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12/02/94

1st SARAJEVO MOTORISED BRIGADE*illegible signatures and notes*

SECURITY DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFIED

Date: 06/02/1994

OFFICIAL NOTE

Info regarding defector's knowledge on the situation in the town, mistreating of Serbs and crimes committed by the enemy

SLOBODAN BOKUN, son of PAVLE and RADOJKA; Serb; born on 17/02/1952 in Sarajevo, economist by occupation; employed in the PTT ERC in Dolac Malta former-address: 1/17 Petra Dokića street, married to Biljana, maiden name KARAC'; father of two daughters: VANJA, born in 1981, and ANDREA, born in 1985, both live in Belgrade since April 1992, rest of the family (mother and brother) live in Trebinje, nobody of the family remained in the town, served JNA in 1979, in Kruševac, artillery, maljutka (*antitank guided missile*)9K11.

BOKUN SLOBODAN crossed the borderline to Grbavica at about 5 a.m. on the 04/02/1994 coming from the direction of the Pere Kosorića Square, across the Milutin Đuraškovića street and "Strojorad" factory. He paid 2000 DM for the crossing, and the mediator of the run was his neighbour named SEJO (he does not know his last name), a taxi driver who linked him to the organizer of the escape. The night before the escape to our side he spent in the flat in the street of Ivana Krndelja, on which door there was a plate with the surname MARJANOVIĆ. He had to be dressed in black, and in case of control he had to say that he was in the work unit.

The motive for the escape is his desire to get together with his family, to be with his people and to get out of the city of hell.

His desire is to get back with his family and to join the VRS, preferably in Trebinje, where his brother and many close relatives already are.

During his stay in the town Bokun was not conscripted to the military service. He was under compulsory labour in the PTT ERC at Dolac Malta, where he worked earlier, until March 13, 1993. After that, he was mostly hiding in the flat until the time of escape.

On August 2, 1992 Bokun was taken out of his flat by four Muslim army soldiers on the charges of sending light signals to the Chetniks. Among those who took him to their headquarters situated in the Napoli pizzeria, street of Petra Dokića, were TOKAČA (he does not know first name), brother of the Muslim MoI official Mirsad Tokača and HOTA, a blond, tall guy, about 28 years old. He was beaten there, but he did not agree to sign the testimony to confess his alleged guilt, and he was then taken to the prison at the Viktor Bubanj barracks. Fortunately for him, he found there EMIR SALKOVIĆ, a native of Trebinje, who worked as a guard in that prison and was acquainted with the Bokun's brother Zdravko. Salković hides him away from the thugs KEMO and PUKOVNIK, and he helped Bokun to get in touch (by telephone) with his acquaintances, who had some connections in the town, and eight days later he was released due to lack of evidence. He was helped by his Manager, ARNAUTOVIĆ ENES and a neighbour HADŽALIĆ MAJDA, who was a friend of Edin Bahtić-Fićo and a ballerina GORDANA MAGAŠ, for whom he knew she had lot of connections. During the time he spent in "Viktor Bubanj", he witnessed the everyday torture of prisoners and amongst them they tortured most a guy named SINIŠA (he does not know the last name) young, tall man, for whom he heard that he was a member of the national karate team. He and others were mostly beaten up by KEMO and PUKOVNIK, two short, fat men, who mostly committed the atrocities while being drunk.

From his first stay in the "Viktor Bubanj" I highlight one very interesting event:

The French Minister of Health BERNARD KOUCHNER, an allegedly big human rights activist, visited the prison. Bokun was warned by Salković not to say to him a single word.

Kouchner went from cell to cell and "had a chat" with prisoners, and one of the prisoners, who knew French, complained about treatment and conditions in prison. That same night, this guy was terribly beaten, so he barely survived. It is certain that the conversation between him and Kouchner was not a secret for the Muslims.

Then, in a cell of dimensions 3.5 x 1.6 m there were 14 prisoners, and the food was below any level. The prisoners received two meals a day and one loaf of bread was shared among twelve people, and a cup of tasteless liquid that was called tea in the morning, and soup in the afternoon.

In February 93 he was brought in again. Two Serbs employed in the PTT, Šarenac Rade and Avram Momo left the town, and immediately the post office in the street of Miloša Obilića was shelled. Bokun got also accused of preparing a diversion in the post office and was interrogated by a person named MEŠIĆ (he does not know the name) and “DULE”, which he found out later to be a Muslim. They threatened him, told lies about his wife and so on. It is interesting that they also mentioned one detail from the conversations that Bokun, the aforementioned Avram and the actor of the National Theater MILENKO VIDOVIĆ had in the apartment of Avram at the Danilo Đokić Street. On that occasion, they toasted to the Republic of Srpska during an informal conversation, watching TV, more jokingly, as says Bokun. During the interrogation in the MOI premises, in the building of the GP “Bosna” in the street of Omera Maslića, , among other things, Mešić also charged Bokun with this toasting. Given that neither Avram nor Bokun were talking about it, it is logical that Muslims could only be informed about it all by VIDOVIĆ. Bokun was once again taken to “Viktor Bubanj”, where he found much better conditions. He had problem with only one guard, a Serb MILAN ĐINĐIĆ, who cursed his Chetnik family and harassed him and other Serbs in the prison, but everything was a game compared to his first stay there. In the prison he saw Herak, who was constantly visited by some delegations and journalists, and his cell was also visited by journalists with almost always the same question about how many Muslim women we had raped. In the end, Bokun was charged for avoiding military service, but the judge KAPO, who he knew from before, advised him to call the Novi Grad Municipal Secretariat of Defence as a witness, which he did. Since it was confirmed that he was not summoned for conscription and that he had a work obligation, he was acquitted and on the 13/03/1993 he got out of the prison. However, according to the Mešić’s and Dule’s orders, he was not allowed to enter the Post Office facilities at Dolac-Malta, where he worked, so he lost his job.

