



United Nations  
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International  
Criminal Tribunal  
for the former  
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal  
International pour  
l'ex-Yougoslavie

7.153

02108554

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

I, Krystal K. Thompson Presiding Officer appointed by the Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on 07.09.01 pursuant to Rule 92 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, with the assistance of a certified interpreter, certify;  
that on 11.09.01 at Kulina Bana 1, Bugojno, Bosnia-Herzegovina the following person appeared:

Surname, First Name: BIBIĆ, Safet  
Date and Place of Birth: 06.08.60, Donji Vakuf  
Identity No.: [REDACTED]  
Habitual Residence: [REDACTED]

- that in the attached statement dated 11.06.01 and addendum 11.09.01 and certified by the undersigned on 11.09.01 the said , BIBIĆ, Safet is identified as his author;
- that BIBIĆ, Safet was provided with a version of the said statement in a language that he understands;
- that BIBIĆ, Safet was informed, in a language that he understands, by the Presiding Officer that if the contents of the written statement are not true to the best of his knowledge and belief then he may be subject to proceeding for giving false testimony;
- that BIBIĆ, Safet was provided with a text of Rule 91 of the Rule of Procedure and Evidence in a language he understands;
- that BIBIĆ, Safet declared that the content of his written statement are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief;
- that no pressure was brought to bear on the witness and that he voluntarily signed the attached declaration dated 11.09.01;



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- that the following persons were present during the said declaration:  
Krystal K. Thompson – Presiding Officer  
Thomas Ackheim – Investigator  
Samir Muhamedović - Interpreter

Done this 11.09.01

At Kulina Bana 1, Bugojno, Bosnia-Herzegovina

The Presiding Officer (Signature)

K. K. Thompson

Presiding  
Officer



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Original: engleski

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

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

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PODACI O SVJEDOKU:

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Prezime: **BILOČIĆ**

Ime: **Safet** Ime oca: Muharem

Pol: muški

Datum rođenja: 06. augusta 1960.

Mjesto rođenja: Donji Vakuf

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Nacionalnost: Bošnjak Vjeroispovijest: muslimanska

Jezik koji govori: bosanski

Jezici korišteni u toku razgovora: bosanski i engleski

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Trenutno zanimanje: vatrogasac Prethodno: vatrogasac

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Datumi razgovora: 08. i 11. juni 2001.

Razgovore vodili: Richard Dupas Prevodilac: Kanita Halilović

Imena svih osoba prisutnih tokom razgovora: gore navedene

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Potpis: /potpisano/



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## IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

Već sam dao dvije zjave: prvu MUP-u Bugojno 26. septembra 1992. godine i drugu Višem sudu u Zenici 26. augusta 1994. godine. Istražitelj mi je pokazao kopije mojih izjava i pročitao sam ih. Slažem se sa pojedinostima koje izjave sadrže. Istinite su i ispravne osim nekoliko sitnica.

U izjavi koju sam dao Višem sudu u Zenici pomenuo sam ubistvo Avde Kadića. Avdo se ustvari preziva Hadžić. Nisam bio svjedokom tog zločina. Na drugoj strani pomenuo sam da smo bili zatočeni u Teritorijalnoj odbrani. Ja nikada nisam bio zatočen ondje.

U izjavi datoj Višem sudu u Zenici pomenuo sam ubistva drugih ljudi. Nisam bio očevidac nijednog od tih ubistava. To su zločini o kojima su mi drugi pričali. Pomenuo sam silovanje i ubistvo Fahrije Karašin. Ni tu nisam bio očevidac, priču sam čuo od svog brata. U mojoj izjavi takođe piše da sam zamijenjen sa jednom ženom. To je netačno. Samo su muškarci bili zatočeni u Vrbasprometu i svi oni zamijenjeni sa mnom bili su muškarci.

Kao dodatak informacijama sadržanim u mojim prethodnim izjavama želim da dodam sljedeće:

Roden sam u Donjem Vakufu, koji je prije rata bio nacionalno izmiješan. Grad je bio podjednako podijeljen između Muslimana i Srba i rekao bih da je bilo oko 1.000 Hrvata koji su živjeli u gradu. Grad je bio potpuno izmiješan, ali izvjesna sela u opštini bila su srpska ili muslimanska.

Politika me nikada nije zanimala. Radio sam u vatrogasnoj stanici u firmi DIP "Janj" Holding u Donjem Vakufu. To odjeljenje je bilo podjednako izmiješano i tako je ostalo dok Bošnjaci nisu pobjegli iz Donjeg Vakufa. Nakon odlaska Bošnjaka, samo su Srbi ostali u stanici, osim onih koji su bili mobilisani. Mobilizacija je obavljena na različitim nivoima, prvo za rezervnu policiju, a onda za vojne rezerviste. Mislim da je počela negdje oko početka marta 1992. godine, ali nisam siguran.

Sjećam se da su provokativne srpske pjesme emitovane na radiju nakon što su Bošnjaci pobjegli iz Donjeg Vakufa. Isto tako se sjećam da je tokom emitovanja na prvi dan Bajrama spiker čestitao praznik "Srbima muslimanske vjere". To je bilo nemoguće, nije bilo Srba muslimanske vjere. Ne mogu ništa da kažem o propagandnom emitovanju na televiziji. Nisam gledao televiziju jer nije bilo struje. Nikada nisam išao ni na kakav politički miting.

Nikada nisam vidio kako se dijeli oružje. Međutim, bilo je jednostavno primijetiti da ga svi Srbi dobijaju. Neki su bili mobilisani, tako da su automatski dobili oružje i uniforme. Što se tiče Srba po selima, ne znam jesu li svi dobili oružje. Oni koji su bili mobilisani dobili su ga. Mnogo srpskih žena i djece napustilo je Donji Vakuf neposredno prije nego što je most dignut u vazduh jer su se bojali. Kako su mi ispričali moji srpski susjedi, oni su se bojali napada HOS-a.



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Prije nego što je most srušen, vidio sam u gradu mnoge vojnike sa crvenim beretkama. Ne znam ko je bio njihov komandant niti šta su oni radili u gradu. Čuo sam od svojih susjeda da su smješteni u hotelu "Semešnica", ali zašto, nemam pojma. Ljudi u gradu rekli su mi da je Sabahudin Zahirović odveden u taj hotel i žestoko isprebijan. Ja ondje nikad nisam bio.

Problemi su počeli u Donjem Vakufu 30. aprila 1992. godine, kada je dignut u vazduh most koji je povezivao dva dijela grada. Ja sam radio u dnevnoj smjeni u stanici. Do eksplozije je došlo u 17:00 sati. Koliko je meni poznato, Safet Čavak, (ime nepoznato) Kulašin zvani Cikota, (ime nepoznato) Marjanac i (ime nepoznato) Kačar poginuli su od eksplozije. Ne znam je li iko bio ranjen. Oko mjesta eksplozije sve je bilo crno. Okolne zgrade bile su oštećene, a hotel je bio u istom stanju u kakvom je i danas, to jest razoren. Nemam pojma ko je odgovoran za taj zločin.

Poslije eksplozije po prvi put sam čuo povremenu paljbu. Otišao sam do mosta, ali nisam mogao da ga predem. Krenuo sam u pravcu "Ruske pilane". Prošao sam pored kontrolnog punkta, gdje su mi pretražili kola. Posada tog kontrolnog punkta bila je u starim uniformama JNA. Kontrolni punktovi uspostavljeni su u Donjem Vakufu 20 ili 30 dana prije ovog incidenta. Nemam pojma zašto su ih postavili. Koliko je meni poznato, samo su Srbi bili na kontrolnim punktovima. Nisam poznavao vojnike na kontrolnim punktovima, a svi su nosili SMB uniforme. Istražitelj mi je pokazao mapu opštine Donji Vakuf. Obilježio sam znakom X dijelove na kojima se sjećam da sam vidao kontrolne punktove. Ovu mapu sam obilježio sa SB-01.

Sljedećeg dana Fatima Karadža me pozvala da dodem na sastanak u stanici. Već sam mogao osjetiti da su Srbi preuzeli stanicu, jer su svi Bošnjaci bili prebačeni u treću smjenu. Samoprolašeni komandant Rajko Samardžić (Srbin) ignorirao je naloge koje je izdavala Fatima Karadža (Muslimanka), koja je bila naš uobičajeni pretpostavljeni. Rajko je rekao da je on sada ratni komandant. Fatima je pokušala da se ubjeđuje, ali nije bilo koristi. Rajko joj nije prijetio, ali je činjenica da je nosio SMB uniformu i da su većina komandira smjena bili Srbi nju činila bespomoćnom. Tokom tog sastanka nije postignut nikakav dogovor, tako da smo se jednostavno razišli. Kada sam bio na poslu, nisam napuštao stanicu, a nisu ni ostali Bošnjaci. Većina Bošnjaka nije se odazvala zakazanoj trećoj smjeni, to jest od 19:00 do 07:00 sati, ali ja jesam. Nakon Samardžićeve objave radio sam u noćnoj smjeni dvije uzastopne noći. Treće noći odlučio sam da više ne radim jer sam vidio Bošnjake koji su ujutro došli na smjenu, ali ih je otjerala srpska policija koja je bila ispred stanice. Srpska policija zauzela je taj položaj 30. aprila 1992. godine. Nakon što sam vidio da Bošnjaci ne mogu više da uđu u zgradu, iako je Srbima to bilo dozvoljeno, odlučio sam da ostanem kod kuće.

Tokom ovog razdoblja nisam prečesto izlazio napolje. U međuvremenu je moja porodica napustila mjesto, kao i većina Bošnjaka. Nisam vidio druge kako odlaze, ali sam čuo za to. Nisam se usuđivao da spavam kod kuće jer sam vidao srpske vojnike odjevene u stare uniforme JNA i u plave i zelene maskirne uniforme kako provaljuju u kuće i kradu stvari. Isto tako sam vidio srpske civile i djecu kako upadaju u kuće i pljačkaju ljude. Provaljivali su samo u bošnjačke kuće, tako da smo spavali u šumi ili po poljima. U to vrijeme nisam vidio da su spalili nijednu kuću.



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Nastavio sam da živim u šumi, a kući sam išao samo preko dana da pripravim nešto za jelo. Moj brat Mehmed Bibić, koji je nekoliko dana kasnije dolazio da me posjeti, uhvaćen je u naselju u kojem je živio, zvanom Hadžići. Tog dana iz tog naselja su odvedeni svi bošnjački muškarci. Moja rodica je otišla u MUP da sazna šta se dogodilo. Vidjela je zatočenike i tako sam saznao da mi je brat uhvaćen.

Istog dana, dok sam se krio u šumi, vidio sam brojne srpske policajce i vojno osoblje kako stižu u kraj u kojem sam ja živio, zvani Gornja Mahala. Provaljivali su u kuće i hapsili muškarce koji su se krili u njima. Pokupili su sve muškarce koje su našli. Nisu uhapsili nijednu ženu ili dijete. Nije bilo opravdanja za to. Vojnici su oštetili nekoliko kuća i namještaj u njima. Vojnici su nosili sve vrste uniformi, SMB, vojne maskirne, redovne plave policijske uniforme i plave maskirne uniforme. Sjećam se da sam vidio neke vojnike kako nose neku vrstu bijele trake na ramenu.

U maju 1992. godine jedan srpski vojnik ubacio je ručnu bombu u kuću Fuada Abdića i ubio ga. Taj incident nisam lično vidio, ali sam čuo detonaciju. Išao sam na njegovu dženazu sljedećeg dana. Kuće još nisu rušili ili palili, ali se tokom cijele noći mogla čuti pucnjava.

