

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
PUBLIC SECURITY CENTER
EAST SARAJEVO

No.:13-02/4-87/05

Date: 28 April 2005

R E C O R D

of witness hearing

Taken on 28 April 2005 at the premises of the East Sarajevo Public Security Center, Department of Criminal Police, on the basis of the Article 219 of the Republic of Srpska Criminal Procedure Code, on the circumstances of felonies detailed in the Chapter XVII of the BIH Criminal Code (Crimes Against Humanity and Values Protected by International Law) committed during the previous war by members of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Serb civilians and members of the former JNA and the VRS captured by RBIH military or civilian authorities.

In Attendance:

Witness: Marko Mikerević

Authorized officials: Duško Obradović

Notary: Dragica Lalović.

Nickname: --

Father's Name: Spasoja

Mother's Name: Petra

Mother's Maiden Name: Simić

Date of Birth: 16 September 1931

Residence:

Occupation: Retired

Employment: Retired

Marital status: Married

Children: None

Nationality: Serb

Citizenship: BIH

Personal identification number: [REDACTED]

Identity confirmed based on the personal identification document no. [REDACTED] issued in Doboj.

[handwritten signature]
Witness Signature

On the basis of Article 8 to the Republic of Srpska Criminal Procedure Code, the witness is advised of his right to speak in his own language and his right to an interpreter.

Do you understand the language in which the interview is being conducted: Yes.

Do you require an interpreter? No.

[handwritten signature]

Witness Signature

The witness is likewise advised and warned that, according to the Article 150 to the Republic of Srpska Criminal Procedure Code, he is obligated to answer the questions posed to him by the authorized official, with the exception of the questions which may expose himself to criminal prosecution under the Article 148, Item 1.

[handwritten signature]

Witness Signature

Do you have any familial relation to the defendant? NO.

Is there a different reason why you should not testify? NO.

Will you answer the questions posed to you? YES.

[handwritten signature]

Witness Signature

S T A T E M E N T

Between 1954 and 1988, I was employed at “Pretis” in Vogošća, when I retired from the workforce due to work-related disability. I was involved in social and political activities the entire time in Sarajevo. When the war broke out, I was filling a social position as the President of the MZ “Ivan Krndelj” Council. In April 1992, the activities of the MZ and its executive organs switched to work under wartime conditions, according to the existing war plans made during peacetime. A war council was formed at that time, of which I was a member. My duties within that council related to working with homeowners’ associations and apartment building trustees. The organization of the activities had to do with preparing basement facilities for the purposes of hiding from the combat operations, fire protection in apartment buildings, and organizing volunteer guard schedules in stairwells. Later, we also dealt with organizing the distribution of humanitarian aid based on the previously compiled lists of citizens.

