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**WAR CRIMES IN BH
COMMITTED AGAINST THE SERBS AND JNA
BEFORE ARMED CONFLICTS
AND DURING 1992**

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Prof. Ph. D. Perko Vojinović:

**THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SERBS IN FORMER BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA AND ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA**

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There are numerous sources and extensive references on Bosnia and Herzegovina in our and foreign historiography, but it is often possible to find non-scientific and shallow, as well as malicious attitudes towards the past of Serbian people in former Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BH). This effort of mine is an attempt to **scientifically** show, without passion and hatred, the history of the Serbian people from the ancient time until today, through the troubled history of BH, as a possible historical synthesis. This effort of mine is based on my long-standing research of history of BH and Yugoslavia that was published in a dozen of books and around hundred of scientific papers. So far, no one in our and foreign historiography has not denied my attitudes and judgments in this field, so they should be accepted as scientifically verified. Historiography must not be the judge, but objective observer.

In this kind of work, it is possible to show **in the shortest way** Middle-Ages Slav period of BH, the period of Turkish occupation, Austro-Hungarian occupation, the period of old Yugoslavia, NOB (1941-1945), the period of socialism, the break of Yugoslavia and the creation of Republic of Srpska.

1. The Slav period of Middle-Ages Bosnia

For all serious researchers - scientists, Bosnia and Herzegovina presents **the most complex** Slav area on the Balkan Peninsula. From ethnical point of view, except a small number of newcomers, the population comprised for a long time of majority of Orthodox Serbs, and some Catholics, later constituted as Croats.

The first information on Bosnia dates from X century - as mentioned by Byzantine Emperor Porphirogenit in 949 in his work "De administrando imperiv". It was formed on Slavic ethnical basis as a small area in the middle and upper part of the Bosna river, at first as a part of stronger neighboring states and then as half-dependent and at the end as an independent state.

History of the Middle-Ages independent state of Bosnia was in the focus of many historians, but the question to whom Bosnia, and as well as later Herzegovina, belonged remained unsolved. Foreign sources, charts and letters of Bosnian civil governors (the title of "ban") and kings as well as other different acts and works unambiguously showed that within the new homeland of Serbs there had been Bosnia. Old Bosnians and Herzegovinians called themselves Serbs, regardless of the religion. Serbs were the only ones who had ethnic identity. This fact was avoided or there was an inclination towards artificial symmetries for political reasons.

As representatives of local nobility in XII century there were civil governors, as heritable lords. The first mentioned was Ban Borić, and later Ban Kulin (1180-1204). The first news on Bogomils, as a Christian sect appeared around 1200. The rise of the state was especially fast, during the rule of Bosnian Ban Stjepan Kotromanjić. His successor - his

nephew Tvrtko was crowned in 1377 with the title: "Stefan the King of Serbs and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Primorje and West Sides". During the time of the greatest rise in 1390 he had the title of the King of Raška, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Primorje.

Like Serbia after the Emperor Dušan, Bosnia rapidly declined after the King Tvrtko. After the King Tvrtko, Bosnia found itself between the two enemy forces: Turkey and Hungary. Political anarchy and animosities occurred in Bosnia, so it had two kings at the same time (Stjepan Ostoja and Tvrtko II). Internal conflicts started and mediators were the Turks or the Hungarians. The Bosnian nobility, deadly estranged, served as tools for their political interests. Personal interests started to dominate vulgar struggle for power. Just the same, there was a policy of small interests between Bosnia and Serbia, that was realized more by conflicts than by cooperation in times when the peril of Turkey overshadowed the Serbian lands. In its history, the Serbian people would have paid dearly those political animosities and conflicts that would remain until today. The King Stjepan Tomašević (1461-1463) did not try to resist the Turks, but he paid with his own life just as numerous Bosnian nobility. In such Bosnia lost its state independence in 1463, and Herzegovina fell under the Turkish rule 20 years later.

Herzegovina with that name appeared after Bosnia, and it was named after Herceg Stjepan. In its early period it was divided into the areas of Neretva, Zahumlje and Trebinje. The onetime lord Herceg Stjepan and his son Vladislav called their citizens the Serbs. Stjepan Kosača came into conflict with his son and he asked the Turks for help. Their efforts to defend the country together were in vain, for the Turks were already deep into Herzegovina. After the death of Herceg Stjepan in 1466, his three sons stood for different conceptions and they did not know how to stand for interests of the country. One of them was Stevan who, in conflict with brothers, accepted Islam and as Ahmet Hercegović lived to see independent Herzegovina in 1482.

The old Herzegovina extended up to the Drina, comprising Foča, Goražde and Čajniče as well as Piva, Drobniak, Nikšić and Banjane. While Bosnia had its borders stable throughout XIX century, Herzegovina lost one third of its territory in Berlin Congress in 1878.

The attempts of the Hungarians to take over Bosnia from the Turks failed. Led by their successes, well-organized and led Turks could not be defeated. Banovina (the land belonging to a ban) Srebrenica fell under their attacks in 1512, and Jajce in 1528. It should be emphasized that the Turkish rule was also welcomed by some local elements for they were expecting to be set free from the Catholic Hungarian pressure.

Besides Orthodox Christians, there were Bogomils, and from XV century Muslims. Those religions have been mutually opposed and hostile, and had been often in real "Crusader"s wars". All three religions created their cultural circles, without taking into account Slavic national unity. Deep religious divisions disabled any kind of serious political and national bondage. The Serbs identified themselves with Orthodoxy, the Croats with Catholicism and the Muslims with Islam and surprisingly with the Turks although they had been of pure Slavic background, more Serbian and less Croatian. Their language was Serbian only. At the time of national liberation struggle in XIX century, the Muslims took Christian rebels not as their brood-brothers and brothers-in-language but as their hateful gjaours who raised against Islam and the Sultan in Constantinople. Although they hated Osmanli Turks and suffered great pogroms from them, they never hesitated in their pro-Turkish disposition. All "brother" invitations to join the rebels remained in vain.

2. The period of the Turkish occupation

Bosnian pašaluk (jurisdiction of pasha) and Islam were installed in BH after Turkish conquest, and after 1565 the Spanish Jews (the Sephards) came. Population got gradually divided into three religious communities: Orthodox, Catholic and Islamic. Religious life became dominant. The Muslims (Islamized Serbs and less Croats) added to Slavic mentality the characteristics of Oriental culture and civilization as sloppiness, overbearingness, arrogance, boastfulness and egoism. Until 1918 they remained mostly the owners of feudal farms, but Islamic society did not know heritable aristocracy. Only after 1858, the Muslims got the right of possession. Nowadays it is difficult to find objective historians among their successors who objectively research the origin of the Muslims in BH, although they officially used Serbo-Croat language until recently.

Who actually are the Muslims in BH?

Serbian historiography has not, for the reasons unknown to me, put enough effort in a more detailed research of our Muslims although the science agrees that the majority of them are Serbs who accepted Islam and some of them are of Croatian origin. There is nothing disputable about it in science. The process of Islamization went considerably slowly and lasted for several centuries. In Montenegro it was prevented by spiritual and combat resistance and by the so-called "investigation of converts to Islam" that was described in the epos of *Gorski vijenac (The Mountain Wreath)* by Petar Petrović Njegoš. There are extensive references and sources on all that.

According to all Hapsburg censuses in BH, all ethnical names were called "Serbian", "Latin" and "Turkish" until 1913 (from 1918 Catholics used the name "Croatian"). Osmanli Empire tried to proclaim "Osmanli" nation in 1868, but did not succeed. In second half of XIX century, Bosnian Muslims changed their name **9 times** due to the compulsion of law. They were called Muhammedans and Muslims, and from 1882 - 1903 they were called Bosnians.

When **The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians (the Kingdom of SHS)** was established in 1918, Muslims were regarded as a religious group - confession that expressed themselves as Serbs of Islamic religion and some of them as Croats of Islamic religion, and they accepted that. They had their political party called **Yugoslav Muslim Organization**. They recognized the new state, dynasty, the Serbian language and their Slavic origin and in terms of religion they were equal. This status changed dramatically in World War II. Majority of Muslims joined Quisling military formations, especially Ustasha, and some of them joined Partisans. They officially accepted Croatian state and Croatian name.

After establishing of socialist Yugoslavia in 1945, **brotherhood and unity** was declared so that the genocide over the Serbs would be forgotten, and in the new federal state five instead of three nations were created: Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, Macedonians and Montenegrins. The Muslims were regarded, like before, as a religious group that could express themselves as Serbs and Croats, or as "ethnically uncommitted". That is the way it was until 1971 when the Muslims were proclaimed as a new nation in Yugoslavia by the Decree. Unlike other Muslims in the world they were marked in terms of language as Muslims (obligatory with capital M). It seems that that was valid only for the Muslim from BH, for the Muslims in Macedonia expressed themselves as Macedonians.

That created not only lexical but also political turmoil, when out of that newly created Muslim nation that was an invention of Broz's dictatorship, a new socialist nation was to be

established on the religious grounds in then anti-Semitic socialism. At that time, everything was allowed for "communists" for the alleged purpose of preventing "great-Serbian hegemony". That was, among others, the source of extreme nationalisms in Yugoslavia, even among the Muslims. The attention should be paid on the Islamic religion and Islamic extremism.

Bosnian pašaluk extended on large territory from Šabac to the Adriatic Sea and from Zvečane to Virovitica for a long time. It represented a kind of center that had a special importance and that importance did not decrease even when Bosnia became a peripheral pašaluk of the Turkish Empire. After the Turkish conquest, the Turkish administrative system was installed in BH with a small percentage of Turkish citizens. It could be said that local citizens were the main backing of Turkish rule.

In their efforts to keep farms, privileges and to avoid persecution, majority of Bosnian nobility converted to Islam. Islamization was long and complicated social process. All Serbs who converted to Islam kept the Serbian language as their mother tongue and they used Cyrillic letters until the Austro-Hungarian occupation. By converting to Islam, the Bosnian nobility saved their farms and they became Beys (the Turkish title). Those who worked the land were serfs, mostly Orthodox Serbs, some Catholic Croats and very few Muslims. There were some free serfs. Apart from Muslim, there were also Christian spahijas (feudal holdings).

At the beginning, the Turkish rule was endurable, but as it started to weaken, the status of the most numerous citizens weaken as well. The Orthodox Serbs started to hate and resist the Turkish rule. These were desperate cries of helpless "raya" (people with no rights). The situation got worse after the conflict between local Muslims and Osmanli newcomers who kept different military and administrative positions. They looked down on the half-educated local elite.

Economic pressure, social inequality, legal instability, eternal conflicts and the rule of persons of other religion forced the Serbs to enter all combinations against Turkish rule in the Balkans. There is almost no Christian movement against Turks in the West that was not supported by the Serbs in BH. From XVII century BH became peripheral part of the Turkish Empire. The Muslims from the North and from the West found a refuge in it. The Muslims from Lika, Dalmatia and Slavonia escaped to BH at the peril of Serbian raya. At the time of the first Serbian rebellion, many Muslims settled in Bosnia and they often organized unsuccessful attacks on Serbia. The cause of all BH Serbs rebellions was the tendency **to unite** with their brothers in free Serbia and Montenegro.

XIX century in BH history under the Turkish rule was characterized with struggle of Bosnian begovat (an area under the rule of a bey) for autonomous BH and against Sultan's reforms. That movement was defeated and suppressed in blood by Omer Pasha Latas in 1851. I wish to emphasize one interesting fact here that some researchers from that time described that movement without mentioning Serbs but using inadequate expressions like Christians, Orthodox people, raya and giaours.

From the second part of XIX century, the rebellions of Orthodox raya were often, especially in Herzegovina, because they were encouraged from Montenegro. Self-confidence of serfs was increased by recent beys' rebellions. Because both sides were arming raya and winning them on their sides. The hope for liberation came from Serbia when the prince Mihailo Obrenović created a broad national plan for liberation of all Serbian provinces. During the BH in 1875, the Serbs from Bosnia unambiguously expressed their wish to unite

with Serbia, and the Serbs from Herzegovina inclined to unify with Montenegro. That historical task was not achieved.

Before the very end of Turkish rule, there were several attempts of modernization of political and territorial organization. In 1865, out of two territories governed by a vizier (Bosnian and Herzegovinian) one was formed - Bosna Vilayet (Turkish province) with 7 Turkish administrative areas (sandžaks). By the Berlin Congress in 1878 that ended eastern crisis, the Austro-Hungary was given the right to occupy BH.

Constant immigration, emigration and internal migrations that had been done in BH for centuries during Turkish rule were the cause of constant change in number of citizens. In spite of all troubles, the Serbs remained the most numerous people in BH during Turkish rule. According to the official estimate from 1865, Orthodox (Serbs) made 46,3 % and were incomparably the most numerous, and other peoples were referred to as Catholics: Hungarians, Germans and other Catholic groups. It could be concluded that the number of Serbs in BH in that time was equal to the number of Croats and Muslims.

3. Bosnia during Austro-Hungarian occupation

Occupation of BH in 1878 had crucial influence on Serbian population. Austro-Hungarian Catholic Monarchy that was suppressed from the West looked for the lands in the Balkans. There are numerous sources and extensive references on that.

The Austro-Hungarian rule in BH lasted for 40 years (1878-1918). During that period, the major social and economic changes that determined the fate of the Serbian people occurred. The main intention of the occupational power, especially in the time of Benjamin Kalay (1883-1903) was to suppress Serbian national consciousness and to repress any ideas of their unification with Serbia. The official rule wanted to create a kind of "Bosnian nation" so it cherished "Bosnian patriotism", forbade the name of the Serbian language and introduced Bosnian, created Bosnian flag, banned books, newspapers and magazines with Serbian national characteristics, and introduced curriculums with anti-Serbian orientation in schools. Contrary to this, newspapers and magazines of Catholics and Muslims were favored. When the official rule realized that the national and religious consciousness of the Serbs was deeply rooted, it started to connect minority Muslims and Croats against Serbs. The deep gap of animosity between Muslims and Serbs was historically based, and they used Jesuits as the tool of the conflict because Jesuits were famous for their ethic principle that the end justifies the means. So it was natural that Serbs strongly protested against such a policy.

Arable land was the main cause of many rebellions throughout XIX century. The Austro-Hungarian rule did not bring any significant changes. According to the statistics from 1910, there were still 111.093 serfs with 650.664 members of their families in BH, which presented 46% of population. Out of all the serfs, 74% were Orthodox, 21% Catholics and 5% Muslims. At the same time there were 10.463 agas with 40.460 members of their families and 91% of them were Muslims. Serbian serfs gained their economic freedom and national and religious unification with Serbia only in 1918.

After the annexation of BH, the Constitution was sanctioned by the Emperor's act in 1910. According to that Constitution, BH became a special administrative region ruled by the common Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance through BH Government, whose all legal projects must have had approval of both Austrian and Hungarian governments and of the

Emperor. The strongest opposition political group in that period was the group of Petar Kočić with the Program for serfs' liberation without any compensation.

Just before World War I, a political and literal movement "Mlada Bosna" appeared and it stood for radical resistance against foreign rule and for unification of BH with Serbia. The founder of that movement was Dimitrije Mitrinović and its main ideologist Vladimir Gaćinović. Instead of lamenting over troubled destiny of the Serbianhood, the protest and individual actions occurred among Serbian youth and all that ended with the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Prince Franc Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip.

After the assassination in Sarajevo and the beginning of World War I, Serbian people throughout BH found themselves in difficult times. General Pochorek organized *Schutzkorpus* - accessory militia famous for its notoriety. He recruited Croatian and Muslim scumbags into that militia and they atrociously treated unprotected Serbs with the consent of authorities. The biggest annihilation of Serbian people was committed in prisons and camps, as well as by their displacing. Political and cultural genocide over Serbian population was done for intimidation and demoralization.

After unification in 1918, not much was done to research the genocide over the Serbs in BH. In the new state, Serbian victims were forgotten and soldiers and volunteers from Salonika remained inadequately treated. Certain number of Croats and Muslims participated in the genocide over Serbs, but the Serbs forgave them for the sake of living together in the new state.

The broad agitation for unification of BH and Serbia developed at the end of World War I. Out of 52 counties, 42 voted for unconditional unification with Serbia. They expressed their political will in the proclamation on 27/11/1918 to consider Serbian people "as integral part of the Kingdom of Serbia". Further events brought unification in another way on 01/12/1918.

Under the Austro-Hungarian occupation and independently from its anti-Serbian politics, Serbs managed to greatly improve their education, culture, art and science. The number of primary and high schools greatly increased which created conditions for numerous Serbian intelligentsia. Especially important was the foundation of "Prosvjeta" society in 1902 that had a major role in education of Serbian teachers. It was the center of complete cultural and scientific work. Jeremić, Uroš Krulj and others resulted from this center.

The beginnings of literature appeared after occupation, especially in Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka. Numerous newspapers and magazines were the sign of spiritual and national awakening as well as were Šantić, Dučić, Ćorović, Kočić and others who established the grounds of literal and cultural life with characteristic national features.

During the Austro-Hungarian occupation, the planned immigration of citizens from other parts of the Monarchy began, especially into areas where compact Serbian population lived. Immigrants were of different religion but mainly Catholics and the least of them were Orthodox. There were emigrations too, mostly of Muslim and Serbs. According to the first census in 1879, BH had 1.158.164 citizens. The third census was conducted in 1895 and the number of citizens increased to 1.568.092, out of which 42,9% were Orthodox, 21,3% Catholics and 35% Muhammadans. Comparing to the previous census, according to the census from 1910 the participation of Orthodox citizens increased up to 43,4% so the Orthodox citizens were majority, and in some areas like Bosanska Krajina they were absolute majority. It is estimated that 200.000 Serbs got killed in World War I.

4. BH as a part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia

During World War I, the idea of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians being one people but three tribes dominated and based on that assumption the war aims of Serbia and pretty hesitant politics of Nikola Pašić were built. Nikola Pašić knew about Russian suggestion to create two Yugoslavian states, one Catholic made of Croatian and Slovenian areas, and the other Orthodox, made of Serbia, Montenegro and BH. After the breakthrough of Salonika front, Pašić said that Serbia had entered the war in order to liberate the Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, that it suffered for that reason and that its task is to liberate "first Serbs, for they want to join us, and Croats and Slovenians should decide whether to join us or not, and if not, it's up to them". However, the Serbian official factors have not then nor later determined Serbian ethnical area, which should be dearly paid by the Serbian people. In that way, Alexander proclaimed unique Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians in 1918, without clear and detailed conception of the power.

The period between the bringing of this act and electing of the Vidovdan Constitution is regarded as transitional phase of state temporary solution by legal references. In that period, important political activities occurred, in which political parties, groups and individuals expressed their attitudes about the issue of state order and the position of BH. Majority of political parties voted for BH to enter the new state as a whole, except Josip Smodlaka who divided it into the areas of Krajina with Banja Luka, Bosnia with Sarajevo and Primorje (including Herzegovina) with Split. However, BH as autonomous or federal state was not accepted by leading Serbian parties and some groups, backing it with the fact that under the Turkish rule it was nothing more than a vilayet, with no elements of state. The request for autonomous BH within the common state was thought to be backed by Croatian nationalists, who, unified with the Muslims, saw the opportunity to decrease the importance of the Serbs. Politicians of all Serbian citizens' parties were united in their attitude that interests of the Serbs in BH must never be put into question and that BH, as the Serbian land, must stay within Serbia in any kind of reorganization.

Under extraordinary circumstances, the Constitutional Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians was adopted with majority of 13 votes on 28/06/1921. BH was mentioned once in that Constitution, in the section of transitory orders, Article 135 that obliged the future law on regions to divide them in such a way as to keep BH within its historical borders. Later on, according to the Regulation on Division of the State in Regions, the whole territory was divided in 33 regions, although the Constitutions stipulated 36 of them. Out of these regions, only 7 had more than half a million inhabitants, and some of them had not even 200.000 inhabitants. BH was divided into the following districts: Tuzla (28), Sarajevo (29), Mostar (30), Travnik (31), Banja Luka (32) and Bihać (33).

By putting into effect of 6th-January Dictatorship, the Kingdom of SHS was transformed into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the state was divided into 9 Banovinas and the City of Belgrade with its special administration. Vrbaska Banovina, with its center in Banja Luka, had compact Serbian population. The rest of BH was divided between Drinska, Zetska and Primorska Banovina. Drinska Banovina had its center in Sarajevo. Primorska Banovina had the following counties: Bugojno, Konjic, Livno, Ljubuški, Mostar, Prozor, Tomislavgrad and Travnik as well as two stations: Kupres and Posušje. Zetska Banovina had the following counties: Stolac, Trebinje, Nevesinje, Bileća, Gatac, Ljubinje and Foča as well as two stations: Čapljina and Kalinovik.

This administrative division caused criticism from different sides. The historian V. Ćorović mostly objected to having BH territory joined to Primorska Banovina. The division of state into banovinas was not only based on economic and geographic factors but also on national ones. Dravska Banovina covered the ethnical territory of Croats, and other 6 banovinas had the majority of Serbs. The surprising fact was that by this division, the permanent and long-term solution for compact Serbian population in Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun and Western Slavonia who remained in Savska and Primorska Banovina, was never found.

Harmful effects of this kind of division and breaking of the Serbian ethnic corpus soon appeared because the Croatian politicians managed to establish Banovina Croatia in 1939 by the Agreement Cvetković-Maček when parts inhabited by the Serbs remained in Banovina Croatia and the following areas were joined: Dubrovnik County from Zetska Banovina, Gradačac and Derventa from Vrbaska Banovina, Travnik, Brčko and Fojnica from Drinska Banovina and Šid and Ilok from Dunavska Banovina. It was not the definite solution of the territorial issue because the Agreement contained a Clause that Banovina Croatia shall be re-determined after reorganization of the state. About 6.120km² of the territory and about 720.000 inhabitants were taken away from BH at that time.

After the Cvetković-Maček Agreement, the requests for BH status were formulated. They mainly were the following: a) pan-Serbian conception according to which BH was supposed to be joined with Serbia; b) great-Croatian conception according to which a big part of BH was supposed to be joined to Croatia; c) conception of BH autonomy, and d) conception of plebiscite.