Tokom sljedećih nekoliko dana vojnici su nastavili da pljačkaju cijeli kraj koristeći se kamionima za prevoz otpada i putničkim automobilima kako bi odnijeli plijen. Odvozili su kola, odnosili bijelu tehniku, šta god bi im se svidjelo. Poharali bi kuću i sve razbacali uokolo. Vidio sam kako civilna policija stiže na lice mjesta, ali oni nisu spriječili vojnike da pljačkaju. Pošto je situacija bila tako loša, 7. juna 1992. godine ja, moj brat i nekoliko rodaka i susjeda odlučili smo da pobjegnemo iz mjesta. Uveče smo krenuli pješke preko brda u pravcu Bugojna ili Travnika. Prve noći prošli smo bez ikakvih problema. Ujutro smo stali kraj jednog potoka i doručkovali. Vojska nas je opazila, pa smo se svi raštrkali po šumi. Našao sam se sa mojim bratom i rođacima Salihom Bibićem, Mehmedom Burgićem, Sulejmanom Hadarovićem i Enesom Vrebcom. Nastavili smo da bježimo kroz šumu. Burgić i ja išli smo na čelu grupe i stigli smo do sela Vučića. Vidjeli smo neke ljude kako rade u polju. Prepoznao sam jednog svog kolegu Srbina i pitao sam ga kojim putem možemo bezbjedno da nastavimo. Rekao mi je da ne zna, tako da je naša grupa nastavila dalje. Pola sata kasnije Burgića i mene uhvatili su vojnici odjeveni u uniforme JNA. Krstanović, koga sam poznavao jer je bio konobar u hotelu "Vrbas", i još jedan vojnik, koga nisam poznavao, odveli su nas do "Pogane Ravni", na granici između opština Travnik, Novi Travnik i Bugojno. Ne znam šta je bila "Pogana ravan". /kao u originalu/.

Ondje je bilo mnogo vojnika i policije. Poznavao sam veliki broj njih. Osim što su nam se rugali i provocirali nas, nisu nas maltretirali. Vezali su nam ruke na leđa čeličnom žicom i ubacili u ladu "Nivu". Tu nas niko nije pretražio ili ispitivao. Odveli su nas u hotel "Komar", a pred njim je bio parkiran autobus. Burgića i mene stavili su unutra, a čuvao nas je jedan vojnik odjeven u uniformu JNA. Stigla su jedna policijska kola i dva policajca koje nisam poznavao preuzeli su nas i odvezli do policijske stanice u Donjem Vakufu. Kako smo ulazili u kola, Burgić se povrijedio jer mu je kabl bio previše stegnut. Jedan od policajaca ga je ošamario i rekao mu da šuti.



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Ušli smo u stanicu i smjestili su nas u hodnik. Pretražili su nas dok smo stajali licem okrenuti prema zidu. Oduzeli su nam sve što smo imali. Ja sam sa sobom imao jednu ručnu bombu tokom sakrivanja po šumama u slučaju da mi zatreba za odbranu. I nju su mi oduzeli. Ručnu bombu sam kupio od jednog pijanog Muslimana u jednom kafiću u centru Donjeg Vakufa. Ljudi su pričali da je lako kupiti oružje od švercera. Kako sam čuo, oni su dolazili iz Bugojna i Travnika. Ne znam kako je funkcionisalo švercerski lanac niti ko je bio vođa. Prema glasinama, ljudi koji su imali novca mogli su da kupe puške, ručne bombe i municiju. Ne poznajem nikog drugog ko je prodavao oružje. Nije mi poznato ni da je bilo ko drugi kupio neko oružje.

Stajali smo okrenuti licem prema zidu dok nisu došli Jordan Ilić, oficir vojne policije, i major Balaban, oficir JNA. Poznao sam Ilića, išao je u školu sa mojom ženom, a radio je kao vozač viljuškara. Balabanovo ime saznao sam kasnije od zatvorenika dok sam bio u Vrbasprometu. Oko njih se iskupilo desetak ljudi. Pitali su majora mogu li da nas "pomaze". Major je rekao da ne mogu dok je on prisutan. Nisam vidio da je major otišao, ali ubrzo nakon što je to rekao Burgića i mene su pretukli. Tukli su nas policijskim palicama, električnom žicom, čeličnim motkama, a kada sam pao, udarali su me nogama. Izgubio sam svijest, ali sam brzo došao sebi jer su me polili vodom. Dok sam ležao na zemlji, oni su mi petama gazili po prstima. Ne znam ko nas je tukao, nismo mogli vidjeti.

To je potrajalo neko vrijeme. Onda su stigli Saša "Karatista" i Boško Bilić, koje nisam poznao u to vrijeme. Boško je pridržavao Burgića i mene dok je Karatista na nama vježbao svoj karate. Nije bilo dijela tijela u koji me nije udario nogom, od glave do pete. Morali smo im okrenuti leđa, a još uvijek smo bili vezani. To je trajalo neko vrijeme, nisam siguran koliko. Nekoliko puta sam pao na zemlju. Onda bi me oni polili vodom, a zatim bi me Boško podigao, a Saša bi nastavio da me udara nogama.

Nešto kasnije Burgića i mene su prebacili u jednu kuću preko puta MUP-a. Stavili su nas u odvojene prostorije. Nisam imao pojma gdje se nalazimo. Pao sam preko nečijeg tijela, koje sam mogao osjetiti u mraku. Čuo sam kako ta osoba ječi. Nije bilo svjetla, tako da nisam mogao vidjeti. Nisam se pokretao sve dok mi ta osoba na kojoj sam ležao nije rekla da siđem sa nje. Ta osoba je plakala. Otkotrljao sam se na betonski pod. U zoru mi je postalo jasno da poznajem tu osobu iz stanice. Bio je to Salih Neretljak. Bio je tako isprebijan da sam ga jedva prepoznao. Vidio sam još jednog čovjeka u uglu, Samira Silajdžiju, koji nije bio pretučan. I tog čovjeka sam poznao od ranije. On je bio pekar. Njih dvojica nisu bili vezani.

Prvog dana koji sam tu proveo dobio sam doručak. Zamolio sam drugu dvojicu da me odvežu kako bih mogao da jedem, ali njima to nije bilo dozvoljeno, tako da nisam jeo. Ostao sam u toj prostoriji pet dana. Tu je počeo pakao. Neretljaka i mene tukli su svakog dana. Ko god bi ušao u tu sobu tukao nas je. Vojnici, policajci, vojni policajci, tukli su nas u svako doba dana i noći. Skakali su na nas, udarali nas pesnicama, šutirali nas nogama, bilo je nevjerovatno. Služili su se policijskim palicama, cjepanicama, kundacima pušaka, svakakvim predmetima. Samira nijednom nisu tukli preda mnom, ne znam zašto. Jednom su ga odveli kako bi dao izjavu, a kada se vratio, rekao je da su ga tukli, ali ja na njemu nisam vidio nikakvih tragova batina.



Prostorija u kojoj sam bio bila je duga četiri i široka četiri metra. To je soba sa desne strane podruma kako se uđe u kuću. Nije bilo kreveta, ni deka, ni prozora, samo go betonski pod. Vazduh je bio užasan. Bilo je veoma sparno, vruće tokom dana, a hladno preko noći. Ja sam nosio košulju, džemper i jaknu. Kasnije sam dao jaknu Samiru, jer je on imao samo majicu. On je poderao jaknu po šavovima i zderao je sa mene iako sam ja još bio vezan. Nisam dobijao hranu niti vodu. Nijednom nisam ušao u klozet za sve vrijeme koje sam tu proveo.

Treće noći dežurni policajac Drago Lepara, koga sam znao od ranije, odveo nas je u jedno improvizovano kupatilo nedaleko od policijske stanice. To je bilo prvi put što su nam dozvolili da se poslužimo kupatilom. On je bio veoma fer prema nama i konačno su me odvezali. Rekao nam je da nas te noći niko neće tući. Neki ljudi pokušali su da uđu u sobu, ali im Lepara nije dopustio.

Četvrtog dana odveli su me u MUP. Sreo sam se sa policajcem, Goranom Kalabom, odjevenim u civilno odijelo. Tog čovjeka lično sam poznavao, jer je bio iz Donjeg Vakufa. Želio je da zna kakvo oružje imam, gdje su vojnici i kojoj političkoj partiji pripadam. Rekao je da će napisati šta njemu odgovara. Otkucao je nešto i rekao mi da potpišem, a ja sam potpisao. Tog puta me nisu tukli. Goran mi je dao malo vode dok me ispitivao. Dežurni policajac me vratio u onu kuću.

Batinanja su ponovo počela. Odvijala su se na isti način koji sam gore opisao. Za vrijeme jednog batinanja stražari su govorili: "Gdje je onaj što nije htio da potpiše izjavu?" Kasnije sam saznao od Burgića da on nije htio da potpiše svoju izjavu.

Sljedećeg dana po nas je došao jedan plavi mercedesov kamion. Dva čovjeka koji su bili zatvoreni sa mnom, kao i druga trojica zatvorena u susjednoj prostoriji, ubačeni su na kamion. Boško Bilić nam je rekao da će nas likvidirati. Boško je bio sa još dva policajca koje nisam poznavao. Prije nego što sam ušao u kamion, vidio sam mnogo drugih vojnika u SMB uniformama i policajce u plavim redovnim uniformama, kao i one u maskirnim uniformama, kako stoje uokolo. U kamionu smo svi legli potrbuške, a ruke smo stavili na leđa. Preko nas su nabacali drva, kao i blokove betona. Odveli su nas u firmu "Vrbaspromet".

Ljudi koji su me najviše tukli dok sam bio u onoj kući bili su: Stojan Subašić, vojnik – poznavao sam njegovog brata; Srđan Boroja, policajac iz Vrbasa – njega sam dobro poznavao; Momir Antić, vojnik – i njega sam poznavao. Bilo je još drugih vojnika i policajaca, ali mi nisu poznata njihova imena.

Iz one kuće vidio sam kako Mulu Robovića, koga su držali u susjednoj prostoriji, tuku dok ga je Stojan vodio u zgradu Teritorijalne odbrane /kao u originalu/. Stojan ga je udarao palicom cijelim putem do Teritorijalne odbrane i cijelim putem natrag. Mislim da je vodio Mulu u klozet.

Kao posljedicu tih batinanja ostao sam polomljenih rebara, slomljenog kažiprsta, kao i još nekih pozljeda koje dolaze od batinanja. Čak i danas u bubrezima osjećam kako se vrijeme mijenja.





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Kada smo sišli sa kamiona u Vrbasprometu, morali smo da prodemo kroz "vruću liniju" sastavljenu od policajaca, vojnika u SMB uniformama i čuvara. Imena kojih se sjećam jesu: Kunovac zvan Mačak, Novo Gligorić, Stojan Subašić i Boško Bilić. Kako smo prolazili kroz tu "vruću liniju", tukli su nas čim su stigli, to jest, pesnicama, puškama i palicama. Ušao sam u skladište i ondje vidio brojne Muslimane i Hrvate. Pretpostavljam da je unutra već moglo biti oko 90 ljudi. Taj broj se mijenjao kako su ljude dovodili i odvodili.

Nije bilo postupka registracije kada smo stigli. "Vrbaspromet" je bila trgovinska firma, a nas su držali u stovarištu gdje se nekada skladištilo brašno. Kada smo mi bili ondje, nije bilo brašna.

Bilo je bezuslovno. Nije bilo kreveta ni deka, pa smo spavali na drvenim paletama. Neki ljudi pokrivali su se kartonom ili najlonom.

Nismo dobijali dovoljno vode. Teško je reći koliko smo tačno dobijali. Kada je bilo tekuće vode u gradu, dobijali smo ponešto iz kupatila u skladištu. Davali su nam petnaest minuta da obavimo nuždu, što je nedovoljno za 100 ljudi. Neki ljudi uopšte nisu dobijali vodu. Ponekad su nas puštali da ostanemo po pola sata u kupatilu, sve je zavisilo od toga kako su čuvari raspoloženi.

Za malu nuždu koristili smo jednu kantu, a kada bismo je napunili, istresali smo je u klozet. Za veliku nuždu služili smo se klozetom u okviru vremena koje bi nam čuvari dali za korištenje kupatila.

Hrana je bila užasna: ustajali hljeb, star 3 ili 4 dana. Dobijali smo pet ili šest vekni dnevno, nešto za namazati, konzerve hrane. Nije bilo dovoljno. Naprimjer, jednu konzervu morala su dijeliti četvorica ili petorica. Osoba koja je sjekla hljeb pojela je više mrvica nego što su ostali dobili hljeba. Kada su me zarobili bio sam težak 90 kilograma, a kada su me pustili imao sam 62 kilograma.

Bilo je dozvoljeno veoma malo posjeta.

Policija je upravljala logorom. Čuvari su bili na ulazu u skladište. Njihova stanica bila je na lijevoj strani Vrbasprometa od ulaza. Obično su bila dva ili tri stražara u svakoj smjeni, mada je teško reći, jer su vojnici i policajci sve vrijeme ulazili u skladište i izlazili iz njega.

