf 2 stoji: "Neboce". Treba da stoji: "Nebočaj".
2. Na strani 2, paragraf 8 stoji: "Kusman". Treba da stoji: "Miroslav KUZMAN".
3. Na strani 3, paragraf 3 stoji: "Vračo". Treba da stoji: "Vlačo".
4. Na strani 3, paragraf 3 stoji: "Suljo Đurić". Treba da stoji: "Suljo Duric".
5. Na strani 3, paragraf 3 stoji: "Rutina". Treba da stoji: "Prutina".
6. Na strani 3, paragraf 3 stoji: "Resad Dević". Treba da stoji: "Rešad Dević".
7. Na strani 3, paragraf 4 stoji: "Ameda Durakovića". Treba da stoji: "Ahmeda Durakovića".
8. Na strani 3, paragraf 7 stoji: "Mesa Sulic". Treba da stoji: "Mehmed Suljević".
9. Na strani 4, paragraf 2 stoji: "Esad Muačević". Treba da stoji: "Esad Muračević".
10. Na strani 4, paragraf 4 dva puta stoji: "Vračo". Oba puta treba da stoji: "Vlačo".
11. Na strani 5, paragraf 3 stoji: "Selver Sehic je bio ranjen, a Mustafa Sehic je poginuo". Treba da stoji: "Selver Šehić je bio ranjen, a Mustafa Šehić je poginuo".
12. Na strani 5, paragraf 5 stoji: "Osman Dogić". Treba da stoji: "Osman Đogić".
13. Na strani 5, paragraf 6 stoji: "Mehmed Sehic". Treba da stoji: "Mehmed Šehić".
14. Na strani 6, paragraf 4 stoji: "Leševa". Treba da stoji: "Lješeva".

Hido Ahmed
aps
Darbo Bartulak

POTVRDA SVJEDOKA

02918192

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.



Datum: 02.05.2003.

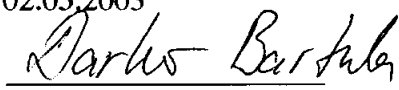
Potpis: 

POTVRDA PREVODIOCA

Ja, Darko Bartula, prevodilac, potvrđujem sljedeće:

- 1) Odgovarajuće sam kvalifikovan i ovlašten 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) Ahmed Hido mi je dao do znanja da govori i razumije bosanski jezik.

Datum: 02.05.2003

Potpis: 

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

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Name: HIDO Ahmed
 Last First Middle

Nickname/Alias: Last First Middle

Date of Birth: 19th November 1947 Gender: Male

Ethnic Origin: Bosnian Muslim Religion: Muslim

Occupation: Current: unemployed Former: car factory worker

Language(s) Spoken : Bosnian

Language(s) Written: if different from spoken)

Date(s) of Interview(s): 28/29 February and 1/3 March 1996

Interviewer: Rajendra SINGH, Michael E Blaxill, Todd CLEAVER

Interpreter Senada HADZAGIC, Mirjana CHOK

Language(s) Used in Interview - Bosnian and English

Names of all persons present during interview(s):

Signed: _____

Handwritten signature: Ahmed Hido
Handwritten signature: Todd Cleaver

WITNESS STATEMENT:

My name is HIDO Ahmed and before the war I worked for the VW car factory and I lived in SEMIZOVAC in the village of SVRAKE in Vogosca Municipality. I am now a refugee in VISOKO and I am unemployed. I am married with two children, a son and a daughter. We all live together.

SVRAKE is four kilometers from VOGOSCA. Before the war the majority in the village was Muslim, about 70%, 20% Serb and 10% Croats. The surrounding villages were all Serb, like NEBOCE. Before the war relations between the ethnic groups were normal and we visited each other and had farewell parties when people joined the JNA. It was basically a happy life.

Six or seven months before the war we noticed changes. I was a local secretary of the "local community" SVRAKE and noticed that some Serbs did not come to meetings any more, like NESIC Kosta local SDS man on the local community executive board, who was under TINTOR Jovan. The Serb people would not socialise as they had done in the past. On a couple of occasions I spoke with NESIĆ by phone and he said that he was obeying the orders of TINTOR.

About two months before the war the Serbian population was threatened and told to leave the village by TINTOR and NESIC. They were told they would be killed by Muslims. I know this from what Serb residents were saying. We had a meeting and said we would not harm them and we asked the village Serbs to come and tell us what they wanted. They did not.

Some of our people would gather wood in the forest and they noticed SDS members voluntarily digging trenches. There were also other Serbs there only because they were pressured by the SDS. Those that refused were threatened by NESIC and TINTOR that they would be killed. At this time they were receiving regular visits from people who I believed to be from PALE and BELGRADE. BEROVIC Ratko was one who refused and later was good to us when I was a POW in SONJA.