The Serbian idea, through the Serbian cultural center, implied that BH could not be constituted as an independent autonomous unit. Except for the supporters of the Serbian Independent Party, all Serbian political parties and organizations expected the future state to be within Serbia, i.e. within the Serbian lands. Contrary to the motto "all Serbs together", Croatian nationalists suggested BH to be joined to Croatia and the creation of unique front of "Croats of Islamic and Catholic religion". The Muslims in BH, except some individuals, voted for autonomous BH regardless of party disposition and national orientation. Conception on plebiscite was always present in political combinations of Croatian Peasant Party because the Party counted on having the Muslims on their side and it agitated and made propaganda in that sense. Communists launched their platitude on the symmetry claiming that Bosnia was equally Serbian, Croatian and Muslim.

Serbian political parties and factors did not have clear national aim and program. The idea of 6 banovinas with majority of Serbs as future Serbian lands with the center in Skoplje remained on paper only. All national projects of Serbian politicians tragically ended in 1941 when the hellish ustasha solution was imposed. That would lead to a bloody outcome after the ustasha committed the genocide over the Serbian people in BH.

5. Bosnia and Herzegovina during World War II

The beginning of the war in 1941 was tragic for the Serbian people. Under the attack of the Fascists forces, Yugoslavia fell to pieces as a house of cards.

The Serbian people in BH found themselves in a monstrous Fascists' creation - Independent State of Croatia (NDH). Trying to escape the genocide, the Serbs rebelled, but Communist Party wanted to be the leading force. For a longer period, Chetniks' and Partisans' units cooperated and fought together throughout the BH territory. From 1943, the Chetniks regarded NOP (National Liberation Movement) as the most dangerous enemy that jeopardized

the basic interests of the Monarchy. At the same time, the Partisans regarded Chetniks as their most hostile enemy and a political rival. The Chetniks showed the Communists to be the greatest enemies of Serbian sanctities, international scumbags and foreigners to whom Serbian blood was a cheap price for their establishment in the power. Communists used different vocabulary in their agitation and propaganda against Chetniks. The gap of the hatred, ideological and political exclusiveness and fratricidal struggle was deepened in such a way.

In December 1941, Draža Mihajlović gave basic instructions containing the main aims of Chetnik Movement. The main aim was considered to be the creation of the "great" Yugoslavia and "great" Serbia within it, which would cover Serbia, Montenegro, BH, Banat and Bačka. Certain areas as Sandžak and Bosnia were to be ethnically cleansed from those who were responsible for the break of the state. The idea of "great" and "homogenous" Serbia implied nationally and religiously pure community, so the gathering and unification of Serbs in one unity was proclaimed. That unity was to include the following territories: Kordun, Banija, Slavonija and Vojvodina, with borders to Karlovac and Ogulin and permitting it to be in such a way federatively connected to Croatia and Slovenia.

By the decisions of AVNOJ (Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia) from 1943 in Jajce, the Communists imposed the basis of new political and territorial state order with 6 Republics among which BH. There were some suggestions to include Bosnia, as an autonomous unit to Serbia and Herzegovina to Montenegro, but it remained as the private initiative of some communists from the Party leadership. The idea of the unique Yugoslavia organized in federative principles prevailed. This idea was supported by peasants who were the mass ground of Partisan movement, because the idea of Yugoslavianship had deeper romanticists' and historical roots.

The fact that the Serbs were attacked by the Fascist aggressors and all other non-Serbs of former Yugoslavia, and that Croats fought together with the Fascists against the Serbs is a historical paradox. The new Tito's Yugoslavianship (brotherhood and unity!) was built on ideological and political grounds. The Western allies (the English and the American) should have believed that through the Chetnik movement "great-Serbian hegemony" was renewed. Neither Western allies nor the jeopardized Soviet Union saw through the game of the great manipulator.

For a long time America was not in favor of the renewal of Yugoslavia. The President Roosevelt repeated that attitude several times during 1942 and 1943. At the meeting with Eden on 15/03/1943 he stated that the Serbs and the Croats did not have much in common and that it was ridiculous to force such opposite peoples to live together in one state. He suggested the renewal of Serbia as an independent state after the war, and to have Croatia under the protectorate of the United Nations. Eden believed that the common state of Yugoslavia should be created under the common dynasty but on the principles of confederation.

At the end of the war, the idea of a compromise prevailed. That idea was known as the struggle for recognition of New Yugoslavia, when the Yugoslav reality was subjected to the Communists' illusions. The communists' system and the men with no tradition among Serbs were established with the great help of the Soviet Union. That historical compromise marked the end of one natural historical epoch when the federal principles were used and the Serbian people remained scattered in socialist republics. The Serbs were divided in the war 1941-1945 in Chetniks and Partisans and both ended up in Broz's Dictatorship after the end of the war.

NDH was created with the aim of finalizing the clash with the Serbs in Croatia and croatization of the Muhammedan Serbs, whom they called "Croatian flowers". The Muslims

in BH became the prey for the Croatian national strategy and they participated in the genocide over Serbs. They escaped the bad destiny after the war thanking to the Serbian "pigeon temper" and Orthodox forgiveness as well as to Tito's anti-Serbian politics. Some of their most prominent representatives in Tuzla, Mostar and Banja Luka stated that they were in favor of religious tolerance but it was only a technical move to individually dissociate from genocide over the Serbs. During NOB (National Liberation Struggle) a number of Muslim joined Partisan movement.

It is estimated that during World War II, around 700.000 people got killed in BH out of whom the greatest number of Serbs, incomparably to others. War casualties in Krajina and Posavina were estimated as around 430.000, in Semberija and Birče around 135.000 and in Eastern Herzegovina around 85.000. Only in these three extremely Serbian areas, around 650.000 citizens got killed.

6. Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within Socialist Yugoslavia

After the end of World War II in 1945, the political and administrative unit of BH was established again within Federative National Republic of Yugoslavia. By the Law on NR BH Territorial Division from 1945, the territory of this Republic was divided into 7 counties: Banja Luka, Bihać, Doboj, Mostar, Sarajevo, Tuzla and Travnik. Soon after that, there were several territorial changes with the aim of gaining the higher level of territorial centralization. Especially noted was the development of the Republic center around Sarajevo at the cost of Banja Luka and other regions with the majority of Serbian population. That policy was led by Turkey, Austro-Hungary, old Yugoslavia, and it was extended during Broz's Dictatorship. Political leaderships led such an economic policy in order to marginalize Serbian areas as economically unpromising. That policy encouraged the emigration of Serbs from "passive areas" although from them the natural resources were exploited. The tendency to put Serbs in the position of a minority in small municipalities was obvious by creation of numerous small municipalities (109). In the same way, the JNA picked up Serbian villages for their polygons and completely emptied them. Contrary to that, the enormous funding was invested in military giants in Muslim and Croatian regions: Vitez, Travnik, Bugojno, Konjic, Goražde and other places.

The first postwar census was conducted in 1948. According to this census, the number of Serbs (Orthodox) and Croats (Catholics) in the whole population was significantly decreased when compared to the previous census (Serbs from 44,2 to 41,6% and Croats from 23,6 to 22,6%) and the number of Muslims increased from 30,9 to 34,7%. According to the census of 1961, the population expressed themselves in national terms and not in terms of confessions. The Muslims had the right to express themselves as Serbs, Croats or ethnically uncommitted, what significantly affected the national structure. Percentage of Serbs increased up to 42,9%, the number of Croats slightly decreased to 27,1% and the number of Muslims also decreased to 34,1%. It has been difficult to say how big was the percentage of Muslims who expressed themselves as Croats or Serbs, but it was obvious that it was a small number. It should be emphasized that the period 1948-1961 was the time of intensive migrations of Serbs from BH to Serbia (also known as 8th offensive).

According to the census of 1971, it was the first time that Muslims expressed themselves as a nation and then, for the first time in history, they outnumbered the Serbs. There were 39,6% of Muslims, 37,2% of Serbs and 20,6% of Croats. The decrease in the number of Serbs and Croats, when compared with previous censuses was due to migrations, decreased birth rate and the return of some naturalized Muslims to the new nation. According

to this census, the category of Yugoslavians was not expressed much, covered only with 1,5% of citizens. It should be emphasized that the period from 1961-1971 was the time of economic emigrations in neighboring areas, especially for Serbs and Croats.

The census of 1981 was characteristic by allowing the category of Yugoslavian in national terms, equally with other nationalities, which was not the case in previous censuses when that term implied ethnically uncommitted persons. In that way, the decrease of number of Serbs in BH was continued. Rapid increase in number of Yugoslavians decreased the number of Serbs to less than one third (31,6%). Appearance of the category of Yugoslavs in the census did not affect only the increase of a number of Muslims (38,8%).

The last census of 1991 unambiguously showed national polarization and changes in ethnical structure. Tendency of increase in number of Muslims was continued in all BH regions. According to that census, there were 31,4% of Serbs, 17,3% of Croats and 43,7% of Muslims.

It could be said that during last 80 years, the number of Muslims was increased 3,24 times and the number of Serbs and Croats 1,8 times. However, if all censuses since 1910 were taken into account, it is obvious that Serbs have been the majority in BH until 1971. In the period from 1961 to 1981 Serbs became minority and Muslims became majority. While Serbs were physically destroyed during Turkish rule, spiritually disabled under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, they experienced the real biological catastrophe during Broz's dictatorship. Some purely Serbian areas and towns remained without majority of Serbian population and in some areas Serbs became relative majority. This period is to be researched.

Under the name of brotherhood and unity, national equality and struggle against "great-Serbian hegemony" the favoring of newly created and unknown nations began. In that way, the Bosnian Muslims started to develop regional Bosnian patriotism and historic nostalgia for Turkish times. They wanted to create Bosnian nation and state. It was politically formulated in the famous Islamic Declaration, in which the wish for creation of Muslim "demitasse" state was unambiguously showed, and Serbs and Croats were meant to become "non-Muslim minorities". As they were not capable of realizing that by themselves, they accepted help in the form of Islamic solidarity, as all Muslims were "brothers". That ideology was anti-Serbian, anti-Slavic, anti-Orthodox and anti-Christian.

During the period of socialism, the Muslim issue was neither researched nor studied for political reasons. Religious identity was not disputable but national and state aspirations at the cost of Serbs and Croats were. The explanation of their ethnical background and for keeping of their religious identity was very skillfully avoided for only upon that they were able to establish national awareness. By taking the name Bosniak they pretended to extend "multiethnic" area. With the excuse of keeping the unique BH, they wanted to create Islamic state on the Balkans that would in the future cover the area of Kosovo and Metohija, Raška, Western Macedonia, parts of Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and the whole Albania, i.e. all territories where Muslims were majority.

Islamic state in BH, as planned by its creators, denies subjectivity to Serbian and Croatian people, what would lead to civil, religious and ethnical war of all the three peoples. Muslims and Croats unified against Serbs for their interests and reasons. Many Serbian intellectuals did not realize historic constants and intentions of Islam and Catholicism and they still live in illusions about multiethnic and multicultural BH. It should be unified only what can be unified. Religions in BH could not be unified and that caused the war. Applied to

Yugoslav problem, Huntington's global observations on clash of multiethnic and expansive Islam with other religions became more in the focus.

7. Causes of the break of Socialist Yugoslavia (main processes)

Disintegration of SFRY has been prepared from both abroad as well as from the inside of the country for many years. It is impossible to discuss external causes because that issue belongs to geopolitics. Internal causes are complex and various and can only be mentioned. Impartial and simplified attitudes about this issue can be found in print as well as in science.

All researchers agree that Federative Constitution of 1974 affirmed sovereignty of republics and started the political crises. It is frivolous to accuse only "great-Serbian nationalism" for the brake of Yugoslavia, and especially to accuse the Memorandum of Serbian Academy of Sciences, for neither it was adopted by any state institution as national program nor by any political party as its program. One group of Serbian intellectuals were considering the destiny of Serbian people when the grounds of federative state were shaken. The slogan was created that the Serbs should also create their state from territories in which they were majority. The Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija were imperiled by Albanian secessionists. At the beginning of February 1989 Albanian separatism culminated. Escalation of separatism became its culmination, but it is the separate issue.

Communist Party was the alleged cohesion force of unity. However, at 14th extraordinary Congress on 26/05/1990 there was a split up. At parliamentary elections in 1990 the parties that stood for sovereign national states won in Slovenia and Croatia.

Serbian political leadership, headed by Milošević, believed that in the case of state disintegration republic borders should be regarded as administrative borders and that the Serbs should live in one state. The Serbs in Croatia felt especially imperiled (experience from NDH) so on 19/08/1990 they conducted referendum and expressed their need for autonomy. At the same time, the arming of Serbian militia and setting up of barricades on the roads began (the Croats called it "log-revolution").

During 1991 the Presidents of Yugoslavia's Republics met 6 times. Two opposed conceptions were represented: one backed by Slovenia and Croatia and the other backed by Serbia and Montenegro. At the meeting in Sarajevo on 06/06/1991 BH and Macedonia came up with a compromising suggestion on re-organizing of Yugoslavia:

- a) Union of Yugoslavia's Republics or
- b) Union of Yugoslav states.

That was the last attempt to solve the Gordian knot of Yugoslav crisis. Nobody cut it then.

All dilemmas were solved between May 15 and June 16, 1991, when after Borislav Jović one of Tuđman's men, Stipe Mesić was to become the Head of the State Presidency. Mesić stated in public that his main task was to break Yugoslavia. It is impossible to discuss the details now. Croatia and Slovenia declared independence on 25/06/1991. It was the beginning of the end of socialist Yugoslavia.

At the time when process of political integration of Western European states was finishing, Yugoslavia has disintegrated and its republics seceded. On this occasion, it is only possible to list the most important events of foreign politics and of internal affairs that led to brake of Yugoslavia. The highest state leadership (disunited Presidency) tried to reconcile republics with the help of international mediators and to preserve the country. By Brioni

Declaration from 07/07/1991 the attitude on the peaceful solution of Yugoslav crisis was accepted and "services of good will" were asked from European Union. That was the thing that had marked the beginning of internationalization of Yugoslav crisis. After failures to solve the crisis in a peaceful way and without participation of foreign factors, the job was left to international mediators. So, the arbitrage procedure of so-called Bandenter's Experts Commission was initiated in the Hague on 03/09/1991, and on 18/10/1991 the Conference on Yugoslavia was held. The possibility of creation of the common state from the republics that wish to be a part of such a state was given on that Conference. Serbia and Montenegro rejected that document for the lack of the principle of nation self-determination.

The Bandenter's Experts Commission shall remain in the history as a sad example of deliberate avoidance of international legal principles and of affirmation of voluntarism and double criteria. Yugoslavia was divided up, but BH was allowed to secede without referendum.

European Union sacrificed the peace in Balkans by supporting the German adventurism. The French Government gave in before the German Chancellor. England did the same from certain interests. The decision on recognition of these banana-republics came on 18/12/1991. The Croats were singing: "Danke Deutschland".

By rejecting such attitudes and decisions of European Union, by which AVNOJ (pre-war) borders were declared as international ones, Serbia and Montenegro found themselves in complete isolation. At the end of December 1991, Bandenter's Commission made a legal precedent by declaring internal republic borders as external ones, internationally accepted. As a result of arbitrage in Rome in November 1991, the sanctions were imposed towards the rest of Yugoslavia by EU Ministers. It was followed by the Security Council Resolution No. 721 on the need of sending of UN Peace Forces in Yugoslavia. That act is known as Vens' Plan.

Declarations on independence and sovereignty brought the ultimatum that JNA must leave the area of seceded republic before the deadline. First it was Slovenia, then Croatia, and later Macedonia to declare secession by their constitutional decisions. That road was followed by Muslim-Croatian coalition of BH. In that way the destiny of Yugoslavia was solved by secessionist politics.

8. Causes of crisis in BH and beginning of the war in 1992

The future researchers of the influence of foreign countries and their secret services in BH will have a big job to do. It shall not be the focus of this text, for we shall only discuss the main causes and sequence of events.

On BH elections held on 18/11/1990 the majority of voters decided to vote for their national parties. SDA won 86 representatives (35,83%), SDS got 72 representatives (30%) and HDZ got 44 representatives (18,33%). Three leading national parties won 202 seats in the Parliament, and all other parties had 38 seats. The general state crisis reflected itself on BH as well.

BH Muslims politically constituted into SDA, a Muslim Bosniak organization, and former Muslim communists did not ideologically differ from them, except for consuming of alcohol. All Muslim branches (except for Abdić's) accepted the flag of Muslim fundamentalism defined in **Islam Declaration** by Alija Izetbegović. He wrote it in 1970 and it

circled around for two decades as a manuscript. (During the trial the author of these lines was criticized for mentioning numerous mosques that had been built, and it is known that even 20 mosques were built in one year!)

In his Islamic Declaration Alija Izetbegović openly, unambiguously and publicly spoke in favor of Islamic state in BH, and the Serbs and the Croats were to be given the fate of "non-Islamic minorities". Izetbegović wanted to create Islamic state with three religions, with Islam as the basic one. In that Islamic Declaration of his he planted the wing among Bosnian Muslims, and they reaped horrible storm of civil and religious war.

On 15/10/1991 representatives of SDA and HDZ adopted the Memorandum on sovereign BH in BH Parliament. Serbian representatives organized in SDS left the Parliament. They did not wish secession of BH from Yugoslavia.

After the adoption of the Memorandum on sovereign BH by over-voting of Coalition, representatives of Serbian people constituted the separate Parliament of Serbian People in BH on 24/10/1991. Soon, the referendum for the stay within Yugoslavia was organized on 9-10/11/1991. Over 96% of Serbs voted for the stay. In spite of that, on 20/12/1991 the Government and the Presidency had, without the Serbs, brought the decision to request from EU the recognition of sovereign and independent BH. On February 29 and March 1 the Croats and the Muslims held referendum on sovereign BH. In that way the BH Constitution was canceled.

As an answer on ignoring of rights of all three peoples, the Serbs proclaimed Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 09/01/1992. The BH Government, without the Serbs, required the recognition. Bandenter's Commission brought the conclusion to hold referendum under international supervision and to invite all citizens of BH.

On Muslim referendum, 63% voted for independent BH, but it was not two-thirds majority for it should be 66,6%, which is usual practice in International Law. That caused the very crisis that would escalate into the war. The occasion was the attack on Serbian members of a wedding party. One third of Sarajevo citizens were Serbs. On March 2 Serbs placed 20 roadblocks in Sarajevo. The armed conflict started, and the Government proclaimed general mobilization on 05/04/1992.

The Muslims and the Croats have been forming their secret military formations since 1990. In February 1992 they had 120.000 volunteers already recruited. Now they are trying to impute the collective responsibility for war in BH to the Serbs, although they know that there is no collective responsibility. They wish to impute crimes to the Serbs, although it is known that crimes were committed by all three parties.

On 06/06/1992 the European Community recognized BH as independent and sovereign state, in spite of the wish of Serbian people. It was the precedent that could not remain without war consequences.

The incomplete Presidency was bringing new laws and regulations, which is not known in history. Such a case of arbitrariness in founding of a new state is a unique case. Western countries proclaimed non-existent state as sovereign one. They were not "fair" mediators. It had been the lighted wick of the war in which the Serbs confronted the Muslims and the Croats, the Muslims confronted the Serbs and the Croats and the Croats confronted the Muslims and the Serbs.

9. War and politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995)

Some historians and writers in Federation are presenting the thesis about aggression of JNA on BH, about Serbian aggression, Serbian "Chetnikhood" and so on. All that has certain ideological, religious and political mark and cannot be the subject of serious political considerations. One cannot seriously consider the claim that the former JNA just changed its name to "Army of Republic of Srpska". It is also impossible to give here more detailed description of war operations 1992-1995, for it is the field of military history. It is only possible to show the main streams of war and politics that led to creation of Republic of Srpska (RS) as the only possible historical reality.

International Community used the good moment for the break of Yugoslavia, but it did not want to divide BH. Having seen that international recognition of BH did not mean much, EU formed an expert group that was supposed to suggest the solution for political and territorial organization. That group was headed by Portuguese diplomat Coutiliero. The suggestion of Coutiliero's group is known as "Lisbon's Paper" and it dates from 20/08/1993, when the Serbian party in the war was winning and holding two thirds of the territory. The basis of this solution was cantonal division with federal and confederal elements of state order. Except for being ill-defined and legally unclear, this project was very unfavorable for the Serbs because according to it the Serbian area was divided in five not-connected cantons. However, it was directly rejected by Muslim party for it was not signed by Alija Izetbegović, and later it was abandoned by its creators.

Prematurely recognized Croatia and Slovenia, as well as BH turned up to be the worst mistakes of EU, so the Organization of United Nations took over the process of transformation of Yugoslav knot. On 06/04/1992 USA recognized BH. On 12/04/1992 all JNA facilities in BH were attacked. After the International Community ignored Serbian demands, there came the proclamation of Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Banja Luka on 07/04/1992. This name was the right name for the new Serbian state, but it was changed later. London Conference from 27/08/1992 tried to deal with solution for Yugoslav crisis in total, but diplomatic activities were transferred to Geneva. There, on 15/09/1992 the Administrative Committee with 15 members was formed, and its co-presidents were Sairus Vens on behalf of UN and Lord David Owen on behalf of EU.

On 23/09/1992 Yugoslavia was excluded from UN General Assembly. Negotiations were intensified with all three parties. There were some talks about dividing BH into separate territorial units in confederation, but the new suggestion, called "Vens-Owen Plan", was presented at the beginning of 1993. According to this plan, BH was divided into three Serbian, three Muslim and two Croatian provinces, as well as territories under the protection of UN. That was the first time that leaderships from Belgrade and Pale had different attitudes. That arrangement, known as "Geneva Agreement", was delivered to negotiators on 20/08/1993. In order to bring the attitudes more closer and to put a pressure onto the RS Parliament to accept that suggestion, there was a meeting in Pale on 18/09/1993 with Serbian political leadership from Belgrade, headed by Milošević and with the Greece Prime Minister Micotakis. The Parliament in Pale did not accept that and later it organized referendum by which that suggestion was definitely rejected.