Upravnik logora bio je Miodrag Đurkić. Znao sam da je on upravnik zato što je jednog dana došao u skladište sa Željkom Nenadom, a jedan od čuvara mu se obratio kao upravniku. Ostali čuvari kojih se sjećam bili su: Novo Gligorić, Drago Lepera i Kunovac. Bilo je još mnogo drugih, ali ih nisam poznavao.

Imao sam sreću da me nisu tukli tokom vremena koje sam proveo u "Vrbasprometu". Ali sam vidio druge koje su tukli. Vidio sam Stojana Subašića u vojničkom odijelu kako tuče Dževada Hadžića. Udario ga je više puta policijskom palicom. Dževad je

Presiding Officer



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bio direktor firme u kojoj je Stojan nekad radio. Firma je bankrotirala, a Stojan mu je govorio da je namjerno bankrotirao, pa sam zaključio da je to razlog /što ga tuče/.

Ne mogu da se sjetim tačnog datuma, ali se sjećam da sam vidio kad su dva čovjeka iz Donjeg Vakufa stigla u logor. Jedan od njih, Midhat Softić zvan Mića stigao je sa krstovima urezanim , grudima i leđima. Imao je isto tako po sebi tragove batinanja, bio je sav i modar. Drugi čovjek, Mahmut Omeragić zvan Maki takođe je imao tragove batinanja. Ispričali su nam da su se krili po šumama, a kada su ih Srbi pronašli, mučili su ih. Poznavao sam obojicu. Mića je bio instruktor vožnje, a Makija sam znao samo iz viđenja. Obojicu su čuvari odveli iz logora nekoliko dana kasnije i njihova tijela nikad nisu pronađena.

Jedne noći četiri ili pet vojnika ušlo je u skladište i prepoznao sam jednog, Jordana Ilića. Ostali su desetak minuta i pretukli su ljude koji su se zatekli pored njih. Tukli su ih palicama. To je jedino batinanje kojem sam bio svjedok. Ne sjećam da je iko odvođen iz logora na batinanje, barem ja nisam čuo da se to ijednom desilo.

Za zatvorenike u Vrbasprometu nije bilo nikakve posebne rutine. U velikoj mjeri smo samo hodali uokolo po ograničenom prostoru koji smo imali na raspolaganju ili bismo jednostavno ležali. S vremena na vrijeme ponekoga bi odveli da istovara brašno sa kamiona za radnje u gradu. Ja sam to dvaput radio.

Trojica su umrla dok sam bio zatočen u Vrbasprometu. Prvi se zvao Naim Šurković iz sela Šurkovići kod Donjeg Vakufa. On je umro od posljedica batinanja koje je pretrpio. Mislim da ga nisu tukli dok je bio u Vrbasprometu, već je stigao u logor u takvom stanju. Umro je 2 ili 3 dana po dolasku. Ne znam kako je Šurković zadobio povrede. Tijelo mu je bilo zamotano u deku, a drugi zatvorenici su ga natovarili na kamion. Nisam to vidio, ali su mi drugi zatvorenici rekli da se radilo o tamiću.

Drugi čovjek se zvao Ljubo Mršić i nisam ga poznavao. On je već bio u logoru kada sam ja tamo stigao. Ne znam kako je umro. Nisam imao kontakta sa tim čovjekom. Tijelo mu je ostalo u logoru nekoliko dana, usprkos činjenici da su čuvari obaviješteni. Taj čovjek je najveći dio vremena provodio ležeći. Već je bio u takvom stanju kada sam ja stigao. Konačno su odnijeli njegovo tijelo na isti način kao i Šurkovićevo.

Treći čovjek se zvao Hamid Mehić, mislim da je bio iz Torlakovca. On je umro od čira. Čuvari su bili obaviješteni, a on je umro tri dana nakon što mu je pukao čir. Nije dobio nikakvu medicinsku pomoć.

Jednom prilikom jedna medicinska sestra došla je u "Vrbaspromet". Dali su nam britvu da se podšišamo. Došla je taj jedan put jer se pročulo da Međunarodni komitet Crvenog krsta treba da posjeti logor, ali oni nikad nisu došli. Ljudi koji su se prijavili kod medicinske sestre dobili su i neke tablete. Ja nisam išao. To je bila jedina zdravstvena pomoć koju smo primili.



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Nisu me ispitivali dok sam bio u Vrbasprometu. Mjesec dana nakon što sam stigao Miodrag Đurkić i Željko Nenad rekli su svim zatvorenicima da potpišu nekakve papire. Ne znam o čemu se radilo, jednostavno sam potpisao, a nakon toga Željko mi je rekao da taj potpis ništa ne znači i da će me likvidirati. Đurkić me pitao da li se neko uselio u moju kuću i da li imam novca ili zlata, na šta sam mu odgovorio da nemam.

Isto tako su me pitali da li želim da me razmijene ili želim da ostanem u Donjem Vakufu. Pitao sam ih ima li šanse da ostanem. Đurkić me onda pitao ko će me štiti da me ne ubiju. Potpisao sam papir, a onda mi je Željko rekao da idem da me likvidiraju.

Negdje oko podne 17. septembra 1992. godine jedan stražar došao je u skladište i pročitao 11 imena sa jednog spiska na kojem je bilo i moje ime. Kada sam izašao u dvorište, bio je tu jedan autobus, a bio je i Nikola Kisin. On je bio član SDS-a u Donjem Vakufu. Kisin je održao govor kada smo ušli u autobus. Rekao je ovako moralo biti, da smo morali biti u logoru i da je svemu kriva politika. Razmijenije nas za neke ljude iz Bugojna. Kisin nam je isto tako rekao da će nam vratiti naše dokumente koje su nam oduzeli kada su nas uhvatili na Komaru.

U to vrijeme bile su uobičajene razmjene iz Vrbasprometa. Ja se sjećam najmanje tri razmjene. Za vrijeme prve razmjene dva čovjeka iz grupe su nestala, a njihova imena su Naim Spahić i Šaban Junuzović. Ne znam šta se dogodilo sa njima. Kada sam ja otišao, mislim da je u logoru ostalo još deset ljudi.

Dva policajca i Kisin, koji su bili u autobusu, odveli su nas do Trnjatka u Donjem Vakufu. Iskrkali su nas na tom mjestu, nedaleko od jednog vojnog kontrolnog punkta. Čekali smo kratko vrijeme, a onda nam je Kisin rekao da krenemo pješke niz put za Kopčice i da ne silazimo sa ceste jer ima mina. Otpješačili smo do Kopčica, gdje su nam vojnici rekli da se ukrcamo na civilna vozila i da požurimo jer svakog časa treba da počne pucnjava. Odveli su nas u Bugojno. Ostao sam u Bugoinu sa svojom porodicom,

Nisam bio očevidac rušenja nijedne džamije.

Nisam bio svjedokom nijednog vojnog napada na sela oko Donjeg Vakufa. Međutim, iz daljine sam vidio da se dim diže od sela Korenići. Isto tako sam čuo da je napadnuto selo Prusac. Tog dana, dok sam bio u Vrbasprometu, vidio sam mnogo srpskih vojnika kako idu u tom pravcu, kao i tenkove i oklopne transportere.

Čuo sam za Radoslava Brđanina i Momira Talića, ali nisam čuo ništa što su oni možda rekli u sredstvima informisanja i ne posjedujem nikakva obavještenja u vezi sa ta dva čovjeka.

**KRAJ IZJAVE**



02108565

**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: 11. 06. 2001.



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**POTVRDA PREVODIOCA**

Ja, Kanita Halilović, 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) **Safet Bilić** 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 **Safeta Bilića** koji je, po svemu sudeći, čuo i razumio prijevod ove izjave.
- 4) **Safet Bilić** 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: 11. 06. 2001.  
Potpis: /potpisano/



# DONJI VAKUF

S.B - 01

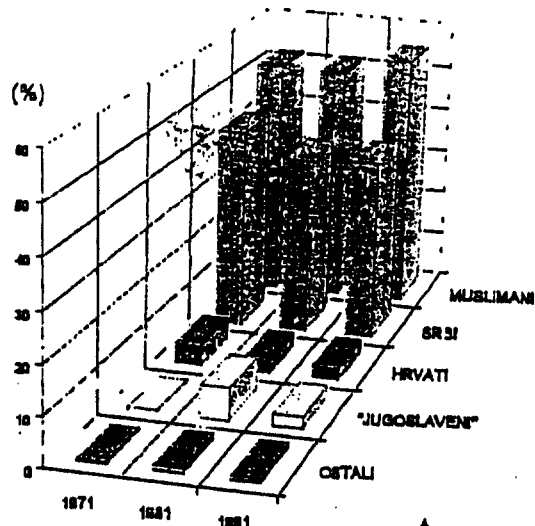
02062059

Prikaz XXVII



### OSNOVNI PODACI O OPĆINI

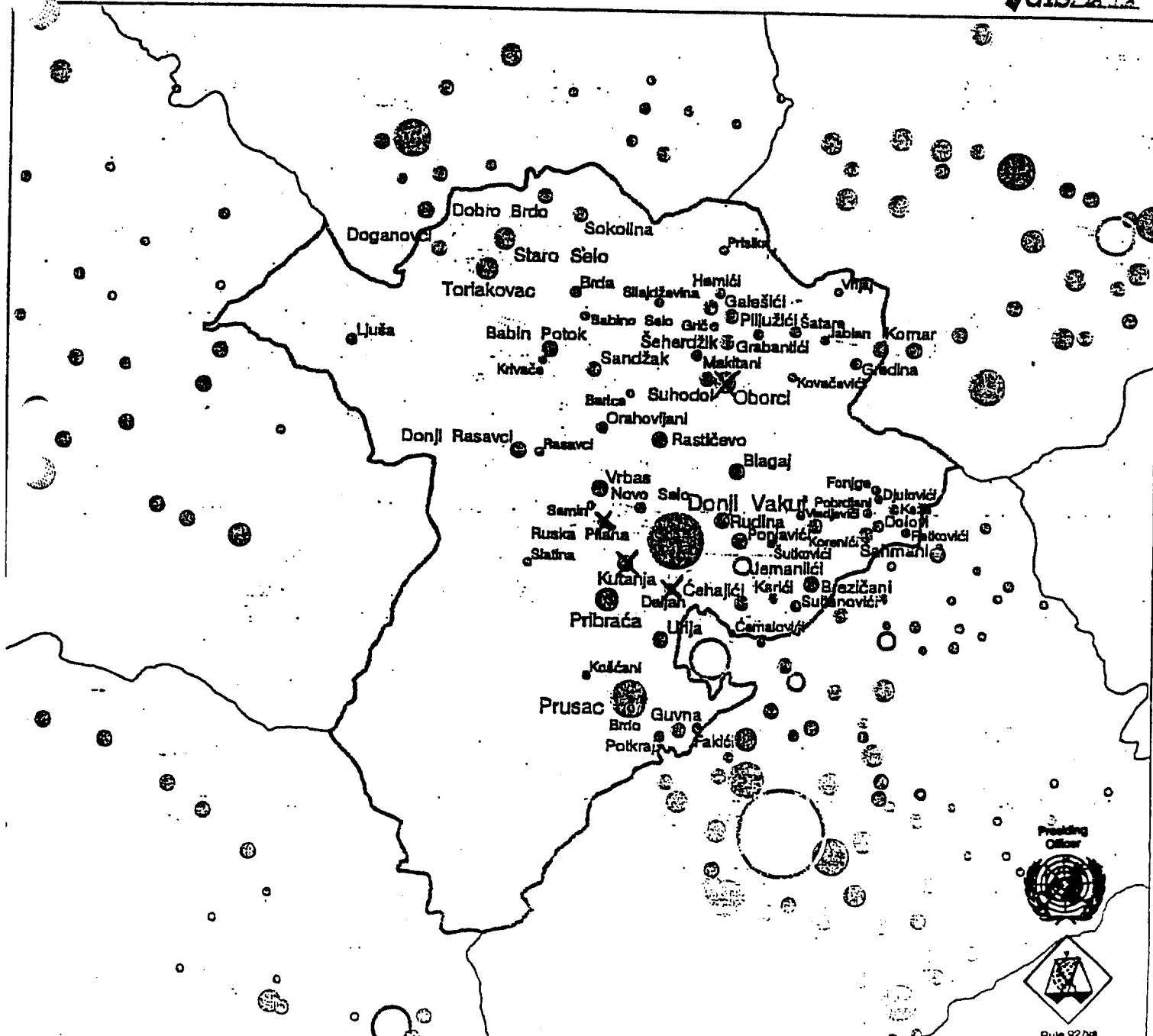
Broj stanovnika 1991. godine:	24,544
Površina općine, km <sup>2</sup> :	338
Gustoća naseljenosti, st/km <sup>2</sup> :	72.8
Broj naselja u općini:	68
Broj stanovnika u opć. središtu:	8771
Promjena broja stanovnika:	
Indeks 1991/1948	182.4
Indeks 1991/1981	108.6



### NARODNOSNI SASTAV PO NASELJIMA

Tumač:	Ukupno u općini	Apsolutna većina Broj stanovnika	Relativna većina Broj stanovnika
Hrvati	682	282 ●	○
Srbi	9533	6338 ●	○
Muslimani	13509	12603 ●	○
"Jugoslaveni"	593	●	○
Ostali i nepoznato	227	●	○

**CRO/STAT**  
**GIS/DATA**



02026237

KI 347/93

27 7.153

# Zapisnik o saslušanju svjedoka 02108568

sastavljen dana 26.8. 1994. godine kod istražnog sudije Višeg

suda u Zenici u krivičnom predmetu protiv okrivljenog-e

NINKOVIĆ NEDELJKA iz drž. zbog krivičnog djela

iz člana 141. KZ SRBIH KZ SFRJ KZ SR  
i 142. preuzetog KZ SFRJ PRISUTNI SU:

Istražni sudija.