Our people had an armed reserve police force and we had some hunting weapons. We started keeping guards around the houses. There were rumours Arkan's or Seselj' people were coming. One lady, Ferhida DURMIĆ saw a TAM truck being loaded with weapons at the SEMIZOVAC military barracks. She told us what she saw. We then observed that truck with CRNOGORAC Ilija and BEROVIC Risto driving through the village towards Serb villages.

Our police set up checkpoints sometime in April for our own protection. The attack on SVRAKE started in the evening of 1st May 1992. We had become aware of something happening and started to hear shooting. Families sheltered in cellars and the men defended the houses. The shooting went on at night and the next day a mercenary of TINTOR, SPIRIC Nebosja, drove through the village demanding surrender. We decided not to surrender and an air assault followed: two bombs over 100 kg. we called "big pigs". Two men went to negotiate with SDS representatives who said we could go towards SREDNJE. SPIRIĆ himself told us by loud speaker that we would be able to go wherever we wanted as long as we surrendered. The village, SVRAKE, fell on 3rd May.

Handwritten signature and initials
 Mark M. P. 11 B

People took necessary belongings and we left on foot in the direction of SREDNJE village. We were not allowed to use our cars. Then TINTOR Jovan, KUSMAN and ŠPIRIĆ came. TINTOR told us that we would be taken to the SEMIZOVAC barracks where we ended up in a large hangar with a gravel floor. I knew TINTOR as he had a small cafe in SEMIZOVAC and had been a house painter before the war.

At the barracks there were about 1000, men women and children, all Muslims. The guards, who were paramilitary from Pale, were boasting that they had mercenaries working for them and they would provide them with cows and cars. I did not recognise any people from my own area amongst them. They wore hats with a Kockade.

We, including my family, were kept in the hanger overnight. Towards dark the next day, 4 May 1992, VRAČO Brano and IVIC Rade (nickname Šofer) came and read names of thirteen of us and told us to get into a refrigerated truck and drove us away. I did not know the direction. The number included HADZIC Osman, HADZIC Ibrahim, HADZIC Himzo, MURACEVIC Esad, DURIC Suljo, RUTINA Mirsad, HALILOVIC Alija, DEVIC Resad and me.

I found out later from Amed DURAKOVIĆ, Semir SALKIĆ, Seid SALKIĆ, Fadil MEDIĆ, Memsur DURIĆ and Vehid SPAHIĆ that the people at the hanger were split up into groups. The men aged 15 to 60 were taken to Nakina Garaza. These men could not be accommodated at Nakina Garaza and were brought to the bunker.

We drove two or three hours I did not know where. Then we stopped and were ordered to lower our heads get out of the truck and go into a building. We were also told not to look at the guards. The building consisted of an entrance coming directly from the road, rooms to the left and right and a toilet straight ahead. In total the building was about 4 x 7 m. In side there were several men pointing guns at us. The building was lite only by candles so I could not identify much. We were ordered to stand against the wall. I saw one of the men waiting for us whom I knew, a MUP investigator called ZIVKO, Ilija with whom I had worked, SUCUR whose name I heard there and VLAČO Branislav. All were wearing JNA uniforms and fur caps with the Kokade. ŠUČUR asked what kind of country we wanted and started to slap us when we did not answer. Then they ordered the guards to blindfold us and tie our hands. We were taken out about two hours later. We went by foot for about 90 m and when the blindfolds were removed we were in some sort of fortification. I saw we were in a building about 12 sq.meters, a concrete building from Austrian times. There was a man on the floor bleeding and we were ordered to see if he was still alive. He was. Guards brought a bucket of water and poured it over him. This was on 4th May 1992.

The bunker is a fortification dating from the Austro-Hungarian times, made of concrete. There are two floors. There is an iron door, normal size. Once inside there was a hole in the roof leading to the second level and one from there to the roof. Previously there had been stairs, but they had fallen down and there was only a ladder. The entrance to the roof would have been used for access to the roof for the defense of the train tracks. The rooms were square 4 x 4 m. There were open slots for rifles. They were relatively large and had bars over them. There was no toilet, only an iron barrel. There were no beds, but two blankets per person. The roof was also concrete. There was no running water.

The door was locked and we stayed there. We gave the man water. He was SULIC Mesa, a Muslim driver from SVRAKE. He described being taken, beaten and questioned. The next day it started to happen to us.

Initially there were 14 people in the bunker, two days later the people from the garage (Nakina Garaza) came and then some from Vogosca and Nahorevo. In total there became 70 of us. I would stay there until the end of July. For food we would get a little piece of bread and soup once every two days.

