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OCT 1 '92 10:35

AGENCIJA SRNA

SRPSKA NOVINSKA AGENCIJA
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY 'SRNA'

SRNA

Телефони: 071/783-342; 783-816; 783-164; Телефакс 071/783074; 783-442

SRPSKA REPUBLIKA
BOŠNIA I HERCEGOVINA

БРОЈ: 6947/СБ
ДАТА: 4.10.1992
САРАЈЕВО

Pale, October 1, 1992

WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

EMIR KUSTURICA AT IZETBEGOVIĆ'S SHOOTING LIST

Moslems abroad who had in any way opposed policy of Alija Izetbegović also became target of the Moslem extremists. The first among them is Emir Kusturica, world famous movie director.

The President of the former BH personally chose four specially trained members of "Hezbollah" to kill Emir Kusturica. "Hezbollah" is a secret terroristic organization that, on behalf of "jihad" carries out similar acts in the whole world.

Ministry of Information of the Republic of Srpska has found out from reliable foreign sources that Kusturica because of fear of assassination had to leave Paris. He is hiding in a French Mediterranean town. Because of his personal security he is surrounded by life guards. Kusturica is winner of the world most important movie awards. Kusturica is afraid for his life and the lives of members of his family because of "jihad" supporters hatred in his country.

French and world public is not informed about the situation of this famous director. Kusturica is afraid that, if he reacts in public to this murderous intention of Alija Izetbegović, he will become a target to world wide "jihad" warriors, like the famous Pakistan writer Salmon Rushdie.

27.

SRPSKA NOVINSKA AGENCIJA
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

SRNA

Телефони: 071/783-342; 783-218; 783-184; Телефакс 071/783374; 783-41

SRPSKA NOVINSKA AGENCIJA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
BROJ: 6939 - 05 / 1
DATA: 1. 10. 1992
SARAJEVO

Pale, October 1, 1992

WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

"THEY KILLED WOMEN AND AGED PEOPLE"
-STIRRING TESTIMONY ABOUT MOSLEM CRIMES
IN THE VILLAGE BUKVIK NEAR BRČKO

"I heard women's cries in the afternoon. I peeped through bushes to see what was going on. On the road only 100 metres away, Moslem soldiers were dragging two women for hair and swearing at them. They compelled the women to call Serbs to surrender. Screaming the women did so. Ten minutes later we heard three shots and the screams stopped" - told in his stirring testimony 19 year old Blagoje Krajinović, who had succeeded to leave the besieged village Bukvik near Brčko and to reach the Serb territory two days ago.

"We stayed hidden for an hour or so and then we stole up to the hill and saw two female bodies by the road" - told this young man and then he added: "Those were bodies of Rajka and Milka Bretovački, both about 50 year old. Further down the road we found the body of Djoko Vidović, 70 year old man".

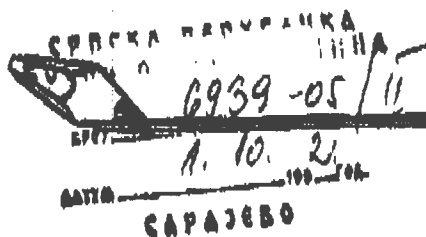
Even today, 18 days after a heavy Moslem attack, very little is known about destinies of the inhabitants of Bukvik and seven surrounding villages. Since May until September 14, when Moslem warriors dropped in the nearby village Vitanovići, 2,500 inhabitants of Bukvik and surroundings had been completely besieged, with very poor food supplies, without any medicines or medical equipment. Blagoje Krajinović is one of the sparse who succeeded to cut through the Moslem lines and to reach the Serb territory. He told us the following: "On Monday, September 14, at about 3 p.m. the village of Vitanovići was attacked. Although poorly armed Serbs succeeded to stop the Moslem attack after half of an hour. Soon Moslems brought reinforcements with two anti-aircraft machine-guns. Moslems were countless. They told the young men.

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But you can still understand it.*

OCT 1 '92

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AGENCIJA SRNA



SRPSKA NOVINOSKA AGENCIJA
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY 'SRNA'

SRH

Телефони: 071/783-342; 783-216; 783-184; Телефакс 071/783374;

"Half an hour later they breached through our defence lines and we were compelled to retreat towards Donji Bukvik. I see the firsthouses in Vitanovići burning. Moslems burned down everything they came to. Women, children and aged people fled to the centre of Bukvik. I have not seen my parents since."

"At 6 p.m. I saw the Serb church in flames. Some people were crying. In the early evening Serbs again tried to stop Moslems in Donji Bukvik. When it became dark the battle stopped. I was with five neighbours of mine and we spent the night in thin woods. Moslems went on with plundering and burning of homes. I saw houses in Donji Bukvik in flames and heard moans of cows - Moslems were probably driving them away to their villages" - said this young man about the end of that unequal combat.

"And then, we all started towards the Serb territory" - so Blagoje Krajinović and added: "I saw a fellow yesterday who was known only by sight. He also succeeded to get out of Bukvik. He told me that he had watched while they were slaughtering his uncle. I think his surname was Purić."

D.

The BOSNIAN-SERBS

NEWS RELEASE NEWS RELEASE NEWS RELEASE

From: Dr Radovan Karadzic, Leader of the Bosnian-Serbs

Embargo: FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER 1992

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION A SORDID PR STUNT

The so-called "War-Crimes Commission" established by the Government of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic is little more than a sordid public relations exercise claimed Dr Nikola Koljevic, Deputy Leader of the Bosnian-Serbs.

Speaking at the Bosnian peace talks in Geneva, Dr Koljevic said:

"President Izetbegovic sets up a war crimes commission in the middle of a civil war, as one side fighting that war. I wonder, out of interest how many muslim atrocities his so-called commission has listed."

"In fact, we are reliably informed that this commission was the idea of a PR stunt man, rather than a serious humanitarian gesture."

"In order to test the independence and credibility of this commission, I challenge President Izetbegovic to publicly declare that his commission will seek the trial and prosecution of those Bosnian-Muslims who stage managed the bread-queue massacre, the funeral shelling and the attack on the children's bus."

"I suspect, however, this is just another example of the Bosnian-Muslim rump Government using its position to establish institutions which set one set of principles for one community and another set for the other. This is the core of the Bosnian problem."

Dr Koljevic is currently in Geneva attending the Bosnian peace talks and can be reached on 010-41-22-733-9150

-ends-

СРПСКА НОВИЧКА АГЕНЦИЈА
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

СРНА

Телефони: 071/783-342; 783-218; 783-184; Телефакс 071/783374; 783-4...



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ДАТУМ 1. 10. 1992
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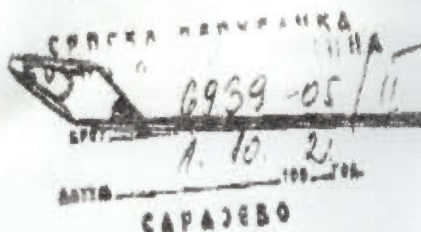
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OCT

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AGENCIJA SRNA



СРПСКА ~~ПЕРУПАНКА~~ АГЕНЦИЈА
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

СРНА

Телефони: 071/783-342; 783-216; 783-184; Телефакс 071/783374;

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B.

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СРПСКА РЕПУБЛИКА
БОСНА И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА

Број 627-05

Датум 26.04.1992
САРАЈЕВО

Fax otpremu : 071 783468

SRPSKAVLADARIN

APR 25/04/92 12:55 Str: 1

LIST OF KILLED, ARRESTED OR OTHERWISE MISTREATED
CITIZENS OF SERBIAN NATIONALITY

1. Nebojša Jukić, MTA (MUI) Inspector, beaten and arrested April 4, 1992.
2. Prof. Boriša Starović, Ph.D., wounded in the street.
3. Dušan Jovanović, orthodox priest, taken to the street and shown to people; forced to give a dictated statement in front of "Hayat" TV cameras April 8.
4. Dragomir Ubiparović, priest, and Nedo Medić, church service attendant, arrested and mistreated April 8.
5. Vojislav Gojković, 7 Rehruova St., arrested in Dobrinja.
6. Nedeljko Popović, priest from Trnovo, mistreated in his flat April 8.
7. Pušić Rajko, Mr Koljević's escort, arrested and mistreated April 8.
8. Branko Pandurović, 75, mistreated and killed in a village overlooking Zlatište April 10.
9. Lazar Bojat, bus-driver on Renovica-Sarajevo line, mistreated together with other passengers on the bus April 5.
10. Brothers Gluhović, Ranko and Miloš, captured in their flat, Gruže Novakovića St., tortured April 10; the flat demolished.
11. Nebojša Cavić, retired PS employee, arrested April 12.
12. Panto Erić, plumber in the Institute of Acoustics "Orao", arrested in his flat April 12.
13. Nebojša Preradović, head of SIS Derвента, wounded by TD (TO) BH April 10.
14. Jovo Vašić, from Duvno an attempt of arrest April 12. He killed



27. (5)

СРПСКА НОВИНАРСКА АГЕНЦИЈА
SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

СРНА

СРПСКА РЕПУБЛИКА
БОСНА И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА

Број: 493-05
Датум: 24.04.1998. год.
САРАЈЕВО

КОМЕНТАР

"Демократија у Сарајеву"

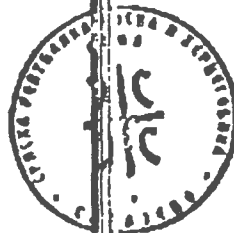
у Сарајеву, граду "демократије и суверенитета" уз масакрирање
орпских младића, наравно оних које превару уснијевају "ухитити",
данас су се појавиле и потјернице са чикама Радована Караџића,
Билане Ђлановић, Николе Ковчевића, Момчила Крајишника. Проводе
их психопатима, злочинцима и слично
о изгубљеним

Српске Војне Чаче Бр. 1
71420 ПАЗЕ
Тел. 071-783-342
783-216
Факс. (Fax.) 071-783-442
783-974

and Slobodanka Pandurović (mother of a two-year old child), Mirko Vrenović and brothers Trifković, Milan and Ilija, taken away.

41. Moslem paramilitary formations plundered and set fire to several houses in Nevesinjska St.
42. Zdravko Pandurević, killed April 22. Moslem MIA (MUP) refuses to deliver the body.
43. Zdravko Kandić arrested by HOS (Croatian Defence Forces) in Mostar April 22.
44. Moslem sniper, Azem Saračević, killed Slobodanka Trepara and wounded Vaso Minić and his wife Dobrija in Dobrinja, Sarajevo, April 17.
45. Ljubomir Zuković's apartment searched April 22 and various documents and papers taken away. Professor Zuković, PhD., is Minister of Education of Serbian Republic of BH.
46. MIA (MUP) BH demolished and sealed Dragan Alorid's apartment. Dragan Alorid is a newsmen in the Serbian Press Agency "Srna".
47. Members of ZNG, "Khanjar Division" and Moslem MIA (MUP) plunder and arrest prominent Serbs. They arrested Mišić, Miroslav, ing. Nikolić and Prof. Dukić.
48. Prodrag Močević (born in 1970) killed peacefully April 22. Močević's neighbours informed "green berets" about his arrival home.
49. Five members of MIA (MUP) entered Tomislav Čelebić's house in Rosa Luxembourg St., searched it and took the keys away April 23.
50. Derвента. Three members of the Lazarević family, Voljko (father), Mira (his wife) and Đukko (their son), Pero and Biserka Panić and Danica Đurić killed by ZNG members in their apartments April 24.
51. In some places Serbian population encircled by Moslem-Croatian forces (Konjic, a Serbian village in the municipality of Odžak - 2,000 Serbs). Five member negotiation delegation taken prisoners in the municipality.

This list contains authenticated data. Information about a great number of mistreated, arrested or killed people cannot be checked because the Moslem parastate authority and military forces make the check impossible. Some people were not able to get in touch with other Serbian authorities or the Serbian Press Agency "Srna".



Hinsell ... second time in his life (1941 and 1992).

15. Ilija Mišković and Zdravko Vučković, manager of the PIK "Takovo" store-house mistreated for two hours.
16. Vido Bosiljević, graduated chemical engineer, arrested in 1 Ante Babica St. April 14. The prisoner is a kidney sufferer.
17. Panto Erić, arrested in his flat and beaten all over April 11.
18. Jovo Vučković, manager of the "Protja" holding, arrested April 15, brought home from MIA with heavy injuries and unable to move; the flat searched.