Safet Adrović

Zapisničar.

Amira Hasanica

### Saslušanju svjedoka prisustvuju i:

Javni tužilac katkić Idris

Branilac

Okrivljeni

Započeto u sati

Svjedok je opomenut na dužnost da govori istinu, da ne smije ništa prešutjeti, a zatim je upozoren na posljedice davanja lažnog iskaza, kao i da nije dužan da odgovara na pojedina pitanja, ako je vjerovatno da bi time izložio sebe i svog bliskog srodnika teškoj sramoti, znatnoj materijalnoj šteti ili krivičnom gonjenju (član 227. stav 1. tačka 1. do 3. i član 229. ZKP).

Na postavljena pitanja svjedok daje sljedeće odgovore:

- 1) Prezime i ime BIBIĆ SAFET
- 2) Ime oca Muharem
- 3) Zanimanje vatrogasac
- 4) Mjesto rođenja D. Vakuf
- 5) Mjesto boravka
- 6) Godina starosti
- 7) Odnos sa okrivljenim i oštećenim 6.8.1960. godine

Svjedok se upozorava da je dužan da o promjeni adrese ili boravišta obavijesti sud (član 231 stav 3 ZKP). nesrodan sa okrivljenima

Poslije ovoga svjedok o samom predmetu iznosi sljedeće:

Zapisnik o saslušanju svjedoka u krivičnom postupku



Svjedok upoznat i upozoren da je dužan potpuno i istinito svjedočiti, da ništa ne smije prešutjeti i na kažnjivost lažnog svjedočenja, nakon čega izjavljuje:

Zbog terora koji su nad Muslimanima na području Opštine Donji Vakuf zavelo srspsko rukovodstvo na čelu sa Ninković Nedeljkom, Kislin Nikolom, Jandrić Miodragom, Šišić Sekulom, Savković Boškom, zv. Bole, svi iz D. Vakufa i Glasić Zoran, čini mi se da mu je ime oca Boško, rođen u Babinom Potoku, selo kod D. Vakufa, i još neki čija imena ne znam većinsko muslimansko stanovništvo krajem aprila, tokom maja i juna 1992. godine moralo je izaći iz D. Vakufa i sa područja ove opštine. Pred tim terorom i ja sam zajedno sa Burđić Mehmedom, mojim komšijom 8-7-1992. godine pokušao pobjeći, ali su nas četnici uhvatili na planinskom preboju zv. "Pogana Ravan". Nisu mi poznati ti koji su nas uhvatili, a jedan od njih se prezivao Krstanović, ranije je radio kao konobar u Hotelu "Vrbaš" u D. Vakufu. Ja i Burđić bili smo civili. Odveli su nas u zgradu motela na Komaru. Među njima sam zapazio i Djurić Ratka iz Pribraće kod D. Vakufa. Tamo su nas ispitivali i oduzeli nam dokumente, a Ilić Jordan iz Kutanje kod D. Vakufa nas je vezao žicom, vezao nam je ruke pa su tu došli raniji milicioner a tada pripadnik srspske milicije Ilić Boško iz Bugojna i Kunovac Jovan tkodjer pripadnik srspske milicije iz Kutanje kod D. Vakufa i u autu su nas odveli u zgradu srspske milicije u D. Vakufu. Pri tome nas je Bilić Boško šakama udarao u predjelu glave i lica. Tokom vožnje prema Donjem Vakufu zaustavili su se kada bi vidjeli četnike i druge srspske teroriste koji su se pri tome a ovi su dođezvoljavali da nas tuku, ponižavaju. U D. Vakufu su nas tukli Bilić Boško, Ilić Jordan i Krivošija Saša iz Bugojna i tukli su nas električnim podzemnim kablom većeg promjera, a tukli su nas i nogama na kojima su imali vojničke čizme i rukama. Naročito su mene teško tukli i povrijedili kada su mi u džepu našli ručnu bombu koju sam pri bijegu ponio ako bi mi zatrebala da se branim. Tukao me je i Boroja Srdžan, bivši milicioner u D. Vakufu iz naselja Boroje kod D. Vakufa, Oni su mi polomili jedno rebro i kažiprst na lijevoj ruci. Tu sam prepoznao i Subašić Stojana, zv. Stole, iz Barica kod D. Vakufa i Antonić Momira zv. Moca iz sela Ponjevići kod D. Vakufa, koji su nas takodjer tukli. Zadržali su nas u logoru u zgradi magacina bivše TO u D. Vakufu gdje je bilo više desetina Muslimana, nekoliko Hrvata, među kojima i starijih muškaraca, pa i onih mlađih od 18 godina. Sve su nas mučili gladne i žedne, tukli, ponižavali, vrijeđali, a od povreda neki su i umrli kao što su Mršić Ljuban, Šutković Na'im, Mehdić Hamid, Sofić Abdurahman, Omeragić Jusuf, Omeragić Hasan i drugi, a svi su umrli u užasnim mukama od zadobivenih povreda koje su im udaranjem nanijeli ti što su nas tukli. Nakon tri dana prebačen sam u koncentracioni logor u magacinu Preduzeća "Vrbašpomet" takodje u D. Vakufu u kojem je već tada bilo oko 160 logoraša takodjer različitog uzrasta, bilo je i mlađih od 18 godina ali i starijih od 70 godina. Neke logoraše su još za života izmasakrirali pa kao primjer navodim Sofić Midhata iz D. Vakufa kojeg su isprebijali, a potom mu na čelu, obrazu i leđjima nožem urezali krstove. Isprebijani su i ubrzo u nepoznatom

Bibi Sofet





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pravcu odvedeni Čaluk Nurija, Smajić Ismet, Omeragić Mahmut i Sofić Midhat, i za njih se ni do danas ne zna, a poznato mi je da su prilikom razmjene kada preko Komara odvucli veću grupu Muslimana, četnici u Golešu zadržali Junuzović Šabana i Spahić Naima, za koje se takodjer do danas ne zna šta je bilo.

Poznato mi je da su navedeni, a naročito su dolazili i tukli nas u logoru, skoro svakodnevno, i najjače su nas tukli i najgore maltretirali Nenad Svemir iz D. Vakufa, Ilić Jordan, i Jandrić Vojislav iz Kutanje, Subašić Stojan, zv. Stole iz Barica i drugi. Upravitelj logora bio je Djurkić Miodrag koji nikome od četnika nije branio da udje u logor kad god hoće i tuće nas kako god i koliko god ko hoće.

Poznato mi je da su ovi Nenad Svemir, Jandrić Vojislav, Ilić Jordan i ostali navedeni i više desetina meni nepoznatih po D. Vakufu vršili masovan teror nad Muslimanima, tukli i mučili Muslimane, više žena silovali, te da je pod rukovodstvom Ninković Nedeljka i ostalih navedenih, a to su uradili naprijed navedeni i drugi opljačkali cjelokupnu imovinu Muslimana a u kuće Muslimana su uselili srpske porodice. Koliko znam ubijeni su Kadić Avdo, kojeg je ubio Nenad Svemir, ubijen je tako što je sav izlomljen od povreda umro Gališić Seid ili mu je ime Said, Avdić Fuad, Tutkur Ajša i njen sin Sabit. Karašin Fahrija zv. Fahra je silovana a potom zaklana.

Čuo sam da je Nenad Svemir isprebijao Rujanac HASNIJU MOJU KOMŠINICU "(- -L: "- GODINE I ONA JE OD POVREDA UMRLA? A NADJENA JE IZ VATRENOG ORUŽJA UBIJENA I Smajić Zahida, odnosno majka Smajić Zahida.

Naročito težak teror vršio je Nenad Svemir sa svojom grupom dobro naoružanih i uniformisanih osam četnika.

Prilikom naših saslušanja oni su sačinjavali nekakve izjave i natjerali binas da ih potpišemo, a nisu nam dali da ih pročitamo. Prije nego što sam sproveden na razmjenu Nenad Zeljko iz D. Vakufa, koji je takodjer u srpskom rukovodstvu i prije rata se deklarirao kao pripadnik SDS natjerao me je da potpišem nekakvu izjavu a nije dao da je pročitam, predpostavljam da je u njoj upisao da se odričem cjelokupne imovine u korist srpske vlasti i da dobrovoljno napuštam Dognji Vakuf i svoju imovinu, iako ja to nisam učinio, nego što iz mog kazivanja proizlazi tvrdim da je sve to pod prisilom i da sam izišao iz D. Vakufa kada su nas natjerali da izidjem prijeteci da će nas pobiti ako ne napustimo Dognji Vakuf, a u toj grupi u kojoj sam izišao bilo nas je 11, bilo nas je deset muškaraca i jedna žena.

Nakon razledanja i čitanja zapisnika svjedok ga potpisuje bez primjedbi.

Zapisničar

Svjedok

Istražni sudija

Barbić Jofet





BUGOJNO

7.15

u ulici Prvi maj gdje je bilo još ratoboraca muslimanske i hrvatske nacionalnosti. Inače, uvjlovi u kojima su bili zatočnici držani su ispod zemlje, a što se ogledalo u davanju vrlo malih količina hrane i odgođavanju da se čaržava bilo kakva higijena.

Broj: 26.09.1992. godine  
Dana: 26.09.1992. godine  
Ljudan i Sutković Naim, a zbog ne pružanja ljekarske pomoći, budući da je bio

Dana 26.09.1992. godine pristupi pozvani građanima BIBIĆ BARET, sin Muharema i majke Tattle, rođene Tica, rođen 06.08.1960. godine u Donjem Vakufu, stalno nastanjen u mjestu rođenja, ulica V. Naseda br. 7, po zanimanju vatrogasac, bio zaposlen u DP "JANJ" u Vakufu, rođen po nacionalnosti Musliman, državljanin R BiH, te na okolini vršenja terora i zločjela od strane predstavnika srpske vlasti, nad nezakonitim civilnim stanovništvom, a u smislu člana 151. stav 2. ZKP, ovlaštenim službenim licima da slijedeću pravu i za njegovu osobu više nego jednom, da bi ga sudina Sunjković Sabana i Spahić Naima koji su palicom razapeli na Komaru zadržali i od tada im se gubi svaki trag.