My work at the MZ “Ivan Krndelj” continued until 18 February 1993, when I noticed that the humanitarian aid which had arrived was being distributed unevenly at the expense of the Serbs, and filed a complaint with Ante Nenadić, Deputy President of the War Staff at MZ “Ivan Krndelj”. After that, a memo arrived from the SO Novo Sarajevo War Staff, presided by Kasim Demirović, that I could no longer be a member of the Municipal Staff. Considering that I had been a lay judge with the II Basic Court in Sarajevo for 25 years before the war, I managed to get myself hired as a lay judge, through my personal relationship with the President of the Court Senad Kreho, who had been a criminal judge at the II Basic Court in Sarajevo prior to the war. My employment as the lay judge at the aforementioned District Military Court continued through the end of 1994. After that, I was unemployed and lived in my apartment. My employment was treated as Work Service, and I was at the Court every day except Sundays. By the way, all judges from the criminal department of the II Basic Court in Sarajevo were reassigned as Sarajevo District Military Court judges, and those were: Senad Kreho as President of the Court, Davor Jukić – Deputy President, Muhidin Kapo – judge, Amir Jaganjac – judge, Salem Miso – judge, Muhamed Podrug – judge, Sadeta Škaljić – judge, Šaban Maksumić – judge, Fahridin Teftedarija – judge, Zlatan Terzić – judge, Suljo Babić – judge, Nihad Šeremet – judge, Nenad Šeleta – judge, Vlado Špoljarić – judge, and the military prosecutor was Mustafa Bisić, with deputies: Ljubomir Lukić, Branko Šljivar, Hikmet Armutović, Meho Sobo, Drago Fazlagić. Mustafa Bisić was temporarily succeeded by mirsad Strika, and Kreho was replaced by Idriz Kamenica. Senad Kreho and Mustafa Bisić were removed from their positions in the fall of 1993 because of accepting bribes and the whole affair surrounding the “Jugokomerc”-owned stock found in Senad Kreho’s apartment. I must add that the prosecutor Mustafa Bisić was removed at the same time as Senad Kreho, on the same grounds, since the same stock was also found at his home. During the trial of Zornić from Hrasno Brdo for killing Serbs in Hrasno Brdo, I must note that it would have never been discovered that Serbs had been burned had Josip Gogalo not been killed. Gavro Čeranić had a home on Varaždinska Street, where the remains of Josip Gogalo were found with gunshot wounds as the cause of death and burns on 60% of his body. Josip Gogalo had previously been arrested at the apartment of author Jovan Popović. When Ahmet Fazlagić, a judge at the Sarajevo Basic Court and Josip Gogalo’s godfather, noticed that his godson was missing, he went to Stjepan Kljuić and asked that he be found. After that, Izetbegović issued an order to find Gogalo, dead or alive, within 24 hours. When the group from Hrasno Brdo, Zornić and others, went on trial, in addition to Josip Gogalo, the remains of Sreten Ninković from Bihacka Street were also found, as well as Jovan Popović, and Jagoda Janković, who had been burned completely. This was determined by forensic experts Žujo Hamza and Ilijas Dobrača. I believed their findings because they had previously provided their expertise on other cases in a professional manner and consistently with their medical ethics.

I am familiar with a case when the UNPROFOR asked the Muslims to loan them a new VW Golf in exchange for the UNPROFOR delivering 50,000 rounds of various ammunitions from Kiseljak to the Muslims. In that occasion, Enver Zornić and Izet Tinjak arrived at the home of Sreten Ninković in Bihućka Street, who owned a new VW Golf, they confiscated his vehicle, and the next day, i.e. the same night after midnight, took him to Hrasno Brdo, and the same Sreten Ninković was later found dead at the home of Gavro Ćeranić at 34 Varaždinska Street, along with Jagoda Janković, Jovan Popovac and Josip Gogalo.

Regarding the trials of certain Muslim criminal groups, I can say that those persons had been indicted on regular or aggravated murder and robbery charges, like the Zornić case, and were sentenced to prison terms in the duration between one and 15 years, which is the length of Izet Tinjak's sentence. I had personally heard that.

As an example of gross infringement of human and civil rights of Serbs in Sarajevo, I can cite the case of Mirko Krstović from 4 Ivan Krndelj Street, whom I am personally acquainted with, who had spent over a year imprisoned at various locations in the Sarajevo area and in the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, without ever having been on trial for anything.

All of the judges used to sleep at the top floor of the Court building, which also housed a military detention facility that could hold about 30 people. That was the case in peacetime, and in wartime, up to 500 people would be detained there. All of the detainees were listed in plain notebooks, which I had personally witnessed, because I was able to see an entry-notebook from the period prior to the formation of the Military Court on one occasion after I became a lay judge, and I saw a married couple, Rade Popovac and wife Nevenka, listed as detainees no. 4,517 and 4,518. I had seen those notebooks at the trial of lawyer Fahrija Karkin, who had, according to his charges, singlehandedly exchanged 31 Serbs previously brought to these "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, including Momčilo Okuka, who worked for the City Traffic, and Pero Jeremić. The money he got from exchanging the Serbs was deposited to SDS party accounts, since each of the Serbs practically had their own price on the exchange. I learned this during the trial of Rusmir Ćakarević, aka Rus, who had embezzled the sum of 1,000 Deutsche Marks in this occasion. When the District Military Court was formed in September, a notary office was established, so there were records and all of the documentation required in military court proceedings. His sister Ramiza, who lived in Hrasno Brdo, stated in that occasion that his brother was on trial for 1,000 Deutsche Marks, and they requested 3,000 Deutsche Marks for his release. His defense attorney was Gavriilo Gunjak.