-2-

19. Braco Čarapić, barrister, arrested in Goražde April 4.
20. Ratko Milović, arrested in Goražde, April 15.
21. Zoran Perković and Brane Zelen, priests, lost trace of since April 16.
22. Nedo Dragaš, shot dead in the village of Miri, April 16.
23. Milan Kovačević and Slavko Njeguš, journalists, arrested.
24. Sveto Mitrović, retired from "Magros", residence 9 Zehre Muidović St., arrested and mistreated April 17. His car taken by force.
25. Tomislav Šljivac, writer and translator - his flat plundered April 18.
26. A hand mine-thrower projectile fired upon a restaurant in Banjaluka.
27. Savo Trgić, heavily beaten and fainted in the settlement of Hrenno, left on the pavement, his car taken April 19.
28. Vojin Galić, forced to move out of his house in Hajduk Veljkova St. on orders from Solim Hadžibajrić, Municipal of Staro grad Council Chairman.
29. A certain Spahić moved into Veljko Knežević's apartment April 19.
30. All Serbs employed in Hotel "Zagreb" were given notice to quit April 18.
31. Two soldiers (Prodrag Minković and Saša Urošević) killed by burst of fire in a cafe on Bistrak April 20.
32. The Serbian families Antonijević, Šiljević, Bozar and Pajdak expelled by Moslems from Boljakov Potok.
33. Stivo Jostović, guard, GG, arrested in "Estrella" cafe.
34. Dr Dragan Kulinić's flat broken into and demolished. Dr Kulinić is leader of the Group of independent representatives in the HII Assembly.
35. Svetlan Kovačević, medical technician in the "Boževo" hospital beaten all over April 21, while he was taking blood from one building to another.
36. Dragan Knežević, killed by burst of fire near the sawmill in Trnovo.
37. Employees of Serbian nationality mistreated in the premises of "Zitopromet", Blagoja Parovića St., April 20, and the driver of the firm, Namardžić, kidnapped.
38. Ontoja Okljić, taken prisoner in his flat in Miri April 22 and taken to unknown destination.
39. Massacred body of Ilija Trifković found in the Jewish graveyard April 22.
40. Several houses in Trnovo and Kaniževci, plundered April 22.

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For Mrs. Helen Bondley -

LONDON, 12 JULY 1992

Atrocities: Muslims, Croats and Serbs in catalogue of shame

**Louise Branson
finds evidence of
horrors unparalleled
since the second
world war**

It was his face that gave him away. Zivorad Teodorovic, a one-legged survivor of the war in Croatia, claimed he had seen a child baked in an oven, and he had even seen three pics filled with human eyes. What sort of oven? He couldn't say. But he insisted, the eyes had been sent for analysis. Where to? He couldn't say. Not once did he look straight at me.

Teodorovic, 34, a small and wiry Serbian fighter - now on crutches in a rehabilitation centre in Belgrade - had been named by the Serbian authorities as an eyewitness of Croatian atrocities. But he was clearly lying. People who tell the truth look you in the eye and fill their stories with detail, unburdening themselves. Teodorovic claimed a woman doctor had wanted to castrate him after he was captured by Croats. What had she looked like? He couldn't say.

I had set out to attempt the almost impossible to establish the truth of some of the many atrocity stories recounted by people on all sides in the Yugoslav civil war. Roadblocks, broken phone lines and the fog of battle were the least of the obstacles in getting at the facts. Rumour, myth and hearsay obscure the truth after months of bloodshed: almost everyone believes his or her own side is suffering most.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees warned me that collating patchy information could give a false picture. None the less, in face-to-face and telephone interviews with survivors, and drawing on sworn depositions to the Serbian and Bosnian authorities, I believe I have been able to compile evidence of at least nine massacres: four by Serbs, two by Croats, one by Muslims, and two by Muslims and Croats combined. I also now believe that massacres and other atrocities - including repeated rape and the burning of victims alive after dousing them with petrol - have been committed by all sides, Serbs, Croats and Muslims, on a scale not seen in Europe since the second world war.

Eyewitness testimony indicates that most atrocities were committed by paramilitary forces under the control of Vojislav Seselj, leader of the Serbian Radical party, the notorious Serbian Zeliko

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The names of 35 of the dead are known, but many more disappeared and are believed dead or in prison camps. Several eyewitnesses managed to escape, however. Some have given sworn testimony to the war crimes commission in Belgrade, and I spoke to others by telephone and in face-to-face interviews.

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In one of the seedy Belgrade hotels where many Serbian refugees now live, I also met Bozo Vucetina, who said his wife and daughter had been raped outside Sarajevo and were still trapped in the city. He was a broken man.

Both the Serbs and the Bosnians have official "war crimes" investigators who accept that their own sides are far from virtuous. "A crime is a crime," said Dr Mijan Bulajic, head of the (Serbian) federal commission on war crimes and genocide last week. "It is not just one side which is committing atrocities."

Bulajic, an international lawyer with United Nations experience, has appealed to Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the UN secretary-general, for help in gathering evidence and setting up Nuremberg-style trials, under the auspices of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, for those who have perpetrated and ordered atrocities and massacres, possibly including senior political and military leaders. Husein Kurtagic, of the Bosnian bureau of war crimes in Sarajevo, supported this appeal when told about it.

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ammunition in bell manastir from where they left to fight the serbs, said vecernje novosti.

'indignant croat and hungarian refugees in valpovo demolished the offices of the croatian army command and said they would undertake similar actions all the way to zagreb, said vecernje novosti. (end) vt-zk/sr

MURDERER OF 13 SERBIAN PRISONERS OF WAR ACQUITTED IN CROATIA

belgrade, september 10 (tanjug)- mihajlo hrastov, who last september killed and massacred 13 prisoners of war, members of the serbian territorial defense, on the bridge across the korana in karlovac, a town 60 kilometers south of croatia's capital of zagreb, has been acquitted, the belgrade daily politika said on thursday.

politika said that hrastov, a member of a special unit of the interior ministry of the former yugoslav republic of croatia, would not even have been tried had it not been for the helsinki watch.

the district court in karlovac accepted the defense's explanation that hrastov was acting in 'self-defense.' the defendant's lawyer insisted that hrastov 'saved karlovac of occupation by the enemy.'

hrastov's lawyer said his client's 'case has let know the chetniks (serbs) that there can be and will be no fooling around with the croatian combatants.'

thus, instead of being punished as a war criminal, hrastov walked out of the courtroom as a 'hero of the fatherland,' politika said.

the murderers of the innocent three-member serbian family zec were also acquitted in zagreb not long ago.

between 20,000 and 30,000 serbs in croatia have been charged with participating in 'armed rebellion,' 'undermining (croatia's) territorial integrity,' committing 'war crimes' or 'participating in the army of the enemy.'

on the other hand, a negligible number of members of croatia's army and police are being tried for the com-

mitted war crimes and are, moreover, easily acquitted, as has been shown by the karlovac case and the zagreb case involving the murderers of the zec family. (end) scc-zk/sg

BUDAPEST: AFFAIR OF ARMS DELIVERIES TO CROATIA DISCLOSED

belgrade, sept 10 (tanjug) - well-kept secrets about the hungarian arms deliveries to the former yugoslav republic of croatia have been disclosed after nearly ten months, the belgrade daily vecernje novosti says on thursday.

the deliveries contained 11 tonnes of the latest-typed missiles, arms and ammunition, sent to croatia by a special chilean plane in december last year.

'according to official reports, the plane was carrying medical supplies,' the daily says.

the chilean plane landed on the budapest airport off the route, instead of flying directly to varazdin, a town 60 kilometers north of the croatian capital zagreb. the arms were to be loaded on to trucks and transported to croatia, and the hungarian police discovered that the weapons were destined for the croatian forces, the daily adds.

it says that 'only a few people from the hungarian state security and customs administration were informed about the case.'

involved in the affair were pilot of the chilean plane zvonimir zitnjak, marijana besenic, stjepan macek and stjepan labas -- all citizens of the former yugoslavia -- and one swiss and one german national, vecernje novosti sets out.

the police 'returned them their passports with apology' and let them leave hungary, the daily says.

'what happened to the smuggled arms is still uncertain. some believe the weapons were captured in hungary, others say they were delivered to the croatian army,' vecernje novosti concludes. (end) vt-zk/st

ECONOMIC NEWS

SANCTIONS HEAVILY AFFECT YUGOSLAV TOURISM

belgrade, september 10 (tanjug)- the u.n. sanctions have heavily affected the tourist industry of the federal republic of yugoslavia -- half of the 700 registered travel agencies in yugoslavia are currently engaged in other activities and as many as 20 percent have said they will soon cease to operate completely, director of the yugoslav association of travel agencies (yuta) svetislav radojicic said in a statement to tanjug on thursday.

the most heavily affected have been the travel agencies in the public sector, because of the high number of

employees. although many of those travel agencies, including putnik, have been expanding their activities to the games of chance, for instance, they are having difficulties in ensuring monthly incomes for their employees and are incurring losses.

the federal government has been urged to provide urgent assistance to the tourist industry but has replied that it must analyze and define the causes of tourism's poor performance in 1992 before it starts thinking of extending state aid to tourism.

September 11, 1992

LONDON, 12 JULY 1992

Atrocities: Muslims, Croats and Serbs in catalogue of shame

Louise Branson

finds evidence of

horrors unparalleled

since the second

world war

It was his face that gave him away Zivorad Teodorovic, a one-eyed survivor of the war in Croatia, claimed he had seen a child baked in an oven, and he had even seen three pics filled with human eyes. What sort of oven? He couldn't say. But he insisted, the eyes had been sent for analysis. Where to? He couldn't say. Not once did he look straight at me.

Teodorovic, 34, a small and wiry Serbian fighter - now on crutches in a rehabilitation centre in Belgrade - had been named by the Serbian authorities as an eyewitness of Croatian atrocities. But he was clearly lying. People who tell the truth look you in the eye and fill their stories with detail, unburdening themselves. Teodorovic claimed a woman doctor had wanted to castrate him after he was captured by Croats. What had she looked like? He couldn't say.

I had set out to attempt the almost impossible to establish the truth of some of the many atrocity stories recounted by people on all sides in the Yugoslav civil war. Roadblocks, broken phone lines and the fog of battle were the least of the obstacles in getting at the facts. Rumour, myth and hearsay obscure the truth after months of bloodshed: almost everyone believes his or her own side is suffering most.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees warned me that collating patchy information could give a false picture. None the less, in face-to-face and telephone interviews with survivors, and drawing on sworn depositions to the Serbian and Bosnian authorities, I believe I have been able to compile evidence of at least nine massacres: four by Serbs, two by Croats, one by Muslims, and two by Muslims and Croats combined. I also now believe that massacres and other atrocities - including repeated rape and the burning of victims alive after dousing them with petrol - have been committed by all sides, Serbs, Croats and Muslims, on a scale not seen in Europe since the second world war.

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Between four and nine men survived, and some have given sworn evidence to the Bosnia war crimes commission. Bosnian television also broadcast a tape recording of a survivor's account from his hospital bed. Others also gave their accounts from hospital.

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Nazi camps comparison is rejected

Foreign Staff

THE veteran Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal rejected comparisons between detention camps in Bosnia and second world war Nazi concentration camps yesterday, saying they trivialised Nazi Germany's treatment of Jews.

"To call the camps 'concentration camps' is a minimisation of Nazi concentration camps, because not even the (Soviet) gulag camps could be compared with the Nazi camps," Mr Wiesenthal said.

Mr Wiesenthal, aged 83, has helped bring more than 1,100 Nazi war crimes suspects to trial for their role in the killing of six million Jews.

The president of the rump Yugoslavia, Dobrica Cosic, yesterday asked the United Nations to send a commission to investigate allegations of abuses in Serbian-run camps, and said that another Holocaust survivor, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Elie Wiesel, should lead it.

The
Guardian

August 17, 1992

Bosnia Muslims accused of killing

By Leonard Doyle
SPECIAL TO THE STAR

UNITED NATIONS — Some of the worst recent killings in Sarajevo, including the massacre of at least 16 people in a bread queue, were the work of the city's Muslim defenders, not Serb besiegers, U.N. officials and senior Western military officers said.

They said the killings are being used as a propaganda ploy to win world sympathy and trigger military intervention.

The view has been expressed in confidential reports circulating at U.N. headquarters in New York, and in classified briefings to U.S. policymakers in Washington.

All suggest that Sarajevo's defenders,

Sarajevo pounded/

mainly Muslims but including Croats and a number of Serb residents, staged several attacks on their own people in the hope of dramatizing the city's plight in the face of insuperable Serbian odds.

They stress, however, that these attacks, though bloody, were a tiny minority among regular city bombardments by Serbian forces.

The reports recite a litany of gruesome events, from the bombing of a bread queue on May 27 which killed at least 16 people, to the Aug. 4 explosion at a cemetery while two orphans were being buried,

and a "choreographed" mortar salvo 30 seconds after British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd entered a building for a meeting with the Bosnian President, Alija Izetbegovic, on July 17.

The mortar attack killed or wounded 10 bystanders. A Bosnian guard of honor for Hurd's security had already taken cover.

U.N. officials believe the bullet that killed U.S. TV producer David Kaplan near Sarajevo airport on Aug. 13 was unlikely to have been fired by a sniper from distant Serbian positions.

"That would have been impossible," one U.N. military officer said. "That shot came in horizontal to the ground. Somebody was down at ground level."

U.N. officials also say a Ukrainian soldier, shot in the head and heart at Sarajevo's Marshal Tito barracks on Thursday,

their own

was killed by "small arms fire" — by implication the Bosnians. That was confirmed yesterday by U.N. military sources in Sarajevo.

The officials were anxious to point out that they were not trying to exonerate the Serbian side that has been besieging Sarajevo for months, killing unknown numbers of Muslim, Croat and Serb residents, as well as carrying out "ethnic cleansing" — enforced population shifts — around the city and elsewhere in Bosnia.

But they expressed fears that the suspected self-inflicted attacks may not augur well for U.N. forces who have to serve there.

TORONTO STAR

Aug 22/92

Muslim ambush 'hell' described

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SERBIAN refugees from the Gorazde area of Bosnia told harrowing tales last night of being ambushed by Muslim forces as they fled after Serb fighters withdrew their protection.