Naše, prije nego što završimo ovaj već dugo vremena teroristi su počeli sa hapšenjem, paljenjem i ubijanjem musliman  
"Ovom prilikom izjavljujem da sam dana 08.07.1992. godine zajedno sa Burgić Mehmedom u pokušaju bještva ispred srbočetničkih hordi, uhapš u blizini visoravni koju zovu Pogana ravan, naša je namjera bila da prebjegnemo u Bugojno ili Travnik, budući da je u D. Vakufu srpska vlast počela sa etničkim čišćenjem, a da je naša namjera iz vatrokog oboja. Nije mi poznato ko su lica koja su nas uhapsila, ali mi je jeda od njih poznat iz vremena kada je radio u hotelu "Vrbaš" u D. Vakufu, radi se o licu srednjih godina, onizak, play, mislim da se preziva Krstanić/. Po hapšenju odvođe nas na Poganu ravan, gdje sam između ostalih srbo-agresorskih vojnika zapazio i Djurić Ratka, a tu nas ispituju, odnosno traže naše osobne podatke, te pitaju kada smo krenuli. Nakon izvjesnog vremena po nas dolazi "srpski milicionar" Ilić Jordan koji nas odvodi do motela na Komaru, gdje nas ispituje zajedno sa izvjesnim kapetanom Balabanom, a pitanja su identična pitanjima koja su nam postavljali na Poganoj Ravni. Tu nam oduzimaju lična dokumenta i predmete koje smo imali kod sebe, pa i novac. Nakon toga Ilić Jordan nas veže žicom, odnosno veže nam ruke, da bi nakon izvjesnog vremena po nas došla "srpska milicija". Naime, došli su Bilić Boško i Kučovač Jovan, stavili nas u kato i povezli ka D. Vakufu. Tada me Boško udara u predjelu lica, a do D. Vakufa na mjesti gdje se nalaze srpski punktovi zadržaje da bi nas maltretirali sppski teroristi. Meni ja na području Komara jedan stavio nož pod grlo govoreći da će zaklati. Sam zadržao do svojih 12 sati u kato u komaru i zadržao u

Po privođenju u zgradu Stanice milicije ponovo nas pretresaju tada kod mene nalaze ručnu bombu koju sam ja nabivio prije nego sam krenuo u bještvo, a radi zaštite. Tek tada počinje strašno prmlaćivanje mene i Burgić Mehmeda. Naime, mene tuče Bilić Boško, a Burvića izvjesni Saša iz Bugojna. Udaraju nas palicom kablom za električni i izemni vod, nogama i rukama i traže od nas da priznamo odakle nam boja, na što ja odgovaram da mi je neko od vojnika na Komaru stavio u džep. Prilikom našeg prmlaćivanja u Stanici je kraće vrijeme boravio i milicionar Boroja Srdjan, ali je brzo izišao iz Stanice. Nakon što smo od batina gotovo izgubili svijest prebacili su nas u podrkuće do zgrade Stanice milicije, gdje smo ostali do 11.07. Tu svakodnevno upadaju pripadnici "srpske milicije i vojske" i udaraju nas čim god stignu, tako da je meni od tih udaraca polomljeno i jedno rebro. Zaštitnici mogu tvrditi da je jedan od "milicionara" koji je upadao u područje kod nas Bilić Boško, dok druge osobe nisam prepoznao, izuzev Subašić Srdjan zv. "Stole" i Antonić Momira zv. "Moca". Bilić Boško mi je polomio i kažiprst na lijevoj ruci.

11.07. ove godine prebacuju nas u skladište DP "Vrbaš" u komaru.

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Vakuf u ulici Prvi maj gdje je bilo još zatočenih civila muslimanske i hrvatske nacionalnosti. Inače, uslovi u kojima su bili zatočnici držani su ispod svakog minimuma, a što se ogledalo u davanju vrlo malih količina hrane i vode, t onemogućavanju da se održava bilo kakva higijena.

Svakodnevno su ljudi fizički maltretirani u čemu su se isticali Nen Svemir, Ilić Jordan, Jandrić Vojislav, Subašić Stojan i drugi. Prije nego smo mi zatočeni od posljedica premlaćivanja umrli su Mrš Ljuban i Sutković Naim, a zbog ne pružanja ljekarske pomoći, budući da je bio bolestan od čira, umro je Mehdić Hamid, koji je također premlaćivan.

Mogu navesti da se se srpski teroristi posebno izživljavali nad Sofij Midhatom zv. "Mića" kom su uz što što su ga premlatili, masakrirali i kućih da su mu na čelu, obrazu i leđima urezali nožem krstove. Pored "Miće" pretučeni su i Caluk Nurija, Smajić Inset, Omeragić Mahmut zv. "Maki", a nakon kraćeg zadržavanja u logoru zajedno sa "Mićom" odvedeni su u nepoznatom pravcu i za njihovu sudbinu više ništa nisam čuli, kao ni za sudbinu Junuzović Šabana i Spahić Naima koji su prilikom razmjene na Komaru zadržani i od tada im se gubi svaki trag.

Inače, prije nego smo zatočeni, kao što sam već rekao, srpski teroristi su počeli sa hapšenjem, pljačkama i ubijanjem nekućih civila. Poznato mi je da je ubijen Hadžić Avdo, a po pričama koje sam čuo ubio ga je Nenad Svemir, a ubijeni su i Galešić Saja, Avdić Fuad, Karašić Fahra koja je silovana, a potom zaklana, te Tutkur Ajša. 26.08.1992. godine od posljedica premlaćivanja, preminula je i Rujanac Hasnija, a majka Smajić Zahida je nadjena ubijena iz vatrenog oružja.

Kada su u pitanju pljačke, mogu izjaviti da se u tome isticaju posebno Nenad Svemir sa svojom grupom od oko 8 ljudi.

Ovom prilikom mogu izjaviti da su u vrhu tzv. "srpske vlasti" u D. Vakufu Ninković Nedeljko, Kisin Nikola, Jandrić Miodrag, Šišić Sekul, Savković Boško zv. "Bole" i Glišić Zoran.

Napomenuo bih da sam pri privođenju i islijeđjivanju potpis nekakvu izjavu, a da mi pri tom nije omogućeno da se upoznam sa sadržajem iste.

Isto tako, prije nego smo krenuli na razmjenu, potpisali smo izjave koje nam je na potpis dao Nenad Zeljko, ali nam nije dozvolio da se upoznam sa sadržajem iste, nada pretpostavljam da je u toj izjavi naznačeno kako bez pritiska napuštamo D. Vakuf, te da se u korist "srpske vlasti" odričem svog imanja, što je netačno. D. Vakuf sigurno ne bih napustio da nisam prisiljen na to kao i svo ostalo muslimansko i hrvatsko stanovništvo.

Ovu sam izjavu dao svojevrijedno, istu sam slušao u glasnom i jasnom diktatu, izjava mi je naknadno i pročitana, smatran je svojom i kao takva bez primjedbi svojeručno potpisujem."

IZJAVU DAO :

BIBIĆ SAFET

ZAPISNIČAR :

IZJAVU UZELI :

/Bibić Safet/

Presiding  
Officer

UNEP/WHO

02108573

11. septembra 2001.

United Nations  
Nations Unies

Dodatak izjavi

Ime: BIBIĆ, Safet

International  
Criminal Tribunal  
for the Former  
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal  
International pour  
l'ex-Yougoslavie

Office of the  
Prosecutor

Bureau du  
Procureur

Dana 11. septembra 2001. dano mi je da pročitam bosanski prijevod izjave koju sam dao i potpisao 11. juna 2001. Želim napraviti jednu ispravku u toj izjavi.

1. Na trećoj stranici (označenj brojem 03015997) u drugom paragrafu uz ime Safet Čavak u zagradi stoji : " ime nepoznato". Safet Čavak je ime osobe tako da navod iz zagrade nije potreban.

Bibić Safet  
Safet Bibić

Thomas Ackheim  
Thomas Ackheim, investigator

Samir Muhamedović  
Samir Muhamedović, prevodilac

Presiding  
Officer



Rule 92B#

7.153

02108573

United Nations  
Nations Unies

11. septembra 2001.

Dodatak izjavi

Ime: BIBIĆ, Safet

International  
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Bibić Safet  
Safet Bibić

Thomas Ackheim  
Thomas Ackheim, investigator

Samir Muhamedović  
Samir Muhamedović, prevodilac

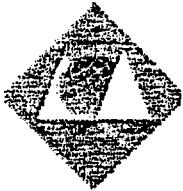


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**DEKLARACIJA OSOBE KOJA JE DALA PISMENU IZJAVU  
U SKLADU S PRAVILOM 92 BIS**



International  
Criminal Tribunal  
for the former  
Yugoslavia  
  
Tribunal Pénal  
International pour  
l'ex-Yougoslavie

**Prijevod**

Ja,  
Prezime, ime: **BIBIĆ, Safet**  
Datum i mjesto rođenja: **06. Augusta 1960**  
Identifikacioni broj ili broj pasoša: **[REDACTED]**  
ovime potvrđujem, u prisustvu predsjedavajućeg službenika: **Ms. Krystal Thompson**  
da je sadržaj pismene izjava koju sam dao dana: **11. juna i 11. septembra 2001**  
i koje su priložene ovoj deklaraciji, po mom najboljem znanju i uvjerenju, istinit i tačan.

Dana: **11. septembra 2001**

U: **[REDACTED]**

Bibić Safet

potpis davaoca deklaracije

K. K. Thompson

potpis predsjedavajućeg službenika

Presiding  
Officer



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

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02062048

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

**Last Name:** BIBIĆ

**First Name (s):** Safet

**Father's First Name:** Muharem

**Nickname:**

**Gender:** Male

**Date of Birth:** 06 Aug 1960

**Place of Birth:** Donji Vakuf town

**Ethnic Origin:** Bosniak

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language(s) Spoken:** Bosnian

**Language(s) Written (If different from spoken):**

**Language(s) Used in Interview:** English/Bosnian

**Current Occupation:** Firefighter

**Former:** Firefighter

**Date(s) of Interview(s):** 08, 11 June 2001


**Interviewer:** Richard Dupas

**Interpreter:** Kanita Halilović

**Names of all persons present during interview(s):** Same as above

*Kanita Halilović*

**Signature:**

*Bibić Safet*  


## WITNESS STATEMENT

I have given two prior statements: one to the MUP in Bugojno on 26 September 1992 and the second to the Zenica High Court on 26 August 1994. The investigator has given me a copy of my statements and I have read them. I agree with the details contained in the statements. They are true and correct with the exception of a few minor things.

In the statement I gave to Zenica High Court, I mention the killing of Avdo Kadić. Avdo's family is actually Hadžić. I was not a witness to this crime. On page two, I mentioned that we were detained in the TO. I have never been detained there.

I mentioned the killings of other men in the statement I gave to Zenica High Court. I am not an eyewitness to those killings, these are crimes told to me by other people. I mentioned the rape and killing of Fahrija Karašin, I am not an eye witness, I heard the story from my brother. My statement also reads that I was exchanged with a woman, this is incorrect. Only men were detained in Vrbaspromet and all those exchanged with me were men.

In addition to the information contained in my previous statements, I wish to add the following.

I was born in the town of Donji Vakuf, which was ethnically mixed prior to the war. The town was equally divided between Muslims and Serbs and I would say that there were about 1000 Croats living in town. The town was completely mixed, but certain villages in the municipality were either Serb or Muslim

I have never been interested in politics. I worked at the fire station in the company DIP "Janj" Holding in Donji Vakuf. The department was equally mixed and stayed that way until Bosniaks fled Donji Vakuf. After the departure of Bosniaks, only Serbs remained at the station with the exception of those who had been mobilized. Mobilization was carried out in different stages firstly for the reserve police and secondly for the reserve military. I think it started towards the beginning of March 1992, but I am not sure.

I remember that provocative Serb songs were being broadcast on the radio after Bosniaks fled Donji Vakuf. I also remember during a broadcast on the first day of Bajram that the commentator congratulated the holiday to "Serbs of Muslim faith". This was impossible, there were no Serbs of Muslim faith. I cannot comment on propaganda broadcast on television. I did not watch TV because there was no electricity. I have never attended any political rallies.

I have never seen weapons given out, however it was easy to see that all Serbs were receiving them. Some were mobilized and therefore they automatically received weapons and uniforms. As far as the Serbs in villages, I don't know if they all got weapons. Those who were mobilized did get them. Many Serb women and children left Donji Vakuf just before the bridge blew up because they said they were afraid. The story told to me by my Serb neighbors was that they were afraid of a HOS attack.

Before the bridge blew up, I saw many soldiers wearing Red Berets in town. I don't know who their commander was or what they were doing in town. The story I heard from my neighbors was that they were based at the hotel Semešnica, but why, I have no idea.

Ust

B.S. B



People in town told me that Sabahudin Zahirović was taken to that hotel and badly beaten. I have never been there myself.

The problems in Donji Vakuf started on 30 April 1992 when the bridge connecting two parts of Donji Vakuf was blown up. I was working the day shift at the station. The explosion occurred at 1700. To my knowledge, Safet Čavak, fnu Kulašin aka "Cikota", Fnu Marjanac, Fnu Kačar, died in the explosion. I don't know if there were any people injured. Everything was black around the explosion sight. The surrounding buildings were damaged and the hotel is in the same condition it is in today, that is, devastated. I have no idea who was responsible for this crime.