Concerning the trials in which I participated as a lay judge, I noticed that Serbs were often charged with fabricated felonies such as giving various signals, that evidence of firearm possession was often faked by putting Military Police officers who participated in the search and arrest of these persons on the stand as witnesses. When the trial ended and

the debate and voting on the judgment began, the matter of the person's guilt or innocence was never brought up, and they were presumed guilty. The only question on the table was the length of the sentence, and it was decided in the manner that the judge would present his proposal and then ask for the lay judges' opinion. I had never noticed in any records from the proceedings that the defendant had been advised of his right to an attorney, or invited to the trial. Likewise, the charges were never read at the trials. Šaban Masumić, Fahrudin Teftedarija and Hikmet Arnautović personally bragged to me that they "ironed the Chetniks in the cells at night".

The first time I crossed over to Srpsko Sarajevo after the war was on Grbavica on 19 February 1996, and I went to Slava Đurđević who lived at 55 General Dragoljub-Dražić Mihajlović Street. Immediately after that, I went to the Public Security Station, where I turned myself in and handed over the list of Muslims who had perpetrated crimes against Serbs in the Muslim part of Sarajevo, and the evidence – a page from the newspaper listing the names of Serbs who had been declared war criminals by the Muslims. According to the deal I made at the Grbavica Public Security Station, I returned to the Muslim part of Sarajevo the same day, and return to Grbavica on 22 February 1996, i.e. leave the Muslim Sarajevo for good and cross over to the Republic of Srpska permanently. It was also agreed that upon my return, I would provide information to the organs of the Republic of Srpska on the crimes against Serbs perpetrated by the Muslims, which I have done as agreed. We spent a day working in the Grbavica Security Station, and two days on Pale.

The Serbs were tried for the same felonies much more strictly than the Muslims were, and they were often charged with nonexistent felonies. There were all sorts of machinations and infractions against the law with the purpose of giving Serbs the strictest possible sentences. Serbs were convicted on false charges. For example, Goran Ždrale was accused of slaughtering and killing Muslims in Ahatovići, which was never proven, but he was sentenced to three years in prison anyway. Milorad Šešelj was accused of not wanting to shoot his own people during the fall of Otes, for which he was sentenced to a year in prison, while none of the Muslims and Croats who had fled the front line in that occasion were ever charged.

When I was named to the position of lay judge in the aforementioned court on 18 February 1993, the prison warden had been Besim Muderizović, who was removed shortly after and replaced by Himzo Dolan. I had no contact with Besim Muderizović, as he left the position shortly. Himzo Dolan stated in a conversation with the lay judges (in the hallway) that if it were up to him, he would kill all of the Chetniks, and so I reached the conclusion that his treatment of Serbs was hardly fair.

During my term as a lay judge in the aforementioned court, I had seen on multiple occasions Bakir Alispahić come to the Court and mee with the President, and in that occasion, also get in touch with the prison warden Himzo Dolan. I read in the press –

the “Slobodna Bosna” Magazine (1994), Muslim publication where Besim Muderizović stated that Bakir Alispahić came by and requested that they give him a few Serbs from the prison so he can exchange them for his family from Ahatovići. Bakir Alispahić exchanged the arrested and detained Serbs for his family from Ahatovići. Who gave him those Serbs from the prison, I do not know. Serbs were transported from the “Viktor Bubanj” Military Detention to the Central Prison at night. As far as I am familiar with the removal of Serbs from the military detention, they were taken away in agreement with Bakir Alispahić, Besim Muderizović, Slavko Herceg, Mehmed Kurtaj and Ismet Bajramović.