The refugees, exhausted after their trek to Belgrade, said the Muslims opened fire on two convoys of women, children and old people, killing at least 50 people. "The Muslims came out of nowhere and all hell broke loose — we were like sitting ducks," said a member of one convoy, Dragica Sekaric, from the village of Jabuka, 10 miles from Gorazde.

"Our convoy consisted of scores of trucks, buses and cars, two to three hundred women, children and old men from my own and nearby villages of Kokino Selo, Reljina, Bogarak and Povrnica." She said Serb fighters in the area told the villagers on August 27 they could no longer protect them, since they had been ordered to pull back from Gorazde.

"We packed only what we could carry and hopped on anything on wheels," Mrs

Sekaric said. "We started out early in the afternoon and took the road to Rogatica, thinking it was safe. We got to the village of Kukavice, 12 miles away, when the Muslims opened fire from both sides of the road without warning. It was pandemonium, chaos, people were screaming everywhere, some drivers stepping on the gas, others running out of cars only to be run over by others, blood and glass everywhere."

In Zagreb, groups of bewildered mothers and children were left weeping on a station platform yesterday when a train carrying 500 injured soldiers and Bosnian refugees pulled out, bound for The Netherlands. Young Bosnian women, and clutching babies and children, tried desperately to board the train, sent to the Croatian capital by the Dutch Red Cross but they had to be left behind because their names did not appear on the official list.

"Look at the young men there. They are not injured, they are healthy," said Jasminka Jujic. "Where do we go? We have nowhere to go."

The
Times
Sept. 3/92

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

September 4, 1992

Serbs fleeing Goradze 'died in ambush'

By Alec Russell in Sokolac

BOSNIAN Muslim forces killed at least 20 Serbians after ambushing a convoy of people fleeing the outskirts of the city of Goradze, refugees said yesterday.

"It was terrible. We had organised our route and we thought it was safe," said Mrs Slavica Todorovic, who was shot in the stomach.

"I was in a car with my mother and two friends. Suddenly I felt my leg and I knew I was wounded. There were lots of cars on the road and we just couldn't move.

"The shots came from the hills. There were dead and wounded all over the place. It was chaotic," said Mrs Todorovic, who is in the Sokolac military hospital, 20 miles from the new frontline.

She is one of 2,500 Bosnian Serbs who last week left their homes after politicians ordered a withdrawal to 10 miles from Goradze in accordance with pledges made at the London peace conference.

Mrs Todorovic and other survivors said the first column of vehicles, carrying mainly women and children, drove into an ambush in the Sastavici canyon, a few miles from safety.

"I was the lookout in the front car and was shot in my left thigh. A car behind us was burning with people inside," said Zeljko Obrado-

vic, a shopkeeper turned Serb fighter.

"The convoy was driving very slowly. They were using machineguns and grenades. There was a lot of wounded people crying and shouting and bodies lying on the road."

It is one of the first times that allegations of Muslims massacring Serbs appears to be backed by evidence.

The bulk of the killing has been committed by the Serbs, who have taken over 70 per cent of Bosnia and driven Muslims from a score of ethnically-mixed towns since rebelling against the decision of the Muslim and Croat majority to secede from the remains of Yugoslavia.

But the hundreds of bullet holes in the Serb buses, and the consistency of the survivors' accounts all lend credibility to the alleged ambush eight days ago.

The details of the attack suggest that the Muslims are, after four months of heavy defeats, learning the arts of guerrilla warfare and starting to take the fight back to their enemies.

During the last four months, in the mainly Muslim town of Goradze, an average of nearly 20 residents a day have been killed under the Serb bombardment, which ended late last week.



Charred bodies found in Debelo Brdo, Croatia, have been identified as Serbians from the town of Gospić.

Evidence in Massacre Points to Croats

By CHUCK SUDETIC
Special to The New York Times

DEBELO BRDO, Croatia, Jan. 23 — In this remote, snow-covered hamlet under the control of Serbs, local militiamen and a team of Yugoslav Army pathologists have collected hard evidence of a mass killing by Croat extremists of Serb civilians from the town of Gospić.

Local Serbs patrolling a no man's land near the village of Siroka Kula on Dec. 25 happened on the charred bodies of 15 men and 9 women, Col. Milan Milivojević, the local Yugoslav Army commander, said today.

"The bodies were in an exposed area on the front line," the colonel said. "We have identified 12 of them as Serbs who were taken from their homes in the town of Gospić on Oct. 16, 17 and 18," said Dr. Zoran Stanković, a pathologist based in Belgrade who heads the army's investigation of the remains.

Serbs Often Accused

The discovery of the bodies underscores the vengeful brutality of the fighting, which has now abated, in which half of the estimated 10,000 dead have been civilians. For much of the conflict it has been the Serb side that has been condemned in reports by the foreign press and international organizations for excesses and indiscipline involving the killing of civilians by irregular troops and Yugoslav Army reservists.

A report released today by Helsinki Watch, a human rights organization, describes and documents 14 incidents in which Serbian irregular forces killed at least 200 Croatian civilians or unarmed combatants, including 43 people in the village of Vocin in mid-December.

Serbs have for months complained that their civilians, too, have been the victims of violence, but until now Serb political leaders and army officials have provided no real evidence of specific instances.

"Cowards did this," said Dr. Stanković, flicking through a stack of hundreds of color photographs of the tagged and numbered bodies, many of which were in pieces. "This war has given an opportunity to the primitives, the people prone to violence."

The photos clearly show that some of



Serbs in Debelo Brdo have collected evidence of a mass killing.

tion of the Gospić disappearances despite numerous requests from relatives of the missing persons and foreign diplomats.

No More Hope

For Milica Smiljanic, a 42-year-old half-Serb and half-Croat bookkeeper from Gospić, the macabre discovery has ended three months of hoping that her husband, a Serb lawyer, would return after being taken away by five Croat gunmen at 11:30 P.M. on Oct. 16.

"My husband, Stanko, is No. 5," said Mrs. Smiljanic, who returned to Debelo Brdo today to arrange for a funeral.

Her brother-in-law, Milan, who was mentally disabled, is among the missing.

"I barely recognized Stanko," she said, pulling her husband's blackened gold wedding ring from a plastic bag.

"Look, my name is engraved inside the band," she said. "That's how I knew it was him."

"Stanko was no danger to anyone," she said. "He collected stamps and played chess. He had a heart condition and was in no shape to be in any kind of army."

Mrs. Smiljanic witnessed the abduction and she has since identified one of the men who abducted her husband as a local Croat.

"There were five of them; four wore green masks," she said, describing how the gunmen took away six people, including two women, from a basement in which she and her family had taken shelter with a dozen other people during the fighting for Gospić. "You could only see their eyes. The one who didn't wear a mask was blond haired and wearing white-framed glasses."

"I was crying, hysterical," she said. "I pleaded with them to leave my husband. But the men tied him up and led him away. Then they told us to go down into the basement and not to say anything to anyone."

"None of them ever came back," she said, adding that she spent the next few weeks huddled with neighbors in a basement in terror thinking that the men who abducted her husband might return for her.

the victims died of gunshot wounds to the chest or back of the head. Several victims had their skulls smashed with blunt instruments, Dr. Stanković said. "This was Judge Branko Stulić," said the doctor, offering a photo of the body tagged S-2. "He has a knife wound in the neck."

Bodies Were Burned

Other victims were well known to the Gospić community, and included a prosecutor, a pension-fund lawyer, a travel agent and a teacher, he said.

The killers set the mound of bodies ablaze, apparently with gasoline or some other flammable liquid, the doctor said.

"The bodies lay in the open for almost two months," said Colonel Milivojević. "The Croats who did this left the bodies suspiciously close to the front line, as if they wanted to use this as proof of a Serb atrocity against Croats."

Serbs say that as many as 150 people have disappeared from Gospić and nearby villages since fighting began in the area five months ago. Many were reportedly abducted by masked Croatian gunmen.

A Zagreb magazine this week printed a list of 61 people who had disappeared from Gospić; 18 were listed as killed. The Croatian authorities have reported no progress in their investiga-

For Alex
6 sheets
Revised,
Og

NY Times
Jan 25,
'92

May 14, 1992

To: The Honorable Helen Delich Bentley

From: Olga Micic
3211 S. Monterey Drive
New Berlin, WI 53151
414-784-5743 (home)
414-797-3261 (work)
414-797-3276 (fax)

Dear Helen:

Per my phone conversation to you of last month and encouragement by the Serb Net here in Milwaukee I am sending you facts about the travesty that occurred to my family during the recent terrorist attacks by Croations to the Serbian people in Kupres, Bosna.

Three members of my immediate family were massacred by their Croatian neighbors while trying to escape the impending invasion of the Croation Facists (Ustashi) in Kupres.

My cousin, Stojan Spremo's wife Andja was found in the cellar of her home with her throat slit and body mutilated. She was 50 years old and the mother of four, the youngest a 19 year old daughter.

Also murdered were two other male cousins. To date we have not heard which ones. I have approximately 30 members of my family in this area. We do not know if the remaining members are dead or alive. They could be hostages or have escaped into the nearby mountains.

Our family has lived in this area for centuries and their homes have now been completely destroyed by fire. Their only crime was that of being Serbian. These are peace loving farmers.

This is the second time my family has been affected. Twenty-five members of my family were ushered into a barn by the Croation Ustashi during World War II: kerosene was poured on the barn and was set on fire.

How long do the Serbian people have to be persecuted? When will our voices be heard? When will the US realize there is more than one side to this story? The Serbian people are only protecting themselves from total annihilation.

I hope this will help in our uphill battle to be heard. It's not easy to gain sympathy for our people when the media is so biased. Thank you for your efforts on behalf of the Serbian people. Zivlja mnoga ja ljeta Helen.

29/09 '92 21.00

DR KARADZIC BH

001/001

The BOSNIAN-SERBS

NEWS RELEASE NEWS RELEASE NEWS RELEASE

From: Dr Radovan Karadzic, Leader of the Bosnian-Serbs

Embargo: FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

US STATE DEPARTMENT BLUNDER OVER 'WAR CRIMES'

For the second time in recent months, the eagerness of the US State Department to accuse the Bosnian-Serbs of "War Crimes" has seen them make a howling blunder.

Following the last instance where the US State Department spokesman had to withdraw "Concentration Camp" claims a day after they had been made in a press briefing, today's claims of a massacre of 3,000 Bosnian-Muslims at a brick plant in Brcko are even more ridiculous.

Investigations during the course of the day show that the US State Department has staked its credibility on the testimony of just two Bosnian-Muslims.

One of these is Alija Laihovic, a former Brcko traffic warden, who, seven years ago faced charges of tax evasion and embezzlement of public property.

Laihovic's testimony, to the to a special Senate Committee seems to be the basis for the latest US allegations. The Committee has however been compromised due to the fact it was not told that Laihovic was a known criminal, and that more significantly he had fled Brcko before the war after he was caught involved in arms racketeering.

As such Laihovic could not have been in Brcko at the time his alleged eye witness account took place.

Dr Radovan Karadzic, Leader of the Bosnian-Serbs said:

"The US State Department appears to take advice from a number of rather unsavoury origins, I would suggest that in future they are a little more cautious before asking known criminals to be their sole source of counsel."

"I sincerely hope that we will here a little more from them regarding the mass murder of tens of thousands of Bosnian-Serb civilians in well documented and clear cut cases in future."

-ends-

Pale, Sarajevo, Bosnia & Hercegovina

(Telephone 010-38-71-783-267 or 010-38-11-2222-302 (Pager 4975))

2

SPISAK SRBA IZ OPŠTINE SLAVNOSKA POŽEGA, REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA, KOJI SU POSLE NAREDBE KRIZNOG ŠTABA OPĆINE SLAVNOSKA POŽEGA OD 29. OKTOBRA 1991. GODINE O NJIHOVOM DEPORTOVANJU U LOGORE U OKOLINE POŽEGE USPELI DA IZBEGNU NA TERITORIJU REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

GORNJI VRHOVCI

Baljak Marina (1960)
 Gajić (Milenko) Dijana (1975)
 Gajić (Marko) Jasna (1957)
 Gajić (Milenko) Ljiljana (1977)
 Kaloper (Ivan) Pavica (1926)
 Kokić (Dragan) Aleksandar (1991)
 Kokić (Dragan) Aleksandra (1990)
 Kokić Andreja (1962)
 Kokić Anka (1941)
 Kokić (Jovo) Dobrila (1969)
 Kokić (Milan) Dobrila (1969)
 Kokić (Joca) Dragan (1967)
 Kokić (Ilija) Nada (1961)
 Kokić Sandra (1989)
 Kokić Sanela (1986)
 Mladenović Milan (1911)
 Mladenović Petica (1926)
 Radivojević (Dušan) Borko (1955)
 Radivojević (Rade) Dragica (1932)
 Radivojević Dragomir (1934)
 Radivojević Milka (1932)
 Stjepčević Danijela (1977)

JEMINOVAC

Zabradac (Jovan) Djuro (1929)
 Zabradac (Dragutin) Miroslava (1928)
 Kulić Mara (1944)
 Kulić (Branko) Nedeljko (1967)
 Mijatović Vukosava (1950)
 Mijatović (Stevo) Gojko (1949)
 Mijatović Mirjana (1951)
 Mijatović (Goran) Mihailo (1991)
 Mijatović Pavle (1979)
 Mijatović (Aleksa) Stevo (1939)
 Musić (Marko) Stojan (1924)
 Pandur Milan (1975)
 Pandur Rade (1978)
 Pandur Radmila (1972)