After the explosion I heard random gunfire for the first time. I went to the bridge and could not cross. I headed in the direction of the "Ruska Pilana". I passed through a checkpoint there and my vehicle was searched. Soldiers in the old JNA uniforms manned this checkpoint. Checkpoints were set up in Donji Vakuf 20 to 30 days prior to this. I have no idea why they were set up. To my knowledge, only Serbs manned them. The soldiers at the checkpoints were unknown to me and they all wore SMB uniforms. The investigator has shown me a map of Donji Vakuf municipality. I have marked with an X the areas I remember seeing checkpoints. I have marked the map SB-01.

The next day, I was called to attend a meeting at the station by Fatima Karadža. I could already feel that the Serbs had taken over the station, because the Bosniaks were all assigned to work the third shift. The self-proclaimed commander Rajko Samardžić (Serb) ignored the orders of our usual superior Fatima Karadža (Muslim). He said that he was now the wartime commander. Fatima tried to argue but to no avail. Rajko did not threaten her but the fact that he wore an SMB uniform and that most shift commanders were Serbs rendered her powerless. No agreement was reached during the meeting so we just split up. I did not go out of the station when I was at work, nor did other Bosniaks. Most Bosniaks did not respond for the scheduled third shift ie; 1900 – 0700, but I did. After Samardžić's announcement, I worked for two consecutive night shifts. On the third night, I decided not to work anymore because I had seen Bosniaks try to replace us in the morning but were turned away by the Serb police who were at the front of the station. The Serb police had taken position there on 30 April 1992. After seeing that Bosniaks could no longer enter the building but Serbs were allowed, I decided to stay home.

During this period I didn't go out much. My family had left the area by this time, as did most Bosniaks. I did not see the others leave but was informed by other people that this was happening. I did not dare sleep at home because I saw Serb soldiers dressed in old JNA uniforms and blue and green camouflage uniforms breaking into homes and stealing items. I also saw Serb civilians and children going into homes and robbing people. Only the Bosniak homes were being broken into, so we slept in the woods and in the fields. I did not see any homes being torched at this time.

I continued living in the woods, only going home to prepare meals in the daytime. My brother Mehmed Bibić, who was coming to see me a few days later, was captured in the area he lived in called Hadžići. All Bosniak men were taken away from that area that day. My cousin went to the MUP to find out what happened. She saw the detainees, and that's how I found out my brother had been captured.

Ust

B. S. Z.

The same day, while I was hiding in the woods, I saw many Serb police and military personnel arrive in the area that I lived in called Gornja Mahala. They were breaking into houses and arresting the men who were hiding inside the homes. They picked up all men they found. They did not arrest any women or children. There was no justification for this. The soldiers damaged several homes and the furnishings inside. The soldiers there wore all kinds of uniforms, SMB, military camouflage, regular blue police uniforms and blue camouflaged uniforms. I remember seeing some military people wearing some sort of white cloth on their shoulder.

In May 1992, a Serb soldier threw a grenade into the home of Fuad Abdić killing him. I didn't see the incident myself but I heard the detonation. I attended his funeral the next day. Homes were not being destroyed or torched but I could hear shooting all night long.

In the next few days, the soldiers continued to loot the area using garbage trucks and passenger cars to carry away the booty. They took vehicles, appliances, whatever they fancied. They ransacked the houses and threw everything around. I saw civilian police arrive to the scene, but they did not prevent the soldiers from looting. Because the situation was so bad, I, my brother, some relatives and neighbors decided to flee the area on 7 June 1992. We started to walk through the hills in the evening in the direction of Bugojno or Travnik. We traveled the first night without any problems. In the morning we stopped near a stream and we had breakfast. The army saw us and we all scattered in the woods. I met with my brother and my relatives, Salih Bibić, Mehmed Burgić, Sulejman Hajdarović and Enes Vrebac. We continued to run away in the woods. Burgić and I were walking in front of the group and we came to a village called Vučići. We saw some people working in the fields. I recognized a Serb colleague of mine and I asked him about what road to take safely. He said he didn't know, so our group continued on. Half an hour later, Burgić and I were captured by soldiers dressed in old JNA uniforms. Fnu Krstanović, who I knew because he was a waiter at the Hotel Vrbas, and one other soldier whom I didn't know took us to "Pogana Ravan" on the border between the municipalities of Travnik, Novi Travnik and Bugojno. I don't know what "Pogana Ravan" was about.

There were many soldiers and police there. I knew quite a few of them. Aside from taunting provoking us, we were not mistreated. We were tied up with a steel cable with our hands behind our back and put into a Lada Niva. We had not been searched or interrogated at this point. We were brought to the motel "Komar" and there was a bus parked outside. Burgić and I were put in there and a soldier dressed in an old JNA uniform guarded us. A police car came and two policemen who I did not know took us to the police station in Donji Vakuf. As we got in the car, Burgić hurt himself because the cable was so tight. One of the policemen slapped him in the face and told him to keep quiet.

We entered the station and we were placed in a corridor. We were searched while we were facing the wall. They took all our belongings. I had kept a grenade with me during the time I was hiding in the woods in case I needed it for my defense. That was taken away as well. I had bought the grenade from a drunk Muslim man in a café in the center of Donji Vakuf. People were saying that it was easy to get weapons from smugglers. The story told to me was that they came from Bugojno and Travnik. I don't know how the smuggling ring operated, or who was the leader. According to hearsay, people who had money could buy rifles, grenades and ammunition. I don't know of anyone else who sold weapons. I don't know of anyone else who purchased them.

*KW*

*B. S. B*

We stood facing the wall until Jordan Ilić, a military police officer, and Major Balaban, a JNA officer, came to see us. I knew Ilić, he went to school with my wife and he also worked as a forklift driver. I later learned the name of Balaban from inmates while I was in Vrbaspromet. About ten people gathered around them. They asked the Major if they could "pet" us. The Major said not while he was there. I did not see the Major leave, but soon after he had spoken, Burgić and I were beaten. They used police batons, electric cables, steel rods and once I fell down they kicked me. I lost consciousness but soon after I came to because the men splashed water on me. While I was on the ground the men stepped on my fingers with their heels. I don't know who was beating us, it was impossible to see.

This lasted for some time. Then Saša "Karatista" and Boško Bilić, who I did not know at the time, arrived. Boško supported Burgić and I while "Karatista" practiced his karate on us. There is no part of my body he didn't kick, from head to toe. We had our backs to them and we were still tied up. This lasted for a while, I don't know how long for sure. I fell down on a few occasions and they would splash water on me and then Boško would lift me up and Saša would kick me some more.

Some time later, Burgić and I were transferred to a house across the street from the MUP. Burgić and I were placed into separate rooms. I had no idea where I was. I fell on top of a body and I could feel it in the dark. I heard the person moaning. There were no lights and I could not see. I did not move until the person who I was lying on top of told me to get off. The person was crying. I rolled onto the concrete floor. At dawn, I realized that I knew the person from the station. He was Salih Neretljak, he had been beaten up, I could barely recognize him. I saw another man in another corner called Samir Silajdžija, who had not been beaten. I knew this man from before. He was a baker. The two men were untied.

The first day I was there I was given breakfast. I asked the two other men to untie me so I could eat, but they were not allowed to, so I did not eat. I stayed in this room for five days. This is where hell starts. Neretljak and myself were beaten everyday all the time. Anybody who entered the room beat us. Soldiers, police officers, military police beat us at all times of the day and night. They walked on us, hit us with their fists, kicked us, it was unbelievable. They used police batons, chopped wood, rifle butts, all kinds of objects. Samir was never beaten in front of me, I don't know why. He had been taken out to give a statement and when he returned he said he had been beaten, but I did not see any signs of beating on him.

The room I was in was four meters wide by four meters long. It was the room on the right of the basement as you entered the house. There were no beds, no blankets, no windows, just a bare concrete floor. The air quality was terrible. It was very stuffy, hot during the day and cold in the evening. I was wearing a shirt, a sweater and a jacket. I eventually gave the jacket to Samir because he only wore a T-shirt. He ripped the jacket at the seam and took it off me despite the fact I was still tied up. I did not get any food or water. I did not relieve myself the entire time I was in there.

The third night, a duty policeman, Drago Lepara who I knew previously, took us to a makeshift bathroom near the police station. This was the first time we were permitted to

USA

use the facilities. He was very fair to us and finally I was untied. He told us we would not be beaten that night. Some people tried to enter our room, but Lepara stopped them.

On the fourth day, I was taken to the MUP. I met a policeman called Goran Kalaba dressed in civilian clothes. I knew this man personally because he came from Donji Vakuf. He wanted to know what weapons I had, where the soldiers were and what political party I was with. He told me that he would write what suited him. He typed something and told me to sign, which I did. I was not beaten at this time. I received a little bit of water from Goran when he was interrogating me. The duty policeman took me back to the house.

The beatings started again. They were in the same way I described above. During one beating the guards were saying: "Where is the man who did not want to sign a statement?" I found out later from Burgić that he had not wanted to sign his statement.

The next day a blue Mercedes truck came to get us. The two men held with me, as well as three others held in another room, were put in the truck. Boško Bilić told us that we were going to be executed. Boško was with two other policemen unknown to me. Before I got into the truck, I saw many other soldiers wearing SMB uniforms and policemen wearing blue regular and camouflage uniforms, standing around. We all lay down on our stomachs in the truck with our hands behind our back. They threw wood on top of us as well as blocks of concrete. They took us to the Vrbaspromet company.

The men who beat me the most while I was in the house were: Stojan Subašić who was a soldier, I knew his brother; Srdan Boroja, who was a policeman from Vrba, I knew him very well; Momir Antonić, who was a soldier, I knew him. There were other soldiers and policemen, but I don't know their names.

From the house, I saw Mulo Robović, who was kept in another room, being beaten as Stojan was taking him to the TO building. Stojan was hitting him with a baton all the way to the TO and all the way back. I think he was taking Mulo to the bathroom.

As a result of the beatings, I sustained broken ribs, a broken index finger and other injuries consistent with beatings. I feel the weather changes in my kidneys even today.

When we got off the truck in Vrbaspromet, we had to walk through a "hot line" made of policemen, soldiers in SMB uniforms, and guards. The names I remember are: Fnu Kunovac aka "Mačak", Novo Gligorić, Stojan Subašić and Boško Bilić. As we passed through this "hot line", we were beaten with whatever they had ie; fists, rifles and batons. I entered the warehouse and saw many Muslims and Croats already there. I would guess that there were 90 people already held there. This number changed as people were brought in and out.

There was no registration procedure when we arrived. Vrbaspromet was a trade company and we were kept in a warehouse where flour used to be stored. There was no flour when we were there.

The conditions were non-existent. There were no beds or blankets and we slept on pallets. Some people covered themselves with cardboard or nylon.

UJ

We did not get enough water. It is hard to say exactly how much we got. When the water in town was running we got some from the bathroom in the warehouse. We got fifteen minutes to do our business, which was insufficient time for 100 people. Some people didn't get water at all. Sometimes we got half an hour in the bathroom, it depended on the mood of the guards.

To relieve ourselves, we urinated in a bucket and once it was full we emptied it out in the toilet. To defecate, we used the toilet during the time the guards let us use facilities.

The food was awful, stale bread 3 or 4 days old. We got five or six loaves per day, some sort of spread, cans of food. It was insufficient, for example one can had to be shared by four or five people. The person who cut the bread ate more crumbs than the rest of the people got. At the beginning of my captivity I weighed 90 kgs, and when I was released I weighed 62 kgs.

Very few visits were allowed.

The police ran the camp. The guards were at the entrance to the warehouse. Their station house was on the left side of Vrbaspromet when you entered. Typically there were two or three guards per shift although it was hard to say because there were soldiers and police coming in and out of the warehouse all the time.

The warden was Miodrag Đurkić. I knew he was the warden because one day he came to the warehouse with Željko Nenad and one of the guards addressed Đurkić as the warden. Other guards that I remember are: Novo Gligorić, Drago Lepera and Fnu Kunovac. There were many others but I didn't know them.

I was lucky not to have been beaten during the time I was at Vrbaspromet. I did see others who were. I saw Stojan Subašić dressed as a soldier beat Dževad Hadžić. He hit him many times with a police baton. Dževad was the director of the company where Stojan used to work. The company went bankrupt and Stojan was telling him that he had gone bankrupt on purpose, so I concluded that was the reason.