The crimes perpetrated against Serbs in the location of Boguševac – so-called “Kazani” included slaughtering and stabbing with an 80 cm-long saber, and the crimes were committed by: Samir Seferović, 10th Muslim Mountain Brigade 3rd Battalion Commander, Omer Tedžo, sniper unit commander, Esad Tucaković, Zijo Kubat, Refik Čolak, Mavludin Selah, Asif Alibašić, Esad Kadić, Armin Hodžić, Senad Haračić, Esad Raonić, Samir Ljubović, Samir Žiga, Senad Hasić, Ramo Abdul, Fahrudin Rondić, Džemo Topalović, Emir Topalović and Senad Tadić, and Suad Omanović killed with a hammer in the immediate vicinity of Kozja Čuprija.

The victims on Boguševac at the locality known as “Kazani” included: Radosav Komljenac and wife Marina, Sergej Lavriv and wife Ana, and Milena Drašković, all civilians from Sarajevo, then Božidar Šljivić, Ergin Nikolić, Duško Jovanović and Zoran Vučurević. The latter four were members of the 10th Muslim Mountain Brigade 3rd Battalion. Ergon Nikolić and Duško Jovanović were stabbed by Mušan Topalović, aka “Caco”, with the aforementioned saber.

I learned the information about the aforementioned crimes at Boguševac from the court proceedings before the Great Council of the ARBIH District Military Court in the “Viktor Bubanj” barracks in mid-1994, following the murder of Mušan Topalović aka “Caco.” The Great Council consisted of the following judges: Council President, judge Muhamed Podrug, second judge Sadeta Škaljić, and lay judges myself – Marko Mikerević, Galib Smajić and Duran Kereš.

Charges were filed against 18 persons in that occasion. I do not recall all of their names and surnames. I know that some were sentenced to prison terms in the duration of six years, some were freed, and two were sent to a psychiatric hospital for detention and treatment. In addition to the victims that I said were listed by first and last name during the proceedings, court medicine experts Ilijas Dobrača and Žijo Hamza answered a question from the attorney, saying that there were many more sets of remains at the locality of Boguševac, but they were unidentifiable because they had been burned or were decomposing.

I forgot to mention that Đurđa Škorić, a Croat woman from Tutin, was also charged with the 18 defendants. She worked as a cook in the ARBIH 10th Mountain Brigade. She

was accused of murdering Božidar Šljivić, whose home and possessions she usurped and moved into the same. However, judge Muhamed Podrug dismissed Đurđa Škorić's charges at the suggestion of public prosecuting attorney Ljubomir Lukić, so she only testified as a witness.

In Švrakino Selo, the following Serbs were arrested and taken to the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks by: Selmo Ismo aka "Peza", Vahid Selmanović aka "Ćelo" and Avdo Širbegović aka "Car". Selmo Ismo took Milomir Todorović away in early June 1992, and disappeared without a trace. I learned this information from Gordana Todorović, Milomir Todorović's wife, who still resides in Hrasno with her two young children, 53-A/IV Braće Ribara Street, and Milomir Todorović's mother, remarried Dušanka Kovačević and stepfather Milovan Kovačević, who still reside in Sarajevo, 27 Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street (Švrakino Selo).