From the first day individuals would be taken out and initially those remaining inside could not see what happened. The returning people would tell and show signs of beatings. Those to have been beaten included ~~Đorđe MURAVEVIĆ, Zoran BARUDZIJA, Miro SALKIĆ, Anja~~ UDOVČIĆ and Hasan ABAZ. BARUDZIJA was bleeding and was missing two teeth when he returned. Also his false teeth were broken. He was complaining that his kidneys were hurting. UDOVČIĆ was heavily bruised and was unconscious when he was returned. MURAVEVIĆ had bruises on the head and said that they walked on his head. MURAVEVIĆ and BARUDZIJA were beaten almost every day for two months. They accused BARUDZIJA, who was a teacher of making them writing in green ink, he was also leader of the SDA. MURAVEVIĆ was a journalist. The people who conducted the beatings included Siniša DJURDJIĆ and Pape (knick name). I knew this because later they would sometimes beat people in our presence. Pape was short, about 19 years old, blond hair 165 cm. DJURDJIĆ was also young, brown hair around 175 cm. He lived in Vogosca.

I myself was taken outside after being there three or four days. Three Serbs soldiers came in and asked us who the extremists were and ABAZ Hasan and I were pointed to by them. I had seen them before, but they were not there all the time. ABAZ was ordered outside and then I heard the sounds of beating and I heard his voice as he cried out. Afterwards they ordered me out and I saw VRACO was there, the camp commander. Hasan was naked. He was bruised and scratched on the torso. I was then ordered by one of the soldiers to undress completely. He was a young, corpulent man. One of them boasted of having a black belt. He later kicked me on the head. There was a wall about a couple of meters high and I was ordered to jump off but not to land on my feet but flat on my front. I was then ordered to jump better than Hasan. I did the jump and I was scratched on my torso and my nose was injured.

After that two of them kicked us and the other stood with Branislav VLAČO. One of the three, a man with glasses then ordered us to rape each other. They said they wanted to see porno and see how a Balija rapes a Balija. Hasan refused so they ordered me to and one of them fired two shots in the air and threatened to shoot us if we did not. ABAZ was ordered to squat and they wanted us copulate like an animal. Several times the same man with glasses put his pistol to my forehead and fired in the air. SPIRIĆ Nebojsa came and fired some shots and cursed them and asked them what they were doing. SPIRIĆ asked why they were mistreating civilians and were not in ZUC to fight with soldiers. After that they quarrelled, SPIRIĆ and VRACO, SPIRIĆ was VRACO's deputy camp commander. We were sent back in the bunker and SPIRIĆ brought us trousers and shirts as they had thrown ours in the river. When we had gone back in our friends gave us blankets until SPIRIĆ brought the clothes. I feel very embarrassed to talk about this.

I do not know of any similar cases.

Soon after military people would come to have us work at the front line and also some of the people who lived around would come to have us do things around the house such as cut wood. We were taken out almost every day. I did not know any of the military, but of the local people I know, Boško MARKOVIĆ, Duško JOVANIĆ, Gligor (KN) and Božor (KN).

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The tasks for the military varied from cutting grass to digging trenches. We dug trenches in RAVNE near SEMIZOVAC, at ZUC, PRETIS and PRETIS. I myself was taken out for a total of about thirty days digging trenches during my six months in the camp. I have worked in each of the locations I mentioned. During these work details there were several occasions that fighting was going on. This was in ZUC. From the 70 or so prisoners in the camp about 10 would make up work parties. For ZUC they would take 15 sometimes. Civilians from elsewhere were also used. When digging trenches we would be only 200 -250 m from the front line.

On about several occasions I have seen with my own eyes people used as human shields and I saw SKANDO Nermin and AJANOVIC Fnu dead after being used as such. By human shield I mean the following. The soldiers would order the civilian prisoners to go in front of them during an attack. The civilians were not tied, just ordered to go at gunpoint in front. The civilians would be 1 - 2 m in front. I also saw soldiers put weapons on the shoulders of people and use this as a rest for shooting.

In relation to the use of people of human shields the first time I think I saw it was in May the last time was in July 1992, always in ZUC. I also believe that people were used as human shields in PRETIS in June 1992 as people who returned from there were wounded and told us of that. Selver SEHIĆ was wounded and Mustafa SEHIĆ was killed.

In relation to SKANDO and AJANOVIĆ who were killed while as human shields in July, there were about ten people being used as such. Some were from the bunker and some from Vogosca. They were made to go in front of the soldiers during an attack. I and another man were behind the soldiers with a box of ammunition. There were about ten or eleven soldiers. They were trying to break the line and Bozur (knick name, from Vogosca a former employee of TAS VW) the soldier behind SKANDO was shot dead. The commander Andjelko MARKOVIĆ ordered the soldiers to remove him. The soldiers told me to help. We took him to the car and when we returned we heard that SKANDO was killed. AJANOVIĆ was killed on another place, supposedly by our soldiers. I saw his body when it was removed later that day.

In addition to these two people whose name I knew I saw 5 people die and one wounded as a result of being used as human shields. There three occasions in ZUC and once in RAVNE. There are also 12 people buried in SEMIZOVAC who people in the bunker described as having died as a result of being used as human shields. I also know some survivors of the human shields. MURACEVIC Esad, OSMANOVIC Fahro, DOGIC Osman, HALILOVIC Muhamed, HALILOVIC Ramiz.