3

Simeunović (Pero) Stanka (1944)
 Triajčić (Živko) Milka (1919)
 Čičković (?) Marija (1925)

KANTROVCI

Balić Milana (1937)
 Dokić (Pajo) Andja (1929)
 Dokić (Pero) Velinka (1933)
 Dokić (Ranko) Jelena (1988)
 Dokić (Dušan) Julijana (1934)
 Dokić (Ljuban) Luka (1925)
 Dokić (Filip) Ljiljana (1969)
 Dokić (Ranko) Nemanja (1990)
 Dokić (Milan) Sanja (1972)
 Doronović (Petar) Nada (1943)
 Dorontić (Dragan) Željka (1968)
 Dorontić (Predrag) Nemanja (1991)
 Mikadinović (Andjelko) Bojan (1988)
 Mikadinović (Lazar) Branka (1963)
 Mikadinović (Mirko) Nada (1955)
 Mikadinović (Savo) Stanka (1981)
 Puač (Ilija) Željka (1961)
 Puač Jula (1923)
 Puač Snježana (1961)
 Puač Tanja (1983)
 Puač (Milentije) Dušanka (1957)
 Puač Nenad (1983)
 Puač Slavoljub (1980)

KOPRIVNA

Božić (Pajo) Milica (1932)
 Božić (Stivo) Milka (1938)
 Jagodić Pavle (1979)
 Kojčinović Boja (1939)
 Lukić Ljeposava (1945)
 Lukić (Ljubomir) Milka (1941)
 Oklopdžija Nada (1926)
 Šteković Višnja (1970)
 Šteković (Veljko) Mladen (1991)

KUJNIK

Milaković (Vujko) Saša (1977)
 Milolajević (Željko) Goran (1990)

FRUJI

DE 01 11 1974

F: 01

④

Milojević (Luka) Zora (1953)
 Milojević (Željko) Zoran (1988)
 Milojević Jelena (1958)
 Milojević Zdravko (1990)
 Miroslavljević (Radomir) Nikolina (1983)
 Miroslavljević (Georgije) Radojka (1962)
 Rajnovac Ana (1940)
 Rajnovac Branko (1933)
 Rogulić (Stevo) Vellbor (1972)
 Rogulić (Mile) Zorka (1920)
 Tanasković (Borislav) Branka (1976)
 Tomašević (Dušan) Milena (1957)
 Tomašević (Ranko) Nebojša (1981)
 Tomašević (Ranko) Ranka (1980)

LUČINCI

Berić (Janko) Anka (1930)
 Vučković (Tomo) Milka (1915)
 Djurdjević Nikola (1922)
 Kekanović (Miloš) Dragica (1920)
 Kekanović (Marko) Mara (1939)
 Kekanović (Dušan) Mirko (1966)
 Kunić (Milivoje) Desanka (1921)
 Miletić (Čeda) Zoran (1976)
 Miletić (Mladen) Mira (1957)
 Milić Ljiljana (1974)
 Milić Milenko (1976)
 Milić Ranka (1947)
 Milić Rosa (1970)
 Popović Milivoj (1977)
 Popović Miluna (1979)
 Popović Rosa (1959)
 Radivojević (Luka) Milun (1947)
 Radivojević Stoja

MARKOVAC (POŽEŠKI)

Djurdjević (Djordje) Boško (1957)
 Knežević (Andreja) Božidar (1947)
 Petrović Ana
 Petrović (Božidar) Dušan (1922)
 Prodanović (Luka) Zoran (1975)
 Prodanović (Milan) Lazo (1919)
 Prodanović (Steven) Radmila (1952)

5

MILIVOJEVCI

Kukić (Pajo) Ana (1926)
 Kukić (Gligorije) Laza (1921)
 Kukić Mirko (1919)
 Kukić Pavica (1924)
 Kukić Stoja (1919)
 Miladinović Gojko (1957)
 Miladinović Goran (1980)
 Miladinović Divna (1965)
 Miladinović Mira (1983)
 Miladinović Djuro (1933)

OBLAKOVAC

Vukelić Steva (1973)
 Kuzmanović Bosiljka (1928)
 Kuzmanović (Mirko) Branislav (1957)
 Kuzmanović (Žarko) Dalibor (1972)
 Kuzmanović (Branislav) Igor (1989)
 Kuzmanović Mirko (1927)
 Kuzmanović Mihail (1919)
 Kuzmanović (Dragić) Radojka (1969)
 Kuzmanović (Branislav) Tatjana (1988)
 Milivojević (Savo) Dušan (1930)
 Milivojević (Mile) Milka
 Milivojević (Mile) Stana (1931)
 Mitrović (Marko) Slavko (1928)
 Mladjan Stana (1912)
 Cvjetinović Draginja (1928)
 Cvjetinović Milan (1929)

OZDAKOVCI

Mirković (Lazar) Dragoljub (1926)
 Mirković (Dušan) Dušanka (1930)
 Mirković (Miloš) Stoja (1920)
 Puač Ana (1927)
 Puač Jadranka (1953)
 Puač (Pajo) Milan (1929)
 Puač Nataša (1978)
 Puač Radojica (1982)
 Puač (Ljubomir) Simo (1927)
 Radivojević (Stojan) Ljuba (1919)

OLJASI

⑥

Grujić (Dragan) Lazo (1936)
 Grujić (Nikola) Stana (1933)
 Kotur (Jovo) Dragan (1927)
 Lončar Željko (1973)
 Prijlić (Milan) Danica (1947)
 Prijlić (Slavko) Dragana (1970)
 Puač (Paja) Andrija (1919)
 Puač Draginja (1924)

ORLJAVAC

Božić Goran (1986)
 Božić Gordana (1964)
 Vukajlović (Živka) Gordana (1958)
 Vučetić Ana (1929)
 Vučetić (Željko) Sanja (1975)
 Vučetić Čedomir (1933)
 Gaćeša (Jovan) Aleksandar (1971)
 Zec (Bogoljub) Zorka (1956)
 Zec Neven (1981)
 Zec Olivera (1977)
 Kukić Željko (1989)
 Matijević Goran (1977)
 Milanović (Milenko) Zdravko (1962)
 Milanović (Rajko) Radomir (1982)
 Milašinović (Dragan) Ana (1942)
 Milašinović (Milenko) Zdravka (1962)
 Milašinović (Rajko) Radomir (1987)
 Pašić (Marko) Ana (1925)
 Pašić Mirko (1927)
 Prijlić (Mile) Vesna (1967)
 Prijlić (Ranko) Igor (1988)
 Prijlić (Djuro) Jela (1938)
 Prijlić (Pero) Miloš (1991)
 Prijlić (Stevo) Nada (1963)
 Prijlić (Pero) Nataša (1987)
 Puač (Mile) Živka (1961)
 Puač Tihomir (1988)
 Radmilović Pera (1927)
 Radovanlija (Dragomir) Veljko (1960)
 Radovanlija (Stojan) Višnja (1970)
 Radovanlija (Ilija) Dragomir (1935)
 Radovanlija (Pavle) Milka (1931)
 Radovanlija (Veljko) Mladen (1991)
 Ružić (Milan) Nikola (1947)
 Ružić (Steva) Slavica (1952)

7

PASIKOVCI

Kuprešan (Pajo) Lazar (1912)
 Kuprešan (Rade) Ljuba (1922)
 Kuprešan (Tomo) Marija (1921)
 Kuprešan Milan (1922)
 Kuprešan (Marko) Pajo (1918)
 Kuprešan (Stoja) Stana (1931)
 Kuprešanin (Pajo) Marko (1949)
 Kuprešanin (Marko) Mladen (1988)
 Kuprešanin (Marko) Naraša (1989)
 Kuprešanin (?) Cvijeta (1966)
 Kuprešanin (Djordje) Cvijeta (1968)
 Mihajlović (Ivan) Ljubica
 Nestorović (Milan) Nada (1929)
 Prodanović (Mladen) Jula 1921)
 Rosić (Djuro) Milutin
 Ružić (Nikola) Boris (1977)
 Ružić (Nikola) Nikola (1983)
 Šmoljanović (Djuro) Ana (1922)
 Šmoljanović (Lazo) Mira (1964)
 Šmoljanović (Mirko) Sanela (1983)

PODSREĆE

Draganić (Milutin) Goran (1967)
 Draganić (Goran) Dino (1991)
 Draganić (Milutin) Dobrica (1969)
 Draganić (Djuro) Milutin (1943)
 Draganić (Nikola) Mira (1932)
 Draganić (Ranko) Mladen (1982)
 Draganić (Mirko) Nada (1948)
 Draganić (Drago) Tatjana (1965)
 Zec Zorka (1956)
 Zec Nevena (1981)
 Zec Olivera (1977)
 Kostadinović Goran (1978)
 Kostadinović Zoran (1974)
 Kostadinović Negica (1951)
 Kostadinović Niko (1950)
 Pavlović Djordje (1991)
 Pavlović (Djuro) Ljiljana (1969)
 Radovanlija (Milan) Željko (1967)
 Čičković (Milenko) Lidija (1977)
 Čičković Marija (1925)

8

RASNA

Gačić (Mile) Ljuba (1920)
 Dellć (Stanko) Anka (1928)
 Dellć (Miodrag) Biljana (1989)
 Dellć (Ostoja) Desanka (1937)
 Dellć (Dragoljub) Željka (1970)
 Dellć (Stanko) Zdravko (1937)
 Dellć (Dragan) Jovo (1934)
 Dellć (Paja) Ljuba (1944)
 Dellć (Stojan) Mirko (1928)
 Dellć Pavo (1934)
 Dragičević (Rajko) Davor (1978)
 Dragičević (Mladen) Milka (1949)
 Dragičević (Marko) Stoja (1919)
 Lukić (Milan) Veljko (1965)
 Lukić (Veljko) Ivana (1991)
 Lukić (Veljko) Jelena (1989)
 Lukić (Predrag) Nataša (1968)
 Monoton (Daglas) Ričard (1972)
 Timarac Ljubica (1922)
 Uzelac Ilinka (1927)
 Uzelac Milka (1926)

SLOBOŠTINA

Danilović (Mile) Dragoljub (1911)
 Danilović Mila (1924)
 Kalnić (Luka) Dušanka (1952)
 Kalnić (Jovo) Siniša (1975)
 Kosljer Dragić (1928)
 Kosljer (Petar) Smiljana (1932)
 Lazić (Luka) Divna (1970)
 Lazić (Jova) Luka (1929)
 Lazić (Luka) Nevenka (1931)
 Sekulić Slaven (1976)
 Sekulić Suzana (1979)
 Stanković (Boža) Ljubica (1931)
 Stanković (Dragoljub) Mirko (1930)

ŠNJEGAVIĆ

Živković (Pane) Bogoljub (1928)
 Živković (Pajo) Ljuba (1930)
 Milošević Dragiša (1983)
 Milošević Rada (1964)

⑨

Protić (Dušan) Jovana (1991)
Protić Nevenka (1936)
Protić (Dušan) Nedeljko (1986)
Prsagić Nevenka (1936)
Radiljaović (Dimitrije) Stojan (1925)
Radmilović (Djuro) Anka (1939)
Radmilović (Dimitrije) Stojan (1925)
Simeunović (Slavko) Dragan (1985)
Simeunović (Ljubomir) Ljubica (1964)
Simeunović (Milan) Milčina (1970)
Simeunović (Slavko) Slaviša (1983)
Simonović Ana (1929)
Stanković Mileva (1925)
Stanković (Djuro) Stane (1918)
Stojanović (Miodrag) Dubravka (1969)
Subašić (Stojan) Milka (1919)
Timarac Gorana (1985)
Timarac Djana (1990)
Timarac (Savo) Jelena
Timarac Mileva (1941)
Timarac (Stojan) Milka (1932)
Timarac (Milovan) Mišo (1949)
Timarac Nada (1963)
Timarac Stojan (1939)

VRANIĆ

Pohorac Milovan (1976)

Napomena: Spisak ubijenih Srba iz navedenih sela dostavljamo naknadno.

U posljednje vrijeme četničko terorističke snage i jedinice JA sve više ugrožavaju svojim borbenim djelovanjem civilno stanovništvo u zapadnom dijelu općine Slavonska Požega, te u cilju zaštite njihovih života i omogućavanja uspješnije obrane naših obrambenih snaga na tom prostoru, Krizni štab općine Slavonska Požega **OGLAŠAVA**

NAREDBU

1. Provesti evakuaciju svih građana, njihove osobne imovine (prehrambeni artikli, odjeća i obuća, posteljina, sredstva osobne higijene, pribor za jelo, najnužnija sredstva rasvjete, zlatnicu i novac) i stoke s područja naselja: Oblakovac, Vučjak, Čečavački, Jeminovac, Enjegavić, Čečavao, Koprivna, Rasna, Paškovo, Kujnik, Orljavac, Crljencl, Soboština, Millvojevci, Podreće, Vrančić, Nježić, Požeški Markovac, Klisa, Ozdakovci, Poljanska, Kantrovci, Gornji Vrhovci, Lučinci i Oljasi **u roku 48 (četrdeset osam) sati** od vremena stupanja na snagu ove naredbe.