During the time while plans of international mediators were considered, the war conflict in BH escalated. UN Peace Forces (UNPROFOR) came in order to divide war parties. In such a way the foreign factor became politically and military dominant.

During 1993 and 1994, because of disagreement on the model of territorial and political organization, there were bloody conflicts between former allies - the Croats and the Muslims that exceeded conflicts with the Serbs by its bestiality. Apart from the conflicts between the Croats and the Muslims, there were also conflicts among the Muslims. It was the conflict between the supporters of Alija Izetbegović and the Muslims from Western Bosnia led by Abdić who co-operated with the Serbs (now the Muslims want to trial him as a war criminal).

World mediators, especially from USA and Germany, forced the Muslims and the Croats to cease the war and to accept so-called "Washington Agreement" on the creation of Muslim-Croatian federation in BH, with the possibility of confederal connecting with Croatia. It encouraged other European countries (France, England and Russia) to create so-called Contact Group that would suggest the new plan for the solution of the crisis.

The Contact Group was established on 25/04/1994 with the task of suggesting the complete solution of the crisis that would contain proportions of territorial division and state-legal basis of new state subjects. The members of the Contact Group were Ministers of the External Affairs from the following countries: Russia (Koziryev), USA (Christopher), England (Herd) and Germany (Kinkel). At the beginning of July 1994, the Contact Group presented the first version of the plan, insisting that territorial division should be done in proportion 49% for RS and 51% for Muslim-Croatian Federation. This plan was the most unfavorable for the Serbs for neither they agreed with its territorial proportions nor with state-legal position. The plan was presented as 'take it or leave it'. Serbian party did not accept that as a principle. The plan was rejected on referendum in RS that was held on 27-28/08/1994 and as well by the decision of RS Parliament in Pale on 01/09/1994. In that way Republic of Srpska became political reality to be counted with, although its representatives were not allowed to sit at the negotiating table. Its destiny was being determined by others. In the same way the war was imposed to it, it also could not choose its political option. The aim of its struggle was the unification of all Serbian lands, but it shall be decided by others in the end.

10. Dayton and Republic of Srpska

During the war, historiography was put into the function of daily politics by Muslim historians and publicists. It was proclaimed that the origin of BH Muslims was Christian sect of Bogomils and not Serbs, that the Ottoman Empire was the example of social and religious harmony, that the Serbs committed the genocide over the Muslims during the First Serbian Rebellion, that all Serbian rebellions were done with the aim of robbery! It was said, without any scientific and moral liability, that Serbian historians were ideologists of Serbian nationalism, and other untrue data were presented, and I hope young historians would subject all that to critics. Here it is only possible to show those facts that could be fateful for Serbian people and Republic of Srpska. Historians should answer why the winning policy was the policy of war.

USA proclaimed that it would not allow the expansion of Serbia, and it did not. It threatened the Serbs in BH by bombing with NATO rockets and it did so. The Serbs passed the road from winners to military defeated. Instead of achieving of political goal that the Serbs would have the state, the imposed was the option: "All Serbs into pre-war Serbia". That was the way all ended at the end of 1995 by Dayton Agreement. In whole, the Serbs were defeated although they wanted to stay on their land. However, the Republic of Srpska is a

light spot in Serbian defeat. It is a reality today, although the peace creators left some questions unsolved.

The historian cannot foresee the future, but the history was, since the ancient times, the lesson of "political action" for politicians. It seems appropriate to show here the basic facts that would significantly affect the historic perspective of RS. First, it should be emphasized that all clashes and wars were ended with the idea of reconciliation. At the same time, all war participants used to learn the lesson out of it. Out of pragmatic reasons the name Republic of Srpska was adopted instead of more accurate Republic of Serbian Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nobody but Serbs can claim the name of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Serbs in BH do not have other center. They are the center. They had created their state at the same time the Croats did. In that imposed war, the Serbs were taken away about 23.000 km². Pure Serbian villages were taken away from them, and the Serbs will never give it up, for they will always have historical right on it. Republic of Srpska is historical result of the struggle of Serbian people from creation of independent Serbian mediaeval state till today.

The basis of historical survival of the Serbs in their past were the state, Orthodox religion, spirituality and Slavic solidarity. Renewed and resurrected Serbian state, as well as the Serbian state of Montenegro were incorporated into undefined Yugoslav community in 1918. When the break of Yugoslavia, in which the scattered Serbian ethos were under the same roof, started with its dramatic events, Serbian Orthodox Church was confused, Serbian spirituality jeopardized by two big illusions: Yugoslav and socialist idea, and the fourth ground stone of Slavic solidarity lost any meaning after the break of USSR and the weakening of Russia. Serbian people faced the threat of the third genocide in the same century. Historical experience implied the need to create two new Serbian states, out of which only Republic of Srpska remained.

In the most difficult moments for Serbian people, Belgrade and Podgorica played democracy. Neither position nor opposition did have the clear aim and concept in the newly created situation. At the end of 1995 everybody was happy because of the peace of one dictate. Low-spiritedness and national non-constructiveness of Serbian political elite, who took the liability for the fate of Serbian people, were incorporated into the Dayton peace. The Dayton Agreement brought the peace when the Serbs were ethnically cleansed from many of their areas. In such a way that Agreement punished the Serbs while looking for allegedly "stable solutions". Were there any other solutions? Of course there were. The Dayton Peace Agreement could have brought the peace in Balkans if it had opened the door of Europe to all Yugoslav peoples.

In present conditions, the main task of state and national politics in the RS was to oppose launched untruths and to promote the truth as the supreme principle, for it is on the side of the Serbs. This politics must not be founded on the hatred towards any nation, including those nations we were in war with. National minorities must be guaranteed human rights according to the highest European standards. The refugees must be enabled to return in accordance with the reciprocity of total Serbian ethos. The world's integration processes demand open system and confederal frames for all ethnic units, on the basis of self-determination. Serbian politics may never accept the loss of purely Serbian territories. That problem should remain opened until the Europe realizes its mistakes, for conditions in the world change fast. We must not remain confused when faced with our misunderstandings and failures.

The politics must be freed of all ideological illusions. Pan-Serbian unification and reconciliation must remain the historical aim. Three Serbian states: Serbia, Montenegro and

Republic of Srpska shall achieve the historical aim by creation of United Serbian States! It is the only way to preserve the state, without ideological, religious and national exclusiveness.

The future politics should be based on pan-Serbian grounds, democratic traditions, economic and cultural prosperity and opening to democratic world. Achieved state-legal positions should be firmly kept. State and national aims and interests must enter the conscience and blood of every citizen, and they must be above any individual, group or party interest. Serbian politics must fight for peace and co-operation. This war showed in the best way that mutual destruction of peoples, who have the same origin and speak the same language, presents the sign of the sick mind. Small Slavic peoples in Balkans were regarded as second-rate peoples whose only task was to prevent with their blood the Turkish invasion of Christian Europe. The future of small Balkans peoples, among the Serbs are the most numerous, shall depend on their strength and wisdom of their leaders. Only the processes of peace and co-operation shall prevent small Slavic peoples from annihilating each other, shall enable them to remain on their territories and prevent them of becoming modern Hazars. Everything else would be historic alchemy. For how long they want the peace is hard to tell.

PREPARATIONS OF THE MUSLIMS AND CROATS FOR ORGANIZED ATTACK ON SERBIAN PEOPLE IN THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF BH WAS A PART OF SFR YUGOSLAVIA

Contrary to the amendment on BH Constitution (SR BH Official Gazette No. 21/90) according to which it was prohibited, among other things, political organizing and acting aimed to jeopardizing of SFRY territorial sovereignty, the Muslims and Croats in BH prepared politically and military for violent secession of BH from SFRY. During these illegal preparations, Serbian people realized the peril of violent secession according to which Serbian people would cease to exist in their ancient area. That was the reason for resignation of Serbian representatives from BH Assembly and for organization of referendum for the stay of BH within the SFRY.

The referendum was held on 09-10/11/91 and was responded to mainly by the Serbs, who in the absolute majority (over 90%) voted for the stay within Yugoslavia. From that day on, the Muslims have, through their Party of Democratic Action, put already prepared illegal armed formation "Patriotic League"¹ as their military wing, into function of aggressive, repressive and genocidal annihilation and ethnical cleansing of Serbian, as well as other non-Islamic peoples from BH area in order to create Muslim state according to the program and a model of "Islamic Declaration" by Alija Izetbegović, that would take place after the violent secession from SFRY.

In the middle of 1991 BH Presidency, following anti-Serbian coalition in BH and contrary to the attitude of the Representative of Serbian people, formed so-called Crisis Committee for BH led by a member of Presidency of so-called BH Ejup Ganić, whose other members were Sefer Halilović, Mustafa Hajrulahović alias Talijan and others. The main task of that Committee was allegedly legal way of arming and preparing Muslim citizens for armed conflict against Serbian people. Soon after that (at the beginning of September 1991) Crisis Committees were formed in all municipalities, and even in Islamic (religious) communities.

Through operational work of Centers for Monitoring of Security Situation in BH, it was determined that Slovenia and Croatia Islamic Community HQ with its seat in Zagreb supplied and distributed weapons to Muslim of BH at the beginning of April, 1992. Members of all those Committees were mainly Muslims and rarely Croat citizens. All this provided preconditions for organized preparation of Muslim and Croat citizens as unique (separated) "entity" in a struggle against "outcast" Serbian people in BH.

Illegal supply of weapons and other military equipment started in the summer of 1991, upon the order of "SDA Main Board for BH". That equipment was delivered to Muslim citizens and members of Patriotic League through SDA municipal boards, branches of Patriotic League and municipal crisis committees. Citizens were organized in different paramilitary groups, often called "Green Berets", or they were members of Muslim part of Ministry of Interior or Muslim Territorial Defense (TO).²

According to the statement of Alija Izetbegović for the magazine "Ljiljan" from 14/12/94, in June 1991, before the war in Slovenia and Croatia started, SDA organized a big

¹ "Patriotic League" - Muslim paramilitary illegal organization.

² "Green Berets" - Muslim paramilitary organization.

gathering of "responsible people" and they formed National Defense Council, which managed the work of Patriotic League³.

Dr Safet Halilović, the president of SDA City Council in Sarajevo, stated in the magazine "Ljiljan" on 15/06/94: "*SDA created Patriotic League and other formations that acted as the core of state army-to-be. The role of the President Alija Izetbegović was crucial in all phases - organization, arming, international support and aid...*"

In his book "Cunning Strategy" Sefer Halilović stated that in October 1991 Patriotic League founded Regional Military HQ for Sarajevo area, Municipal Military HQs, field, maneuver, special, diversion and anti-diversion units and logistic bases.

Political Committee of Patriotic League was headed by Omer Behmen and Ejup Ganić and the Head of Military Committee was Sefer Halilović. They were in close contact with Alija Izetbegović and other members of SDA highest leadership.

Illegal arming of Muslim and Croatian paramilitary units

At the beginning of June 1991 Patriotic League organized clandestine arming of Muslims in the area of Mostar and Herzegovina, in coordination with illegal military organization in Čitluk whose members were Croats from Herzegovina. The process of arming covered whole BH till the autumn of 1991. The weapons were brought by different channels, mainly from Croatia. Patriotic League secretly organized education for Muslims from different parts of BH in Croatian Ministry of the Interior (MUP) in Kumrovec, Lučko and Rakitje. From the autumn in 1991, Patriotic League was gathering Muslim superiors who deserted Yugoslav National Army (JNA). From April till September 1991 3-4 groups of 15-20 young men were sent from Sarajevo to terrorist training in Libya. Patriotic League had a crisis committee that made a sketch of committees in regions and municipalities, with instructions about members, means, communication devices and other activities. Sketches and instructions were adjusted for clandestine activities. At the same time special units of Patriotic League were formed. Patriotic League also had other military units: "Green Berets" (led by Emin Švrakić), units of volunteers "mujaheddins", special, support, sanitary and other units, military organization "Bosna" (led by Kerim Lučarević) and others. Leadership and members of Patriotic League were obliged, while entering this organization, to take an "oath to Muslim people". In the Patriotic League for Commanders and performers of military tasks in the field were deployed notorious prewar criminals, among which Jusuf - Juka Prazina, Ramiz Delalić and others. Patriotic League reached high level of military organization and according to the statement of Sefer Halilović, the Chief of BH Army Main HQ for the magazine "Naši dani" from 25/09/92, at the beginning of the war the Patriotic League had 9 regional and 103 municipal HQs and 98000 soldiers (Republic of BH had 109 municipalities in total at that time). In May and June 1991, in Sarajevo one unit of "Green Berets", at the time still wearing in plain clothes, was trained in use of arms at the cinema in Civil Center Bistrik (Dragice Pravice St.). Exercises were done in secret in afternoons, all the while watching for strangers not to come inside.

According to the statement of Munib Bisić, one of the founders of Patriotic League, given for the magazine "Oslobođenje" from 14/09/92, Patriotic League suggested to start a war in BH at the same time when the war in Croatia started. The suggestion included destroying of bridges on the Drina river, but the "politics" did not allow this, "*for Bosnia was not ready either military or politically or psychologically for war*". In the beginning of 1992 Patriotic League "presented a plan for blocking communications and garrisons in order to stop

³ Alija Izetbegović was elected the Head of the Council, and Ejup Ganić and Rusmir Mahmut-ehajić were members.

strategic operations of taking the Yugoslavian National Army (JNA) to combat stations" but the "politics" did not give the "green light" for realization of this plan "not wanting to get into conflict with the JNA". At the end, Bisić admitted that the "Izetbegović's option" was wiser. It is obvious, from the above mentioned, that the plan of Patriotic League, then illegal organization, was unconstitutional secession of BH from SFRY through use of force and that into the realization of that aim were included political leadership of the Muslims and Croats in BH, including Alija Izetbegović, SDA President and President of the BH Presidency at the time. Izetbegović was only "wiser" in choosing the time methods for breaking SFRY up.

At a meeting attended by Commanders of military areas and members of BH Presidency held on 20/01/92 in Sarajevo, the Representative of the Military Command introduced the members of Presidency with formation of a military area and emphasized the duty of the Army to defend the state of SFRY, pointing out that JNA would not accept violence and that future of the country should be decided on by politicians. That kind of attitude was met by strong reaction of Croatian and Muslim members of Presidency. Alija Izetbegović stated that he would no accept Yugoslavia "for there is no Yugoslavia anymore". (This was considerably before the referendum on secession of BH from SFRY, which was held on 29/02 and 01/03/92 and the international recognition of BH on 06/04/92). On March 1, 1992, when the referendum for the so-called "independent and sovereign" BH was held (in which only the Muslims and Croats from BH participated), a first Serb was killed in Sarajevo. He was killed by members of illegal Muslim military formation of "Green Berets".

The scenario for violent secession of BH from Yugoslavia and preparation for ethnical cleansing of BH from Serbian people, was followed by adequate subversive activity for illegal arming of perpetrators of those acts - members of Patriotic League, "Green Berets", Croatian Armed Forces (HOS) and others, as well as by providing with necessary equipment of the military corpus, technical equipment, food, medicaments, hospitals, military equipment, accommodations, media propaganda and other things included in war logistics. The central point in this illegal preparation of the attack on Serbian people was the supply of modern arms and ammunition. Sources of supply of these illegal destructive "fronts" showed how many countries were actually included in the violent secession of BH and annihilation of the Serbian people.

The organizer and coordinator of the arms supply and equipment on behalf of the "SDA Main Board for BH" was a member of that board Hasan Čengić, and on realization of supply and delivery were informed members of the highest leadership of "*political life of SDA from Alija Izetbegović, Omer Behman, Rusmir Mahmutćehajić and others, as well as some members of BH MUP*". Supply and distribution of weapons was done by a number of individuals and institutions. According to the order of Hasan Čengić, from September 1991 until the end of March 1992 for the money that Čengić had brought from Austria, were bought 5.000 automatic guns, mainly of type Kalashnikov and around 1.400.000 bullets. The weapon was bought mainly in Hungary and in Slovenia - from "Orbis" factory from Ljubljana, and it was, through Croatia, imported to BH. That weapon was immediately after delivery divided through Crisis Committees and branches of Patriotic League to 85 municipalities in BH area and so-called Sandžak, an area in the FRY. All municipalities and centers were supplied with weapons and war equipment in the same amount and kind planned by the SDA militant extreme wing.

An illustrative example could be Mostar area under SDA branch and Patriotic League. Suad Čupina, the founder of Patriotic League in Mostar and the first Commander of Independent Mostar Battalion, made an official statement on that, stating in his interview for the BH media on 01/10/93 among other things: "*We first founded Patriotic League (SDA*

military wing). Those were mainly members of militia reserve forces i.e. members and supporters of BH SDA. In the beginning we organized Crisis Committees in quarters and villages, and they got turned into military HQs. The main message while giving out weapons was: "This is a gift from SDA so you can take it and defend your home and your neighbor". Quarters were divided according to operational groups because we might not use communications. I can confirm that prior to beginning of armed conflicts, practically until 10/03/92 in the municipality of Mostar arrived circa 1.500 of long-barreled weapons and circa 1.400 of hand bombs, circa 40.000 cans of food and all that was delivered to Mostar, Podvaležje and Blagaj by the SDA members. I do not include here weapons distributed from BH MUP, that was planned for the reserve force of militia and citizens, circa 750 armed militiamen in the municipality of Mostar out of which 350 Muslims, and also weapons that kept arriving for the same purpose. Zikrija Đonko, who kept redirecting weapons belonging to MUP to the regional SDA in Herzegovina through the President, has a great deal of evidence on all this. The weapon we distributed to SDA in Mostar, was taken over and distributed to: Drežnica - Mujo Dekić and Hajro Vrcić, for the area of Bijelo Polje, Vrapčić and Potok - Adem Demić, Ahmet Barač - Benabić, Emir Novalić, Jusuf Droce and Vejsil Orhan, for the area of Žulja, Kamen and Blagaj - Derviš Kaminić and Emir Konjo, Miralem Batlak, for Poveležje - Ibrahim Maksumić - Crtani and Murat Husnić, for the area of Raštan and Rudnik - Osman Marić and Mustafa Čevra, for the area of Dračevica - Omer Šarančić, for the wider area of Dubrave (B. Brdo, Gubavica and Počitelj) - Ismet Leto, Salko Šunje, Salko Kodro, Ševko Torlo and Mustafa Čevra, for the area of Opliči - Penava, for the area of Ševaš Polje - Kemo Šabanović, for the area of Stoce - Mahmutčehajić Mirsad and Bajro Pizović, for the area of Bileća - Miralem Baltak, etc. I emphasize that "TIM" sold weapons to SDA Mostar, and then it was distributed through the members led by Arif Hadžiosmanović. All the while we have been arming Mostar and Herzegovina, we were in contact with the leader of Patriotic League, Green Berets - organization "Bosna" in Sarajevo, Breza, Goražde, etc. A lot of weapons were sent to Bosnia in cooperation with them. We are not able to give detailed information on that now (until we collate all the data) because we were then in contact with Daidža and security through Herzegovina, but we know that more than hundred long-barreled weapons were delivered. Our main contacts were Emin Švarkić, Puška Sakib, Atif Šaronjić-Emir, Kemo-Meho Karišik, Sejo Jahić, Sule-Sulejman Vranić, Kermin Lunčarević Doktor, Halid Dinarević, Nusret Šišić-Dedo, Memić Senaid, later on Ramiz Delalić-Čelo, Senad Šahimpašić-Šaja, Fikret Prevljak, Tufo Refo, Zulfikar-Zuka Ališpaga, Nihad, his deputy, Hasan Efendija Čengiće, Šefko Efendija Omerbašić, Garibović Fahrudin, Sabljica Nijaz, Hamdija Jahić, Alija Delimustafić, Aganović Rusmir, Bezdrob Enes, Srebreniković Mirsad, Hadžija Omer Efendija Behmen, Mirza Lipovača, Zika from Višegrad, Grga i Ružica from Sarajevo, Nasih Rašidagić, Hećo Faide, Bajramović Ismet, Nako Đubur, Čičko, a taxi driver (who got killed in Pofalići), Enver Sakić, Sulejman Zoli, Muhdin Magoda, Alija Miladina, Aska Prazina, Muhamed Švrakić, Pjaf Eno, Toka-Džeka-Caco, Sinan Čengiće, Stočanin Mustafa-Žuti, Hajrudin Šuman, Zaim Backović, Bakir Alispahić, Asim Dautbašić, Jusuf Pušina, Ismet Dahić, Jasmin Guska, Mirsad Berberović, Salih Čurić, Halid Dinarević, Mahir Mufić as well as many former and present Commanders of Battalions, Army Brigades and Republic of BH MUP. There was a formation already on March 1 comprising of 740 armed ones plus reservists and weapons that the SDA in 1991 divided to 200 persons. According to the lists there was circa 1300. We have never given out official data because of HVO, which in April insisted on familiarizing with the situation, and since the mistrust has already existed mainly for the division of areas of responsibilities. We received an offer on March 1 to bring 500-1000 young men for the training in Dragljane and that upon the end (after 15 days) with weapons and equipment they return to Mostar. But many young men who did not have weapons refused to go for they did not realize that this was an historical moment and that action failed..."

Apart from the illegal supply, weapons were getting legally for the needs of MUP and from JNA reserves in BH in the middle of 1991. For example, for MUP facility, on the hill of Zlatište, Sarajevo, on 08/07/91 were issued 356 automatic guns M-36 and M-70, 78 machineguns M-72, a sniper, 120 pistols and 246370 bullets of all calibers, as well as 900 bullets of 7, 9mm caliber for snipers. At the end of the same month, at MUP School in Vraca in Sarajevo, were issued 920 guns M-59/66 (so-called PAP) with 133560 bullets and 18 hand launchers. At the same time, also in the organization of MUP of the so-called Republic of BH, 350 police officers of Muslim nationality were armed in Mostar. The so-called BH Crisis Committee was equally distributing all illegally acquired weapons from the country and from abroad, within BH regions starting from Herzegovina, middle Bosnia, eastern Bosnia, Semberija, Posavina and Krajina, what was done also by the HDZ and through HOS and HVO. Illegal military armada prepared in such a way provided Croat-Muslim political and military oligarchy with an opportunity to open war fields by attacking Serbian civilians even before the official recognition of BH by the International Community (06/04/92) and considerably before formation of legal BH Army. In order to accommodate arrested Serbian civilians, they did preparations for establishment of camps and prisons, and they let all prisoners out of the existing prisons and recruited majority of them into notorious military and paramilitary formations. They tested their intentions and power in many areas, trying to provoke Serbian citizens by provoking them and setting up barricades in order to have a good reason for acting in accordance with the SDA program and military wing of Patriotic League and other formations. Having been afraid that legal system of defense, protection and state enforcement would react for keeping the BH within Yugoslavia, as stipulated by amendment LXIX, paragraph 7 on SR BH Constitution, which was brought in July 1990 (SR BH Official Gazette No. 21 from 31/07/90), would act, illegally organized secession front attacked Serbian people before the referendum on BH sovereignty on 01/03/92 and before recognition of BH on 06/04/92.