In September 1993 he was summoned to report to the Novi Grad police station. There he talked to HODŽA (he does not know the real name), a tall, bald inspector, who openly asked him if he wanted to leave Sarajevo. After a brief reflection, Bokun replied that he would, because he thought there was a kind of exchange in question. However, they told him that they would arrange everything for him to leave Sarajevo with a convoy, but in return to send them the information they asked for. Bokun allegedly responded that he always hated snitches in his life and did not agree with it. They let him go home and told him to let them know if he changed his mind. They did not call him anymore.

Most likely, after being reported by someone from the neighbourhood he received a call for military service on 05/01/1994. He copied all the symptoms of pain in the thyroid gland from a female neighbour, who was really ill, because it cannot be proven by examination or x -ray. On this basis, he complained that he was not fit for the military service due to thyroid gland disease and received a referral for examinations, so he was not conscripted to the Muslim army before the escape.

From one of the neighbours who had recently been mobilized he learned an interesting piece of information. The guy got drunk and got into a fight in the bar and was taken to their military detention in the building where the “Vladimir Nator” school for *retarded* children was, which is next to the river Miljacka below the skyscraper in the Petar Dokić street. In the basement of the school, he saw fifty Serbs who were detained there, all in short sleeve shirts and undershirts, which meant that they were detained in the summer. These people are in a very bad condition, and it is very cold and with extremely inadequate conditions in the basement.

In the last fifteen days, a large number of people from Sokolje have been settled in the Bokun’s neighbourhood. They say that about 130 families have been exiled from this settlement, which tells that the Muslims are preparing something. An elderly woman from Sokolje told him that she knew they would move them as soon as she saw the PAMs, cannons and other weapons¹ were buried above and around their houses.

There is no knowledge of any other plan of the Muslims.

Being interested in the possibility of escaping to the Serbian territory, he heard that there were Serbs among the UNPROFOR’s French legions, that certain ILIJA is taking the Serbs from the town for 1000 DM. He did not find who was money to be given to and how to get into contact with Ilija, but when all is arranged he apparently comes to the home address and, with a small armoured vehicle nicknamed “frog” in Sarajevo, he transports to our side. I do not know if it is the same man in question, but in an informative interview with the defector STOJADINOVIĆ BORIS in December 1993, a legionnaire

KADIĆ ILIJA, allegedly from Slavonia, who on behalf of UNPROFOR, purchased the wooden boards in the private company “Geerp” of Došenović Gojko, where the unit of Josip Pejaković (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Property) is located.

There is no information on the activities of UNPROFOR, apart from the stories on smuggling, there is also no knowledge of the Serbs who, potentially, are on our side but working for Muslims. He was unfamiliar with the position of the army, and regarding the designated industry and the facilities, he heard that the grenades were made in “Vaso Miskin”.

He knows of the murder of RAJKO ŠEKEROVIĆ who was a subtenant in Pofalići. The unfortunate ŠEKEROVIĆ tried to visit his flat and take necessary things from it, but the Muslims arrested him in Pofalić and took him to “Viktor Bubanj”. There he was beaten up in such a way that he was found dead in the morning in the cell.

He also learned that the Serbs from the work unit are being executed. Almost every time they take them somewhere to work, some of them do not return, and the explanation is that they were killed by Serb snipers. It happens that such an explanation is given even

¹ TN: tools in original, probably a mistake since people often mix these words in local language

when they work in completely safe zones, where not even theoretically cannot be reached from Grbavica or some other place under our control. ŠOJA was executed in the same way (he does not know the name) who was caught as a VRS fighter and sentenced to 8.5 years, and it was in the cell with Bokun for a while.

With him, the members of the so-called “Chetnik group” from Velešić were. This is how they called them in the “Oslobođenje” newspapers, a group of six or seven Serbs from Velešić who were the SDS members and assigned with weapons. They were betrayed by a neighbour, whose name Bokun unfortunately does not know apart from that his family name is starting with K and that he is from Faletić. He has also given out the exact places where they had buried the weapons, so that the Muslims searched at the exact place and found evidence. From that group, with Bokun in jail were ČANGALOVIĆ (he does not know the name), dentist prosthodontist, was sentenced to longer imprisonment and DRAGAN SIMIĆ. NENAD GVOZDENOVIĆ was sentenced to 4 years, due to escaping attempt, and MLADEN TOMIĆ from Hrasno-hill was in prison when he was released, and he had not been tried either accused.

PROPOSED MEASURE: To deploy him to the unit according to the needs.

SECURITY OFFICER:

Uljarević Radovan