2. Pučanstvo će se iseliti u druga naselja na području općine Slavonska Požega prema slobodnom izboru.

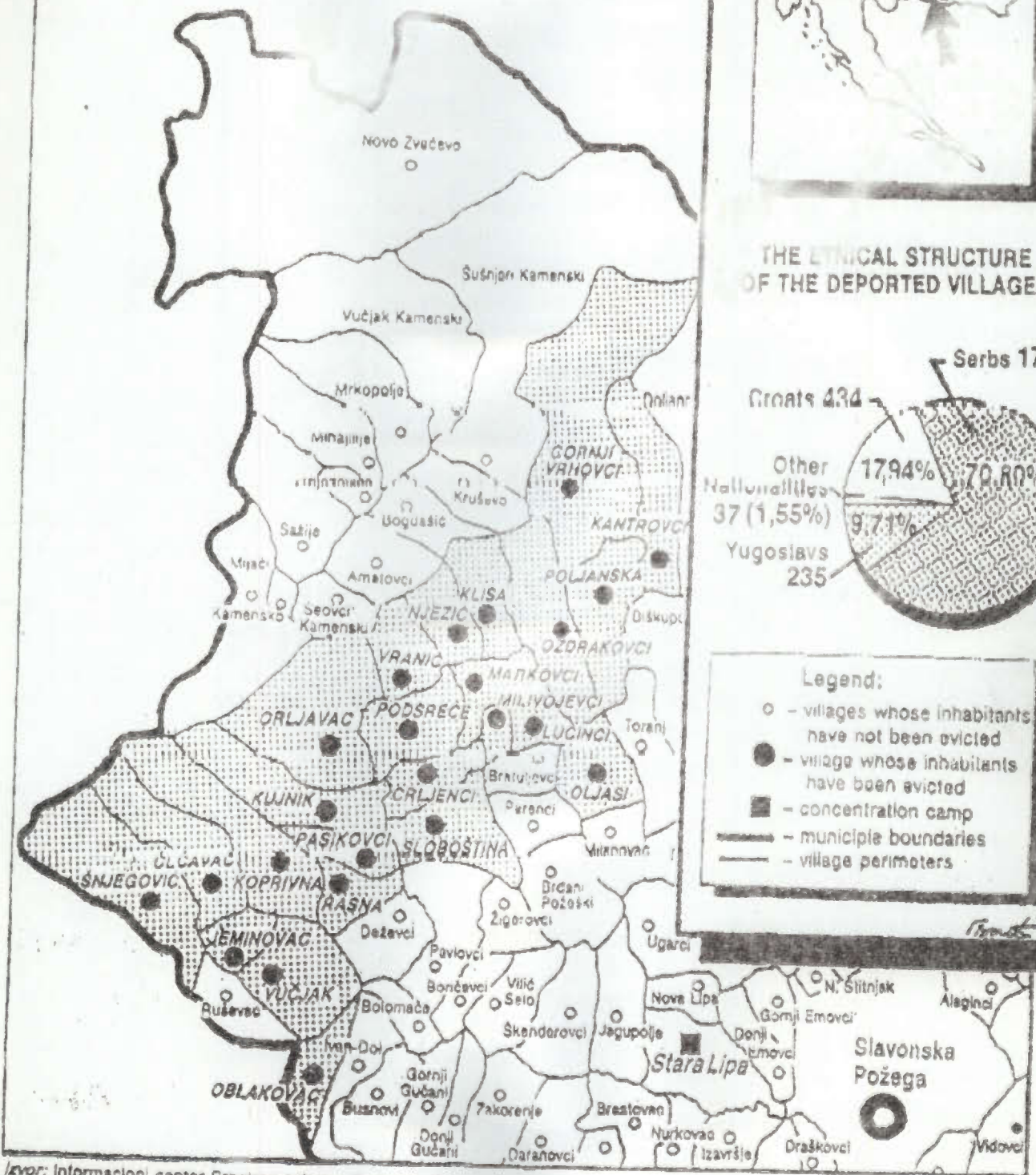
Građani koji se nemaju gdje skloniti dužni su se obratiti prihvatnim ekipama **Civilna zaštite**, za evakuaciju u rajonima prikupljanja i to: **Ivandol, Deževci, Perenci, Toranj i Biškupci.**

3. Ova naredba stupa na snagu **29. listopada 1991. godine u 12,00 sati**, a vremensko trajanje njenog važenja će zavistiti od smirivanja prilika na navedenom području.

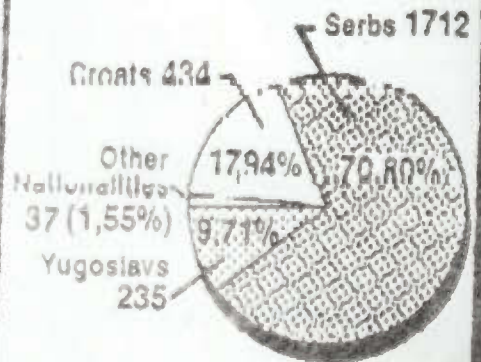
4. Istekom navedenog roka za sklanjanje pučanstva zabranjuje se svako kretanje civilnih osoba u navedenom području.

1

FORCIBLY DEPORTED VILLAGES IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE POŽEGA COMMUNE



THE ETHNICAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEPORTED VILLAGES



Legend:

- - villages whose inhabitants have not been evicted
- - village whose inhabitants have been evicted
- - concentration camp
- (dashed) - municipal boundaries
- (solid) - village perimeters

Izvor: Informacioni centar Srpskog sabora, Beograd, Šafarikovi 7.

Croats Holding 240 Serbs in a Bosnia Village

By **CHUCK SUDETIC**
Special to The New York Times

RASCANI, Bosnia and Herzegovina — Disregarding calls by Red Cross and United Nations officials for their release, the Croats who control this remote village are holding about 240 Serbian women, children and elderly people hostage.

The detainees are among 840 or so Serbian civilians whom the Croats refuse to free from this area despite a blanket prisoner-release deal signed Oct. 1 by leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

"People talk endlessly of ethnic cleansing, but this is ethnic torture," said a 60-year-old Serbian woman, who was rousted by the Croatian police from her home in a nearby town and resettled in one of Rascani's stone houses soon after war erupted here last April. "We've been crying for nine months, but no one hears, and nothing does any good."

Local Croatian officials say they are holding the Serbs because Bosnian Serbs have not released 173 Croats whom the officials believe to be in Serbian prison camps. Bosnian Serbian officials say they consider some of the imprisoned Croats "war criminals."

Problem of Local Feuds

The desperation of detainees on all sides of the Bosnian war is typical of the suffering wrought by local feuds that have stalled peace efforts here for months.

After a storm of international outrage last summer over the killing of Muslims and Croats in Serbian prison camps in Bosnia, Red Cross figures now show that the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Government and its Croatian allies are detaining 1,564 people, while the Serbs hold 1,360. While conditions for the Serbs here appear good, prisoners elsewhere continue to suffer serious deprivation.

Rascani's Serbs, the largest concentration of Serbian detainees anywhere in Bosnia, say they do not understand why they are confined in the village, especially since the Croats released able-bodied men from imprisonment in schools and jails in late October.

"We're not even allowed to go near the road," said a 60-year-old Serbian peasant in a frayed gray suit coat, nodding in the direction of a nearby asphalt road over which United Nations aid convoys supply besieged Sarajevo. "We can't even leave our houses after 7 P.M."

Two Lightly Armed Guards

Two lightly armed Croatian guards said the detainees were allowed to go to nearby Tomislavgrad for medical treatment, but the Serbs said gaining the necessary permission was a rarity.

"We have 60 children here and no school," said the man, who like the other Serbs here was unwilling to identify himself.

"It's a camp, what else can you call it?" said a 40-year-old Serbian man.



The New York Times

About 240 Serbian women, children and elderly people are held hostage by Croats in Rascani.

October despite the fact that they had packed up their meager belongings and were ready to board waiting buses.

"We've never received any explanation of why the Croats kept us," the mother said.

But an explanation was given by Nikola Glasnovic, Tomislavgrad commander of the Croatian militia fighting in Bosnia, the Croatian Defense Council. "We've never gotten anyone back," he said. "The Serbs have even refused to return the bodies of the dead."

"Not a single person from this area was among the prisoners the Serbs have released," said Tomislavgrad's Mayor, Mijo Tokic. "The other side did not let our guys go, and things stopped right there."

Mr. Tokic said the Serbs had also been detained to protect them from local Croats seeking vengeance for the deaths or capture of loved ones at the war front, a common practice in Bosnia. Some of the Serbs' homes have been burned down.

Red Cross officials, who have little patience with the Croats' and Serbs' tit-for-tat hostage-holding, have pleaded with all sides to release prisoners unilaterally.

"This has become a market of human beings," a Red Cross worker said. "It's disgraceful."

macist and mother of three daughters. "We've wanted to leave here since the first day, but the Croats won't allow it." "I had an apartment in Tomislavgrad," she said. "They threw me out, exchanged my husband and put me here."

No Explanation Given

Red Cross officials said the Croats had refused to let the Serbs leave with their husbands, sons and fathers in late

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FROM : SAMC

P03

Bosnian falsehoods on rape -- rejected

"Rape has become part of a vicious propaganda campaign..."
-- ABC Peter Jennings

False Charges

In December of 1992, the Muslim-led government of Bosnia charged that to 50,000 Muslim women were held in Bosnian-Serb "rape-camps"

In its December cover story, Newsweek stated that "estimates range from 30,000 to 50,000" rapes in Bosnia -- numbers echoed by the Washington Post and the Today show.

A draft report by the EC, using a German source, charged that 20,000 Muslim women had been raped by Serbian soldiers

The New York Times (11/29/92) and other publications carried charges that Bosnian Serbs were ordered to carry out rapes

Nightline, the CBS Morning News and other news organizations now concede that rapes have been committed by all sides in the war, but, they allege -- without credible evidence -- that "most" of the complaints have been made against Serbian forces.

Millions of Americans have now read and heard blatant falsehoods endlessly repeated about the civil war in Bosnia. As we condemn those on all sides who have committed atrocities, we also call for an end to falsehoods and skewed reporting that drive ethnic hatred. We note that increasingly, respected journalists and historians have publicly criticized the one-sided reporting and that has slanted the coverage against the Serbs. These include BBC reporter and author Misha Glenny, New York Times reporter David Binder, British reporter Quentin Peel, H.D.S. Greenaway of the Boston Globe, Peter Brock of the El Paso Herald Post, Bill Mandel of the San Francisco Chronicle, British Historian Nora Beloff, French reporter Gerard Cher, Russian reporter Vladimir Kondratyeff, Japanese historian Nabuhiro Shiba and others. We challenge news organizations to insist on balance and accuracy that have been victims of this terrible war.

Facts

"There is no evidence such camps exist or ever existed," states Phillip Miserez of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He notes that the maximum number of POW's held in Bosnia by all three sides (Muslim, Croats and Serbs) was 10,000 in July of 1992. These were overwhelmingly male

In an interview with National Public Radio, Newsweek's own researcher, Alexandra Suglmayer, conceded she could not confirm the numbers used in the article.

A January 21 report from Amnesty International states there is "no evidence" to support these numbers and that "all sides" have committed rapes in Bosnia.

Asked by ABC's Peter Jennings if soldiers were ordered by the Serbian High Command to commit rapes, Helsinki Watch Director Jeri Laber answered: "I don't have any evidence of that."

As this is written, the only report on rapes, accepted and distributed as an official UN document (S/24991), was submitted by the Yugoslav Commission on War Crimes. This report is based on the depositions of 800 Bosnian Serb rape victims.

These three cases represent a grave violation of the humanitarian rules of armed combat and at the same time a violation of Protocol II on the protection of victims of non-international (internal) armed conflicts, ratified and signed by Yugoslavia, which is binding on all participants in armed conflicts.

Slaughter of army reservists

Under the command of reserve Captain Mile Peurača, 29 servicemen from the barracks at Mekušje, near Karlovac, left in two vehicles for the Stjepan Milišević-Šiljo barracks at Logorište, 5 km. from Karlovac.

At the Korana bridge, virtually in the centre of Karlovac, the vehicles were stopped by a group of policemen, who asked the soldiers to surrender. Captain Peurača refused to do so and demanded to be allowed to proceed to their destination or to return to their barracks. Neither of these proposals was accepted, whereupon Captain Peurača suggested that the police forces should negotiate the surrender with the superior army command. This proposal was also rejected, and the army men were given 45 minutes to surrender. While the talks were in progress, the men started surrendering for unknown reasons.

In the meantime, three tanks were sent out from the Mekušje barracks to come to the aid of the surrounded men. About 500 metres from the point of ambush, the tanks fired warning shots in the air. The ustaši commander sent one of the disarmed soldiers to demand that the tanks cease their fire, or else all the men who had surrendered would be killed. In the face of this threat, the tanks stopped firing, but in the meantime the ustašas had received their own reinforcements. These ustašas were dressed in battle fatigues with stockings drawn over their faces. After this group's arrival, all the army men surrendered.

They were ordered to lay down their arms and to lie face down, hands behind their heads. The last one to be led to the bridge was Captain Peurača. An ustaši assassin stabbed him in the back twice with a knife. The captain fell, and the ustašas fired at the man's legs to prevent them from running away. Then they

began sadistically brutalizing the helpless soldiers. They cut off their ears, gouged out their eyes, and mutilated their faces with knives. The soldiers were slashed with knives all over their bodies, and each one had his throat cut.