On 4 May 1992, I received a call from my cousin Dušan Đukić, who lived at 112 Prvomajska Street, asking me to come to see him, which I did the same day. He told me that he had seen nine JNA soldiers, restrained, being brought into the police station in Švrakino Selo. We wanted to intervene with Jozo Anđić, an officer from the station, to have them released, and we attempted to do so. When we went to see Jozo Anđić, he said "Under no circumstances will they be released". Those soldiers were armored carrier personnel who transported food and were captured in Nedžarići, which my cousin and I concluded because it was broadcast in the media. When I was passing by the Pavle Goranin School on 5 May 1992, which is in the immediate vicinity of the police station, I noticed a large pit being dug with an excavator right there near the school, which was refilled and leveled three days later. I presume that the aforementioned nine captured JNA soldiers were killed and buried there. My next visit to Švrakino Selo was the next day (5 May 1992) at the behest of my sister-in-law Jovanka Đukić, the wife of the aforementioned Dušan Đukić, who asked me to come to see her immediately, which I did. When I arrived, she told me that Robert Sejmenović (Robert Sejdinović) aka Žan, her next-door neighbor, killed her husband Dušan Đukić in the stairwell of their apartment building. Dušan Đukić was killed with a knife, with two stab wounds to the back, to which effect I have a medical report.

The next day (5 May of the same year), the clothing of the murdered soldiers was in pieces (ripped up) and strewn around the Public Security Station yard. I have personally seen that clothing in that condition on 5 May 1992. Fadil Plivac, aka "Baj-Baj", who was named as one of the participants in the execution of the aforementioned soldiers, came to Švrakino Selo from the Foča Penitentiary, where he was serving a prison sentence for multiple counts of vandalism and theft. After the aforementioned prison (Foča Penitentiary) was shut down, I do not remember the date, but I know that the aforementioned Fadil Plivac aka "Baj-Baj" joined the Muslim units in the Švrakino Selo neighborhood in April 1992, immediately after the war started.

I later learned that in addition to Fadil Plivac aka “Baj-Baj”, Rudo Sloboda, Džemo Lagumdžija, Jusuf Lagumdžija and Osman Čustović also participated in this murder. The aforementioned group managed a private prison in the “Pavle Goranin” elementary school in Švrakino Selo where the aforementioned soldiers were executed. My sister-in-law Jovanka Đukić can also testify to this information, as she lived in an apartment directly across the street, so she was able to see.

The private prison “Stela” was located at Alipašino Polje and managed by Senad Dženanović aka “Glavoguz” and Edin Gadžo aka “Kljuna”, and their deputies were Miralem Ganić, Sabahudin Tabaković, Dženan Abazović, Osman Lerić and Duran Kereš. During the trial of these persons at the aforementioned District Military Court, the charges, among other things, said that Senad Dženanović would cut Serbs on the neck with his knife at this prison, and then collect the blood in a plastic cup and drink it. Senad Dženanović was also accused of killing Serbs in Dobrinja. I know that the judge Muhidin Kapo and Dr. Hamza Žujo were appointed to exhume the victims in Dobrinja, process the crime scene and file a report with the President of the Court Council Amir Jaganjac. I know that the judge Muhidin Kapo filed a report which said that the site where the remains were buried was unapproachable due to combat operations, so there was no exhumation or crime scene processing. I later learned from the lay judge Duran Kereš that Senad Dženanović had been sentenced for the aforementioned crimes to a prison term in duration of one year, while Edin Gadžo was sentenced to three months. Witness Dragan Stanojević can confirm the torture of Serbs at the “Stela” prison, who was detained, tortured and abused at that facility. After his release from prison, Stanojević turned all of his possessions and his apartment over to some Muslim Ministry of Interior members in exchange for being taken out of the city and into the Serb territory. He now resides in the village of Grapska, Doboj Municipality. Edin Gadžo was charged, among other things, with forcing Serbs to serve as a human shield at Dobrinja and the “Mojmilo” reservoir, as well as taking the remains to the landfill to be burned. It is known that the Serbs who had been killed in the city were taken to the landfill to be burned in order to avoid having mass graves in and around the city.

Sometime in 1994, I do not recall the precise date, the persons Emir Kapetanović, Samir Kapetanović and Haris Kulenović were tried for the murder of Radomir Vuk’s daughter and his sister’s son, who were Croats. The murders were committed in Radomir Vuk’s apartment during the robbery of around 4,000 Deutsche Marks. In order to minimize their responsibility, the defendants cited to the court the fact that they had killed a lot of Chetniks in the areas of Pionir valley, Koševo hill and Breka, to which effect they brought witnesses Džafer Omerović and Atif Dževlan. I have provided the information on the length of the prison term of these persons in order to compare the harsh sentences for the murders of Muslims or Croats, while the mass murders of Serbs entailed prison terms in the maximum duration of six years.