Additionally, HUJIC Bajro and SEHIC Mehmed died while in the trenches which to me is sort of a human shield. SEHIĆ was killed on the same day as SKANDO and AJANOVIĆ.

I was never used as part of a human shield but I had to do other things on the front line such as carry ammunition. I had to do this job about three times. In addition I would cut wood, clean, carry water.

When carrying ammunition it would be from a truck to the front line and then when they attacked we had to follow them. The trucks that we unloaded the ammunition from were olive green military trucks with JNA plates. The people who were driving the trucks they had the JNA uniforms. After time they got camouflague. Some of them had ranks, but most of them had the Kokade on the hat or on the front. The trucks belonged to the logisits units.

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M.H.R.

They would transport the soldiers, the food, the ammunition and us. The food was coming from Rajlovac, where they had their bakery and distribution centre. The ammunition would come from Rajlovac, where the main store house is and then some would come from SEMIZOVAC, then they both produced shells and brought them from PRETIS.

The trucks which would take us to the front line were the same military type trucks that were used for the food and ammunition. Every morning at 7 a.m we would line up outside the bunker. There was no particular order. Civilians from Vitez would also arrive if they had work duty. There was no specific selection process. A person, some kind of commanders or sergeants (person with rank), would come in a military truck, dressed in camouflage uniform and armed. The other people who came with the truck, the guards, did not wear rank insignia. The commander would say how many people he wanted and there would be a selection. They would make a selection, get in the truck with the driver and drive. They would not stay at the front line. Once we were finished at the front line the truck would arrive, but not the commander. Depending on the number of people there would be from 2 to 5 guards. The guards stayed with us the whole time even while we were working. I do not know where the guards came from, the barracks or the field. If it was a local person who wanted us then it would be the guards from the bunker itself.

Focusing on the people who were the commanders or sergeants who came to ask for men based on the accents I would say that they were Serbian or Montenegrin. We could not determine exactly which units these people would come from. From speaking to the soldier we were able to determine that they were sometimes from the RAJLOVAC Battalion or maybe Arkans men or Šešelji's.

I was taken from the bunker to Planja Kuca in SEMIZOVAC at the end of July. this was a house and they tried to make the conditions look better as they were expecting a visit from the Red Cross. About 70 people PODLJUGOVI arrived. They had been kept in a basement of a school and had terrible conditions. They were mainly from BIOČA, LEŠEVO and LUKA. I know the names of some of them people, mainly from the ŠEHIC, DURMIĆ and HUJIC families. We still had to do work, but not at the front line. I was finally exchanged in November 1992.

I also have information concerning a restaurant called Kod Sonja.

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: 

Dated: 2.3.96

INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

I, CHOK, Miryana Interpreter, certify that:

- 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 Ahmed HIDO that 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 Amed HIDO who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this Statement.
 4. Amed HIDO 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 indicated.

Dated: 2. 3. 1996

Signed:

Mark *MEL*

02918200

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: Ahmed Hido

Nadimak/pseudonim:

Datum rođenja: 19. 11. 1947.

Pol: muški

Nacionalnost: bosanski Musliman

Vjeroispovijest: muslimanska

Trenutno zanimanje: nezaposlen

Prethodno: radnik u tvornici automobila

Jezik/jezici koje govori: bosanski

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

Jezici korišteni u toku razgovora: bosanski i engleski

Datum(i) razgovora: 28./29. 02. i 01./03. 03. 1996.

Razgovor(e) vodili: Rajendra Singh, Michael E. Blaxill, Todd Cleaver

Prevodilac: Senada Hadžagić, Mirjana Chok

Imena svih osoba prisutnih tokom razgovora:

Potpis: /potpisano/

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IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

Zovem se Ahmed Hido. Prije rata sam radio u Volkswagenu, fabrici automobila, a živio sam u Semizovcu, u selu Svrake, opština Vogošća. Sada sam izbjeglica u Visokom i ne radim. Oženjen sam, imam dvoje djece, sina i kćerku. Svi živimo zajedno.

Svrake se nalaze na četiri kilometara od Vogošće. Prije rata, većinu u selu činili su Muslimani, bilo ih je oko 70%, Srba je bilo 20%, te 10% Hrvata. Sva okolna sela bila su srpska, kao naprimjer Neboce /kao u originalu/. Prije rata, odnosi između nacionalnih grupa bili su normalni, međusobno smo se posjećivali, zajedno ispraćali momke u JNA. U osnovi, živjeli smo sretno.

Šest ili sedam mjeseci prije rata zapazili smo da se stvari mijenjaju. Ja sam bio tajnik Mjesne zajednice Svrake i primijetio sam da neki Srbi više ne dolaze na sastanke, naprimjer Kosta Nešić, SDS-ov čovjek u izvršnom odboru Mjesne zajednice u kojem je predsjednik bio Jovan Tintor. Srbi se više nisu družili /s nama/ kao nekad. Nekoliko puta sam telefonom razgovarao s Nešićem i on je rekao da postupa prema Tintorovim nalogima.