The ustašas took particular pleasure in lacerating the body of the active army lieutenant, Nikola Babić. Every part of his body was cut up; his eyes were gouged out; the skin was flayed off a part of his face; his ears were cut, and his head was almost entirely severed off his body.

The slaughtered men were Jovan Sipić (1966), Božo Kozlina (1954), Nebojša Popović (1967), Milić Savić (1959), Milenko Lukač (1959), Nikola Babić (1948), Slobodan Milošević (1966), Svetozar Gojković (1959), Miloš Srdić (1948), Zoran Komadina (1964), Mile Babić (1949), Vaso Bižić (1956), and Mile Leurača (1964). Of the 13 murdered young men, seven were the only sons of their parents.

As the ustašas opened fire, Branko Madjarac, Dušan Mrkić, and Svetozar Šarac threw themselves off the bridge into the Korana river below. Madjarac managed to reach the barracks, while the other two are in the Karlovac Hospital. The fate of the remaining seven men is not known.

September 22, 1991

In an attempt to seize the blockaded barracks at Šibenik, the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia made use of chemical weapons. They forcibly brought to the gates the wives and children of the besieged officers, in an attempt to blackmail them into surrendering.

These two incidents constitute a grave violation of the Geneva Convention and are regarded as war crimes which are prohibited at any time and at any place.

The armed attacks against the barracks at Vinkovci have gone on unabated for fifteen days. Not even the removal of the dead and evacuation of the wounded have been permitted.

EVIL TRIUMPHS ONLY WHEN MEN OF GOOD WILL
DO NOTHING TO STOP IT

(E. Berek)

A photo journalist for the Reuter news agency has made available to us a number of photographs of atrocities committed by ustaši butchers against the innocent and defenceless inhabitants of Serbian villages in Slavonia and Baranja. The pictures and captions speak for themselves:

"This is a Serbian house" - the words are written in red, perhaps blood.

"The entire family was murdered at the entrance to their cellar. The young man holds the severed head of his mother in his arms; behind him lie the mutilated corpses of the remaining members of the household."

"A youth murdered with a specially designed axe called a Serb Slasher (*srbosjek*); his eyes and brains have been gouged out."

"A young man and his girl friend: the girl's windpipe has been ripped out with a fork, her skull smashed and the brains scooped out."

And these are just a few.

Today we received the news that the ustašas in Podravska Slatina murdered 120 elderly people who were unable to flee from their homes. Slaughter, looting, rape, the murdering of little children. Special classes are held on the method for killing

children, because "children's bodies jerk and wriggle for a long time after their throats have been cut..."

For how long will evil triumph? For how long will men of good will in the world be taken in by the propaganda of the Roman Catholic church, which is championing these latter-day ustaši criminals? After the Second World War, the Roman Catholic church extended its protection to the ustaši war criminals, out of gratitude for their efforts to convert the Serbian Orthodox population to Catholicism; the Church organized secret channels for their escape from the hands of justice, the notorious "rat lines"! Ustaši and other nazi war criminals, dressed in monk's habits and provided with counterfeit papers and false identities, were given asylum in some western countries. It was easier then, but today, when we have the United Nations, when the news media are able to establish the true facts (it was soon revealed that the alleged "bombings" of Zagreb and Dubrovnik were a hoax, that the photographs sent to foreign news agencies by the ustašas purporting to show crimes committed by the Serbs were in fact photographs of atrocities for which they themselves were responsible (one father, a Serb, recognized from the picture the body of his son, who had been slaughtered by the ustašas, mutilated and burned), where will they be able to hide, if indeed they manage to escape with their lives? What will the Roman Catholic church say to its followers when it becomes known that the Vatican was the organizer and sponsor of the ustaši crimes? Will any Roman Catholic in the world ever be able to bring himself to enter a Roman Catholic church again?

All the ustašas have been Croats. † The world is wondering if the Croats are indeed a nation prone to committing genocide. This national trait is nothing † new in fact. Back during the time of the religious wars, the † Germans used to say a prayer: "Deliver us, O Lord, from pestilence, famine, and Croats." The full import of these words † was felt in the first and second world wars, when even Roman Catholic friars murdered Orthodox priests with their own hands. Tomorrow, when the truth becomes known, will any Croat dare admit to being a Croat, from a sense of shame and guilt?

We are printing a few photographs to give our readers some idea of the atrocities being committed by the ustaši criminals, and we appeal to men of good will everywhere to do everything in their power to prevent evil † from being triumphant.

Ljubisav Krunic



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
ZORAN PAVLOVIĆ with sister ZORICA PAVLOVIĆ
STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



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Photo by Goran Mikić



THIS IS SERBIAN HAUSE KUKOLJ" Ustash is marked
Serbian House in Borovo and Vukovar



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
MILAN TRAVAŠ, VELIMIR TRAJKOVIĆ
STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
ZORAN PAVLOVIĆ with sister ZORICA PAVLOVIĆ,
NADA PAVLOVIĆ, MILOJKA PAVLOVIĆ
STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
NADA PAVLOVIĆ with MILOJKA PAVLOVIĆ
STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
— MILOJKA PAVLOVIĆ, NADA PAVLOVIĆ, ZORICA
and ZORAN PAVLOVIĆ, RADOSAV PAVIĆ, VELIMIR
TRAJKOVIĆ. STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the mem-
bers of the family who survived, citi-
zens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO
TAPE with the eyewitnesses who sur-
vived the massacre. The tape is one
everybodies disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:

— MIROSLAV MILOŠEVIĆ with head of his mother. — BRANIMIR MILOŠEVIĆ 8 years old. — ILINKA MILOŠEVIĆ. — MARA NOVAKOVIĆ.
STREET: Nikole Demonje 72

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
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STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

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Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

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ZORICA PAVLOVIĆ
STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić



SERBIAN FAMILY killed by the croatian forces during the withdrawal to the Borovo Naselje, November 19 th, 1991.

IDENTIFICATION:
RADOSAV PAVIĆ (red shirts), VELIMIR TRAJKOVIĆ, ZORAN PAVLOVIĆ, ZORICA PAVLOVIĆ, NADA PAVLOVIĆ and MILOJKA PAVLOVIĆ STREET: Nikole Demonje 74

IDENTIFICATION made by the members of the family who survived, citizens, eyewitnesses and authorities.

THERE IS DOCUMENTARY VIDEO TAPE with the eyewitnesses who survived the massacre. The tape is one everybody's disposal.

Photo by Goran Mikić

Зло тријумфује само онда, када добри људи не предузимају ништа да то спрече

(Е. Берек)

Посредством фоторепортера Ројтера наша редакција примила је више фотографија страве и ужаса које су починили усташки злочинци над недужним и незаштитеним становницима српских села у Славонији и Барањи. Кад погледате те фотографије и читате легенде:

- „Ово је српска кућа“ - обележено црвеном бојом, можда крвљу.

— „Цела породица поклана на улазу у склопиште. Младић држи у загрљају одесечу главу своје мајке, из њега су остали чланови породице, измасакрирани“.



— „Младић убијен 'србосјеком', извађене су му очи и мозак“.

— „Младић и девојка заклани у дворишту своје куће. Мозак извађен прибором за јело“.

— „Две заклане старије жене, једној глава разбијена маљем, другој одсечени прсти“.

— „Младић и девојка, девојци виљушком извађен гркљан, глава разбијена и из главе извађен мозак“.



И тако даље, и тако даље.

Данас смо примили вест да су усташе у Подравској Слатини заклали 120 старијих особа, које нису биле способне да напусте своја огњишта. Клања, иљачке, силовања, убијање деце. Чак се држе часови како треба клати дете, јер, „дете се дуго копрца и тешко се смирује после клања...“

Уједињене нације, када су медији у свету такви да се брзо разоткривају лажи (одавно се зна да је „бомбардовање“ Загреба и Дубровника подметнута лаж, да су фотографије о злочинима Срба, које су усташе лансирале у свет, у ствари били злочини усташа, један отац, Србин, препознао је свога сина, кога су усташе претходно заклале, а потом пекли и др.), где ће се сутра сакрити? Ако уопште остану живи!? Шта ће сутра верницима моћи да каже Католичка црква, када се сазна да је Ватикан био организатор и подстрекач усташких злочина!? Да ли ће ико од верника ући на врата било ког католичког храма у свету!?



Све усташе били су Хрвати! Свет се пита: Јесу ли ти Хрвати геноцидни народ!? И пије ово коф њих од јуче! Још у време крсташких ратова Немци су говорили: „Спаси ме Господе куге, гледи и Хрвата!“ Пуни смисао ове речи добиле су у првом и другом светском рату, када се доказало да су чак католички братри клали православне свештенике. Да ли ће неко од Хрвата сутра, када истина буде изашла на видело, уопште смети да каже да је Хрват, од стида и срама?

Редакција објављује неколико слика како би читаоцима приказала страве и ужасе усташких злочина а добре људе у свету позвала да предузму све што могу да не дозволе да у име Бога тријумфује зло!

Љубисав Крунић, новинар

Рођење Господа Исуса Христа

Никад звезде нису тако дивно сјале,
Као у тој ноћи, пуној светог мира!
Птице певачице једва ућутале;
Дуго су се чуле са песмом настира!

Једна крупна звезда кретала се сводом
И стала над стајом где се дете роди
А три су краља пратила је ходом,
Уверени да их пут Младенца води.

А нашли Га срећни, на златастој слами.
Одали Му почасти и дарове дали.
Ликови се њени блистали у тами
На колена кад су, пред Младенцом пали.

Знак бриљантне звезде блистао Му ликом
И анђела песма са неба се чула:
Славила је Бога, радошћу великом,
Уз чаробне звуке и труба и фрула!

страве и ужаса које су починили усташки злочинци над недужним и незаштитаеним становницима српских села у Славонији и Барањи. Кад погледате те фотографије и читате легенде:

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И тако даље, и тако даље.

Данас смо примили вест да су усташе у Подравској Слатини заклани 120 старијих особа, које нису биле способне да напусте своја огњишта. Клања, плачке, силовања, убијање деце. Чак се држе часови како треба клати дете, јер, „дете се дуго копрца и тешко се смирује после клања...“

Докле ће да тријумфује зло? Докле ће добри људи у свету наседати пропаганди Католичке цркве, која је у своју заштиту узела поваширене усташке злочинце? И после другог светског рата Католичка црква је штитила усташке злочинце, да им се захвали што су се борили за унијаћење, за њих организовала „нацовске канале“, да би их заштитила од суда правде! Онда је то ишло лакше! Усташки и други нацистички злочинци, преобучени у фратарске одежде, лажним пасошима добијали су уточишта у неким западним земљама, али данас, када постоје

подметнута лаж, да су фотографије о злочинима Срба, које су усташе лансирале у свет, у ствари били злочини усташа, један отац, Србин, препознао је свога сина, кога су усташе претходно заклале, а потом пекли и др.), где ће се сутра сакрити? Ако уопште остану живи!? Шта ће сутра верницима моћи да каже Католичка црква, када се сазна да је Ватикан био организатор и подстрекач усташких злочина!? Да ли ће ико од верника ући на врата било ког католичког храма у свету!?



Све усташе били су Хрвати! Свет се пита: Јесу ли ти Хрвати геноцидни народ!? И није ово код њих од јуче! Још у време крсташких ратова Немци су говорили: „Спаси ме Господе куге, гледи и Хрвата!“ Пуним смислом ове речи добиле су у првом и другом светском рату, када се доказало да су чак католички фратри клали православне свештенике. Да ли ће неко од Хрвата сутра, када истина буде изашла на видело, уопште смети да каже да је Хрват, од стида и срама?

Редакција објављује неколико слика како би читаоцима приказала страве и ужасе усташких злочина а добре људе у свету позвала да предузму све што могу да не дозволе да у име Бога тријумфује зло!

Љубисав Крунић, новинар

Рођење Господа Исуса Христа

Никад звезде нису тако дивно сјале,
Као у тој ноћи, пуној светог мира!
Птице невачице једва ућутале;
Дуго су се чуле са песмом пастира!

Једна крупна звезда кретала се сводом
И стала над стајом где се дете роди
А три су краља пратила је ходом,
Уверени да их пут Младенца води.

А нашли Га срећни, на златастој слами.
Одали Му почаст и дарове дали.
Ликови се њени блистали у тамни
На колена кад су пред Младенцом пали.

Знак бриљантне звезде блистао Му ликом
И анђела песма са неба се чула:
Славила је Бога, радошћу великом,
Уз чаробне звуке и труба и фрула!

По чудесној звезди цео свет је знао
Да је Господ Сина за спас ДОБРА дао!
Уочи Божића, 1991.

Јереј Родољуб Ж. Илић

Христос се роди!

Давид Мартин

Хрватске границе претеране

(Преговарачи нису узели у обзир - да је Тито преварио Србију)

Арлингтон, Вирџинија

Европска Заједница, уз подршку Америке, препоручила је Уједињеним Нацијама да се примене санкције на Југославију да би се прекинуо грађански рат између Србије и Хрватске. Санкције ће ступити на снагу уколико се обе стране не буду сложили за обуставу ватре - и прихвате унутрашње границе које су постојале пре избијања кризе овога лета.

Али ма колико добронамерне, Заједница и Сједињене Државе (Америке) су заведене у њиховом прилазу. Унутрашње границе Југославије су недавне измишљотичне комунистичког диктатора и немају историјску вредност.