I can't remember the exact date but I remember seeing two men from Donji Vakuf arrive at the camp. One man called Midhat Softić aka "Mića" arrived with crosses carved in his face, chest and back. He also wore signs of beatings, he was all black and blue. The other man, Mahmut Omeragić aka "Maki", also wore signs of beatings. They told us that they had been hiding in the woods and when the Serbs found them they were tortured. I knew both men, Mića was a driving instructor and Maki I knew by sight only. The two men were taken out of the camp a few days later by the guards and their bodies have never been found.

One night four or five soldiers came into the warehouse and I recognized one man called Jordan Ilić. They stayed for about ten minutes and they beat the closest people near them. They used batons to hit them. These are the only examples of beatings I witnessed. I don't remember if anyone was taken outside the camp for beating, at least I never heard of any.

Wt

There was no particular routine in Vrbaspromet for the prisoners. We pretty much just walked around the limited space we had or just laid down. On occasion some men would be taken out to unload flour from trucks to shops in town. I did this twice.

Three men died while I was held captive in Vrbaspromet. The first man was called Naim Šurković from the village Šurkovići in Donji Vakuf. He died as a result of the beatings he sustained. I don't think he was beaten while he was in Vrbaspromet, he arrived to the camp in that condition. He died 2 or 3 days after his arrival. I don't know how Šurković had sustained his injuries. His body was wrapped in a blanket and other prisoners put him in a truck. I didn't see it but the other prisoners told me it was a "Tamić" truck.

The second man called Ljubo Mršić unknown to me was already at the camp when I got there. I don't know how he died. I had no contact with this man. His body remained in the camp for a few days despite the fact that the guards had been notified. This man spent most of the time lying down. He was already in that condition when I arrived. Finally, his body was taken away in the same way as Šurković.

The third man called Hamid Mehdić, I think from Torlakovac, died because of an ulcer. The guards were notified and he died three days after his ulcer ruptured. He received no medical attention.

On one occasion a nurse came to Vrbaspromet. They gave us a razor so we could cut our hair. She came on one occasion because the story was that the ICRC was supposed to visit the camp but they never did. Men who went to see her got some pills as well. I did not go see her. This was the only medical attention we received.

I was not interrogated while at Vrbaspromet. One month after I arrived, Miodrag Đurkić and Željko Nenad told all prisoners to sign some papers. I don't know what it was, I just signed and when I did Željko told me that the signature did not mean anything and that I was going to be executed. Đurkić asked me if anyone had moved into my house and if I had any money or gold, to which I replied that I did not.

They also asked me if I wanted to be exchanged or if I wanted to stay in Donji Vakuf. I asked them if there was a chance for me to stay. Đurkić then said who would protect me from being killed. I signed the paper and then Željko told me I was going for execution.

On September 17 1992, around noon, a guard came into the warehouse and read 11 names from a list including myself. When I got outside in the yard there was a bus and Nikola Kisin was there. He was a member of the SDS in Donji Vakuf. Kisin made a speech when we boarded the bus. He said that it had to be like that, that we had to be in the camp and that it was all about politics. We were going to be exchanged for some people from Bugojno. Kisin also told us that our documents which had been taken away at Komar when we were captured, would be returned.

Exchanges from Vrbaspromet were common at this time. I remember at least three. During the first exchange two people went missing from the group whose names are: Naim Spahić and Šaban Junuzović, I don't know what happened to them. I think there were ten people left in the camp after I left.

UAT

Two policemen and Kisin who were on the bus took us to Trnjatak in Donji Vakuf. We were dropped off at this location near a military checkpoint. We waited for a short time and then Kisin told us to walk down the road to Kopčići and not to get off the road because there were mines. We walked to Kopčići where soldiers told us to board civilian vehicles and to hurry because shooting was about to start. We were taken to Bugojno. I stayed in Bugojno with my family :

I am not an eyewitness to the destruction of any mosques.

I have not witnessed any military attacks on villages in Donji Vakuf. However, I saw from a distance smoke coming from the village of Korenići. I also heard that the village of Prusac was attacked. On that day, while I was in Vrbaspromet, I saw many Serb soldiers going in that direction, as well as tanks and APCs.

I have heard of Radoslav Brdanin and Momir Talić, but I have not heard anything they may have said in the media and I have no information regarding these two men.

END OF STATEMENT

Ut

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**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.

Mst

Signed: Bibić Ljet

Date: 11.06.2001

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**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 području bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvan da javno svjedočim pred Sudom.

Potpis: Bibić Ljet

Datum: 11.06.2001.

Mst



**INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION**

I, Kanita Halilović, 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 Safet Bibić 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 Safet Bibić who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.

4) Safet Bibić 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.

Date:

11/6/01

Signed:

Kanita Halilovic



# DONJI VAKUF

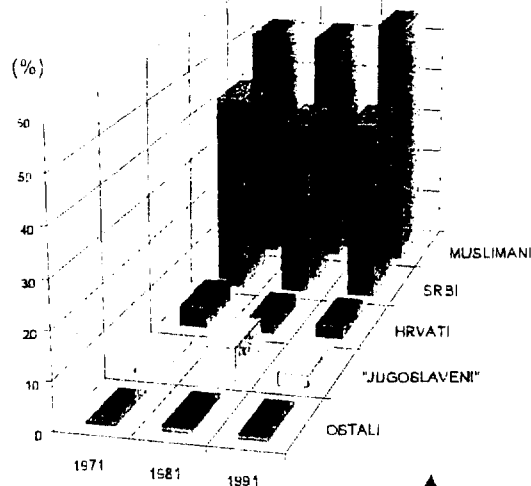
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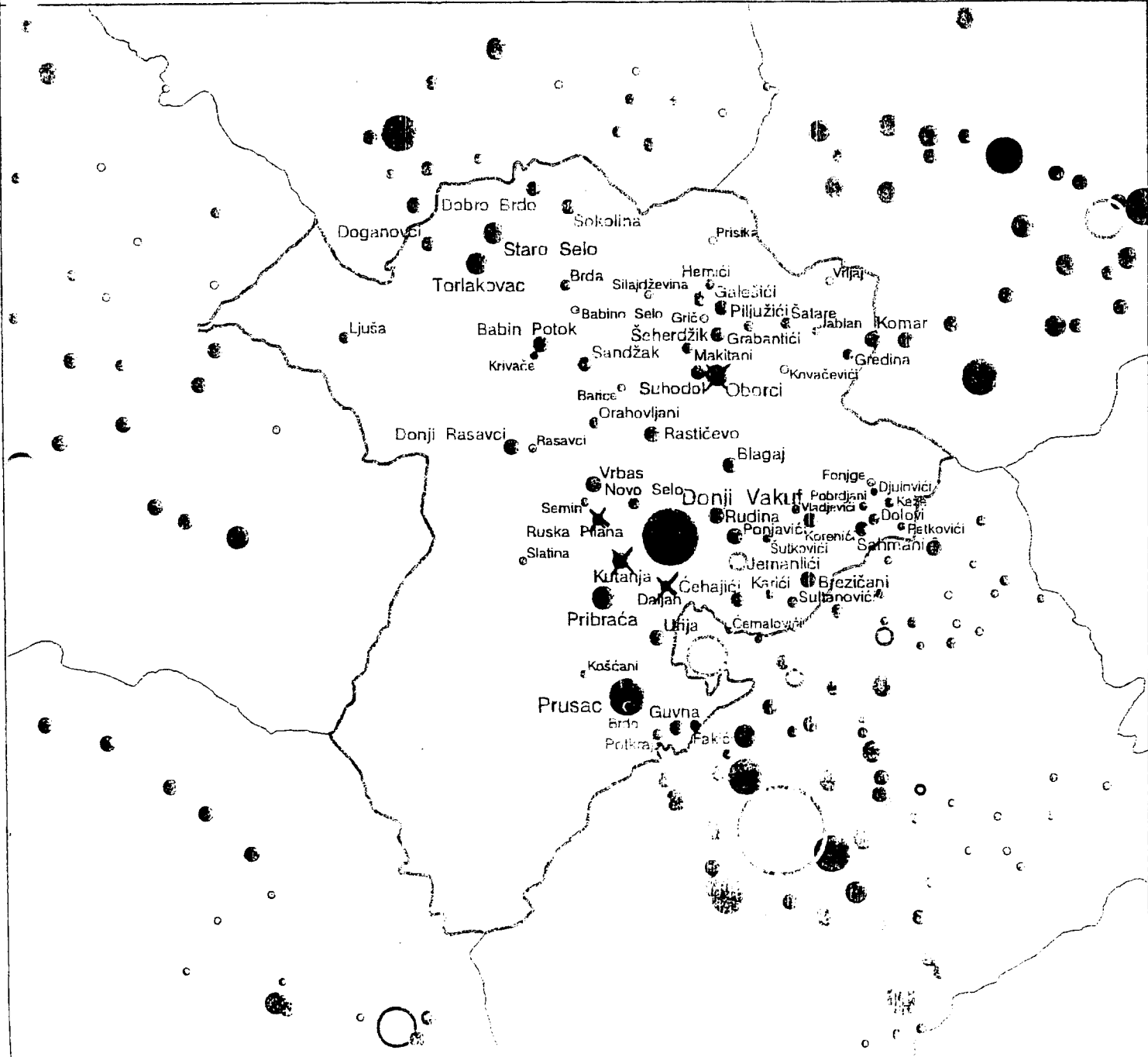
## OSNOVNI PODACI O OPĆINI

Broj stanovnika 1991. godine:	24,544
Površina općine, km <sup>2</sup> :	338
Gustoća naseljenosti, st/km <sup>2</sup> :	72.6
Broj naselja u općini:	68
Broj stanovnika u opć. središtu:	8771
Promjena broja stanovnika:	
indeks 1991/1948	182.4
indeks 1991/1981	108.6



## NARODNOSNI SASTAV PO NASELJIMA

Tumač:	Ukupno u općini	Apsolutna većina Broj stanovnika	Relativna većina Broj stanovnika
Hrvati	682	282 ●	○
Srbi	9533	6338 ●	○
Muslimani	13509	12603 ●	166 ○
"Jugoslaveni"	593	●	○
Ostali i nepoznato	227	●	○



KI: 347/93

## RECORD OF WITNESS INTERVIEW

Compiled on 26 August 1992 before the investigating judge of the High Court in Zenica in the criminal proceedings against the accused Nedeljko NINKOVIĆ and others for the criminal offence of \_\_\_\_ under Article 141 and 142 Criminal Code of SR BH /Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina/ taken from Criminal Code of the SFRJ /Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia/.

## PRESENT:

Investigating judge: Safet ADROVIĆ  
 Court Clerk: Amira HASANICA

Also present at the witness interview:

Public Prosecutor: Idris KADRIĆ

Defence Counsel:

Accused:

Commenced at \_\_\_\_ hours.

The witness was advised to tell the truth, that he must not withhold any facts, and was then warned of the consequences of giving false testimony. He was instructed that he was not required to answer individual questions if by so doing it was likely that he would bring upon himself or a close relative the risk of severe disgrace, substantial material damage or criminal prosecution (Article 227, paragraph 1, items 1-3 and Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure).

The witness gave the following answers to the questions asked:

1. First and last name: Safet BIBIĆ
2. Father's name: Muharem
3. Occupation: fireman
4. Place of birth: Donji Vakuf
5. Place of residence: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Age: 6 August 1960
7. Relationship to the accused none  
and the injured party:

The witness was advised that he was obliged to notify the court of any change of address or residence (Article 231, paragraph 3 of the Law on Criminal Procedure).