Oko dva mjeseca prije rata, Tintor i Nešić su zaplašili srpsko stanovništvo i rekli ljudima da odu iz sela. Govorili su im da će ih Muslimani pobiti. To znam po tome jer su to govorili seljani Srbi. Organizovali smo sastanak, rekli da im nećemo učiniti ništa nažao i zamolili smo Srbe iz sela da dođu i kažu nam šta hoće. Nisu došli.

Neki od naših ljudi imali su običaj da sakupljaju drva u šumi pa su tako primijetili da SDS-ovci dobrovoljci kopaju rovove. Tamo je bilo i drugih Srba, ali ti su došli samo zbog pritiska SDS-a. Onima koji su odbili Nešić i Tintor su zaprijetili da će ih ubiti. U to vrijeme, kod te dvojice redovno su dolazili ljudi za koje mi se činilo da su iz Pala ili iz Beograda. Ratko Berović bio je jedan od onih koji su odbili, a kasnije, kad sam bio ratni zarobljenik u /kafani/ "Sonja", on je bio dobar prema nama.

Naši ljudi imali su naoružanu rezervnu policiju, a imali smo i nešto lovačkih pušaka. Organizovali smo straže oko kuća. Kolale su se glasine da dolaze arkanovci ili šešeljevci. Jedna žena, Ferhida Durmić, u kasarni u Semizovcu je vidjela TAM-ov kamion pun oružja. Sama nam je pričala šta je vidjela. Nakon toga smo vidjeli kako Ilija Crnogorac i Risto Berović taj kamion voze kroz selo u pravcu srpskih sela.

Naša policija negdje je u aprilu, da nas zaštiti, postavila kontrolne punktove. Napad na Svrake je počeo uvečer 1. maja 1992. Shvatili smo da se nešto dešava i začuli pucnjavu. Familije su se sklonile u podrum, a muškarci su branili kuće. Pucnjava se nastavila i noću, a sutradan se kroz selo vozio Tintorov plaćenik, Nebojša Špirić, i tražio da se predamo. Odlučili smo da se ne predamo tako da je uslijedio vazdušni napad: /bacili su/ dvije bombe teške preko 100 kg koje smo zvali "krmače". Dva čovjeka otišla su da pregovaraju s predstavnicima SDS-a koji su rekli da možemo da krenemo prema Srednjem. Špirić nam je lično preko megafona rekao da ćemo moći da odemo kamo god budemo htjeli ako se predamo. Dana 3. maja selo Svrake je palo.

Ljudi su pokupili najnužnije i krenuli smo pješice u pravcu sela Srednje. Nije nam bilo dozvoljeno da uzmemo automobile. Onda su došli Jovan Tintor, Kusman /kao u

originalu/ i Špirić. Tintor nam je rekao da će nas odvesti u kasarnu u Semizovcu, a tamo su nas stavili u veliki hangar sa šljunkom umjesto poda. Poznao sam Tintora jer je imao mali kafić u Semizovcu, a prije rata je bio soboslikar.

U kasarni je bilo oko 1000 ljudi, muškaraca, žena i djece, sve Muslimani. Stražari, pripadnici paravojske sa Pala, hvalisali su se da imaju plaćenike koji rade za njih i koji će im nabavljati krave i auta. Nisam među njima prepoznao nikoga iz moga kraja. Nosili su kape s kokardama.

U hangaru su nas – uključujući i moju familiju – držali cijelu noć. Sutradan, 4. maja 1992., u predvečerje, došli su Brano Vračo i Rade Ivić (zvani Šofer) i pročitali imena trinaest nas, rekli nam da uđemo u kamion-hladnjaču i odvezli nas. Nisam znao kamo nas voze. U toj grupi bili su Osman Hadžić, Ibrahim Hadžić, Himzo Hadžić, Esad Muračević, Suljo Đurić, Mirsad Rutina, Alija Halilović, Resad Dević i ja.

Kasnije sam od Ameda Durakovića, Semira Salkića, Seida Salkića, Fadila Medića, Mensura Durića i Vehida Spahića saznao da su ljude u hangaru podijelili u grupe. Muškarce stare između 15 i 60 godina odveli su u Nakinu garažu. Za te ljude nije bilo mjesta u Nakinoj garaži, pa su ih odveli u bunker.