После немачког освајања Југославије у априлу 1941, један квинслешки режим је успостављен под Антом Павелићем и његовим усташким покретом. Усташе су прогласиле Независну Државу Хрватску, чије су претеране границе проширене на територију која је припадала Србији и дале власт г. Павелићу на једну трећину српског народа у Југославији. Усташе, не хрватски народ, тада су огночеле такав терор у коме је преко 500.000 Срба изгубило животе. Поред њих, на хиљаде Јевреја и Цигана су масакрирани.

Фрањо Туђман, председник Хрватске а бивши Титов генерал, мало је учинио да ублажи страх Срба од једне Независне Хрватске. Прошле године је рекао да је усташки режим, који је владао окупираном Хрватском од 1941-1945 „одражавао вековима старе тежње хрватског народа“. А у недавном чланку „Гвардијана“ у Лондону је цитирана изјава г. Туђмана у којој је речено да је захвалао што његова жена није јеврејске или српске крви; а што се тиче Јевреја „биолошко пасиље је једна природна појава, сразмерно људско-друштвеној и митолошко-божанској природи. Не само да је допустљиво већ и препоручљиво.

Поступак г. Туђмана над Србима је превршио чак и његову несрећну реторику. Одкада је Хрватска прогласила независност у јуну, Срби у Хрватској су били жртве оружаних напада и узнемиравања. Трг Жртава Фашизма у Загребу је прекрштен у Хрватских Великана. Г. Туђманова одлука је усвојила заставу угледајући се на модел усташког барјака, чиме је стање још више погоршано.

Обе стране се оптужују да је рат створио велики број избеглица. Али је заборављено да постојеће границе између Хрватске и Србије биле су провизорно повлачене од стране маршала Тита, Хрвата, пошто је дошао на власт 1944. Иако су Титове границе ишле у прилог Хрватској ипак нису биле толико проширене као оне усташа, које су замениле.

Ја не подржавам председника Србије Слободана Милошевића - један апарачик комунизма који сада назива себе „социјалистом“ - нити његову одлуку да предузме војну акцију. Г. Милошевић био би у далеко повољнијој позицији данас да је усредсредно пропагандну кампању за Људска права.

Не могу се Срби оптуживати за страх од поповног стварања једне екстремистичке Хрватске. Али свако мора да пита Заједницу и САД зашто границе успостављене од стране комунистичког диктатора, без обзира колико оне вређају етнички простор, морају бити правноснажне за сва времена.

Политичка стабилност не може се постићи давајући ултиматуме г. Милошевићу. Сигурно

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Политичка стабилност не може се постићи давајући ултиматуме г. Милошевићу. Сигурно да постоји далеко моралнији, људски и политичко прихватљив начин да се одреде границе. На пример, зар не би требало пружити могућност да се плебисцит или арбитража примене. Чак и сада можда не би било исувише касно да Заједница промени свој став на начин да се омогуће промене граница у оба смера.

Има итекако доказа да би српска публика прихватила погодбу.

Између осталог, није било прогањања Хрвата у Србији.

Такође би било на свом месту да Заједница, УН и САД упуте питање Људских

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MIODRAG PAVLOVIĆ, Sarajevo
profesionalni novinar, član Federacije jugoslovenskih novinara od 1979. godine. Uoči gradjanskog rata u Bosni i Hercegovini, bio glavni i odgovorni urednik republičke revije iz domena socijalne politike i zapošljavanja.

"Uspio sam izaći živ iz jednog od mnogobrojnih sarajevskih mučilišta za Srbe, pripremljenih uoči gradjanskog rata od strane militantnih ekstremista - pripadnika muslimanske nacionalne partije "SDA" i njihovih instruktora i pomagača u tom zločinu, pripadnika organizacije "HOS", formirane da prenosi zločinačku tradiciju klasične ustaške hrvatske organizacije.

Iako nisam pripadao političkim partijama i organizacijama, osim što sam bio stalni član Udruženja novinara Jugoslavije od 1979. godine, muslimanska vojna policija 13. Juna 1992. godine, bez naloga i identifikacije, na silu me izvodi iz stana mog brata u sarajevskom naselju Dobrinja i odvodi u njihov štab u podrum zgrade u ulici Nehrua 1-6. Tim muslimanskim policajcima vodja je bio čovjek oko 60 godina star, dobro ugojen, proćelav i prosijed, sa tankim brkovima, koga su mladi muslimanski policajci s poštovanjem zvali: "MUHAMED", ili "DEDO". Primjetio sam, po njegovom nepravilnom govoru, da je pri-došlica iz Sandžaka (Srbija), iz jugoslovenske regije odakle su se regrutovali najveći muslimanski ekstremisti i zločinci. Muslimanski policajci, kao i njihov šef "Dedo", nisu krili da se bore za islamsku državu i na zelenim beretkama su isticali muđzahedinsku oznaku - polumjesec i zvijezdu. Uz njih, u podrumskim prostorijama bili su i pripadnici hrvatske ekstremne organizacije "HOS".

Zajednički zadatak ovih podrumskih vojnih formacija bio je realizacija plana Alije IZETBEGOVIĆA, predsjednika ostatka bosanskohercegovačkog Predsjedništva, koji se odnosio na "čišćenje Sarajeva od četnicke pete kolone". Pod tim sloganom hvatali su Srbe u njihovim stanovima po Sarajevu, često ih na licu mjesta likvidirali, a one koje bi uz batinanje odveli u svoje podrumске zatvore čekala su stravična mučenja i, za mnoge od njih, likvidacija

bez milosti, bez svjedoka.

Ipak , nekim svirepim likvidacijama bio sam svjedok, kao i neki srećom preživjeli Srbi , koji , ukoliko su sada živi, mogu posvjedočiti i potvrditi ovaj iskaz;

dr Branko MIHAJLOVIĆ, nakon višednevnih zvjerskih mučenja u podrumskom zatvoru u ulici M. Oreškovića , ispod Marketa "SUNCE", koje su nad njim sprovodili čuvari zatvora, SALKO MAŠIĆ, NIHAD LAGUMDŽIJA, TEUFIK zvan TUFO i ZEJTO KAČAR, izveden je iz podrumskog zatvora 25. Juna zavezanih očiju ljepljivom trakom za paketiranje, ruku vezanih žicom na ledjima, u pratnji svog dželata i ubice "ŠPANCA". Neposredno nakon izvodjenja, dr Branko Mihajlović je likvidiran i zakopan u takozvane rovove, u blizini garaža u Ulici Oslobođilaca Sarajeva u Dobrinji.

Branko MILUTINOVIĆ, pokušavao sam sebi oduzeti život, jer više nije mogao podnositi zvjerska mučenja u zatvoru ispod Marketa "Sunce". Šef muslimanskih ekstrema, Muhamed -Dedo, lično ga je likvidirao 22. Juna , tvrdeći da je Branko Milutinović "srpski snajperista". Nakon likvidacije, leš Branka Milutinovića je odveo automobilom u nepoznatom pravcu vojnici muslimanske političke partije pod nadimkom "ČEVAP". Leš Branka Milutinovića kasnije je razmjenom uspjela dobiti porodica nesrećnika.

Milenko i Dražan RADONJA , dovedeni na silu u podrumski zatvor ispod Marketa "Sunce", prebijani i mučeni tri dana , izvedeni jedan po jedan i likvidirani 24. Juna. Odluku o likvidaciji donio Dedo Muhamed, a izvršilac bio Španac. Skrivanje leševa vršio "Čevap". Dedo Muhamed braću RADONJA navodio je kao ubice Želimira VIDOVIĆA-Kelija i hrabrio svakoga da ih likvidira. (Vidović , nekada fudbalski reprezentativac Jugoslavije, ubijen je na svirep način polovinom Maja 1992, kada je prevlačio sanitetski materijal iz centra Sarajeva u Naselje Dobrinja)

Miće NOVAKOVIĆ, uhvaćen i doveden u zatvorski podrum Marketa "Sunce" 20. Juna. Muslimanski policajci Juke Jusufa PRAZINE, koje je predvodio kriminalac poznat po nadimku "TICA", zvjerski su ga mučili u zatvoru, a potom ga izveli "na dobrovoljan rad" i likvidirali zajedno sa Vojinom MITROVIĆEM, u noći između 24. i 25. Juna 1992. Novakovića su prethodno zvjerski mučili čuvari podrmskog zatvora Salko MAŠIĆ i Zejto KAČAR.

Vojin MITROVIĆ, na silu izveden iz svog stana u Naselju Dobrinja 13. Juna. Prebijali ga do nesvijesti čuvari zatvora u skladištu Marketa "Sunce"; Salko Mašić, Teufik Tufo, Nihad Lagumdžija i Zejto Kačar. Likvidiran zajedno sa Mićeom Novakovićem u noći između 24. i 25. Juna.

Draško VUKOSAV, na silu doveden iz stana, nakon premještanja iz zatvora u skladištu Marketa "Sunce" u zatvor Juke Jusufa PRAZINE, smještenom u podrumske prostorije zgrade u Ulici Nikole Demonje 1-10, nakon bestija-
lnih mučenja, likvidiran od strane poznatog sarajevskog kriminalca, sa nadimkom "Puška". U zvjerstvima nad nesrećnikom učestvovali su "upravnik" zatvora, Kemal, zvan "Čelo", njegov pomoćnik "Sale", "Asko", te pripadnici hrvatske ekstremističke organizacije "HOG" - "Čičak" (iz Slavonije, sa ustaškim znakom na beretki) i "Davor", Sarajlija hrvatske nacionalnosti. Likvidacija je određena zato što je Draško Vukosav bio poslanik SDS (srpske nacionalne partije) u sarajevskoj opštini Novi Grad,

ing . meteorologije ŠEĆEROV, Srbin iz Novog Sada, koji je živio i radio u Sarajevu preko 25 godina, u Hidrometeorološkom zavodu, ubijen je u zatvoru u Ulici N. Demonje, od strane kriminalaca Juke Prazine, samo zato što je govorio EKAJSKI! Od hapšenja do likvidacije 27. Juna nije prošlo čitava tri dana... Prethodno je morao kopati dva groba za Srbe koji su bili izvođeni da kopaju muslimanima rovove na prvoj liniji borbenih dejstava, gdje su poginuli.

Nenad NEŠKOVIĆ, mladić oko 19 godina star, doveden zajedno sa ocem Milanom, 10. Juna, zvjerski je mučen. Salko Mašić, čuvar podrmskog zatvora izživljavao se nad njim i njegovim ocem prebijajući ih do nesvijesti, a zatim odveo sa "Špancem" mladića Nenada i likvidirao ga. Otac je danima pi-

tao dželate za sudbinu svoga sina, ali su ga svaki put prebijali ,dok i otac MILAN NESKOVIĆ nije prebačen u zatvor Juke Prazine. Tamo je ostao poslije mog odlaska iz tog podrumskog zatvora... Posljednji put vidio sam ga u jednoj podrumskoj prostoriji prebijenog dok sam izvlačio Srbina koji je podlegao batinanjima muslimanskih policajaca i ubacivao leš nesrećnika u prtljažnik "Golfa" kojim je "Čevap" vrlo često odvozio mrtve Srbe u nepoznatom pravcu.

AKSENTIJEVIĆ (rezervni oficir bivše JNA), penzioner, porijeklom iz Srbije, govorio arbijanskim izgovorom, optuživan od strane muslimanskih policajaca da je sakrivao bombe u saksijama za cvijeće; doveden početkom Juna u podrumski zatvor ispod Marketa "Sunce", svakodnevno prebijan do gubitka svijesti. 24. Juna nad njim su se posebno izživljavali Jukini muslimanski policajci, poznati sarajevski kriminalci, "Tica" i "Puška". Nakon tog krvavog pira Aksentijeviću su povezali oči ljepljivom trakom za paketi-ranje, žicom mu zavezali ruke na leđima i zajedno sa poznatim dželatima "Špancem" i pripadnikom HOS-a "Čičkom" izveli ga i dokrajčili u blizini prvih borbenih linija u naselju Dobrinja. Aksentijevićev leš su polili benzinom i zapalili.

SAVOVIĆ, visok, pročelav ,oko 45 godina star muškarac, po profesiji inženjer, doveden je iz svog stana u Dobrinji 25. Juna. Odmah po privodjenju izveden je u grupi "za dobrovoljan rad" da kopa ro-vove na prvoj borbenoj liniji. Pošto su tom prilikom dva muslimanska policajca bila ranjena, Savovića i još jednog Srbina su Španac i njegov zamjenik Aziz, zvani "Zizo" likvidirali na licu mjesta. Tog nepoznatog Srbina su zakla-li , a Savoviću je Španac pucao u potiljak revolverom velikog kalibra. Ovu dvojicu nesrećnika sam lično sahranio u 10 sati prije podne 26. Juna uz garaže u Ulici Oslobođilaca Sarajeva. Kada sam ih spuštao u rake, vidio sam na koji su način likvidirani.

Napomena: Prilikom likvidacije inženjera Savovića i nepoznatog Srbina, iz ove grupe zatvorenika, određenih za "dobrovoljan rad" uspio je pobjeći Ranko RADOJEVIĆ, koji je živí svjedok ove likvidacije. Njegovu izjavu sam uspio snimiti na video-tejp i taj dokaz posjedujem.