After this, the witness stated the following as regards the case:

Because of the terror imposed on Muslims in the municipality of Donji Vakuf by the Serbian leadership led by Nedeljko NINKOVIĆ, Nikola KISIN, Miodrag JANDRIĆ, Sekula ŠIŠIĆ, Boško SAVKOVIĆ, all from Donji Vakuf; and Zoran GLIŠIĆ, I believe his father's name was Boško, born in Babin Potok, a village near Donji Vakuf and others whose names I do not know, all the Muslims, who at that time were the majority population, were forced to flee from Donji Vakuf and the entire territory of the municipality of Donji Vakuf late in April and in May and June 1992. Before this /wave of/ forced terror, I too, I too with my neighbour Mehmed BURGIĆ tried to escape on 8 July 1992, but the Chetnik captured us at the mountain pass called Pogana Ravan. I cannot identify our captors but I do know that one of them previously worked as a waiter at the Hotel Vrbas in Donji Vakuf. His family name was KRSTANOVIĆ. Both BURGIĆ and I were civilians. We were taken to the motel at Komar. One of the Chetniks I recognised was Ratko ĐURIĆ from the village of Pribraće near Donji Vakuf. There we were questioned and our documents were taken from us. Jordan ILIĆ from Kutanja near Donji Vakuf tied us up with wires he tied our hands with wire. He was joined by Boško ILIĆ from Bugojno, a former policeman and at that time member of the Serbian police, and by Jovan KUNOVAC from Kutanja near Donji Vakuf, also a member of the Serbian police. They put us in a car and drove us to the Serbian police building in Donji Vakuf. During the ride, Boško BILIĆ /as written/ kept punching us in the head and face. Along the way to Donji Vakuf they would stop the car whenever they saw any Chetniks or other Serbian terrorists allowing them to beat us and humiliate us. In Donji Vakuf we were beaten by Boško BILIC, Jordan ILIĆ and Saša KRIVOŠIJA from Bugojno. They beat us with thick underground electric cable, they punched us and kicked us with their booted feet. They beat me particularly hard because they found in my pocket a hand-grenade that I had taken as protection when I escaped. I was also beaten by Srđan BOROJA, a former policeman in Donji Vakuf, by origin from the village of BOROJE near Donji Vakuf. I sustained a fractured rib and the fractured index finger on my left hand. Of the men who were beating us there I can identify Stojan SUBAŠIĆ aka Stole from Barice near Donji Vakuf and Momir ANTONIĆ aka Moca, from the village of Ponjevici near Donji Vakuf. We were detained in the warehouse building of the former TO (Territorial Defence) in Donji Vakuf, together with several dozen Muslims and a few Croats. Among the detainees were some old men and also those younger than 18. We were all tortured, denied food and water, beaten, humiliated and abused. Some died of their injuries, among them Ljuban MRŠIĆ, Naim ŠUTKOVIĆ, Hamid MEHDIC, Adburahman SOFIĆ, Jusuf OMERAGIĆ, Hasan OMERAGIĆ. They all died in agony, from injuries sustained by the blows inflicted by our tormentors. Three days later, I was transferred to the concentration camp set up in the Vrbaspromet warehouse in Donji Vakuf. When I arrived, I found about a hundred prisoners there. They were of all ages, those below 18 and those over 70 years of age. Some of the prisoners were mutilated alive, such as Midhat SOFIĆ from Donji Vakuf whom they beat up and then carved Orthodox crosses on his forehead, cheek and back. Nurija CALUK, Ismet SMAJIĆ, Mahmut OMERAGIĆ and Midhat SOFIĆ were beaten up and then taken away to an unknown destination, never to be heard of again. I know that Šaban JANUZOVIC and Naim SPAHIĆ were kept back by the Chetniks during an exchange when a large group of Muslims was dragged across Komar. The two of them have also disappeared without trace.

I know that the perpetrators whom I have named used to come to beat us in the camp. The worst beaters and tormentors were Nenad SVEMIR from Donji Vakuf Jordan ILIĆ and Vojislav JANDRIĆ from Kutanja Stojan SUBAŠIĆ aka Stole from Barice, and others. The camp warden Miodrag DJURKIĆ allowed any Chetnik to come to the camp at any time and beat us.

I know that Nenad SVEMIR, Vojislav JANDRIĆ, Jordan ILIĆ, the other Chetniks I have identified as well as dozens of those whom I did not personally know, terrorised the Muslims in Donji Vakuf on a large scale, beat and tormented the Muslims and raped many women. All those whom I have identified did that as well as others and they were led by Nedeljko NINKOVIĆ. They plundered all the Muslim property and moved Serbian families into Muslim houses. As far as I know, they killed Avdo KADIĆ who was killed by Nenad SVEMIR, having been beaten up so severely that he died of the injuries he sustained; Seid or Said GALEŠIĆ, Fuad AVDIĆ, Ajša TUTKOR and her son Sabit. Fahrija KARAŠIN called Fahra was raped and then her throat was cut.

I was told that Nenad SVEMIR had beaten up my neighbour Hasnija RUJANAC /several jumbled letters followed by:/ and she died of her injuries. Zahida SMAJIC, that is the mother of Zahid SMAJIC, was found shot dead.

Nenad SVEMIR and his group of eight uniformed and well-armed Chetniks conducted a campaign of particularly extreme terror.

Interrogating us they would write up some sort of statements, forcing us to sign them without allowing us to read what we were signing. Before I was taken to be exchanged, Nenad ŽELJKO from Donji Vakuf, also a member of the Serbian leadership and by his own admission a pre-war member of the SDS, forced me to sign a statement but I was not allowed to read it. I can only presume it was a waiver of all my property, whereby I was renouncing the right to my property leaving all my property to the Serbian authorities and also stating that I was leaving Donji Vakuf and my property of my own free will although that was not the case. I state and maintain that I was forced to leave Donji Vakuf. They threatened to kill us if we did not leave Donji Vakuf. Eleven of us left in the same group: one woman and ten men.

Having read the statement, the witness has no comments and signs the statement.

Statement recorded by:

Witness:  
/signed/

Investigating Judge:  
/signed/

Republic of BH  
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICE  
BUGOJNO

No.:  
September 26, 1992

On 26 September 1992, having been summoned to the Public Security Station, citizen Safet BIBIĆ, born in Donji Vakuf on 6 August 1960, son of Muharem and mother Tattle née Tica, permanently resident in his place of birth at Vladimira Nazora Street no. 7, a fireman by occupation, was employed in the DP /socially-owned enterprise/ JANJ in Donji Vakuf, married, a Muslim, citizen of the Republic of BH, gave authorised officials the following statement regarding acts of terror and crimes perpetrated by representatives of the Serbian authorities on the innocent civilian population, pursuant to Article 151 of the ZKP /Law on Criminal Procedure/.

#### STATEMENT

“On July 8 1992, I was arrested together with Mehmed BURGIC close to the mountain plateau called Pogana Ravan during an attempt to flee from the Serbo-Chetnik hordes. Our intention was to escape to Bugojno or Travnik, as the Serbian authorities in Donji Vakuf had started ethnic cleansing.

I do not know who the persons were who arrested us, but one of them is familiar to me from the time he worked at the *Vrbas* hotel in Donji Vakuf. This person is middle-aged, rather short, blond, I think his last name is KRSTANOVIĆ. Following the arrest, they took us to Pogana Ravan, where I spotted Ratko DJURIC among other Serbian aggressor soldiers. Here we were questioned and requested to provide our personal details. They asked us where we were headed for. After a while, a Serbian policeman Jordan ILIC came and took us to a motel on Komar, where he questioned us together with a captain BALABAN. The questions were identical to those asked at Pogana Ravan. It was there that they took our personal documents and the items we had on us, including money. After that Jordan ILIC tied us up with wire, that is, our hands, and after a while the Serbian police came to take us away. Boško BILIC and Jovan KUNOVAC came, put us in a car and took us to Donji Vakuf. Boško then hit me in the face. He stopped the car at several Serbian checkpoints along the road to Donji Vakuf for us to be maltreated by Serbian terrorists. In the area of Komar, one of them placed a knife under my throat and threatened to cut my throat.

After we were brought in to the police station, they searched us again and they found on me a hand grenade that I had obtained for my protection before I fled.

Only then did the horrible beating of Mehmed BURGIC and myself begin. Boško BILIC beat me and a certain Saša from Bugojno beat BURGIC. They beat us with a baseball bat and with an underground electric cable, kicking and hitting us, asking us to admit where we had obtained the grenade. I answered that one of the soldiers on Komar had put it into my pocket. During our beating in the station police officer Srdjan BOROJA was also there for a short while, but he soon left the station. Once we were almost unconscious from the beating, they took us to the cellar of the

house next to the police station, where we stayed until July 11. Members of the Serbian police and army would come to the house every day and beat us whenever they could. I had a rib broken from the blows I received. I can say with certainty that one of the policemen who would dash into the cellar and beat us was Boško BILIĆ. I did not recognise any of the other persons except Stojan SUBAŠIĆ aka Stole and Momir ANTONIĆ aka Moca. Boško BILIĆ also broke my left index finger.

On 11 July of this year, they transferred us to the warehouse of *Vrbasrmet* /as printed/ DP in Donji Vakuf, Prvi Maj Street, where other detained Muslim and Croatian civilians were being held.

The conditions in which the detainees were kept were below any kind of minimum standard. This was reflected in the very small rations of food and water and in the absence of even the most basic hygienic facilities.

People were being physically maltreated every day. Nenad SVEMIR, Jordan ILIĆ, Vojislav JANDRIĆ, Stojan SUBAŠIĆ and others were particularly cruel.

Before we were detained, Ljuban MRŠIĆ and Naim ŠUTKOVIĆ had died as a result of the beatings. Hamid MEHDIĆ, who suffered from an ulcer and was also beaten, died because he had not received any medical assistance.

I can also say that the Serbian terrorists displayed particular atrocity with Midhat SOFIĆ aka Mića. In addition to beating him, they disfigured him by carving crosses with their knives on his forehead, cheek and back. Apart from Mića, Nurija ČALUK, Ismet /?/ SMAJIĆ and Mahmut OMERAGIĆ aka Maki were also beaten. They were held at the camp together with Mića for a short time. Then they were taken somewhere and we heard nothing further of their fate or of the fate of Šaban JUNUZOVIĆ and Naim SPAHIĆ who were held back during an exchange on Komar and have been untraceable ever since.

As I have already mentioned, Serbian terrorists had already started arresting, robbing and killing innocent civilians before we were detained. I know that Avdo HADŽIĆ was killed and, according to the stories that I heard, Nenad SVEMIR was the one who killed him. Saj/?/o GALEŠIĆ, Fuad AVDIĆ were also killed, and Ajša TUTKUR. Fahra KARAŠIN was raped and then slaughtered. Hasnija RUJANAC died on August 26 1992 as a result of beatings, and /?her/ mother Zahida SMAJIĆ was found killed by a firearm.

As for robberies, I can say that Nenad SVEMIR and his group of around eight people were particularly prominent in this respect.

I can also say that Nedeljko NINKOVIĆ, Nikola KISIN, Miodrag JANDRIĆ, Sekula ŠIŠIĆ, Boško SAVKOVIĆ aka Bole and Zoran GLIŠIĆ are the top officials of the so-called Serbian authorities in Donji Vakuf.

I would like to mention that I was made to sign some sort of a statement when I was taken in and investigated, but I was not allowed to familiarise myself with its content.

Also, before we were taken away to be exchanged, we had signed statements given to us by Željko NENAD, but he did not allow us to familiarise ourselves with their content. I assume, nevertheless, that this statement claims that we left Donji Vakuf of our own free will and that I willingly gave up all my property to the Serbian authorities, which is not true. I would certainly not have left Donji Vakuf, had I not been compelled to do so, along with all other Muslims and Croats.

I have given this statement of my own free will. I have listened to it carefully and confirm its authenticity with my signature.

STATEMENT GIVEN BY: RECORDING CLERK: STATEMENT TAKEN BY:  
/signed/  
Safet BIBIĆ



11 September 2001



United Nations  
Nations Unies



International  
Criminal Tribunal  
for the Former  
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal  
International pour  
l'ex-Yougoslavie

Supplementary statement

Name: Safet BIBIĆ

On 11 September 2001 I was given to read the Bosnian translation of the statement I had made and signed on 11 June 2001. I wish to make one correction to that statement.

1. On page 3 (marked with number 03015997), second paragraph, the words "first name unknown" stand in brackets beside the name of Safet ČAVAK. /Translator's note: the abbreviation "fnu" stands beside the name of KULAŠIN aka Cikota in the English original/. The name of the person is Safet ČAVAK so the explanation in the brackets is not necessary.

Safet BIBIĆ  
/signed/

Thomas ACKHEIM, investigator  
/signed/

Samir MUHAMEDOVIĆ, interpreter  
/signed/



United Nations  
Nations Unies



International  
Criminal Tribunal  
for the Former  
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal  
International pour  
l'ex-Yougoslavie

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

I,

Surname, First Name(s): **BIBIĆ, Safet**

Date and Place of Birth: **6 August 1960**

Identity or Passport No.:

hereby confirm, in the presence of the Presiding Officer: **Ms. Krystal Thompson**

that the contents of the statement(s) I made on **11 June and 11 September 2001**

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

Done this: **11 September 2001**

At:

/signed/

The Declarer (Signature)

/signed/

The Presiding Officer (Signature)