Armed activities against Serbian people and JNA in BH

Being the essential question in the estimate of how the war in BH began and who was the aggressor and who was the victim, with these material evidence an effort was made to present facts on first armed attacks before the experts and political structures.

In that sense, the following text presents an insight into short versions of operatively processed evidence by competent institutions on where, when, who and by what means the conflicts were caused, who was the first to attack civilians without any military need, and who committed war crimes. The best example of that is the attack committed by Croatian-Muslim illegal armed formations on Serbian civilians of Sijekovac, Brod municipality on 26/03/92, the attack on Serbian civilians in Kupres on 03/04/92, the attack on the JNA military convoy in Sarajevo on 03/05/92, in Tuzla on 15/05/92, in Žepa Canyon on 04/06/92 and the attack on Srebrenica and surroundings that was held under military command of Muslim military formations from Srebrenica sub-region led by Orić Naser.

These documents unambiguously show that the first attacks, that were not provoked at all, were committed by Muslim-Croatian formations against Serbian civilians before the recognition of BH by the International Community, so all further actions and events related to the secession of BH may be put into context of subversive activities of anti-Serbian coalitions and international factors that encouraged the war in BH. In these attacks and crimes against Serbian civilians in which thousands of civilians, women, children, the old, the sick and the helpless, as well as citizens who tried to defend their houses and villages by keeping watches, were killed, the enemy did not respect even the minimum of war law, determined by

international conventions and Criminal Law of former SFRY, but showed unknown hatred and desire for committing the most atrocious crimes.

In the end it should be emphasized that these armed formations and groups were led by prewar criminals according to the choice of Crisis Committee and High Command. All parts of BH controlled by Muslim-Croatian rule were in the following war years under the command of those military formations and armed groups that established camps in which Serbs were murdered and subjected to different kinds of physical and psychological torturing and humiliation.

Only in Sarajevo there were 52 military and police HQs with about 120 camps and in each of them many Serbs were murdered. The estimate is that in Sarajevo only around 7.000 Serbs were murdered, which has been under investigation, and soon the final data will be known. As BH Presidency has brought the decision on pre-subordination of MUP reserve forces to BH Army Main HQ and that decision was published in RBH Official Gazette No. 8/92, it is not possible to talk about existence of uncontrolled groups that committed war crimes, what Muslim leaders are trying to dissociate from because all armed forces in Sarajevo and in the whole territory controlled by Muslims and Croats were under the command of BH Army.

**ATTACK OF CROATIAN FORCES
ON THE BROD MUNICIPALITY
IN MARCH 1992**

ATTACK OF CROATIAN FORCES ON BROD MUNICIPALITY IN MARCH 1992

Organized and well prepared genocide over the Serbian population committed by the Moslems and Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the aim of elimination and annihilation of Serbian people for violent session from SFRY was done before armed conflicts in BH and in the period when BH belonged to former Yugoslavia, in the place of Sijekovac and its surroundings, Brod Municipality on 26/03/1992. On that day, members of Moslem-Croatian armed formations who were organized in the so-called "Intervention Squad" in Bosanski Brod attacked at 16,00 hrs Serbian civilians and killed 9 of them, illegally depriving others of freedom capturing them in poor facilities. While being detaining men, women and children were beaten up and tortured in various ways, getting severe bodily injuries and experiencing tremendous suffering after what they were displaced and their houses (50) were robbed, burnt down and mined.

During operational research and collecting evidence on the crime of genocide over the Serbian people, at the PSC Dobož was determined that Parkačin Anto and Obradović Radeta were leading military formations HOS and regular army of the Republic of Croatia. In joint actions with paramilitary ustashi-Moslem unit Intervention Squad from Bosanski Brod, they committed the attack by surrounding the village and ordering ultimatum to horrified villagers, who were hidden in their cellars, to get out.

Upon this order, following persons got out of the cellars; women: Opačić Stojanka, Radanović Marica, Vasić Nedeljka, Milošević Miladinka, Zečević Milka, Zečević Ljubica and Zečević Jelica; children: Opačić Marinka, Milošević Dragan, Milošević Saša, Milošević Željko and Zečević Goran and men: Radanović Vid, Zečević Jovo, Zečević Milan, Zečević Vaso, Zečević Petar and Milošević Sreto. They were ordered to lie down on the ground and they were beaten up with rifle butts and kicked around. Women were threatened to be raped and men were threaten to be killed together with the children, swearing them for being chetnics, etc. After this physical abuse, the attackers fired several bursts into Zečević Milan, Zečević Vaso, Zečević Petar, Radanović Mirko, Milošević Luka and into children Milošević Dragan and Milošević Željko and killed them. Kovačević Zemir killed Zečević Jovo by shooting him on the head with a pistol from a short distance. It is important to emphasize that victims showed neither verbal nor physical resistance and that the murders were committed while they were lying on the ground with their faces turned to the ground. After that, the attackers killed Trifunović Sreto in the next yard after what they robbed and burnt down around 50 Serbs' houses. They brought most of the survived men, together with women and children, to primary school facilities in Sijekovac, where they were kept in detention in totally poor premises with constant psychic mistreatments and threats to have them all slaughtered.

Several days later, Zečević Branislav, son of Jovo found, with the help of an undertaker from Derventa, the bodies of his three brothers Zečević Vaso, Zečević Petar and Zečević Milan in a plain between Health Center and Power Supply in B. Brod, and took them to Prnjavor. For this crime and genocide over the civilians of Sijekovac village, according to the criminal charge of PSC Dobož No. 02-298/93 from 12/04/1993 that was submitted to Military Prosecutor's Office in Bijeljina, 68 members of HVO, Green Berets and Patriotic League are suspected.

The same accused repeated the criminal act of genocide over the Serbian civilians on 04/05/1992 in Gornja Močila and Donja Močila, where in the same style of monstrous actions they killed 19 Serbian civilians after torturing them first:

1. Čerić Mirko, son of Nikola and Marica, maiden name Pantić, born on 20/08/1925 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality, where he resided at the number 63.

2. Ćerić Dušan, son of Mirko and Mara, born on 27/08/1954 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality where he resided at the number 63.
3. Ćerić Jelena, daughter of Luka and Anđa, born on 01/11/1922 in Grk, Brod Municipality, resided in D. Močila 63.
4. Ćerić Bosiljka, daughter of Savo and Angelina, born on 12/04/1935 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality, resided in D. Močila 63.
5. Ćerić Bogoljub, son of Đorđo and Milica, maiden name Gojković, born on 02/01/1914 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality, where he resided at the number 1.
6. Bačić Milka, daughter of Petar, born on 02/01/1958 in Kostreš, Derвента Municipality, resided in D. Močila 63.
7. Bačić Risto,
8. Bačić Nedeljko, son of Petar, born on 02/02/1955 in Sijekovac, where he resided at the number 93.
9. Ćerić Tomislav, son of Radivoj and Angelina, from D. Močila, other data unknown.
10. Kušljčić Risto, son of Nedeljko and Nevenka, maiden name Tomičević, born on 16/08/1936 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality, where he resided at the number 38a.
11. Kušljčić Luka, son of Dušan and Darinka, born on 28/10/1937 in D. Močila, Brod Municipality, where he resided at the number 38.
12. Rudež Ivan, son of Mato and Pera, maiden name Raulić, born on 13/12/1913 in Poljica, Vrgorac, Republic of Croatia, resided in Sijekovac 157.
13. Sedlić Novak, from Sijekovac, identification in process.
14. Kušljčić Dimitrije, son of Čedo.
15. Tomić Mara, daughter of Pejo, born on 23/12/1930 in Sijekovac, Brod Municipality, resided in D. Močila 69.
16. Tomić Petar,
17. Alić Mustafa, son of Numan and Fatima, maiden name Pipić, born on 26/04/1938 in Sijekovac, where he resided at the number 60.
18. Kovačević Mustafa, son of Hasan, born on 05/06/1938 in Sijekovac, where he resided at the number 134.
19. Miličić Slobodanka, daughter of Nedo and Mara, other data unknown.

In addition to that, on several occasions the attackers took Serbian civilians for digging trenches on first lines as well as for other forms of forced labor, so that among others were: Ćarić Savo, son of Mile, Nenadić Predrag and Goran, Tomić Nikola, son of Petar, Ćerić Pavo, Jukić Vid, Trifunović Branko and Bačić Milovan, son of Miko, whose destiny remained unknown, although they have been looked for by the Red Cross and Exchange Committees. There is neither operational data on their murdering nor on possible locations in which their bodies might have been buried. Apart from the mentioned activities performed by the attackers, that are basic elements of criminal act for which they are being accused, they also, during the whole time of occupation of Serbian villages, kept mistreating and beating up Serbian villagers, robbing their properties, valuables, etc.

During the operational research on identification of perpetrators of criminal act of crime against civilians from the article 142 of the Criminal Law of SFRY, the following members of Croatian-Moslem military formations are suspected for participation in persecution of the Serbian people, robbing and burning down of their property, taking civilians to camps and for forced labor, committing of murders, torturing and abusing:

1. Čaušević Nijaz alias Medo, son of Munib and Đuka, maiden name Omeragić, born on 13/03/1953 in Sijekovac, Brod Municipality, where he resided, pensioner.
2. Pohara Armin, son of Esad, born on 15/06/1958 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Brod, Radnička 113.

3. Brizić Ivan, son of Ilija and Anđa, maiden name Spahić, born on 15/11/1949 in Vukićevići, Jajce Municipality, residing in Brod, at the address JNA d2.
4. Prkačin Ante, from Slavonski Brod.
5. Obradović Rade, from Slavonski Brod.
6. Kovačević Zimir, son of Hasim, born on 08/08/1966 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac 207, Brod Municipality.
7. Manot Andrija, son of Antun, born on 09/05/1956 in Sijekovac, Brod Municipality, residing in Sijekovac 386.
8. Kalenderović Jasmin alias Kalc, son of Naim and Marija, maiden name Ključević, born on 21/02/1966 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac 143.
9. Kalenderović Drago alias Kalc, son of Naim and Marija, born on 08/08/1963 in Slavonski Brod, resided in Sijekovac 143.
10. Pinjagić Hibo, son of Mustafa and Dževida, maiden name Karić, born on 25/09/1964 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac, Kolonija 50.
11. Pinjagić Huso, son of Mustafa and Dževida, maiden name Karić, born on 19/11/1955 in Sijekovac, where he resides.
12. Dugalić Ejub, son of Ibrahim and Zejina, maiden name Mlivić, born on 16/04/1945 in Sijekovac, Brod Municipality.
13. Dugalić Idriz alias Gigo, son of Ibrahim and Zejina, maiden name Mlivić, born on 09/05/1939 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 40.
14. Soldan Ivko, son of Anto and Ana, maiden name Pavić, born on 29/07/1938 in Zborište, Brod Municipality, residing in Sijekovac 142.
15. Kovačević Selver alias Suljo, son of Hasib, residing in Sijekovac.
16. Dobožić Benjamin, son of Refik and Mirsada, born on 15/11/1966 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 301.
17. Kovačević Salko alias Dugouš, from Sijekovac.
18. Soldan Tomo, son of Šimo, born on 23/05/1925 in G. Močila, where he resides at the number 28.
19. Balčin Rašid, son of Kasim, born on 01/03/1946 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 326.
20. Čaušević Izet, son of Alaga and Sevleta, maiden name Kondžić, born on 08/05/1964 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 187.
21. Kovačević Blažan alias Murjak, son of Luka and Ruža, maiden name Mijić, born on 20/11/1950 in Novo Selo, Brod Municipality, where he resides at the number 386.
22. Blažević Drago,
23. Kovačević Semir, son of Hasib.
24. Memišević Salko alias Đoguša, son of Salko, born on 04/03/1959 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 217.
25. Kovačević Suad alias Mele, son of Mujo.
26. Buketa Ivan, son of Slavko, born on 19/08/1958 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac bb.
27. Beširević Adem, son of Abid, born on 12/05/1942 in Jelaš, Foča Municipality, residing in Sijekovac 110.
28. Dobožić Dino, son of Refik and Mirsada, residing in Sijekovac.
29. Rubil Goran, son of Jozo, born on 27/05/1964 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac 281.
30. Kljajić Ilija, from Kričanovi.
31. Stipić Nedo,
32. Kljajić Ranko, from Kričanovi.
33. Dugalić Amir, son of Ejub, born on 05/03/1975 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 145.

34. Adjulović Ahmet alias Rata or Raka, son of Mehmed and Badema, born on 24/11/1970 in Sijekovac, where he resides.
35. Grgić Šimo, son of Pejo and Klara, born on 28/08/1950 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Brod, D. Vidosavića 14.

After the attack on 26/03/1992, together with the above listed persons participated in the crimes in the area of Gornja and Donja Močila, Brod Municipality:

36. Smajić Emir alias Emko, born on 12/08/1952 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 253.
37. Đaković Dragan alias Bokser.
38. Katinić Mirko, son of Luka, born on 28/04/1934 in Kričanovo, Brod Municipality, where he resides at the number 73.
39. Katinić Šimo, son of Luka, born on 10/01/1937 in Kričanovo, Brod Municipality, where he resides at the number 104.
40. Ključević Franjo, son of Jakov, from D. Močila.
41. Ključević Jozo, son of Jakov, from D. Močila.
42. Čičak Josip, son of Luka and Ruža, born on 14/02/1963 in Doboj, residing in Sijekovac, 332.
43. Beširević Hakija, son of Abid and Hana, maiden name Bajrović, born on 10/11/1951 in Jelaš, Foča Municipality, residing in D. Močila 80, peasant.
44. Blažević Pejo, son of Stipo and Ruža, born on 05/09/1957 in Novo selo, Brod Municipality, residing in Kričanovo.
45. Jašarević Ago, son of Kasim, born on 11/09/1968 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Sijekovac 74.
46. Čaušević Meho, son of Alaga and Sevleta, maiden name Kondžić.
47. Bajrović Salem, son of Paša, allegedly from Sijekovac.
48. Fulan Hajrudin, son of Mujo and Alija, maiden name Mašić, known as "Meee" born on 17/03/1960 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 225.
49. Kljajić Radolf, son of Nikola.
50. Kljajić Jozo, son of Ratomir.
51. Mišić Smajo, son of Ibrahim, born on 21/04/1967 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 261, a plumber.
52. Kruljac Mladen,
53. Čelebija Rudo,
54. Čelebija Pero,
55. Žepčanin Refik alias Refo, son of Ibro, born on 09/08/1937 in G. Kolibe, Brod Municipality, residing in Sijekovac 111.
56. Lukić Tadija, son of Marko and Mada, maiden name Ključević, born on 01/10/1928 in Kričanovo, Brod Municipality, where he resides at the number 149.
57. Lukić Nedeljko alias Nedo, son of Tadija and Anica, maiden name Kljajić, born on 04/03/1951 in Krčanovo, Brod Municipality, where he resides at the number 148.
58. Mlivić Smajo, son of Safet, residing in Sijekovac 35.
59. Lapan Andrija,
60. Marenčić Pero,
61. Kovačević Jakov, son of Anto.
62. Salčin Sulejman, son of Kasim and Begana, born on 13/03/1949 in Sijekovac, where he resides at the number 325.
63. Certain Ivo, from Novo selo, known as "Zec".
64. Ereš Damir, son of Zlatko, born on 10/12/1970 in Slavonski Brod, residing in Brod, Matije Gupca C-12/1.
65. Ereš Dragan, son of Zlatko, born on 16/11/1966 in Oriolac, Slavonski Brod Municipality, residing in Brod, Matije Gupca C-12/1.

During the same period, right after the attacks on Sijekovac, attacks on surroundings of Sijekovac and Brod continued through April, May and till the end of 1992, on which criminal charges against several hundred of persons suspected of committing war crimes were brought. For that reason these crimes should be considered in the whole of time and space.

By making a summary of few representative samples of criminal charges for crimes against the Serbian civilians in the area of Posavina in the period before the war, 23/03/1992, and at the very beginning of April of the same year, it is possible to factually present graveness, structure and method of atrocious actions of armed military and paramilitary forces.

The following are samples of criminal charges for crimes committed before the war:

- On 04/03/1992 Islamović Alminko had, even before the town of Brod was occupied by Croatian army i.e. by 108th Slavonia-Brod Brigade, which happened on 13/03/1992, participated together with Kljajić Blaženko, Blažević Pero, Slabić Ferid and Hrkač Zlatko in illegal search of the apartment of Zelenović Dušan, looking for alleged sharpshooters and weapons, and on that occasion they caused psychological suffering to his wife Milka, what made her try to commit suicide.

Islamović, together with Kljajić Blažan participated in illegal arrest of Duronjić Zdravko, whom they took to unknown direction and there are no data available on his further destiny.

Islamović Alminko, together with his brother Islamović Šemsudin, participated in mining of a number of facilities in Brod area including an orthodox church, committed during the occupation period.

- On 27/03/1992, after the occupation of Serbs' village of Kričanovo by Croatian-Moslem formations, the unknown members of those formations illegally deprived Pajić Nedeljko of freedom by hurting him with a blunt instrument and causing severe bodily injuries by breaking several of his ribs. Pajić died of those injuries and was buried in a mass grave in Brod City Cemetery. His body was later exhumed and identified.

- On 25/03/1992 around midnight, Čuma Stjepan, as a member of paramilitary group and accompanied with Kljajić Blažan, Čuma Damir, Kožul Jozo, Kljajić Ivo, Čuma Vlatko, Čuma Stanko and Marinić Miro using automatic guns, participated in surrounding and mining of two office premises on the ground floor of the house of Martić Andrija, located at the address JNA 63 in Brod, and after that he, together with Čuma Damir, Kožul Jozo and several unidentified perpetrators, forcibly entered the house and searched it looking for money and valuables. Then, they took out of the cellar Martić Momir, his wife Merima, Martić Andrija, Dujanić Duško and Dujanić Branko, who were hiding there, and ordered them to run down the street towards the gas station. After they started to run, they were shot at from automatic guns and Martić Andrija, Martić Momir and Dujanić Duško were shot dead in the back while Momir's wife Merima got several entry-and-exit and entry wounds. Dujanić Branko remained unhurt and after helping Merima to hide away in a nearby piggery, he managed to run away from the spot.

- On 25/03/1992, Kljajić Ivo, as a member of group consisting of 8 above-mentioned persons, participated in the critical event of mining of the house of Martić Andrija and the murder of Martić Andrija, Martić Momir and Dujanić Duško.

- On 30/03/1992, Omerović Nedžad, together with Kljajić Blažan, Odobašić Dedo, Babić Josip and other members of HVO military police had, after illegal arrest of Grabovac Slavko from Brod and his taking to premises of Police Command in Brod, done by Štuca

Ante, participated in beating up and torturing as well as psychological maltreatment of Grabovac what lasted in periods from March 30 till April 5, 1992. Omerović, together with the above-mentioned persons beat up Grabovac using various blunt instruments as well as hitting him with fists and legs, what caused severe bodily injuries including broken ribs on both sides, fracture of right calf, brain concussion, injury of his left eye and upper part of his spine. Apart from that, Grabovac was burnt with cigarettes on his temple, cut by a knife on left palm and forearm, stapled on his fingers, his moustache was cut off and he was forced to eat it. He was also forced to do push-ups after being tortured and was beaten up with an army belt on his head and body while naked.

- On 09/04/1992 around 21,30 hrs, Marinić Zdravko, as a leader of the group of 6 unidentified HVO policemen, came to Vuković Milorad's apartment located in Brod, at the address Maršala Tita 114. After forcibly entering the apartment, they started illegal search with an excuse of looking for a sharpshooter and a gun. They seized Vuković's pistol, for which he had a license, ordered him to dress and go with them. After Vuković was taken away, he was shot from a firearm into the chest by Marinić or some other member of the group on an unknown spot and at unknown time. Shooting caused entry wound on the front side of his chest, of which he died. Vuković and another unidentified killed person were then bound, first binding each one with a wire around their hands crossed on their backs and then bound together, and thrown to the Sava river. They were found on Croatian side of the river, taken out and brought to pathology department of Brod hospital. After that, under unknown circumstances the body of Vuković was buried in a mass grave in Brod City Cemetery, from which it was exhumed and identified.

- On 04/04/1992, Barišić Željko, as a Commander of a Battalion in Korać, was in charge of a checkpoint, arbitrarily set by HVO and located on the Brod-Derventa road, in Polje village, near a gas station "Kod Veira". In the early morning, out of Brod direction Škvorc Ivica, Jugović Nedeljko, Jugović Dragan and Milošević Duško came in a car and were stopped and illegally deprived of freedom by Barišić or unknown members of his group. According to Barišić's order, they were escorted to Brod and took up to a Sava embankment, behind "Elektro distribucija" building, where they were killed from unknown type of firearms, by unknown perpetrators and under unknown circumstances. Jugović Dragan was shot to the upper part of the right temple, Jugović Nedeljko was shot with a several shots into the stomach, Milošević Duško and Škvorc Ivica were shot several times to the front side of the chest. All four of them were buried not far from the scene, besides the Sava embankment, without being put into coffins. On unknown date, their bodies were exhumed from that location, put into metal coffins and buried in a mass grave in Brod City Cemetery. They were again exhumed and identified during the investigation done by a Magistrate from Brod.