Između 13. Juna i 10. Jula 1992. godine bio sam u dva muslimanska podruma zatvora u sarajevskom naselju Dobrinja. Od 13. do 26. Juna u podrumu Marketa "BUNCE", u Ulici Marka Oreskovića, a poslije tog datuma u podrumu zgrade u Ulici Nikole Demonje 1-10, u skladištu bivše trgovine "Poljooprema". Prvi podrumski zatvor bio je pod kontrolom muslimanske policije iz Sandžaka (u sastavu vojne policije Bosne i Hercegovine). Upravnik podrumskog zatvora i šef te policije bio je DEDO MUHAMED (nekada radio u komunističkoj UDBI, za vrijeme INFORMBIRO-a, na političkim likvidacijama Srba iz Crne Gore). Iako je bio u penziji rado se odazvao pozivu Alije Izetbegovića, predsjednika Predsjedništva BiH, da učestvuje u masovnim likvidacijama Srba u sarajevskim podrumima, pa je svaku likvidaciju u tom zatvoru naredio upravo Dedo Muhamed, a i lično je volio da učestvuje u njima, obično govoreći mladim muslimanskim policajcima oko sebe, da to što rade, rade u "ime Alaha i islamske vjere kojoj na putu stoji srpska pogan i četnici".

Dedo Muhamed je u podrumski zatvor često dovodio "delegacije" muslimana željnih, kako su sami klicali "srpske krvi". Tada bi u vlažnim podrumskim prostorijama, u kojima je bilo smjesteno prosječno oko stotinjak Srba i Srpkinja, nastajao pravi užas koji je teško opisati zdravom razumu. Te Dedine "delegacije" brojale bi po šest do tucе dobro naoružanih mudžahedina, ustaša, ponekad i običnih komšija iz susjednih zgrada. 24. Juna, u podrumski zatvor Dedo Muhamed je doveo ekipu Jusufa Juke Prazine. Dosli su sa psima - dvije ogromne doge. Na uzici ih je držala mlada muslimanka SUADA, dok je u drugoj ponosno držala "kalašnikov", obučena u uniformu specijalne policije Grada Sarajeva. Tukla je Srpkinjo do besvijesti, psovala im srpsku majku, vrijeđjala ih i pljuvala, čupala im kose. Za to vrijeme, Asko, Kemo Čelo, Davor, Tica, Puška, Sale, Mario, Zis, Zejto Kačar, Nihad Lagumdžija, Salko Mašić, Španac, Čičak i ostali, obučeni u mudžahedinske uniforme i uniforme ustaške vojske HOS, sa nekoliko maskiranih ljudi, prebijali su sve odreda bejzbol palicama, pendrecima, šmrkovima od hidranta, velikim gumenim čekićima, kundacima i čizmama. Pustili su i doge da učestvuju u tom krvavom piru, ali su ih ubrzo iz-

veli iz podruma, jer ih nisu mogli više kontrolisati. Pobjesnjele doge od mirisa krvi se nisu uspjele orijentisati pa supočele ujedati i svoje pratioce. Prebijani i mučeni su bili :

Branko ŽIVKOVIĆ, preživjeli zatvorenik. Danima je mučen i prebijan od strane čuvara zatvora i čestih posjeta krvožednih muslimanskih i ustaških policajaca zvaničnih vlasti Alije IZETBEGOVIĆA i BiH Predsjedništva. Živković je krajem Jula 1992. razmjenom došao do slobode i dao svoju izjavu, koja je snimljena i dijelom objavljena .

Ranko SKOKO, inženjer građevinarstva, preživjeli zatvorenik. Iako hronični astmatičar, nekako je uspio preživjeti tri zatvora, dočekati razmjenu i dokopati se bolnice za plućne bolesti u Kasindolu, blizu Sarajeva. I on je dao svoju izjavu. Nakon zatvora ispod Marketa "Sunce", zatvora u Ul. Nikole Demonje, koji je držao pod svojom kontrolom poznati sarajevski kriminalac i mljenik Alije IZETBEGOVIĆA, Jusuf Juka PRAZINA, Ranko SKOKO bio je i u zatvoru "Viktor BUBANJ" u Sarajevu, za koji je izjavio da je dječja pjesma u odnosu na podrumska mučilišta i stratišta u kojima je prethodno bio. Naravno, svjetski novinari posjećuju samo zvanične zatvore, zajedno sa "ljubaznim domaćinima", policijom Bosne i Hercegovine. U sarajevske podrumne "zaviruju" samo nedužni Srbi, unaprijed osudjeni na smrt od strane muslimanskih ekstremista i njihovih tradicionalnih prijatelja i braće po oruzju -ustaša.

Nedjeljko MIHAJLOVIĆ, bivši direktor firme "Dijamant". Nakon prebijanja i mučenja, izveden je na "dobrovoljan rad" da kopa rovove na prvoj borbenoj liniji. Odmah je bio ranjen, odvezen je nekim slučajem do Sarajeva u bolnicu, pa je kasnije razmijenjen. Doveden je u podrumski zatvor Marketa "Sunce" prvo on, a poslije dva dana i njegova supruga Milena MIHAJLOVIĆ, koja je mnogim zatvorenicima pomagala koliko je mogla, jer je bila viša medicinska sestra. Gospodja Milena je također preživjela mučenja, ponižavanja, višednevno tamnovanje bez hrane i bilo kakvih uslova za preživljavanje. Jedne večeri su se posebno bavili njenim suprugom Nedjeljkom i njom, tukli su ih, skidali gole, i tako dalje...

Milenko VIDOVIĆ, poznati sarajevski glumac, doveden na silu iz svog stana u Dobrinji u podrumski zatvor Marketa "Sunce". Dobio preko 300 udaraca pendrekom (policijskom palicom) po glavi i leđima, odmah po silasku u podrum. Prebijali su ga Zejto Kačar i Salko Mašić.

Pušten je na slobodu, ali je pod ucjenom i svakodnevnom kontrolom. Radi ono što od njega zahtjeva vlast **Alije Izetbegovica**.

Milan RADIC, novinar, nekada glavni i odgovorni urednik revije "VEN", koju je izdavala republička novinska kuća "Oslobodjenje". U nekoliko navrata doveden je u podrumski zatvor Marketa "Sunce", čak u kućnim papučama i ogrtaču. Bio je svjedok mučenja i likvidacija Srba, ali mu je zapriječeno da o tome što se događa u podrumu ne smije nikome govoriti. Kada bi ga pustili da ode do stana, prislušivali su njegove telefonske razgovore, pa bi ga opet doveli, tukli i opet ga puštali pod prijetnjom. Od kada je posljednji put odveden iz zatvora, 24. Juna 1992. ništa nisam čuo za njega.

Drago ŠKRBA, tehničar po profesiji, radio u "Energoinvestu", doveden u podrumski zatvor 10. Juna. Prebijan u nekoliko navrata. Prebačen u podrumski zatvor **Juke PRAZINE** u Ulici N. Demonje 26. Juna. Mučen neprekidno tri dana i tri noći, rijetko dolazio svijesti. Najvjerojatnije nije preživio mučenja,

Milan JANJIC, radnik u "Energoinvestu", živio u Aerodromskom naselju u Dobrinji. Sinovi su mu bili zaposleni u policiji, pa su ostali navodno da rade za Srpsku policiju na Ilidži. Milan Janjić je navodno imao spiskove nekih muslimana koje je namjeravao sa svojim sinovima likvidirati, pa su ga u podrumskom zatvoru strahovito mučili **Salko Mašić** i **Teufik** zvaní **Tufo**. Izveden je 24. Juna naveče, navodno radi "razmjene" i od tada mu se gubi svaki trag. Pošto sam ovom nesrećniku često pomagao da dodje svijesti i bio uz njega, znam da u tijelu nije imao ni jednu čitavu kost. Bio je sav crn i naduven od oteklina, a nije mogao stajati ni na nogama. Prije likvidacije, zavezanih očiju, iznijeli su ga iz podruma Marketa "Sunce" druga dva nesretnika, **Vojin Mitrović** i **Miće Novaković**.

Slobodan DAMNJANOVIC, trgovački predstavnik po zanimanju, doveden iz stana u Dobrinji u podrumski zatvor Marketa "Sunce". Prebijan i mučen, često izvodjen na "dobrovoljan rad" da kopa rovove na prvoj borbenoj liniji. Ostao iza mene u tom zatvoru. Njegove dvije kćerke su molile drugarice iz škole, muslimanske djevojčice, da preko svojih

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APR. 11. 1993 12:24AM P 8
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roditelja pokušaju izvući iz zatvora njihovog tatu koji nevin leži u zatvoru, "jer nije četnik". Kada su to čuli čuvari podrumskog zatvora, **Nihad Lagumdžija, Zejto Kačar i Salko Mašić**, isprebijali su Slobodana Damjanovića do nesvijesti i ubacili ga u malu prostoriju u podrumu koju smo, zajedno sa našim mučiteljima, svi nazivali "mrtvačnica". Tu su ubacivani svi prebijeni Srbi koji bi izgubili svijest, a pojedini bi izdahnuli do zore. Tada bi ih iznosili ispred podruma gdje je čekao uvijek spreman "Čevap", sa "Golfom" i otvorenim prtljažnikom. Mrtve je odvezio u nepoznatom pravcu.

Ilično sam bio tri puta prebijan do nesvijesti. Prvi put, odmah po hapšenju, i pri prvom susretu sa šefom muslimanske policije **Dedom Muhamedom** i njegovom hordom kriminalaca i zločinaca iz Sandžaka, u podrumu zgrade u Ulici **Dž. Nehrua**. Zatim su me isprebijali čuvari podrumskog zatvora "Sunce", zajedno sa kriminalcem "**Ticom**" i drugim kriminalcima -policajcima države **Alije IZETBEGOVIĆA**. Treći put su me mučili u zatvoru **Juke Pravićne** u podrumu zgrade u Ulici **Nikole Demonje** 1-10.

U podrumskim sarajevskim zatvorima, u Naselju Dobrinji, u vrijeme od 13. Juna do 10. Jula zatvorenici se gotovo ništa nije davalo od hrane. Voda se pila samo dva puta dnevno, kada su se obavljale najosnovnije fiziološke potrebe. Hronični bolesnici su umirali. Pod izgovorom da im je muka, i da su slučajno izgubili svijest, umrle hronične bolesnike, koji nisu uspjeli preživjeti ove stravične nehumane uslove, čuvari bi iznosili, navodno da im ukažu pomoć. Te nesretnike, stare i iznemogle žene i muškarce -niko više nije vidio. Njihova imena ne znam, niti sam te ljude od ranije poznao. Umirali su odmah, nisu dočekivali jutro živi u zatvoru, pa nije bilo vremena da saznam njihov identitet.

Osim mučenja gladju, batinanjem, različitim načinima ponižavanja, posebno vrijeđanjem nacionalnog ponosa, muslimanski policajci su često odvodili zarobljene Srпкиnje u obližnje stanove i tamo se

iživljavali nad njima. Često su u podrumskim zatvorima odjekivali vriskovi Srpkinja mučenih u istoj mjeri kao i muškarci, bez milosti. Bez obzira su u podrume na silu dovođeni braćni parovi, pred muževima su se izživljavali nad njihovim suprugama, dok su im držali velike sablje pod grlom na kojima je bilo ugravirano "Srbosijek".

Muslimanski policajci, često u društvu sa svojim ortacima ustašama iz hrvatske organizacije HOS, konstantno su izvodili sposobnije i zdravije Srbe na takozvani "dobrovoljni rad", na kopanje rovova na prvoj borbenoj liniji, na deminiranje minskih polja, izvlačenje ranjenih i poginulih boraca vojske Alije Izetbegovića, izvlačenje oružja i orudja napuštenog tokom borbenih aktivnosti. Ponekad bi iz podrumskih zatvora izvodili u te akcije i one koji bi jedva stajali na nogama od prethodnih batinanja, što je dokazivalo da im je stalo da ti Srbi što prije poginu na prvoj borbenoj liniji od vatrenih dejstava "sa druge strane". I taj planirani cilj je, na žalost, bio ostvarivan. Često bi se od tuce zatvorenika odvedenih na "dobrovoljan rad", u podrumski zatvor vratilo dvoje ili troje živih Srba, koji uopšte nisu bili sretni što su preživjeli. Opet su ih čekala mučenja i svirepa batinanja, često do smrti.

Muslimani -stanovnici Dobrinje, naročito oni koji su bili članovi muslimanske nacionalne partije SDA, usko su saradivali sa ovim muslimanskim policajcima, zločincima iz Sandžaka, koji su se javno hvalili da su, učestvujući u ratu u Hrvatskoj, na strani svoje "braće ustaša", poklali na stotine i stotine Srba. Muslimani Dobrinje su mahom pozdravljali prijateljsvo i zločiničko savezništvo sa ustašama. Često su telefonski pozivali muslimansku vojnu policiju i svoje komšije Srbe okrivljivali za subverzivne aktivnosti, za saradnju sa četnicima, davanje svjetlosnih signala, telefonske dojave i navodjenje minobacača i raketa i tome slično. Po mom proračunu, samo tokom Juna 1992. godine u Dobrinji je na taj način likvidirano oko 500 Srba. Osim toga, osnovno naoružanje muslimanske vojne policije u Dobrinji je **SNAJPER**...na nekoliko raka u koje smo spustili i pokopali Srbe i podrumskih zatvora, muslimanska policija je postavila MEZARE! (muslimanski grobovi).