Malik Dizdar killed a family at 18/III Ahmet Fetahagić Street during a robbery. In that occasion, he killed Rade Šuljić, as well as his wife and child, whose names I do not recall. He later moved into their apartment. At the trial of Malik Dizdar before the Great Council presided by Samir Jaganjac, his innocence “was proven” and the charges were dismissed. I was a lay judge in this trial.

In the area of Bentbaša, the arrests and removals of Serbs from their homes and apartments were carried out by: Dženan Abazović, Samir Bešić, Rasim Krilić, Rašid Sobo and Meša Selimović. These persons were tried for the crimes at Boguševac at the locality of “Kazani”.

Crimes against the families of Krajišnik and Šiljević and Branko Nikolić were perpetrated by: Samir Bulić, Mirsad Điš, Benjamin Škulj, Bekir Čato and Nedžad Serdarević. They killed Boro, Borka and Jagoda Krajišnik, Branko Nikolić and Risto and Kosa Šiljević. They were all murdered in their homes. According to the court medical expert, Branko Nikolić had been strangled, and found with female underwear in his mouth. The court proceedings were presided by judge Šaban Maksumić, and I was present as a lay judge.

Ramiz Sukić, Kenan Ahmetagić, Husein Žiga, Zoran Čegar, Eldar Spahić from Rogatica, Rasim Kurtović, Hajrudin Drljević and Meho Turčilo operated in the entire city area, where they arrested Serbs and took them to the Central Prison. Zvonimir Božić from Sokolac had spent a certain time as a detainee in the Central Prison, who has since made it out of the Muslim part of Sarajevo and I believe now resides with his sister Zdenka in Sokolac. He can testify to the treatment of Serbs at the Central Prison. He told me that Serbs were horrendously tortured and mistreated at this prison.

Hasib Bačević killed Branko Đurišić at 31 Benbaša, robbed him and usurped his home. The court proceedings over this murder were presided by judge Šaban Maksumić. I do not know how the trial ended, since the process was cut short and the defendant taken to the hospital for treatment.

Ahmet Ahmetagić, police officer at the District Military Court in the “Viktor Bubanj” barracks in Sarajevo and his daughter Samija mistreated Serbs in Švrakino Selo. Jovanka Đukić, the wife of my cousin Dušan Đukić who was murdered on 5 May 1992, as stated, can testify to that effect. To my knowledge, my sister-in-law Jovanka Đukić now lives in the Dobož area.

Edin Omerović aka Edo owned and managed a private prison in a kindergarten on Otoka. The Serbs from that prison were killed on sites from Otoka to the streetcar garage next to the waterfall near the Novi Grad Municipality on the left bank of the Miljacka. There were many sets of remains at that locality in summer 1992, and considering its proximity to Edo Omerović’s prison, it can be concluded that those were the remains of Serbs murdered there.

The murders of Serbs on Otoka were carried out at night. Vojin Boljanović, who left Muslim Sarajevo and went to Bileća to his brother with his wife and daughter, can testify to that effect. Serbs killed at this locality, as well as many others, were taken to the city landfill and burned.

Zlatan Babić, son of Mustafa, took Boško Đukanović and Višnja Stojanović from the “Ivan Goran Kovačić” Elementary School in summer 1992, and their fates remain unknown to this day. Zvonimir Božić can testify to this effect. He left the Muslim Sarajevo and went to Sokolac to his sister Zdenka.

Izet Pejdah and Vladimir Mandić aka “Brino” mistreated Serbs in the area of MZ “Ivan Goran Kovačić”.