Many other examples from the processed reports show that almost the same type of attacks was done throughout Brod, Novi Grad and Odžak (Posavina). In this area several hundred civilians have been killed, their houses robbed and burnt down, immovable property destroyed and the remaining civilians took to camps: High School Center "Fric Pavlik", Tulek, "Beograd" Department Store warehouse, building material storage of "GIK", Krndija camp (near a Fire House), a camp near the Sava river (kayak club), facilities of socks and stockings factory "Bosna", a camp in military police premises (building of former "Jugobanka") and city stadium FK Polet. All those camps were located in the area of Sijekovac and Brod. Their map is enclosed.

**GENOCIDE OVER THE SERBIAN POPULATION
IN KUPRES**

GENOCIDE OVER THE SERBIAN POPULATION IN KUPRES
Committed by the Army of the Republic of Croatia
In the period from 03/04 - 15/05/1992

Attack on Kupres on 03/04/1992 (Donji Malovan)

During armed conflicts on the territory of former BH from 1992 to 1995, armed forces of the Republic of Croatia have committed several attacks, openly and without any warning, on Serbian civilians with the aim of elimination of Serbian people and ethnical cleansing from the area in which the Serbs were majority when Bosnia and Herzegovina was a part of former Yugoslavia.

One of the first attacks was committed on Kupres plateau on 03/04/1992 at 06,00 hrs by HOS, ZNG and other formations from Duvno, Livno, Lištica, Posušje, Bugojno, Gornji Vakuf, Prozor and other places. The attack was done in the village of Donji Malovan, Kupres Municipality.

At the same time, attacks were also committed on other places inhabited by majority of Serbs: Blagaj, Znanabina, Ravno, Vukovsko, Rilići, Kupres and Begovo selo.

In the attack on Donji Malovan, everything that was Serbian was destroyed. People were killed regardless to their age and sex, and houses were burnt up and destroyed, as well as other facilities. Not even the sacred religious facilities were safe from shelling and destroying.

Numerous captured civilians, women, children, the old and disabled were took to camps where they were tortured in various ways and by various means.

In the criminal charge brought by PSC Banja Luka No. KU-11/93 from 23/03/1993 the following is presented: facts, criminal documentation, names and identification data of the killed, the wounded, those taken to camps, prisons, mainly in the territory of Croatia among which was a priest Perković Zoran (captured in "Kratelj" place).

During maltreating and atrocious tortures of captured Serbs, they were forced to go before tanks that were shooting on buildings, hospitals, public institutions facilities, hotels, shops, restaurants etc. in Kupres.

The captured were forced to walk naked and barefoot in the rain. During the torture they were beaten with rifle butts and shoes and they were forced to keep their hands above the head.

Men, bound with wire, were taken through a row of soldiers, were beaten up and forced them into trucks when many of them got brain concussion and fractures of arms, legs, ribs, etc. Many were thrown into pits in Tomislavgrad (Duvno) and a number of them were taken to a notorious camp "Lora" in Split. Many of them died during the transport.

Captured civilians were taken to more than 15 camps (Eminovo selo, Vrgorac, JNA Military Camp in Zadar, Tomislavgrad, Stipanići, Ljubuški, etc.), where they had salt put into their mouths, not given water, beaten up with cudgels, sticks, had cigarettes put out on their skin, had hand grenades put into their mouths, were stabbed with knives, were wetted with fuel, and then burnt, were subjected to monstrous psychical sufferings, etc.

Criminal charge contains the names of the killed, wounded, deceased and of those treated in hospitals, as well as the names of criminals who committed that genocide over the Serbs.

In this area covering 550 km² similar and ever greater crimes were committed over the Serbs during World War II. At that time 1038 Serbs were massacred and killed out of whom 225 were children younger than 10. Over 70% of the land was owned by Serbs and before the war from 1992 - 1995 55% of the population were Serbs.

Apart from everything stated in the Banja Luka PSC criminal charge, it should be emphasized that Federal Government of Yugoslavia was informed about this attack and genocide by the Committee for Humanity and International Law, in which is stated:

"Since 31/03/1992 armed Croats in uniforms have started to barge into certain companies in Kupres, occupying them and setting their own guards.

In the early morning of April 3, 1992, detonation and shooting could be heard from the direction of Malovan, which is 12 km away from Kupres. Members of Croatian Army barged into Serbs" villages surrounding Kupres and started to kill Serbian civilians or to capture them and burn villages.

On the same day around 06,00 hrs, an attack was committed from the direction of Šujice village, inhabited only by Croats. The attack was done by members of Croatian units HOS and ZNG as well as the members of the unit formed by Croats in Šujice, whose members were wearing black uniforms and the "U" sign, as Ustashas did, in World War II. Villagers who had not managed to escape were killed on the spot, so around 20 Serbs were killed in Donji Malovan that day.

The attack was sudden and committed by the Army of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (a republic of former SFRY) together with paramilitary formations, i.e. party army of HDZ from Kupres, Tomislavgrad (Duvno) and Livno, as well as with paramilitary formations of Croatian Party of Rights. The attack started by barging of Croatian units in Donji Malovan village in the most southwest part of Kupres plateau. The following units participated in that criminal genocide campaign: 106th Osijek Brigade, 101st Zagreb Brigade, Students" Battalion "Kralj Tomislav" from Zagreb, Special Unit "Žuti mrav" from Vukovar, Croatian MUP Unit for Special Tasks and Battalion "Zrinjski".

That criminal and not provoked attack on peaceful Serbian villages was done in the time when BH was still a part of then-Yugoslavia, SFRY. In that time, there was not even one JNA soldier on Kupres plateau.

Apart from Donji Malovan, neighboring Serbian villages were also attacked on that day.

On 06/04/1992 around noon, Croatian units together with Croats from Kupres attacked the very town of Kupres. The attack was committed with three tanks "Leopard" that were used for destroying of Serbs" property."

The criminal charge KU-11/93 for which information on crimes over the Serbian population at Kupres plateau was obtained through operational processing by SSC, contains data on way and method of the attack, number of victims and names of perpetrators. Before proving of those data, several excerpts from Center"s documentation on that genocide are given here just for the information:

On 03/04/1992 around 06,00 hrs by Croatian formation HOS, ZNG and other formations from Duvno, Livno, Lištica, Posušje, Bugojno, Gornji Vakuf, Drvar and other places in the Republic of Croatia, the armed attack was done in the village of Donji Malovan, Kupres Municipality.

At the same time, attacks were also committed on other places inhabited by majority of Serbs: Blagaj, Zanablina, Ravno, Vukovsko, Rilići, Kupres and Begovo selo. The mentioned formations, according to previously prepared plan of armed attack, were joined by Croatian and Moslem inhabitants of Kupres Municipality. Surprised with that attack, the Serbs from villages and hamlets showed spontaneous and not organized resistance.

On 05/04/1992 between 15,00 - 16,00 hrs Croatian formations committed artillery and infantry attack on Begovo selo. During that attack civilians were captured and enormous material damage was done to Serbs" property. The following persons were captured: an old woman Spremo Stoja, Spremo Mile alias Migac, Spremo Petar, Spremo Nedeljko, Spremo Drago, Spremo (Mihajlo) Nedeljko, Spremo (Pero) Predrag, Spremo Milan, Janjić Jovo, Janjić Živko, Kolonja Boško, Rudić Janko, Rudić Petar, Šikić Marko, Mašić Dragan, Mašić Milivoj, Mašić Ratko, Mašić Marko, Rudić Milica and Rudić Bosa. Captured Serbs from

Begovo selo were taken to Odžak village. On the next day, in the evening, they were taken to collecting center in a textile factory, except Rudić Milica and Rudić Bosa who were released.

On 06/04/1992 (Monday) around 13,00 hrs a combined attack on Kupres and from the south on Kratelj was done. In that attack three armored vehicles (tanks and armored cars) were used as well as a number of uniformed, armed and face-colored members of HOS, ZNG, the so-called "Žuti mravi" and other formations. Some civilians were killed and captured during that attack regardless to whether they were old, sick and disabled, women, carrying weapons or not. The following were captured on that day: Lugonja Srećo (invalid in both hands); women: Karan Zagorka, Bosnić Minka and Despenić Mira; the old: Zubić Stojan and Despenić Jovo. We wish to emphasize that a child, teenager Kanlić Perica was captured on 03/04/1992 in the attack on Donji Malovan. On 06/04/1992 between 13,00 - 14,00 in Kratelj, apart from captured disabled persons, the old and women, all Serbs found in their houses were captured: a priest Perković Zoran, Živanić Žarko, Marić Riste, Marić Dušan, Marić Miro, Marić (Đuro) Dušan, Marić Marinko, Bosnić Ljubo, Bačo Boško, Spremo Petar alias Burduš, Bojanić Dragomir, Bukvić Ivan, Ivanković Rajko, Karan Marko, Lugonja Vlado, Lugonja (Đorđe) Marko, Lugonja (Svetko) Marko, Lugonja Luka, Lugonja Riste, Malušić Nedeljko, Mašić Predrag, Mandić Jovo, Milišić Bane, Pavlica Risto, Šešum Lazo, Šebez Trijko, Šebez Milorad, Velaja Zdravko, Zeljković Boro, Zubić Petar, Zubić Miloš, Marić Jovo, Milišić (Nebojša) Dušan, Čivčić Mirko, Dragoljević Slavko, Kanlić Spasoja, Lugonja Ratko, Milišić (Stevan) Dušan, Milić Ratko, Milić Ljubo and Nikić Dušan.

During the attack on Kratelj, apart from killing and capturing of Serbs, their property was also destroyed by artillery attack, houses burnt down, property stolen and vehicles seized. The mentioned captured Serbs were forced to undress the upper part of their bodies and take off their shoes, raise hands behind the head and mainly kneeling down in such weather conditions (raining, snowing and extremely cold) they spent from 14,00 - 20,00 hrs. Some of them were taken for questioning and tortures started right after the capturing. Among the tortured ones were: Perković Zoran, Marić Jovo, Karan Marko, Bosnić Ljubo and others. Around 10-15 Serbs, captured in Kratelj by members of HOS, ZNG and other formations commanded by certain Filipović, were placed around a tank as a live shield and forced to feed the tank with shells. Those tanks destroyed Serbs' houses and industrial facilities as following: Forestry Building, Forestry Industrial Company "Kupres", Hotel "Kupres", Bank, Accounting Service Building, Building of an Engineering Firm, Culture Center Building, Primary School, Secondary School Center, Hospital, Car Service, "Špeditrans" Enterprise, Militia Station, Municipality Building and a number of other privately owned companies, shops, houses and other facilities. The building of hotel "Kupres" and of Forestry Administration were completely burnt down. On 06/04/1992 around 20,00 hrs captured Serbs were taken to collecting center in textile factory while women Karan, Bosnić and Despenić were taken to the house of Zrno Ruža.

Lugonja Srećo, who is a severely disabled person with deformed hands, hid into a sewerage pipe after he saw Croatian formations killing and capturing innocent Serbs. During the night, he ran away towards Kupres field, i.e. towards south and hotel "Adria-ski". On 08/04/1992 near the hotel "Adria-ski" he was captured by members of Croatian formations together with his relatives the Milićs.

In the night between 06-07/04/1992 around 04,00 hrs captured Serbs, escorted by uniformed and armed Croatian soldiers, their neighbors from Kupres, were taken in the direction of Šujice. Many of them were taken bare feet and naked, and some were hit with rifle butts, kicked, punched like Kolonja Boško, Spremo Nedeljko and others. During their taking to Šujice, captured Živanić Žarko was murdered in Stržanje. After reaching Šujice, they were bound with wire and asked to climb to the truck by stepping onto a bottle and climbing up to the truck body. Those who could not do it were hit with rifle butts, kicked and punched. An old and disabled man Zubić Stojan was knocked down while being pushed up and got severely

injured due to the fall on his back. Women Karan Zagorka, Despenić Mira, Bosnić Minka and Spremo Stoja were taken by other vehicle to Tomislavgrad SUP for questioning.

Captured male Serbs were taken to a garage in Drišnik village, Tomislavgrad Municipality. They were told to get off the truck one by one and to go through two lines of Croatian soldiers who had cudgels, 5cm thick and 1,5m long. They did as they were told and Croatian soldiers hit them with cudgels, rifle butts, legs and fists several times on their backs, arms, legs, heads and other parts of the body. All captured Serbs, including the old and disabled, were treated that way so some of them got severe concussions and other bodily injuries. All that was not enough. So they were crammed into a small garage, into which they threw teargas or some other irritant what made them cough and caused eye irritations.

They were kept in that garage for a short time and, while being there, they overheard quarrels of certain members of Croatian formations who wanted to throw captured Serbs into pits and women who wanted captured Serbs to be taken out of Brišnik and who did not want to allow 1941 to repeat, when some Serbs were killed by having been thrown into pits in Tomislavgrad area. At the end, they gave up from throwing them into pits, so they put them into trucks and transferred them to "Lora" in Split. Upon arrival, captured Serbs were again beaten with various instruments: sticks, rifle butts, batons, pistols, metal instruments, metal pipes and were kicked around and punched. Spremo Petar was hit with a pipe into the head, which caused fracture of the skull and endangered his life. Majority of Serbs fainted from all those punches or they were so severely hurt they could not stand. Croatian soldiers wanted the captured Serbs to line up and those who could not stand were held by others. Then, they were thoroughly searched and money, gold jewelry, valuables, documents and other things were taken away from them. After that, they were put into cells, where they were tortured and beaten up again, salt was put into their mouth, they were wetted with fuel and burnt, electrocuted them so they suffered horrible pains.

Apart from Spremo Petar, who was constantly unconscious since he was hit into the head, Kolonja Boško, Lugonja Luka and Kanlić Spasoja were also severely injured so they were transferred to hospital in Split, where they medical help. Before they were taken to hospital, they had been threaten not to tell how they got injured. Regarding the fact that Spremo Petar was unconscious, other Serbs were forced to tell doctors that he had fallen from a truck on his own, which was not true.

All injured persons, escorted by Croatian military policemen were examined by doctors in Split hospital and after being taken care of, they were sent back to "Lora" prison. Spremo Petar's condition was extremely difficult so he was taken to the hospital again and he died there.

Apart from already mentioned ways of torturing of captured Serbs in "Lora" they were not given food and they kept being humiliated in various ways - forcing them to sing ustasha songs, salute like ustashas and talk only in the Croatian language. They were questioned up to limits of endurance, all the while being beaten up, and even disabled Lugonja Srećo was not left out, but was hit in the head. Spremo (Simo) Nedeljko and his brother Dragan were transported in a truck of a car from Split to Tomislavgrad for questioning. Also in trucks of other cars the following were transported to Tomislavgrad for questioning: a priest of Serbian Orthodox Church Perković Zoran, Bosnić Ljubo, Milišić Rane, Šebez Trifko, Šebez (Trifko) Milorad, Milišić (Nebojša) Dušan, Lugonja Srećo, Milić Milan and Milić Ratko. All of them were atrociously tortured in Tomislavgrad Militia Station while being question. Especially the priest Perković Zoran who was lying unconscious from beating in water in the cell until stiffen.

From Tomislavgrad they were again taken to Police Center in Split, where the tortures continued. Except for Perković, Bosnić and Milišić Rane, other prisoners were driven towards Zadar, usually by night and some of them were beaten up during transport. After that, all of them were held together in a former JNA military camp near Zadar, where they

were tortured as well. Some of them were separated and left in some garages near Zadar and their further destiny is unknown.

Seven days later, captured Serbs were transferred to a camp in Eminovo selo, Tomislavgrad Municipality, where they were also tortured, put salt into their mouth and then questioned. From that camp they were transferred to a camp in Vrgorice, and they were tortured as well. Spremo Mile alias Migac was especially tortured in Vrgorice and he died there from beating. Finally, captured Serbs were transferred to a camp in Ljubuško, where they remained until the exchange on 14/05/1992. Perković Zoran, Bosnić Minka, Karan Zagorka, Spremo Stoja and Despenić Mira were exchanged on 05/05/1992. These prisoners were not tortured as much as in other camps, probably due to preparations for exchange.

The following prisoners, tortured and severely hurt, were separated by night somewhere around Zadar and their further destiny is still unknown: Čivčić Mirko, Dragoljević Slavko, Kanlić Spasoja, Marić Jovo, Milić Ratko, Milić Ljubo, Milišić (Stevan) Dušan, Nikić Dušan.

Duvnjak Nikola, Duvnjak Dušan and Lugonja Ratko were kept in a camp in Tomislavgrad and their further destiny is still unknown.

Mašić Dragan, Milivoj Ratko and Mirko and Marić Đoko were kept in a camp in Eminovo selo and their further destiny is still unknown.

Old and disabled Zubić Stojan, after being tortured and beaten up in "Lora" was transferred to a hospital where he was allegedly treated until 14/05/1992 when he was exchanged and immediately sent to hospital in Knin where he died in about 7 days. In that hospital, a detailed examination was done and medical documentation on injuries and the cause of death made.

Through International Red Cross, the family of Spremo Petar was delivered medical documentation and information that he died in hospital in Split. There is no photo documentation on the body, and a photocopy of medical documentation is enclosed in the criminal charge No. 28-03-230-KU-63/93 from 17/12/1992.

According to operational research, apart from the mentioned persons, the following were killed in camps: Petar Pantić from Mostar, who died of torturing in "Lora" on 22/04/1992; Borović Dušan alias Duka, who died of torturing on 18/04/1992 in Tomislavgrad and Andrijašević Milorad, killed in Galečić near Šujice at the end of April.

The following were tortured in camps: Kiso Nedeljko from Kupres, Zelen Branko, Milisav Radovan, Milisav Nada, Savić Miroslav, all from Tomislavgrad, and Began Rusko from Čapljina, certain Drago from Klekci, Bulut Vlado, Bulut Damjan, Bulut Gavro, Zirojević alias Bele, Simović Ratko, Jakovljević Dragan, Gazivoda Luka, certain Popović, Velemir Nenad from Bajak, Majkić Radovan, Majkić Miroslav, Zečević Nenad, Milisav Nenad, Milisav Radovan, Milisav Miroslav, Važić Pero, Kos Ratko, Pavlović Savo, Važić Obran, Važić Mladen, Zečević Milenko, Ućukalo Slobodan, Zolen Zdravko, Vuković Miloš, all from Tomislavgrad, and Antić Stevo from Konjic. Captured Serbs were exchanged on May 5 or May 14, 1992 and immediately after that treated in different hospitals in Kupres, Mrkonjić Grad, Banja Luka, Beograd and Novi Sad. During the medical treatments it was concluded that all of them suffered horrible mental tortures and got severe bodily injuries (spine injuries, broken ribs, legs and arms, their teeth were knocked out, etc.) what caused serious consequences to their health.

In a camp in Stipanići, Tomislavgrad Municipality, the captured Serbs were taken care of by doctor Vila Marko, a Croat from Kupres, who participated in the events from the capturing until they came to the camp in Tomislavgrad.

Therefore, in Kratelj and Begovo selo during the aggression on Kupres Municipality on 05-06/04/1992 members of HOS, ZNG and other Croatian formations breached Regulations of International Law by capturing of civilians - women, children, the old and disabled, and men who, whether they possessed weapons or not, were captured and brought

to camps in Tomislavgrad, Stipanići, Eminovo selo, Split (Republic of Croatia), Zadar (Republic of Croatia), Vrgorac (Republic of Croatia) and Ljubuški.

The cruelest methods of torturing were applied to the captured Serbs in the above mentioned camps: hitting with cudgel, stick, rifle butts, chains, cables, pistols, batons, kicking around and punching them, putting of pistols into their throats, putting of hand grenades into their mouths, putting of salt into their mouths, putting out of cigarettes onto their skin, stabbing them with knives, electrocuting them, threatening, humiliating and intimidating them, wetting them with fuel and burning it down, starving them and not giving them water, etc. All this caused severe psychic consequences and severe bodily injuries. Apart from that, along with capturing of the Serbs in Kratelj and Begovo selo, their houses and apartments were burnt down, movable property (vehicles, home appliances, money, valuables, gold, etc.) stolen and other public and privately owned buildings, shops, facilities and other property considered to belong to Serbs burnt down.

The above mentioned facts imply reasonable suspicion that unknown perpetrators - members of HOS, ZNG and other Croatian formations committed perfidiously and in the least human way and out of nationalistic motives, criminal acts of the war crime against civilians from the Article 142 and the war crime against war prisoners from the Article 144 of the over-taken SFRY Criminal Law.

Excerpt from the criminal charge No. KU-62/92:

- On 03/04/1992 at 06,00 hrs the attack committed by HOS, ZNG and other formations from Kupres, Tomislavgrad, Livno, Bugojno, Gornji Vakuf, and other places in Croatia on the village of Donji Malovan, Kupres Municipality.
- From 03-10/04/1992 Spremo Branislav, his mother Savica, Spremo Stojko and his wife Anđa have been hiding in the nearby woods, not far from Botun village, coming home from time to time to feed the cattle. On 10/04/1992 around 08,00 hrs, after they spent the night in the house of Spremo Stojko, around 50 soldiers of Croatian paramilitary formations attacked the house, throwing hand grenades and shooting from infantry weapons. The attack was done from all sides. In the moment of attack, Spremo Savica, Spremo Anđa and Spremo Stojko were in the cellar, while Spremo Branislav was in the attic. The attackers approached the house, forcibly entered the cellar and threw a hand grenade in, causing death of Spremo Savica and Anđa. One of the attackers made sure they were dead, but that did not satisfy them, so they put the house on fire. The house was burnt to the ground and the bodies got partly carbonized. Spremo Branislav, who was in the attic, was shot after he jumped out from the attic. The attackers were not satisfied by simply killing him, but cut his face with a sharp instrument, probably after his death. Spremo Stojko managed to stay hidden and to run away to the nearby woods after the attack was finished. On 13/04/1992 the bodies of Spremo Branislav, Savica and Anđa were found and after examinations of the bodies on the spot as well as in the Health Center in Kupres, entry and exit wounds were found on all the bodies. They were buried in the village cemetery in Begovo selo. Criminal Technician from PSS Šipovo took photographs of the spot and bodies and created photo documentation. Death Certificates of Spremo Savica, Anđa and Branislav are enclosed into the criminal charge. Interview was done with the witness Spremo Stojko.