Vozili smo se dva ili tri sata, ali ne znam kamo. Onda smo se zaustavili i naredili su nam da pognemo glave, izađemo iz kamiona i uđemo u zgradu. Rečeno nam je i da ne gledamo u stražare. U zgradu se ulazilo direktno sa ceste, s lijeve i desne strane nalazile su se prostorije, a ravno je bio toalet. Cijela zgrada bila je veličine oko 4x7 metara. Unutra je bilo nekoliko muškaraca koji su držali puške uperene u nas. Zgrada je bila osvijetljena samo svijećama tako da nisam mogao mnogo toga razabrati. Naređeno nam je da stanemo uza zid. Vidio sam da je među muškarcima koji su nas dočekali bio jedan koga sam poznao, isljednik MUP-a koji se zove Živko, pa Ilija s kojim sam radio, Šućur, čije sam ime saznao tamo, te Branislav Vlaćo. Svi su nosili uniforme JNA i šubare s kokardama. Šućur je pitao kakvu mi to državu hoćemo i počeo da nas šamara jer nismo odgovarali. Onda su stražarima naredili da nam stave poveze na oči i da nam vežu ruke. Nakon oko dva sata, izveli su nas napolje. Hodali smo pedesetak metara, a kad su nam skinuli poveze s očiju, nalazili smo se u nekakvom utvrđenju. Vidio sam da se nalazimo u građevini od oko 12 kvadratnih metara, u nekoj betonskog gradnji iz austrijskih vremena. Na podu je ležao jedan muškarac koji je krvario i naredili su da pogledamo da li je još živ. Bio je živ. Stražari su donijeli kantu vode i polili ga. To je bilo 4. maja 1992. godine.

Taj bunker je utvrđenje iz vremena Austro-Ugarske, sagrađeno od betona. Ima dva sprata. Na njemu su jedna željezna vrata normalne veličine. Kad se uđe unutra, u stropu se nalazio jedan otvor koji je vodio na drugi nivo, i jedan koji je odatle vodio na krov. Nekad su postojale stepenice, ali su se urušile tako da su postojale samo ljestve. Ulaz na krov trebao je da služi za pristup krovu radi odbrane željezničke pruge. Sobe su bile kvadratne, 4x4 m. Postojali su otvori za puške. Bili su relativno veliki i na njima su bile rešetke. Toaleta nije bilo, samo jedna željezna bačva. Nije bilo ni kreveta, samo dva ćebeta po osobi. I krov je bio od betona. Nije bilo tekuće vode.

Zaključali su vrata i ostavili nas unutra. Onom čovjeku dali smo vode. To je bio Mesa Sulić, Musliman, šofer iz Svraka. Ispričao je kako su ga odveli, tukli i ispitivali. Sutradan je isto počelo dešavati i nama.

U početku, u bunkeru je bilo 14 ljudi, a dva dana kasnije stigli su ljudi iz garaže (Nakine garaže), a zatim i neki iz Vogošće i Nahoreva. Sada nas je bilo ukupno 70. Tamo sam ostao do kraja jula. Što se tiče hrane, svaki drugi dan dobivali smo parče hljeba i supu.

Od prvog dana, pojedince su izvodili napolje tako da na početku oni koji su ostali unutra nisu mogli da vide šta se dešava. Kad bi se vratili, ljudi bi nam pričali i pokazivali tragove batinanja. Među onima koje su tukli bili su sljedeći ljudi: Esad Muračević, Zahid Barudžija, Nijaz Salkić, Alija Udovčić i Hasan Abaz. Kad se vratio, Barudžija je krvario i nedostajala su mu dva zuba. Slomili su mu i zubnu protezu. Žalio se da ga bole bubrezi. Udovčić je sav u masnicama i bez svijesti kad su ga vratili. Muračević je imao modrice na glavi i rekao je da su ga gazili po glavi. Muračevića i Barudžiju dva su mjeseca tukli gotovo svaki dan. Barudžiju, koji je bio nastavnik, optužili su da ih je tjerao da pišu zelenim mastilom, on je bio i vođa SDA-a. Muračević je bio novinar. U premlaćivanjima su učestvovali Siniša Đurđić i Pape (nadimak). To znam zato što su kasnije ljude tukli pred nama. Pape je bio nizak, star oko 19 godina, plavokos, visok 165 cm. Đurđić je takođe bio mlad, smeđokos, visok oko 175 cm. On je živio u Vogošći.

I mene su izveli napolje nakon što sam tamo bio tri ili četiri dana. Ušla su tri sprska vojnika i pitali ko su ekstremisti, pokazali su na Hasana Abaza i na mene. Vidao sam ih i prije, ali oni nisu tamo bili cijelo vrijeme. Abazu su naredili da izađe, a onda sam čuo udarce i njegov glas, odnosno jauke. Nakon toga su meni naredili da izađem i vidio sam da je tamo bio Vlačo, komandant logora. Hasan je bio go. Bio je u modricama i imao je ogrebotine na gornjem dijelu tijela. Onda je i meni jedan od vojnika naredio da se svučem do gola. Bio je to mlad, krupan čovjek. Jedan od njih se hvalisao da ima crni pojas. Kasnije me on udario u glavu. Tamo je postojao jedan zid visok oko dva metra i naredili su mi da skočim s njega, ali ne na noge, nego ravno na trbuh. Onda su mi naredili da skočim bolje od Hasana. Skočio sam. Izgrebao sam gornji dio tijela i povrijedio nos.