Near the old gas factory at Čengić Vila, there was a private prison managed by Galib Smajić. Among others, detainees included: Ognjen Čajević, Radomir Bjelica and Boško Knežević, whose fates remain unknown. As I knew Galib Smajić, I had once asked him what happened to the aforementioned Serbs, to which he answered that Ognjen Čajević had been killed, and he did not know anything about Radomir Bjelica or Boško Knežević. Friends of the aforementioned Serbs came to me and asked me to find out whether they were alive. Those were: Vladok Mikadinović, Mirko Miletić and Marko Stanić, who inquired for those listed above, as well as whether a Dimitrije Vuković aka “Vili” was in prison.

There was a private prison at the ŽiŠ School in Buća Potok, managed by Mašo Kurtović. As I was able to learn from conversations with Serb nationals, this prison also had a lot of detained Serbs.

During my recent trip to Grbavica, I met with Pantelija Miholjčić, who now works at the Grbavica Water Company. In that occasion, he told me that there had been a private prison in Dobrinja, in the “Baltazar” café. The “Vikićevci”, the so-called “Green Berets”, the “Veterans League”, etc., operated in this area.

As far as the identification and burial of 38 Serbs who were killed on Žuča, I learned from Predrag Nišević, who was renting a home in Pofalići and whose mother lived in an apartment building at 4 Ivana Krndelja Street, that the Muslims forced the Serbs to bury the dead, and that the 38 murdered Serbs were to be identified by Zoran Trišić and Dragan Rađenović, who filed a report with the Muslim authorities to that effect. I read about this case in a Muslim newspaper that I took to Major Škrbo in Grbavica.

The organizers and perpetrators of the Crimes against Serbs in the area of Pofalići and Žuča were: Kerim Lučarević, Muamer Lučarević, Jure Ljolje, Milenko Fejzić, Vahid Zajko, Mehmed Mujanović and Mustafa Selamonović, for which they were charged before the Muslim military court. In addition to killing Serbs in these neighborhoods, they were charged with delaying the court proceedings in order to gather evidence.

Jozo Marković aka “Mare” stole Serb cattle from Žuč and slaughtered it in the vicinity of the “Ivan Goran Kovačić” Elementary School, and then he dried the meat in the basement of a building at 10 Braće Ribara Street and sold it out of there. Jozo Marković crossed over to Serb territory at Grbavica in 1994, and his wife Dženita and their child followed him. At a later time, Jozo, as a VRS member, got in touch with Muslim soldiers at “Strojorad”, where citizens from both sides were being exchanged for stamps. During one of those encounters, the Muslims arrested Jozo Marković and took him to the “Viktor Bubanj” prison, where he was sentenced to five years. The Serb side requested that Jozo Marković be exchanged, however, I know that they were told that there was no Jozo Marković in their military prison. In January of this year, captured Serbs were exchanged for captured Muslims, but Jozo stated that he did not wish to go to the Serb territory in that occasion.

In early June 1992, I was staying with my sister-in-law Jovanka Đukić at 112 Prvomajska Street. On my way back from there, I met with an acquaintance of mine, Vladimir Sladić, on the street between the Radio-Television building and the Novi Grad Municipality, and had a chat with him. In that moment, a group of workers were carrying TO uniforms from the municipality building, and storing them in bins in front of the Municipality building. This event was filmed by a journalist holding a camera and a microphone. In that occasion, he was escorted by two persons in civilian clothing, armed with automatic rifles, who demanded that passers-by show ID. In that moment, Savo Simović from Podgrab passed by and was also ID'd by them. The journalist wanted to ask him a question, however, Savo waved him off and went on his way. The armed persons immediately told him to come with them and took him in the direction of the bridge over Miljacka connecting the 6th Proletarian Brigade Street and the old Ilidža Street on the other side. The journalist with the camera followed them. I then asked my acquaintance Vladimir Sladić for the journalist's name, to which he answered that it was Hidajet Delić. Three days later, I was visiting my sister-in-law Jovanka Đukić again at the same address to bring her bread, as bread was difficult to come by then. I found Savo Simović's sister Milena Simović at Jovanka's, who also lived at 94 Prvomajska Street. Milena was in tears and complained to me that her brother Savo was missing. When I was returning from my sister-in-law's apartment the same day, I went to the bridge between the PTT Engineering Building and the Radio-Television Building. On the right side of the bridge I saw 15-20 human corpses strewn across the meadow. These corpses were 2-3 meters away from the bed of the Miljacka, and I was looking at them from 5-6 meters away. I was horrified by seeing so many corpses, and scared of being noticed there, so I immediately went home, and was not able to notice anything in detail or recognize any of the corpses.