Therefore, unknown perpetrators - members of HOS, ZNG and other Croatian formations did perfidiously, in the least human way and out of nationalistic motives and hatred, deprive of life the following civilians: Spremo Savica, an old woman, Spremo Anđa and Spremo Branislav, all from Botun village, Kupres Municipality. All this implies reasonable suspicion that unknown perpetrators - members of HOS, ZNG and other Croatian formations committed

criminal act of the war crime against civilians from the Article 142 of the over-taken SFRY Criminal Law.

The excerpt from KU-60/92:

- In the period from 04-06/04/1992 during the armed attack on Kupres area conducted by unknown uniformed and armed persons - members of Croatian paramilitary formations HOS and others from Bugojno, Livno, Tomislavgrad and other places in Republic of Croatia, the following unarmed civilians who were trying to escape in panic were killed out of nationalist reasons: Kontić Lazo, Kontić Milorad, Dragoljević Todor, Bosnić Špiro, Pavlović Trifko, Čelebeći Drago, Lugonja Stevo, Panić Luka, Jarčević Nedeljko, Marković Dragan and Kanlić Vojislav - all from Kupres, and all Serbs.

On 03/04/1992 around 06:00 hrs from the direction of Šujice, i.e. Tomislavgrad and other towns from Republic of Croatia an armed attack was conducted at the area of Kupres by attacking the village of Malovan. At the same time, attacks were also committed on other places inhabited by majority of Serbs. Attackers were their neighbours Muslims and Croats, and Serbian civilians were mostly the old. Attackers had military uniforms with marks of HOS and ZNG and rifles and they joined unknown attackers from Tomislavgrad. Together with them and acting as one unique military organization with the same aim - killing and capturing of Serbian inhabitants of Kupres area, as well as the tendency to impose their rule in Kupres area, they captured a number of civilians in Kupres and delivered them to attackers or they killed them on the spot.

Inhabitants of Kupres, unarmed and without uniforms, were in panic. They hid in cellars of buildings because attackers used three tanks "Leopard" and because they were frightened with the fact that their Muslim and Croat neighbours joined the attackers.

- On 06/04/1992 the third reported, in HOS uniform and armed, sat on the tank "leopard" and showed the soldiers which houses were property of Serbs, so they shelled them, hitting mainly the cellars. Destroyed houses were the property of Bosnić Ljubo, Spremo Petar from Kratelj, and other houses. The house of Spremo Petar got burnt down later. Besides the houses owned by the Serbs, the third reported Turalija Zoro also showed other facilities in the town that had been shelled from that tank. The building of PSS Kupres, hotel "Kupres", the building of SIZ, banks, buildings in which mainly the Serbs lived, Culture Center, Health Center, primary school, the building of Forestry etc. were damaged.

The crime technician took photos the mentioned buildings that were damaged.

In the period from 04-06/04/1992 all reported except the third reported, together with some unknown persons killed out of nationalistic reasons and from the rifles the following Serbs, citizens of Kupres who were unarmed and did not resist.

On 04/04/1992 around 16:00 hrs in front of the house of Zubić Petra in Kupres the reported killed Kanlić Vojislav, son of Gijko and Boja, maiden name Erceg, born on 02/01/1955 in Donji Malovan, residing in Kupres, Vojina Zirojevića bb, the Serb. The witnesses are: Kontić Predrag, Svitlica Rade, Bojanić Ranko, Matić Milorad, Lugonja Đoko, Lugonja Branko and Čegar Radovan, all from Kupres.

On 06/04/1992 around 12:30 hrs while they were leaving the house of Kontić Milorad in Kupres with their hands above their heads, the following persons were killed by the reported and other attackers:

- *Kontić Milorad alias Ćiro, son of Stanko and Stana, maiden name Ždero, born on 16/11/1958 in Gornje Ravno, Kupres municipality, residing in Kupres, the Serb;*
- *Dragoljić Todor alias Toša, son of Stojan and Gospava, born on 20/06/1958 in Mušić village, Kupres municipality, residing in Kupres, Kratelj;*
- *Pavlović Trifko alias Lola, son of Stanko and Ruža, born on 07/08/1954 in the village of Donje Vukovsko, Kupres municipality, residing in Kupres, the Serb;*
- *jarčević Nedeljko alias Švabo, son of Trifko and Stana, maiden name Manojlović, born on 21/05/1950 in Gornje Ravno, residing in Kupres, the Serb;*

The witness: Kugonja Savo from Kupres.

On 06/04/1992 in the afternoon the reported and other persons in HOS uniforms took out of the house of Lugonja (Svetko) Marko unarmed civilian Kontić Lazo, son of Vukan and Savica, maiden name Živanić, born on 03/01/1960 in Gornje Ravno, residing in Kupres, Kratelj 2, the Serb. Immediately after he was taken out of the house, he was killed from a rifle. After Kontić Lazo was killed, one unknown person in HOS uniform cut off his left ear.

Witnesses: Lugonja (Svetko) Marko, Lugonja (Đorđe) Marko, Zeljković Boro, Bačo Boško, Bukvić Vukan, Marić Miro and Marić Dušan, all from Kupres.

On 06/04/1992 in the afternoon the reported and other persons in HOS uniforms took out of the house of Spremo Petar in Kratelj, Kupres and killed the following civilians:

- *Čelebić Drago, son of Petar and Savica, maiden name Nikić, born on 05/09/1966 in Gornje Ravno, Kupres municipality, residing in Kupres, Kratelj, the Serb;*
- *Lugonja Stevo, son of Bogoljub and Ljeposava, maiden name Vasić, born on 02/08/1966 in Donje Ravno, residing in Kupres, Kratelj, the Serb;*

Čelebić Drago and Lugonja Stevo were killed in front of the house of Husinbegović Omer from Kupres, which is not far away of the house of Spremo Petar.

Witnesses: Karan Marko, Zeljković Boro, Lugonja Marko and others, from Kupres.

On 06/04/1992 around 18:00 hrs the reported together with other unknown persons killed unarmed civilian Panić Luka, son of Petar and Ruža, maiden name Velimir, born on 09/07/1946 in Mušić village, Kupres municipality, residing in Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, the Serb. He was killed while running away accross the brook Karićevac not far away of the house of Čivčić Mitar from Kupres.

Witnesses: Lugonja Savo, Svitlica Rade, Trivunović Nenad, Marić Stanko alias Debeli and others from Kupres.

On 06/04/1992 in the afternoon hrs the reported together with other unknown persons killed unarmed civilian Marković Dragan alias Gaca, son of Milan and Boja, maiden name Marić, born on 05/10/1969 in Kupres, residing in Kupres, Maršala Tita bb, the Serb.

All mentioned persons who were killed were found and burried after the armed conflict by RS Army. Kanlić Vojislav and Marković Dragan were burried in the Memorial Cemetery in Kupres. Kontić Lazo, Kontić Milorad, Čelebić Drago, Lugonja Stevo, Jarčević Nedeljko were burried in local cemetery in Ravno. Dragoljević Todor and Panić Luka were burried in the local cemetery in Mušić. Pavlović Trifko was burried in local cemetery in Vukovsko. Bosnić Špiro was burried in local cemetery in Šemanovci.

The crime technician took photos of the places the mentioned persons were buried in and he made photo-documentation out of it.

Victims of Croatian genocide

The big documentation contains over 80 criminal charges for these crimes and genocide, in which over 70 identified Serbian victims were mentioned.

In the period from 03-07/04/1992 in Kupres and its surroundings the following Serbian civilians were murdered:

1. Bašić (Bastić) Predrag, from Kupres, 9. Krajiške brigade bb, born on 28/08/1971 in Livno, son of Tomislav and Mirjana, maiden name Bosnić, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
2. Bosnić Špiro from Kupres, born on 07/08/1954 in Bajramovci village, son of Nedeljko and Sima, maiden name Zubić, was slaughtered on 06/04/1992 (the victim was photographed - 16 photographs of the corps is enclosed with the criminal charge).
3. Vavan Ilija, born in 1950 in Gornji Malovan, son of Gojko, killed on 07/04/1992 not far from Čauša while he was trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
4. Danilović Vlajko, born in 1952 in Mušić village, son of Jovo, killed on 06/04/1992 in his house in Kupres.
5. Dragoljević Todor alias Toša from Kupres, born on 20/06/1958 in Mušić, son of Stojan and Gospava, killed after being tortured on 06/04/1992 (enclosed with the criminal charge are 17 photographs of the corps).
6. Duvnjak Vlado from Kupres, born on 20/07/1945 in Odžak, son of Dragomir and Stana, maiden name Šešum, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
7. Duvnjak Vlado, from Donji Malovan, born in 1907 in Donji Malovan, son of Aćim, killed in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
8. Duvnjak Darinka from Donji Malovan, born on 15/03/1935 in Blagaj, daughter of Dragun, killed in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
9. Duvnjak Milan, from Donji Malovan, born in 1936, son of Vlado, killed in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
10. Duvnjak Miloš, from Donji Malovan, born in 1925, son of Mitar, killed with his son Mitar in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
11. Duvnjak Mitar, born in 1940, son of Dane, killed in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
12. Duvnjak Mitar from Donji Malovan, born in 1965, son of Miloš, killed with his father Mitar in Donji Malovan on 03/04/1992.
13. Duvnjak Svetko from Donji Malovan, born in 1960, son of Simo, killed in Donji malovan on 03/04/1992.
14. Duvnjak Cvetko (evidence: 714/95-7)
15. Živanić Žarko from Kupres, born in 1946 in Donje Vukovsko, son of Vuk, was brought with the group of captured civilian Serbs towards Šujice on 07/04/1992 and in one moment when he left the line he was shot in the legs by Ante Čičak and in the head by Ivo Čičak.
16. Zubić Jovo from Kupres, Maršala Tita 38/5 born on 31/03/1950 in Blagaj, son of Risto and Jovanka, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall

- and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
17. Zubić Stojan from Kupres, was beaten up during his stay in different camps so he died when exchanged on 15/05/1992.
 18. Jarčević Vlastimir, from Ravno village, born on 006/09/1956 in Gornje Ravno, son of Marko and Dušanka, maiden name Šešum, was arrested in Kupres on 03/04/1992 and taken to the cellar of Milenko Vila, where he was subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
 19. Jarčević Nedeljko alias Švabo, from Kupres, born on 21/05/1950 in Gornje Ravno, son of Trifko and Stana, maiden name Manojlović, killed on 06/04/1992.
 20. Kanlić Vojislav alias Krezo, from Kupres, Vojislava Zubojevića bb, born on 02/01/1955 in Donji Malova, son of Gojko and Boja, maiden name Erceg, shot from the sniper and killed by the group of Croatian soldiers among whom was also Pero Ivić.
 21. Kanlić Mirko, from Kupres, 27. Jula 7, born on 01/05/1950 in Donji Malovan, son of Dušan and Anica, maiden name Duvnjak, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Mirko was severely shot. Corpses and wounded ones, Mirko Kanlić and Jovo Pavlović were taken the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. The wounded were thrown first and corpses covered them. Both wounded died. The bodies were found 25 days later.
 22. Karajlić (Kanlić) Niko from Kupres, slaughtered on 06/04/1992.
 23. Karan Nedeljko from Kupres, born on 22/08/1949 in Blagaj, son of Stanko and Milica, maiden name Vavan, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
 24. Kaulić Marko, killed on 01/05/1992 in Odžak village.
 25. Keranović Marko, from Kupres, born in 1948 in Gornje Vukovsko, Buđevača hamlet, son of Božo, killed on 06/04/1992 near Mala Plazenica while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
 26. Knežić rade, born in 1926 in Šemenovci village, son of Milenko, killed on 06/04/1992 near Mala Plazenica while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
 27. Kontić Lazo, from Kupres, born on 03/01/1960 in Gornje ravno, son of Vukan and Savica, maiden name Živanić, after capturing on 06/04/1992 he got killed. He was the only one wearing military uniform, and he was executed according to the order of Zoran Radić alias Zeko, the Croat from Kupres. His right side of the face was smashed from the hit with a blunt object, and his right ear was cut off. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 22 photographs of the corps).
 28. Kontić Milorad alias Ćiro, from Kupres, born 16/11/1958 in Gornje Ravno, son of Stanko and Stana, maiden name Ždero, killed on 06/04/1992. His left eye was taken out (enclosed with the criminal charge are 15 photographs of the body).
 29. Lugonja Lazo, from Ravno village, killed in his village.
 30. Lugonja Stevo, a driver from Kupres, born on 02/08/1966 in Donje Ravno, son of Bogoljub and Ljeposava, maiden name Vasić. He was taken out of his house on 06/04/1992 and in accordance with the order of HVO Commander Filipović he was immediately shot, after his right eye was taken out while he was still alive. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 21 photos of the body).
 31. Maleš Niko, born in 1941 in Rilići, son of Božo, killed on 07/04/1992 in the woods between Rilići Crni vrh and Donje Vukovo hamlet Kudilji.

32. Manojlović Đorđe, born in 1955 in Gornje Vukovsko, son of Stanko, killed on 06/04/1992 near Mala Plazenica while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
33. Marić Spasoje, born in 1933 in Zanaglina, son of Jovo, killed in Zanaglina woods on 09/04/1992.
34. Marić Stanko, born in 1949 in Rilići, killed on 06/04/1992 near Mala Plazenica while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
35. Marković Dragan alias Gaca from Kupres, Maršala Tita bb, born on 05/10/1969 in Kupres, son of Milan and Boja, maiden name Marić, killed on 06/04/1992 in Kupres, near his house in the center of Kupres.
36. Milinović Marko from Kupres, Maršala Tita 11, born on 17/08/1959 in Donji Malovan, son of Pero and Ljuba, maiden name Bošnjak, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
37. Milišić Milan, born in 1965, son of Milenko, killed on 06/04/1992 when he tried to escape from surrounded Kupres during the night.
38. Pavlović Jovo, from Kupres, born on 19/01/1951 in Kupres, son of Vlado and Anđa, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Mirko was severely shot. Corpses and wounded ones, Mirko Kanlić and Jovo Pavlović were taken the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. The ounded were thrown first and corpses covered them. Both wounded died. The bodies were found 25 days later.
39. Pavlović Trifko alias Lola, a merchant from Kupres, born on 10/11/1957 in Donje Vukovsko, son of Stanko and Ruža, killed on 06/04/1992 by hitting him with a blunt object to the head. The upper part of his skull was smashed off. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 20 and 20A photos of the body).
40. Panić Luka, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, born on 09/07/1946 in Mušić, son of Petar and Ruža, maiden name Velimir, killed in Kupres on 06/04/1992 near the house of Mitar Čivčić.
41. Rudić Borislav, born in 1934 in Rilići, son of Ljubomir, kileld on 07/04/1992 in the woods between Rilići Crni vrh and Kudilji.
42. Soro Dušan, born in 1934 in Zanaglina, son of Đuro, killed on 07/04/1992 in the woods between Rilići Crni vrh and Kudilji.
43. Soro Dušan, born in 1934 in Zanaglina, son of Đorđe, killed on 10/04/1992 in Zanaglina woods.
44. Spremo Anđa, born in 1935, daughter of Ilija, killed in April 1992 in her house in Kupres and burnt together with the house.
45. Spremo Banislav, born in 1950, son of Mirko, massacred in April 1992 in front of his house.
46. Spremo Milorad, born in 1936, son of Branko, killed on 09/04/1992 in Zanaglina woods.
47. Spremo Savica, born in 1920, daughter of Jovo, killed in April 1992 in her house in Kupres and burnt together with the house.
48. Spremo Simo, born in 1930 in Begovo selo, son of Nedeljko and Neđa, maiden name Popović, killed by Croatian soldiers on 07/04/1992 while retreating from Kupres. Before that he was tortured by hitting all over the body with blunt objects. The cause of death was the hit by the mallet into the head. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 23 and 23a photos of the body.)
49. Spremo Strailo, born in 1909, son of Stjepan, killed on 09/04/1992 in Zanaglina woods.

50. Čelebić Drago from Kupres, born on 05/09/1966 in Gornje Ravno, son of Petar and Savica, maiden name Mikić. He was taken out together with Stevo Lugonja of the house of Spremo Petar and shot in the street, in front of the house of Omer Huseinbegović on 06/04/1992, according to the order of Filipović. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 18 photographs of the body).
51. Šešum Momčilo, from Kupres, born on 13/03/1937 in Zanaglina, son of Miloš and Milica, maiden name Rudić, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture and later lined against the wall and shot. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
52. Škobić Nenad, born in 1954 in Botun, son of Petar, killed on 07/04/1992 near Čajuša, not far from the village of Gornji Malovan, while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
53. Škobić Stojan, born in 1954 in Botun, son of Petar, killed on 07/04/1992 near Čajuša, not far from the village of Gornji Malovan, while trying to escape from surrounded Kupres.
54. Šormaz Dragan from Kupres, 27. jula 7, born on 15/08/1952 in Rilić, son of Jovo and Ana, captured with the group of Serbs in the cellar of Milenko Vila on 05/04/1992, where they were subjected to the torture. The next day they were lined against the wall and shot. He was severely wounded and died before the witness 446/96. Their bodies were taken to the hill not far from Odžak and threw them into the pit by HOS members. Their bodies were found 25 days later.
55. unknown person, the Serb from Kupres who was massacred in April 1992 in Kupres by Croats who broke his fingernails first and then smashed his skull with the rim. (Enclosed with the criminal charge are 24 photographs of the body.)

"Kupres group"

On the way, between Duvno (Tomislavgrad), Split and Zadar a number of captured Serbs was separated and nothing is known after that about them. All efforts to find them remained without any result. They are known as "Kupres group" and are considered missing:

1. Dragočjević Slavko, a teacher from the village of Mušić, born on 13/09/1946 in Ravno, son of Stojan.
2. Duvnjak Dušan alias Duka, from Kupres.
3. Duvnjak Miko (Marko) from Kupres, born on 17/05/1947 in Pribelja, Glamoč municipality, son of Miloš.
4. Duvnjak Nikola, born on 30/05/1957 in Donji Malovan, son of Savo.
5. Kanlić Pajo, from Kupres.
6. Kanlić Spasoje, born on 30/05/1955 in Donji Malovan, son of Jovo.
7. Lugonja Ratko, from Ravno village, born on 09/11/1962 in Ravno, son of Bogoljub.
8. Marić Đorđe alias Bugo, from Kupres, born in 1932 in Donji Malovan, son of Rade.
9. Marić Jovo alias Joco, from Zanaglina, born in 1943, son of Ostoja.
10. Mašić Dragan from Begovo selo, born on 01/11/1960, son of Milivoje.
11. Mašić Marko, from Begovo selo, born on 02/01/1951, son of Manojlo.
12. Mašić Milivoje, from Begovo selo, born on 05/05/1954, son of Mile.
13. Mašić Ratko (Radovan) from Kupres, born in 1953, son of Manojlo.
14. Milić Ljupko - Ljubo, from Kupres, born on 20/07/1941 in Kupres, son of Nikola and Todora, maiden name Marić, arrested in Kupres on 05/04/1992.
15. Milić Ratko from Kupres, born on 12/06/1938 in Brda, son of Nikola and Todora, maiden name Marić, arrested in Kupres on 05/04/1992.

16. Milišević Miloš, from Kupres.
17. Milišić Dušan, from Novo selo, born on 07/03/1951 in Vukovsko, son of Stevan.
18. Nikić Dušan, from Kudri village, born on 31/05/1951 in Vukovsko, son of Spiro.
19. Čipčić Mirko, from Ravno village.

According to the statement of one witness who survived torture he was subjected to, five people from the mentioned list ("Kupres group") were atrociously killed during the transport of captured Kupres people from the camp "Lora" to Duvno, i.e. Eminovo selo. The witness 334/97-19 stated:

While we were going towards Duvno, somewhere around Drniš, the truck stopped and we could see a big pit near the road, a bulldozer working and some people with power saws. Croatian soldiers who brought us took 8 ili 9 captured Serbs off the truck and I saw them taking Serbs to the pit and killing them. The following people were in that group: Ratko Milić and his brother Ljubo, Dušan Nikić, Slavko Dragoljević, one deaf and dumb person whose last name was Čivčić, but I do not know his first name, and I do not remember other names. I do not know other data for the mentioned persons, but I know for sure that 8 or 9 of them were killed then.

The report of Psychiatric Clinic VMA in Belgrade shows the terrible consequences on physical and psychcal health of Serbs survivors from Kupres and surroundings who were atrociously tortured in camps in tipanići, near Duvno, in Duvno, Brišnik, "Lora" in split, near Zadar, Vrgorac and Ljubuško from April 3 till May 16 1992.