Nakon toga, dvojica njih su nas šutirali nogama, a treći je stajao s Branislavom Vlačom. Jedan od te trojice, muškarac s naočarima, naredio nam je da jedan drugog silujemo. Rekli su da hoće da gledaju porniće i da vide kako balija siluje baliju. Hasan je odbio pa su onda naredili meni, a jedan od njih ispalio je dva metka u zrak i zaprijetio nam da će pucati na nas ako to ne uradimo. Abazu su naredili da se postavi četveronoške i htjeli su da se parimo kao životinje. Taj isti čovjek s naočarima nekoliko mi je puta prislonio pištolj na čelo i pucao u zrak. Došao je Nebojša Špirić, ispalio nekoliko metaka, opsovao ih i pitao ih šta rade. Špirić je pitao zašto zlostavljaju civile i zašto nisu na Žuču u borbi, zajedno s vojnicima. Nakon toga Špirić i Vračo su se svađali, Špirić je bio Vračin zamjenik /tj. zamjenik/ komandanta logora. Poslali su nas nazad u bunker, a Špirić nam je donio pantalone i košulje jer su naše bacili u rijeku. Kad smo ponovno ušli, prije nego što je Špirić donio odjeću, naši drugari dali su nam ćebad. Veoma mi je neprijatno o tome pričati.

Nije mi poznat nijedan sličan slučaj.

Ubrzo nakon toga, dolazili su ljudi iz vojske i odvodili nas na rad na liniji fronta, a i neki ljudi koji su živjeli u blizini takođe bi došli po nas da im obavimo neki posao u domaćinstvu, naprimjer da im nasiječemo drva. Odvodili su nas gotovo svaki dan. Nisam poznavao nikoga od vojske, ali sam poznavao neke od domaćih ljudi, Boška Markovića, Duška Jovančića, Gligora (nadimak) i Božura (nadimak).

Poslovi za vojsku bili su razni, od košnje trave pa do kopanja rovova. Rovove smo kopali u Ravnama kod Semizovca, na Žuču, u "Pretisu" i "Pretisu" /kao u originalu/. Tokom šest mjeseci koliko sam bio u logoru, na kopanju rovova proveo sam ukupno oko trideset dana. Radio sam na svim lokacijama koje sam spomenuo. Tokom tog prisilnog rada nekoliko puta se desilo da je istovremeno trajala borba. To se desilo na Žuču. Od nekih sedamdesetak zatvorenika u logoru obično bi uzeli grupu od deset za prisilni rad. Za Žuč su nekad uzimali i njih 15. Koristili su i civile koji nisu bili iz logora. Pri kopanju rovova nalazili smo se samo na 200-250 metara daleko od linije fronta.

Nekoliko puta sam lično vidio da ljude koriste kao živi štit, a vidio sam i da su Nermin Skando i Ajanović, ne znam mu ime, pritom poginuli. Pod živim štitom podrazumijevam sljedeće: vojnici bi civilnim zarobljenicima naredili da se kreću ispred njih tokom napada. Civili nisu bili vezani, samo bi im, držeći ih na nišanu, naredili da idu naprijed. Civili bi se nalazili jedan do dva metra ispred. Takođe sam vidio da vojnici stavljaju oružje na ramena ljudima i koriste ih kao postolje za nišanje.

Što se tiče korišćenja ljudi za živi štit, mislim da sam to prvi put vidio u maju, a posljednji put u julu 1992., svaki put u Žuču. Takođe mislim da su ljude koristili kao živi štit u "Pretisu" u junu 1992., jer su se ljudi vraćali otamo ranjeni i pričali nam o tome. Selver Sehić je bio ranjen, a Mustafa Sehić je poginuo.

Što se tiče Skande i Ajanovića koji su poginuli u živom štitu u julu, bilo je oko deset ljudi koje su upotrijebili na isti način. Neki su bili iz bunkera, a neki iz Vogošće. Natjerali su ih da idu ispred vojnika tokom jednog napada. Ja i još jedan čovjek nalazili smo se iza vojnika uz sanduk s municijom. Tamo je bilo oko deset ili jedanaest vojnika. Nastojali su probiti liniju, a Božur (nadimak, Vogošćanin, nekad je radio u TAS VW-u /Tvornici automobila Sarajevo/), vojnik iza Skande je poginuo. Komandant Anđelko Marković je naredio vojnicima da ga izvuku. Vojnici su mi rekli da im pomognem. Odnijeli smo ga u auto, a kad smo se vratili čuli smo da je Skando poginuo. Ajanović je poginuo na drugom mjestu, navodno su ga ubili naši vojnici. Vidio sam njegov leš kad su ga izvukli kasnije toga dana.