On one occasion in fall 1993, my neighbor Robert Kurtušić, son of Luka, who lives in the same apartment building as I do (6/10 Ive Krnjaševića Street), police officer by

trade, was a member of Vikić's unit, he told me one evening in my apartment over a cup of coffee that around 7,000 Serbs had been killed in Sarajevo by that point (fall 1993). He gave me this figure, according to him, based on the data that the Muslim police of Sarajevo had at their disposal.

In late 1994 in the so-called ARBIH District Military Court at the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, attorney Fahrija Karkin was sentenced to five years in prison on the charges that he had singlehandedly exchanged 31 Serbs, including Pero Jeremić – exchanged at Grdonj, and Momčilo Okuka – exchanged at Drveni Most near Bristol in 1992. Karakin was convicted by a Council composed of: Presiding Judge Muhamed Podrug, second judge, if I recall, Davor Jukić, and lay judges myself (Marko Mikerević), Osman Lerić and Ismet Mameledžija. On that occasion, Karkin stated during the court proceedings that in Sarajevo in 1992, he could arrest any Serb he wanted and do with him whatever he wanted. On that occasion, he also stated that Alija Izetbegović, the President of the Presidency of the so-called Bosnia and Herzegovina requested from him (Karkin), in writing, to arrest as many Serbs as necessary to exchange a Haris Jasenković from the prison in Foča, allegedly a relation of Alija's wife. Before the Great Council of the District Court, attorney Fahrija Karkin showed the judge a document where Alija requested that the Serbs be arrested, signed by Alija Izetbegović.

The Court dismissed this argument of Karkin's, that is, the show of document signed by Alija Izetbegović requesting that the attorney Karkin arrest as many Serbs as needed for the aforementioned purposes, since accepting this argument would require that the President of the Presidency of the so-called Bosnia and Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović appear before the court as a witness. I forgot to mention that this remark of Karkin's was entered into the minutes, and the document signed by Alija Izetbegović was attached to Karkin's record.

On one occasion, Kushner and Bianca Jagger visited the prison, where they were able to see the prisoners, and as she was exiting the prison, Ms. Bianca Jagger was crying and tearfully said that she could not believe what the Serbs were doing to the Muslims, which is proof that the entire international public was being deceived, as the prisoners in those prisons were mostly presented as Muslim.

I wrote a book on all of my observations on the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo during the previous war, titled "The Sarajevo Death Cauldrons". I stand by everything I wrote, and am prepared to testify to that effect before any court that should require it. I would also like to attach certain documents that I was able to gather, all for the purpose of proving the real truth and the true war crimes committed against the Serb people in Sarajevo. The documents are ones I used while writing my book, and which I titled "Sarajevo Bloody Fairytale", and personally signed each page.

According to Article 65 of the Republic of Srpska Criminal Procedure Code, the witness is advised that he has the right to read the records after the hearing, or have the same read to him, and lodge a complaint to the contents of the same.

Do you wish to read the records or have them read to you? NO.

Do you have any objections to the contents of the records? I do not.

Will you sign the records? I will.

Witness Signature

Witness hearing concluded the same day at 17:50 o'clock.

STATEMENT BY

NOTARY

STATEMENT TAKEN BY

Marko Mikerević

Dragica Lalović

Duško Obradović