The persons suspected for committing the genocide

For these crimes of genocide over the Serbs from Kupres and surroundings, the following persons are suspected:

A. Order issuing authorities

36. Rajić Boža, who founded a branch of the party Croatian Democratic Union in Kupres and its paramilitary formation, also invited military and paramilitary forces from Croatia and coordinated their activities. As a member of HVO, he is responsible for participation in the attack on Kupres and surrounding villages and for genocide over the Serbs. (The evidence: 281/97-4.)
37. Glasnović Davor alias "Filipović", Commander of Croatian Unit "Yellow Ants" that captured Kupres on 06/04/1992. (The evidence: 373/94-2; 333/95-23; 234/95-6)
38. Filipović Tomislav, General in the Army of the Republic of Croatia, who commanded with the battalion "Zrinski" in April 1992 and participated in murders of the Serbs in Kupres. (The evidence: 281/97-5)

B. Persons who directly committed crimes

1. Antić Pero, who was notorious by his torturing of the Serbs in Ljubuško camp. (The evidence: 234/96-5).
2. Barišić Jozo alias "Joca", merchant, born in 1943 in Olovo village, son of Franjo, member of Croatian paramilitary formations. As a member of HVO, he is responsible for participation in the attack on Kupres and surrounding villages, inhabited by majority of Serbian population in April 1992. (The evidence: 117/95-8; 333/95-20; 281/97-4)
3. Barišić Mirko

4. Bošković, Captain in former JNA, one of executors in Vrgorac. (The evidence: 333/95-23; 333/96-10)
5. Bulut Mirko, who is responsible for participation in the attack on Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/95-22; 117/95-8).
6. Vila Bariša alias "Bare", veterinary from Viline Kuće, born on 18/10/1962 in Viline Kuće, Kupres Municipality, son of Marko and Anđa, maiden name Ivković. (Evidence: 492/96).
7. Vila Zoran alias "Čakija", locksmith, from Kupres, Narodnih heroja St., born on 20/06/1964 in Kupres, son of Nedeljko and Mara, maiden name Jurić, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs from Kupres in May 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1).
8. Vila Zoran, born in 1960, son of Matko. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-3).
9. Vila Igor, from Kupres, Narodnih heroja 12, born on 06/10/1972 in Jajce, son of Mijo. As a member of HVO, he is responsible for participation in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5, attachment 8).
10. Vila Ilija, he participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5, attachment 8).
11. Vila Marko, Director of IGO Kupres, from Kupres, at the address 27 Jula St. 9, born on 22/01/1954 in Viline Kuće, Kupres Municipality, son of Dragun and Zdenka, maiden name Šimić, married, father of two children, Commander of Operations HQ of HDZ Kupres paramilitary formation. With the aim of preparations for genocide he ordered the conduction of practical military training and shooting exercise in November 1991. He also participated in murders of Serbs from Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4; 281/97-5).
12. Vila Mijo, locksmith from Kupres, Viline Kuće bb, born on 27/11/1953 in Kupres, son of Matko and Ruža, maiden name Mršo, married, father of three children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 281/97-4).
13. Vila Milenko alias "Nikola", a graduate from Forestry High School, from Kupres, Narodnih heroja bb, born on 11/09/1946 in Kupres, son of Marko and Janja, maiden name Franjić, married, father of three children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
14. Vila Mirko, physician from Kupres, Viline Kuće bb, born on 12/08/1960 in Kupres, son of Marko and Anđa, maiden name Ivković, married, father of one child, participated in capturing of Kupres and murders of Serbs from Kupres in May 1992. He refused to help severely wounded M.M. (evidence: 333/95-23; 281/97-4).
15. Vila Nikola, participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5).
16. Vrgoč Miroslav, merchant from Kupres, Maršala Tita bb, born on 20/04/1945 in Valpovo, son of Ivan and Ivka, married, father of three children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
17. Dujić Tomo, warden of "Lora" camp where captured Serbs were daily atrociously tortured, abused in various ways and brutally killed (evidence: 333/95-20).
18. Dumančić Dragun alias "Junac", manager of ZZ "Kupres", from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, born on 31/10/1958 in Zloselo, Kupres Municipality, son of Ilija and Mara. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
19. Dumančić Pero alias "Kličin", Croat, peasant from Kupres, Osmanlije bb, born on 09/04/1943 in Bugojno, son of Tvrtko and Mara, maiden name Mihaljević. He participated in the murder of 9 captured Serbs he brought to Kupres on a tractor in the night on March 6-7, 1992, as well as in murders of Serbs from Kupres in May 1992 (evidence: 333/95-23; 281/97-4).
20. Žulj Branko alias "Bane", born in Zloselo, son of Franjo. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 281/97-3).

21. Žulj Božo, from Zloselo, Kupres Municipality, born on 19/09/1951 in Zloselo, son of Dane and Draga, married. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1).
22. Žulj Ivica alias "Iko", driver from Kupres, Maršala Tita bb, born on 17/10/1960 in Zloselo, son of Frano and ruža, maiden name Mihaljević, married, father of one child. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 194/97-5, attachment 8; 281/97-4).
23. Žulj Božo aliases "Pajzin" and "Boško", from Zloselo bb, Kupres, born on 03/08/1947 in Zloselo, son of Anto and Mara. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 281/97-4).
24. Zrno Borislav alias "Boro", professor from Kupres, Maršala Tita 19, born on 14/11/1951 in Rilić village, Kupres Municipality, son of Nediljko and Branka, maiden name Smoljo. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/95-23; 281/97-4).
25. Zrno Ivo, born on 01/01/1955 in Šuica village. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
26. Zrno Ivica, born on 16/09/1971 in Šuica village, son of Mile. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
27. Zrno Josip alias "Nuno", a graduate from Forestry High School, from Kupres, Maršala Tita 19, born on 13/03/1954 in Rilić, Kupres Municipality, son of Nedeljko and Branka, maiden name Smolje, married, father of two children, former Militia Commander in Kupres. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 281/97-4).
28. Zrno Jure, mathematics teacher from Kupres, Hasana Brkića bb, born on 20/11/1944 in Valpovo, son of Frano and Perke, maiden name Rebrina. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/95-23).
29. Zrno Mario, born on 24/01/1971 in Šuica village, son of Anto. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
30. Ivić Marko, driver from Zloselo, Kupres Municipality, born on 28/09/1959 in Zloselo, son of Pero and Franjka, maiden name Dumanjčić.
31. Zrno Stipo, born in 1960 in Kupres, son of Slavko. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992. He personally killed Vojislav Kanlić, son of Gojko, and Luka Panić, son of Petar (evidence: 281/97-3; 281/97-4).
32. Elez (Helez) Mujuka, born in 1966 in Donje Ravno village, son of Mujo. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-2; 281/97-4).
33. Ereš Branko, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
34. Ivić Drago alias "Španac", TV mechanic, born in 1959 in Kupres, son of Ivan. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
35. Ivić Marko, driver from Zloselo, Kupres Municipality, born on 28/09/1959 in Zloselo, son of Pero and Franjka, maiden name Dumanjčić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
36. Ivković Mario, who participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8).
37. Jahić Rasim, Militia member in PSS Kupres, from Kupres, Maršala Tita 25, born on 24/04/1953 in Kukavice village, Kupres Municipality, son of Džafō and Biha, maiden name Ugarak. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96; 117/95-8).
38. Jezidžić Ivan, locksmith, from Kupres, JNA St. 14, born on 23/10/1967 in Mlakva village, Kupres Municipality, son of Božo and Slava, maiden name Kekić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
39. Jelić Ante alias "Antić", from Kupres, born on 14/09/1939 in Jurići, Kupres Municipality, son of Jozo and Ana, maiden name Bušić, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-1).

40. Kaminski Miroslav, shipper, from Kupres, Omladinska bb, born on 07/07/1947 in Bugojno, son of Marijan and Iva, married. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 373/94-1; 194/95-8).
41. Kanlić Branislav alias "General", he tortured captured Serbs in Ljubuško (evidence: 117/95-8).
42. Kmetaš Ibro, born in 1958 in Donje Ravno village, son of Mujo. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
43. Kmetaš Hamdija, born in 1952 in Donje Ravno village, son of Đulaga. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
44. Korozović Fadil, former Officer of JNA Air Force, Commander of a Moslem unit in Kupres and surrounding area. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5).
45. Krišto Ivan alias "Dugonjče", from Duvno, participated in the attack on Kupres, the most notorious executor of tortures in Duvno (evidence: 333/95-20).
46. Kuna Ivan, born in 1952 in Osmanlije village, son of Anđelko. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
47. Kuna (Marto) Zdravko alias "Čupo", born in 1966 in Kupres. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
48. Ledić Dragun, employee of PSS in Kupres, from Kupres, Viline Kuće bb, born on 13/06/1965, son of Emanuel and Stanka, maiden name Šimić, married, father of three children.
49. (evidence: 281/97-3; 281/97-4).
50. Ledić Maniel, from Kupres, Viline Kuće bb, born on 05/04/1943 in Kupres, son of Dragun and Ivka, maiden name Čičak, married, father of four children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-1; 281/97-3; 281/97-4).
51. Lovrić Marko, metalworker, from Kupres, Maršala Tita 30, born on 02/01/1955 in Osmanlije village, Kupres Municipality, son of Niko and Dragica, maiden name Grbeša. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-1; 492/96; 281/97-4).
52. Lozančić Zoran alias "Macan", born in 1960 in Kukavice village, son of Vinko. He participated in murders of Serbs and burning down of their houses in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-49).
53. Lozančić Ivo alias "Ćiva", who was in a Croatian tank that attacked Kupres. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/96-22).
54. Lozančić Maksim alias "Garan", born in 1952, son of Ivo. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
55. Lončar Božo, one of drivers who transported a group of Kupres inhabitants from one camp to another (evidence: 333/95-23).
56. "Makedonac", who was especially active in torturing of arrested Serbs in Lora (evidence: 333/95-23; 426/95-51).
57. Maleš Ivo, merchant from Kupres, Druge krajiške brigade bb, born on 25/03/1936 in Kupres, son of Mijo and Doma, maiden name Santro, married, father of three children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5; 281/97-4).
58. Mamić Franjo, born on 01/01/1971 in Zidine village, Tomislavgrad Municipality. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
59. Mandžuka Zijad alias "Zijo", driver from Kupres, Sime Šolaje bb, born on 01/05/1945 in Kupres, son of Ilijas and Safka, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
60. Mandžuka Smail alias "Smajo", doctor from Kupres, Sime Šolaje bb, born on 25/01/1959 in Kupres, son of Ahmet and Remza, maiden name Terzić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in May 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).

61. Matić Dragan, camp warden in Duvno. He participated in torturing of captured Serbs (evidence: 333/95-23).
62. Matić Nedo, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
63. Macić Neđo, from Ljubuško, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
64. Mil Mijo, from Kupres, He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
65. Milićević Nedo, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
66. Mioč Vilim, born in 1952 in Osmanlije village, son of Berislav. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
67. Mioč Jozo, born in 1956 in Osmanlije village, son of Berislav. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
68. Mioč Paško, born in 1949 in Osmanlije village, son of Berislav. He was a member of paramilitary formations of HDZ. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
69. Mioč Frane, who participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8).
70. Mihaljević Iko, who participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 194/97-5-attachment 6).
71. Pavić Ivan, born in 1956 in Zlošelo, son of Marko. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
72. Paradžić Krešo alias "Ćupo", especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
73. Perić Drago alias "Vrića" (evidence 333/95-23).
74. Perković Ante alias "Peco", militiaman from Kupres, at the address 27 Jula bb, born on 11/11/1954 in Botun village, Kupres Municipality, son of Jandro and Slavka, maiden name lozančić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96; 281/97-4).
75. Perković Ivica, born in 1959 in Botun village, son of Jandro. He participated in murders of Serbs and burning down of their houses in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
76. Pilić Ekrem, car mechanic employed in ŠIP in Kupres, from Kupres, Maršala Tita 1/1, born on 01/12/1945 in Bugojno, son of Edhem and Zlatka, maiden name Žuljko, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
77. Pilić Safet alias "Safo", from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 23, the owner of a driving school in Kupres, born on 27/07/1949 in Kupres, son of Ethem and Zlatka, maiden name Žuljko, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
78. Pilić Sejo, driver from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 48, born on 08/06/1955 in Kupres, son of Edhem and Zlatka, maiden name Žuljko, married, father of one child. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
79. Pilić Sulejman, teacher in primary school "Simo Šolaja" in Kupres, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 19, born on 24/10/1947 in Kupres, son of Edhem and Zlatka, maiden name Žuljko, married, father of two children. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4; 333/95-23).
80. Ravnančić Ante (Ivica) alias "Majstor", waiter and owner of a café from Odžak, Kupres Municipality, born on 26/11/1959 in Odžak, son of Vinko and mother Finka, maiden name Mršo. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8; 281/97-4).

81. Radić Drago alias "Puće", private shipper from Kupres, JNA St. bb, born on 01/05/1962 in Kupres, son of Mijo and Finka, maiden name Mršo. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8; 281/97-4).
82. Radić Zoran alias "Zeko", Croat from Kupres, born in Otinovci village near Kupres, ordered the murder of Lazo Kontić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 34/96).
83. Radić Ivica, born in 1959 in Goravci village, son of Stipo. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
84. Radić Ivica alias "Srebrušin", from Goravci, born on 22/07/1966 in Goravci, Kupres Municipality, son of Radoslav and Anđa, maiden name Bulat, a waiter in cafe »Randevu« in Kupres before the war. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96; 281/97-4).
85. Radić Ljupko alias "Švabin", metalworker from Goravci, Kupres Municipality, born in Goravci on 01/02/1960, son of Stipo and Finka, maiden name Čičak. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 492/96).
86. Radić Stipe alias "Dijeglo" or "Dijetlo". He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8; 222/95-23).
87. Raić Ante, born in 1952 in Rastičevo village, son of Ivan. He participated in murders of Serbs in April 1992, as well as in their deportation to camps in Western Herzegovina and Croatia (evidence: 281/97-4).
88. Ramčić Amir, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, born on 14/05/1965 in Kupres, son of Mujo and Zlata, maiden name Husić, married. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
89. Ramčić Ruždija, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 15, born on 23/08/1966 in Kupres, son of Mujo and Zlata, maiden name Husić, married. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/95-23; 281/97-4).
90. Raštegovac Ivo alias "Ćiva", tire repairman from Goravci, Kupres Municipality, born on 27/08/1959 in Goravci, son of Pero and Stana, maiden name Šarić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992. He volunteered to lead Croatian forces and to show them Serbian houses and flats. He climbed the tank »leopard« and marked the targets that were shot at (evidence: 117/95-1; 281/97-4).
91. Rebrina Marko alias "Markica", who participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8).
92. Rebrina Ratko, Director of ŠIP Kupres, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, born on 14/03/1949 in Odžak, Odžak Municipality, son of Anto and Anđa, maiden name Rajić, married. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in May 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
93. Rebrina Jandra alias "Skičo", who participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 117/95-8).
94. Slijepčević Ivica, from Šuice, son of Miron. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 426/96-51).
95. Smoljo Franjo alias "Ljuljak" from Olovo, reserve officer, former employee in Youth Center in Kupres, born on 02/01/1958 in Olovo village, Kupres Municipality, son of Živko and Ivka, maiden name Barišić. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992, and he directly led paramilitary formation that, going behind the tank »leopard«, broke into Serb's houses and massacred people (evidence: 117/95-8; 281/97-4).
96. Solin Mladen, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).
97. Sušec Ivan, Deputy of Dragan Matić who was Commander of the camp in Duvno. He participated in torturing of captured people from Kupres (evidence: 333/95-6).
98. Sušec Ivica, especially active in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Ljubuško (evidence: 234/95-6).

99. Tomić Srećko, who participated in torturing of captured Serbs in the camp in Duvno and Eminovo Selo (evidence: 333/96-2).
100. Turalija Ambrozije, who participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 382/96-2).
101. Turalija Drago alias "Šakan", born in 1953 in Begovo Selo, son of Pero, worked as a game warden. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
102. Turalija Zoro alias "Zoran", from Begovo Selo, born on 26/04/1961 in Begovo Selo, Kupres Municipality, son of Slavo and Dragica, maiden name Čolić, worked as a game warden in ŠIP Kupres. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 333/95-23; 281/97-4).
103. Turalija Pero, born in 1959, in Begovo Selo, son of Karlo. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
104. Turalija Tomislav, a graduate from Agriculture High School, son of Tomo, from Begovo Selo, born in 1956 in Kupres" suburb of Viline Kuće. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
105. Horozović Ibro, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade bb, born on 03/05/1953 in Bili Potok, Kupres Municipality, son of Osman and Hamida, maiden name Đurić, married (evidence: 194/97-50-attachment 8; 281/97-4).
106. Huseinbegović Enes, born in 1959 in Kupres, son of Jozo. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
107. Čičak Ivo alias "Zec", born in Otinovci village near Kupres, son of Vinko, worked as a watch in a trade company in Kupres. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992. He personally murdered Žarko Životić (evidence: 333/95-23).
108. Čolić Josip alias "Jopa", born in 1956 in Osmanlije, son of Mirko. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4).
109. Šarić Božo, from Begovo Selo, Croatian soldier, son of Stanislav. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/96-51).
110. Šarić Marko alias "Zrko", born in Kupres" suburb of Begovo Selo, son of Vinko, one of founders and leaders of HDZ military formations. He participated in murders of Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-3).
111. Šarić Nedo, locksmith from Begovo Selo, son of Stanislav, member of HDZ military formations since 1991. In April 1992 he participated in crimes against Kupres Serbs (evidence: 281/97-4).
112. Šimić Darko, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 28, born on 07/10/1969 in Kupres, son of Ivan and Ružica, maiden name Čolić. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/98-4).
113. Šimić Dražen, from Kupres, Druge proleterske brigade 28, born on 10/05/1972 in Kupres, son of Ivan and Ružica, maiden name Čolić. He participated in crimes against Serbs in Kupres in April 1992 (evidence: 281/97-4; 117/95-1).

**ATTACK ON JNA MILITARY CONVOY
IN DOBROVOLJAČKA STREET IN SARAJEVO
ON MAY 3, 1992**

ATTACK ON JNA MILITARY CONVOY IN DOBROVOLJAČKA ST. IN SARAJEVO ON MAY 3, 1992

Preparations and organizing for the attack on JNA

In a series of attacks at the beginning of 1992 on the only legal military formation of JNA, which is based upon the BH Constitution and the Law, it is important to recognize monstrous performances of well-trained illegal BH paramilitary formations, so-called "Patriotic League", "Green Berets", TO, HVO and HOS against JNA military convoy during evacuation of the Command of II Army region in Sarajevo that was done on 03/05/1992 around 17.00 hrs.

Proper criminal documentation on this attack and its forms, seriousness and atrociousness, hypocrisy and unseen crime was made and submitted to the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Sarajevo under the No. 15-02-KU7/96 from 19/05/1996.

This attack without precedent in recent history caused studies and documenting of the whole illegal front of different military and paramilitary formations whose aim was to do the ethnical cleansing of the Serbs in BH and create unique fundamentalists" Islamic state on the territory of former Yugoslavia.

More detailed analyses of documents required for assessment of Islamic fundamentalists" and clerical-nationalist Croatian politics for destroying of former BH Constitutional Order in order to achieve secessionists" aims is not the issue here. Having used this opportunity for introduction to genocide over Serbian people, with prior elimination of BH defense mechanism i.e. JNA as a legal army, it is important to emphasize that the attack on the members of JNA was done in accordance with fundamentalists" politics of Alija Izetbegović. He established this politics in his "Islamic Declaration", in which he said: *"The shortest definition of Islamic movement defines it as the unity of fate and law, education and force, ideals and interests, spiritual community and state, willingness and enforcement", or even more decisively and aggressively towards everything that is not Islamic, saying that: 'there is neither peace nor coexistence among Islamic faith and non-Islamic social and political institutions'*⁴. The attack was also done in accordance with the program of Party of Democratic Action (hereinafter: SDA) that was based on the mentioned principles. In May 1992 the so-called Patriotic League was established in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a military structure of SDA, with the task of organizing and mobilization of Moslem masses, what means forming of militant groups for fights against, as mentioned several times, *"extreme Chetnics and other JNA forces"* or *"against Serbian-Montenegrin aggressors"*, as mentioned even more often. Basically, everything was directed against Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In accordance with that politics, in the middle of summer 1992 the BH Presidency formed, contrary to the attitude of Serbian people representative, the so-called Crisis Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina headed by Ejup Ganić, the member of Presidency of RBH. The members of the Crisis Committee were Sefer Halilović, Mustafa Hajrulahović alias "Talijan" and others. The main task of the Committee was to "legally arm and prepare Moslem population for armed conflicts against Serbian people. Soon after that (at the beginning of September 1991), Crisis Committees were established within municipalities and even Islamic (religious) communities. From the existing documents it is obvious that at the beginning of April 1992 there was "Crisis Committee of Croatia and Slovenia Islamic community" with its seat in Zagreb, that also dealt with supply and distribution of weapons for Moslems of BH. All these committees were staffed mostly by Moslems and partly by Croats. By all that, formal pre-requisites for organized preparations of Moslem and Croatian

⁴ (A. Izetbegović, "Islamic Declaration", p. 3 and 19

population, as unique (separated) "entity" for the struggle against "disloyal" Serbian people in BH.

According to the order of "Main Board of SDA for BH", in the middle of 1991 started the illegal supplying of weapons and other military equipment which was, through SDA municipal boards, branches of Patriotic League and municipal crisis committees, distributed to Moslem population, actually to the member of Patriotic League who were in different paramilitary groups often called "Green Berets" or in units of Moslem part of Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: MUP) or Moslem Territorial Defense (hereinafter: TO).

Organizer and coordinator for weapon and equipment supplies, on behalf of the Main Board of SDA for BH, was Hasan Čengić. The highest leadership of the SDA political life, including Alija Izetbegović, Omer Behmen, Rusmir Mahmutćehajić and certain leaders of BH MUP, were in detail informed about the supply and distribution of the weapons that was done by a number of persons or institutions. One of weapons and ammunition suppliers was Memić Senaid, son of Hasan, born on 19/03/1953 in Hrasnica, Ilidža Municipality in which he also resided. From September 1991 till the end of March 1992, according to the order of Hasan Čengić and using the money Čengić brought from Austria, he purchased around 5000 automatic rifles, mainly Kalashnikovs, and around 1,400,000 bullets. Weapons were purchased mainly in Hungary and Slovenia, from the firm "Orbis" from Ljubljana and it was imported to BH through Croatia. Weapons were immediately distributed through SDA municipal boards, municipal crisis committees and branches of Patriotic League to 85 municipalities in BH and Sandžak, FRY territory.

Upon the order of SDA Main Board, weapons and ammunition were supplied and distributed by: Alija Delimustafić, Minister of the Interior at that time together with Senad Šahinpašić through their firm "Ceneks" Sarajevo; Sead Čupina through Mostar Patriotic League; Hodžić Enver alias Enker through his firm in Sokolović Kolonija in Sarajevo; Fikret Prevljak through his firm in Hrasnica in Sarajevo and others, as well as the mentioned Crisis Committee of Croatia and Slovenia Islamic community from Zagreb.

In one of his interviews, Sead Čupina stated that till 10/03/1992 in organization of Patriotic League 1500 rifles, 1400 hand grenades and around 40,000 cans of food were brought to Mostar Municipality and stored in Mostar, Podveležje and Blagaj by SDA. At the same time, around 900 rifles were supplied for Konjic Municipality through Mostar Patriotic League.