Osim te dvojice ljudi za koje sam znao kako se zovu, vido sam kako je u živom štitu poginulo pet ljudi, a jedan bio ranjen. To je bilo tri puta u Žuču i jednom u Ravnama. Takođe, u Semizovcu je sahranjeno 12 ljudi za koje su ljudi iz bunkera pričali da su poginuli zbog toga što su ih koristili kao živi štit. Znam i neke koji su preživjeli ljudski štit: Esad Muračević, Fahro Osmanović, Osman Dogić, Muhamed Halilović, Ramiz Halilović.

Osim toga, Bajro Hujic i Mehmed Sehić poginuli su u rovovima, što je za mene isto neka vrsta živog štita. Sehić je poginuo istog dana kad i Skando i Ajanović.

Mene nikad nisu stavili u živi štit, ali sam na liniji fronta morao da radim druge stvari, naprimjer, da donosim municiju. To sam morao da radim otprilike tri puta. Pored toga, sjekao sam drva, čistio, nosio vodu.

Kad sam donosio municiju, obično sam je morao donijeti iz kamiona na liniju, a kad bi oni krenuli u napad, mi smo morali ići za njima. Kamioni iz kojih smo istovarivali municiju bili su vojni kamioni sivo-maslinaste boje s registarskim tablicama JNA. Ljudi koji su vozili kamione nosili su uniforme JNA. Neko vrijeme kasnije dobili su maskirne uniforme. Neki su imali činove, ali je većina nosila kokarde na kapama ili

naprijed. Kamioni su pripadali jedinicama za logistiku. Njima su prevozili vojnike, hranu, municiju i nas. Hrana je dolazila iz Rajlovca gdje su imali svoju pekaru i distributivni centar. Municija je dolazila iz Rajlovca gdje je bilo glavno skladište, a nešto je stizalo i iz Semizovca jer je tamo postojala proizvodnja granata i onamo su ih dopremali iz "Pretisa".

Kamioni kojima su nas obično vozili na liniju fronta bili su vojni kamioni istog tipa koji se upotrebljavao za /prijevoz/ hrane i municije. Svako jutro u 07:00 sati postrojili bismo se ispred bunkera. Nije bilo posebnog naređenja. Došli bi i civili iz Vogošće, ako bi i oni imali radnu obavezu. Nije bilo neke posebne selekcije. Neko - neka vrsta komandira ili narednika (neko sa činom) – došao bi vojnim kamionom, naoružan i u maskirnoj uniformi. Drugi ljudi koji su dolazili sa kamionom, stražari, nisu nosili oznake čina. Komandir bi rekao koliko mu ljudi treba i onda bi se obavljala selekcija. Odabrali bi ljude, ukrcali se u kamion sa vozačem i odvezli. Oni nisu ostajali na liniji fronta. Kad bi posao na liniji bio završen, stigao bi kamion, ali bez komandira. Zavisno od broja ljudi, došlo bi od dva do pet stražara. Stražari su stajali pored nas cijelo vrijeme dok smo radili. Ne znam odakle su stražari bili, iz kasarne ili sa bojišta. Ako nas je trebao neko od mještana, onda bi to bili stražari iz samog bunkera.

Što se tiče ljudi koji su bili komandiri ili narednici koji su dolazili po ljude, po govoru bih rekao da su bili iz Srbije ili iz Crne Gore. Nismo mogli tačno da ustanovimo iz kojih su ti ljudi bili jedinica. Iz razgovora s vojnikom mogli smo saznati da su ponekad iz rajlovačkog bataljona ili možda arkanovci ili šešeljevci.

Na kraju jula su me iz bunkera odveli u Planju kuću u Semizovcu. To je bila jedna kuća i oni su nastojali da pokažu da su uslovi dobri jer su očekivali obilazak Crvenog krsta. Došlo je oko 70 ljudi iz Podlugova. Njih su držali u podrumu jedne škole i u groznim uslovima. Ti ljudi bili su uglavnom iz Bioče, Leševa i Luke. Znam imena nekih od tih ljudi, uglavnom iz porodica Šehić, Durmić i Hujić. I tu smo morali raditi, ali ne na liniji fronta. Na koncu su me razmijenili u novembru 1992. godine.

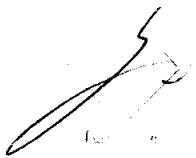

Takođe imam informacije o kafani "kod Sonje".

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 ona 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: 02. 03. 1996.

POTVRDA PREVODIOCA

Ja, Miryana Chok, 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 s engleskog na bosanski jezik.
- 2) Ahmed Hido mi je dao do znanja da govori i razumije bosanski jezik.
- 3) Gore navedenu izjavu sam usmeno prevela s engleskog na bosanski jezik u prisustvu Ahmeda Hida koji je, po svemu sudeći, čuo i razumio prijevod ove izjave.
- 4) Ahmed Hido 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: 02. 03. 1996.

Potpis: /potpisano/