Fikret Prevljak obtained weapons through Mostar Patriotic League, actually through its founder Suad Čupina and brought it to Hrasnica through Konjic and Igman. In one shipment, at the end of 1991, he brought to Lasica, Ilidža Municipality, 628 Kalashnikovs with appropriate ammunition sets.

Supporting the mentioned data and the fact that weapons and ammunition for Moslem population were supplied and distributed through SDA is the fact that Hasan Čengić received 59,000 DM in cash from SDA Sarajevo for payment of bill for weapons.

Besides illegal supply, in the middle of 1991 weapons were legally obtained from JNA reserves for the need of MUP. For MUP facility placed on Zlatišta hill, Sarajevo, on 08/07/1991 the following was issued: 356 automatic rifles M-50 and M-70, 78 machine guns M-72, 6 snipers, 120 "Scorpion" pistols and 246,370 bullets of all calibers, as well as 900 bullets of 7,9 mm caliber for sniper rifles. At the end of the same month, the following was issued for MUP School in Vrace, Sarajevo: 920 rifles M-59/66 with 133,560 bullets and 18 hand launchers. At the same time, 350 Moslem policemen were armed in organization of MUP of so-called RBH. It is well-known that after parliamentary elections and distribution of departments within new non-party government, MUP (Public and State Security and other departments) belonged to SDA and HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union) structures, whose members at the beginning of 1991 took over all key positions in those departments, and from that it is obvious when and how the mentioned weapons were used.

These weapons were used for additional arming of members of Moslem-Croatian part of MUP, as well as other Moslem and Croat citizens. Moslem-Croatian MUP had at their disposal considerable amount of weapons, the fact confirming its significant role in arming of its forces, paramilitary units i.e. Moslem and Croatian military fit population.

In addition to that, after the first barricades in March in Sarajevo, Munir Alibabić, Chief of SLB in Sarajevo and Bakir Alispahić, Chief of DSB, in agreement with Jusuf Pušin and Avdo Habib, organized Moslem and Croatian superiors of the Center who graduated from the Military Academy, to create "City Defense Plan" and organize military units.

As a part of Moslem population preparations for the struggle against "*Serbian aggressors*", BH MUP sent, through SDA and Patriotic League, several groups of Moslem and Croatian policemen to specialists" military courses in Zagreb, for "preparation and training for the war". Considerable number of these policemen was volunteers originated from FRY, actually from Sandžak area.

As obvious from above stated explanation, Moslem military fit population was very well armed, politically and military organized and led by SDA to planned, aggressive, violent and perfidious attacks on JNA members and facilities i.e. Serbian people on the whole, who had previously unanimously declared for Yugoslavia and by that for its army as well. That aggressiveness was extremely obvious in the attacks on JNA military camps in Sarajevo at the end of April and beginning of May 1992.

JNA - the target of the attack

In spite of SDA aggressive politics, political tensions and strains in Sarajevo, the Command of II Army region put the efforts then, as well as before the war, to avoid international conflicts in this region. They initiated several meetings with prominent individuals of cultural and public life of Sarajevo, as well as consultations with leaders of political parties, in order to achieve that goal. However, peaceful option was not in the interest of Moslem-Croatian leadership and in their opinion JNA was an obstacle and a real danger for activities of militant Patriotic League. For that reason, they especially attacked JNA military camps and other facilities during April 1992, right at the beginning of the war, with the aim of blocking and disabling their activities as well as to get hold of their equipment and weapons. At the end of April, they openly provoked JNA military camps, when two stronger attacks were committed on military camp in Bistrik, Sarajevo, where the Command of II Army region was placed.

After obtaining of enormous amount of weapons (on which the documentation is enclosed together with the criminal charge) and mobilization of people together with JNA members, the attack on all garrisons of the army was organized. Upon acknowledgement of this operation, the Command of II Army region prepared evacuation of people and equipment from Bistrik military camp to Lukavica camp, in order to prevent the escalation of armed conflicts in Sarajevo area. However, on May 1 there was general attack on all JNA military camps in Sarajevo. On May 2, Moslem formations attacked JNA ambulance convoy in Vojvode Stepe St. in Sarajevo by throwing the contact net (for tramways and trolleybuses) onto military vehicles using a "FAP" truck, which caused death of a number of JNA members, while survived persons from that convoy were killed by members of Jusuf Prazina unit.

These attacks happened although there was a series of agreements on peaceful evacuation of people and equipment.

On 03/05/1992 in the morning, there was a discussion with the Moslem side and an agreement on peaceful evacuation of people and equipment from Bistrik to Lukavica camp was made. Guarantees were received from the most responsible representatives of the United Nations and the European Community, Bob Dole and General McKenzie. Anyhow, on early morning of the same day, Jusuf Prazina placed the members of Green Berets, who were dressed in black uniforms and carried automatic guns, in the park "Car Dušan", in a nearby building "Papagajka" and along Mijedenice and Dobrovoljačka streets in Sarajevo. Some time

later, after 10,00 hrs Prazina Jusuf and Delalić Ramiz observed the area around Dobrovoljačka St. and Bistrik military camp. Around 13,00 hrs armed members of Green Berets blocked the JNA Club in Sarajevo on the right bank of the Miljacka river. It is obvious that by all these actions the final preparations for the attack on the military convoy were completed and the convoy was attacked in the period from 15,00 to 17,00 hrs.

A convoy of the Command of II Army region started from Bistrik along the agreed road and, although not provoking it at all, it was attacked in Dobrovoljačka St. from infantry weapons, from the direction of Bistrik and the Miljacka river, from where a huge amount of armed persons in a firing formation was approaching the convoy. The convoy was attacked from all directions and from nearby houses with automatic fire as well as with anti-armored projectiles (hand launchers, rifle grenades, hand launcher grenades "zolja" and "osa"). JNA members showed no resistance but laid down their weapons and surrendered to attackers. During this attack, a number of JNA officers and soldiers were killed on the spot and many of them were wounded, while the rest of them got captured, although there was no resistance from their side.

During the attack, 23 persons were killed, 47 got wounded and around 170 officers, junior officers, soldiers and citizens employed in JNA were captured and taken to the facility DTV "Partizan" in Mis Irbina St. and to a SSC. Later on, they were transferred to Central Prison and other Moslem prisons. Severely wounded JNA members were taken to Military Hospital and "Koševo" Hospital in Sarajevo and during the transportation they were beaten and maltreated by members of Moslem TO. During the following couple of days, the majority of captured soldiers was, after UNPROFOR intervention, exchanged and sent to Lukavica Military Camp, while a certain number (the exact number unknown) remained in Moslem prisons.

Before they were exchanged or transferred to Central Prison, a number of JNA members was abused and atrociously tortured in premises of DTV "Partizan" by being beaten up in a gym, corridors and toilettes. They were ordered to lie down on their stomachs and they were beaten with rubber sticks and other blunt instruments. Reserve soldiers and soldiers by contract were especially abused and atrociously tortured.

Out of the total number of captured officers, junior officers, soldiers and citizens employed in JNA, a certain number (the exact number unknown) was separated and transferred to SSC and later to Central Prison (and other Moslem prisons in town), where they were subjected to maltreatment and atrocious torturing for days. According to the statements of survivors, uniformed persons, civilians and even women used to barge into their cells and beat them with rubber sticks, various blunt instruments and rifle butts, while they were bound up for radiators. They were beaten up and abused every day by guards too.

The bodies of killed officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA were delivered through UNPROFOR between May 14-20 to the JNA Command in Lukavica and then the remains of 23 JNA members were transferred to pathology department in VMA in Belgrade, where identification and autopsies were done. Other 5 killed soldiers were buried without autopsy done.

During the attack a number of officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilian employees in JNA, as well as citizens caught in the street, were wounded (the list of the wounded is enclosed). In Central Prison, Avdo Penjeta, Commander in that prison and Jusupović Rešad were especially active in abusing and horrible torturing of captured JNA members. While being captured in DTB "Partizan", Jusupović forced some prisoners to stand or squat down on the top of their toes for a long time and when they would fall on the ground after some time, he would subject them to perfidious torturing and beating.

Many of prisoners like soldier Vuković Goran and Colonel Belošević Slavoljub remained with permanent physical disabilities due to abuse and tortures in Moslem prisons. Colonel Belošević was abused and atrociously tortured for days. Among others, he was questioned by Bećbešić Fikret, who forced him to stare at a strong light of a light bulb

directed to his face, what left him almost blind. Belošević spent ten days in prison, after what he was exchanged through UNPROFOR.

List of officers and soldiers who got killed in the attack on the military convoy

1. Colonel Radulović Dr. Budimir, (VMA Pathology)
2. Colonel Sokić Miro (VMA Pathology)
3. Colonel Petrović Gradimir (VMA Pathology)
4. Colonel Mihajlović Boško
5. Colonel Jovanić Boško (VMA Pathology)
6. I Class Captain Labudović Marko (VMA Pathology)
7. Lieutenant Cvetković Ivica (VMA Pathology)
8. Lieutenant Kastrati Nihad (VMA Pathology)
9. Lieutenant Gvozdrenović Obrad
10. Soldier Jelić Slobodan (VMA Pathology)
11. Soldier Cerović Predrag (VMA Pathology)
12. Soldier Đukić Milorad (VMA Pathology)
13. Soldier Jovanić Srećko (VMA Pathology)
14. Soldier Popović Branko (VMA Pathology)
15. Soldier Simić Ivica (buried in a cemetery)
16. Soldier Vitković Dragan (buried)
17. Soldier Tomović Zdravko
18. Soldier Rakić Željko (VMA Pathology)
19. Soldier Mujsilović Momir (VMA Pathology), 14/05/1992 VMA
20. Soldier Nović Perica (VMA Pathology), 14/05/1992 VMA
21. Civilian Šuko Kormela (buried)
22. Soldier Ritan Stevo (VMA Pathology)
23. Soldier Petrović Vlastimir (VMA Pathology)
24. Soldier Gajić Zoran (VMA Pathology), 17/05/1992 VMA
25. Soldier Kočić Robert (VMA Pathology)
26. Soldier Jovanović Nebojša (VMA Pathology)
27. Sergeant Major Rotić Kazafer (buried in a cemetery near Military camp S.S.)
28. Sergeant Major Janjić Milomir (Vila Lukavica), 15/05/1992
29. Soldier Divović Goran (buried in Šehovići), 15/05/1992
30. Body of soldier found near Vrbanja bridge
31. Soldier Lalović Zoran, 24/05/1992, VMA
32. Soldier Vručina Franjo, 23/05/1992
33. Captain Cikarić Velimir, severely wounded, died on 23/05/1992 at VMA.

Captured active military officials and soldiers who are missing

From Army Club (captured on 02/05/1992):

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Božinovski Bogoje
2. Civilian Ducan Vojislav
3. Civilian Mitrović Dragoslav
4. Soldier Šuraka Selver
5. Soldier Bećo Dževad
6. Civilian Sokolović Đorđe
7. Civilian Sokolović Todor

From the convoy on 03/05/1992:

1. Lieutenant Pelemić Bogoljub
2. Sergeant Stepanović Dragan
3. Civilian Zlatović Snežana (hotel "Evropa")
4. Soldier Nikolić Mladen ("Koševo" Hospital)
5. Soldier Bešlić Kruno
6. Soldier Nikolić Srđan
7. Soldier Blagojević Aleksandar
8. Soldier Pajović Radoš
9. Soldier Mikuš Laslo
10. Soldier Bajto Luga
11. Soldier Mehović Ramiz
12. Soldier Šanić Vladan
13. Soldier Ilić Dušan
14. Soldier Mladenović Saša
15. Soldier Perić Milenko
16. Soldier Mrković Simo
17. Soldier Marković Nebojša
18. Soldier Tomić Zoran
19. Soldier Dimić Nedeljko
20. Soldier Ošić Ivan
21. Soldier Ademi Jeton
22. Soldier Bogdanović Radoslav
23. Soldier Durun Milan
24. Soldier Stevanović Zoran
25. Soldier Gligorić Momir
26. Corporal Milanović Goran
27. Soldier Nenadić Aco
28. Soldier Marjanović Radenko
29. Colonel Taso Enes (released from hospital on 11/05/1992)
30. I Cl. Captain Pravda Laslo
31. Soldier Pejić Milan
32. Soldier Pantić Dragan
33. Soldier Anđić Zoran
34. Soldier Bojanić Slobodan

The wounded released from "Koševo" hospital on 08/05/1992:

1. Colonel Ivanović Josip
2. Colonel Lukić Ljubinko
3. Colonel Katalina Ratko
4. Colonel Kostić Mićo
5. Captain Stanković Drago
6. I Cl. Sergeant Magazin Radenko
7. Civilian Stanković Ivanka
8. Civilian Stamenković Marko and his wife Simeonka, who was released from PSC on 06/05/1992
9. Civilian Petrović Slavka
10. Soldier Zrnić Zoran
11. Soldier Milijić Predrag
12. Soldier Kravljača Slaviša

The wounded released from Military Hospital in Sarajevo:

1. Colonel Vasić Slobodan
2. Colonel Stavnjak Gligor
3. Colonel Belić Goran
4. I Cl. Sergeant Stojanović Dobrivoje
5. Sergeant Jovanović Bojan
6. Soldier Nikolić Dragoslav
7. Soldier Malević Aleksandar
8. Soldier Nikić Vladica
9. Soldier Sušić Ljubinko
10. Soldier Jelisavac Mladen
11. Soldier Kovačević Dragan
12. Soldier Marković Simo
13. Soldier Lazukić Drago
14. Soldier Stanojlović Rade
15. Soldier Arbutina Dmtar
16. Soldier Ninković Gavro
17. Soldier Tadić Simeun
18. Soldier Ruskić Teodor
19. Soldier Došlo Aleksandar
20. Soldier Gobelić Gojko
21. Soldier Matović Branko
22. Reservist Popović Nenad
23. Soldier Tešanović Srđan
24. Reservist Gusak Milovan
25. TO Lalić Mihajlo - released from treatment
26. Civilian Kovačević Željko, released from treatment
27. Civilian Vukačević, released from treatment
28. Civilian Čeaković, released from treatment
29. Civilian Pavić Milka, released from treatment
30. Civilian Tucanović Dušan, released from treatment
31. Civilian Subotić Goran, released from treatment
32. Civilian Nikolić Mladen
33. Civilian Matić Dragan
34. Civilian Marković Veroljub
35. Soldier Savanović Gojko

AVL and soldiers released from CSS (from detention):

1. Captain Marković Miodrag
2. Captain Petrović Srđan
3. Soldier Kusmuk Milutin
4. Soldier Milutinov Milorad
5. Soldier Milinković Boban
6. Soldier Stamenković Goran
7. Soldier Pajić Goran
8. Soldier Pridikanović Zoltan
9. Soldier Mišić Nebojša
10. Soldier Nikolić Novica
11. Soldier Bordožić Momčilo
12. Soldier Jović Dragan

13. Soldier Radivojević Đurđe
14. Soldier Stojanović Vladiša
15. Soldier Bešir Aleksandar

Persons suspected for the criminal act of war crime (Article 144 and 146 of the RS Criminal Law)

According to collected data (statements of a number of witnesses, video and audio material) the main organizers of this perfidious attack were the members of the Presidency of the so-called RBH Ejup Ganić and Stjepan Kljuić, as well as the Chief of HQ of the so-called BH Army Halilović Sefer and President of Stari Grad - Sarajevo Municipality Hadžihajrić Selim. Perpetrators in the field were the members of the so-called Patriotic League, Green Berets, Moslem TO and Moslem MUP led by Hajrulahović Mustafa alias Talijan, Delimustafić Alija, Prazina Jusuf, etc.

Suspects for the criminal act of war crime (articles 144 and 146 of RS Criminal Law)

- Ejup Ganić and Stjepan Kljuić, as members of the Presidency of the so-called RBH contrary to the previous agreement on peaceful evacuation of the Command of II Army region, have organized, led and ordered to Commanders in the field Hajrulahović Mustafa and Prazina Jusuf to attack JNA convoy in Dobrovoljačka St. although its members showed no resistance. By that, they indirectly participated in murdering and wounding of several dozens of officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA.
- Halilović Sefer, as a Chief of HQ of the so-called BH Army and Commander In Chief, is indirectly liable for the attack on JNA convoy in in Dobrovoljačka St. although its members showed no resistance. By that, they indirectly participated in murdering and wounding of several dozens of officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA.
- Delimustafić Alija, as a Minister of Internal Affairs in the Government of the so-called RBH, organized MUP units (special and others), which together with the units of the so-called BH Army and other paramilitary formations attacked the Command of II Army region upon his order on 03/05/1992 in Dobrovoljačka St. although there was no resistance showed. For doing that, he is liable for murdering, wounding and torturing of captured officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA.
- Hajrulahović Mustafa alias Talijan, who commanded with Moslem-Croatian TO units in the field, issued orders and directly participated in the attack on the Command of II Army region in Dobrovoljačka St., i.e. for murdering, wounding and torturing of captured officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA.
- Prazina Jusuf, as a Deputy Minister of the Interior, he directly commanded with all MUP units (special and other) during the attack on the Command of II Army region in Dobrovoljačka St. on 03/05/1992. Upon his order, policemen together with members of other Moslem-Croatian formations murdered, wounded and captured several dozens of officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA. Prazina is one of the most responsible persons for torturing of a number of captured JNA members who were, upon his orders, subjected to horrible tortures in DTV "Partizan", SSC, Central and other prisons.
- Hadžihajrić Selim, as a President of Stari Grad - Sarajevo Municipality and founder of Patriotic League in that municipality, participated in the organization of perfidious attack on the Command of II Army region in Dobrovoljačka St. in Sarajevo when several dozens of officers, junior officers, soldiers and civilians employed in JNA were murdered and wounded. Apart from that, he has been issuing orders and giving instructions to members of TO and police how to beat up and abuse captured members of JNA in front of DTV "Partizan".
- Bećirbegović Fikret, questioned arrested JNA members and, while doing so, he beat them up and abused in premises of SSC in A. Cesarca St. and in Central Prison. He especially tortured

Colonel Slavoljub Belošević by forcing him to stare at the light bulb, what left him almost blind.

- Paljeta Avdo, as one of superiors of Sarajevo MUP, he was especially active in abusing and torturing of captured JNA members in Central Prison.

On this attack, together with adequate documentation, statements of witnesses, testimonies of captured persons, videotapes, memos to Command and files on agreements and medical documentation complete documentation as a base for criminal charge against suspects, organizers, order issuing authorities and perpetrators of the attack on JNA members in Sarajevo is delivered.

**ATTACK ON THE JNA MILITARY CONVOY
IN TUZLA IN SKOJEVSKA STREET
ON MAY 15, 1992**

ATTACK ON JNA MILITARY CONVOY IN TUZLA IN SKOJEVSKA ST. IN TUZLA ON 15/05/1992

At the beginning of 1992 in the area of former BH many attacks, which had been thoroughly prepared for a long time by Islamic fundamentalists, have been done on garrisons and military convoys of the regular army of JNA.

One of their characteristic attacks was done on 15/05/1992 on JNA military convoy VP 7954 located in Tuzla. The attack was done by a Moslem military formation so-called "Patriotic League", which was established in 1991 and legalized from the position of Islamic fundamentalism at the beginning of 1992.

According to the criminal charge No. 02/2-177/95 directed to the Military Prosecutor's Office at VP 2082-Belgrade, this attack was done in accordance with the previous decision of "Patriotic League" Command brought on military organization with the aim of creation of an Islamic state on the BH territory as well as destruction and persecution of Serbian people in Tuzla area. In order to perform these operations, a "Crisis Committee" for Tuzla area was formed as well as a number of field committees in surrounding municipalities and in the town area, according to the order of President of Tuzla Municipality Bešliagić Selim. Committees were headed by Moslem extremists mainly from the national party of SDA. Having been necessary for the Committee, former JNA Lieutenant-Colonel Knez Željko and Gligorić Slavko prepared a precise plan of the attack on the military convoy, while the financing was done by Šehović Mirha and Fazlić Munivera.

After the preparation for the attack on the convoy leaving the military camp had been done - road barricades set up, terrain mined, trenches dug up and parapets built up, railway tracks cut, taperfoot set up, asphalt towards Slavinovići and Ozren cut and drilled, anti-tanks mines planted - Chairman of the Crisis Committee Bajrić Mehmed issued the order for the attack on military convoy that left the camp "Husinska buna" about 8 p.m. on 15/05/1992. Around 3 000 members of "Green Berets" and TO Tuzla from Čukavica, Živinice and surrounding places attacked the military convoy composed of around 200 motor vehicles and around 600 soldiers and superiors. The attack was performed using firearms, rockets, and other inflammable devices, which caused wounding and death of 212 JNA soldiers and superiors, and 140 JNA members were captured and together with Lieutenant Tešić Tešo brought, as prisoners, to the old mine in Tuzla. After that, members of Tuzla TO walked along the stopped convoy, murdering wounded soldiers on various ways. One of those soldiers was Krstić Radovan, whom they turned on his back and shot into the mouth, but he managed to fake death and survive. Afterwards, they took 17 wounded soldiers into the ambulance and murdered them by hitting them with a hammer onto their forehead on the way to the hospital. Remaining wounded and murdered soldiers were driven and left on a city dump, had 5 meters of garbage thrown onto them, and all that leveled by a bulldozer. The captured soldiers were tortured in the most various ways: cutting off parts of their bodies and genitals, putting the cut off genitals into their mouth, skinning them alive, shooting maneuver bullets (dummy) into their anuses causing their dying to be extremely painful and lasting for four to five hours. On the same evening, Livadić Nihad conducted the operation called "Bloody Wedding" in Banovići, when he issued an order to members of Tuzla TO for the arrest of 800 Serbs, who were brought to and tortured in the same prison as captured soldiers. A woman named Snježana had been raped and beaten up every night by 7 to 10 members of TO, what caused her not being able to walk, but crawl on her knees and elbows; she was taken to a doctor barefoot and half-naked throughout the town, calling her "četnikuša" (meaning female Chetnik) and agent of Serbia and JNA.

For this criminal act from Articles 141, 142, 143, 144 and 145, item 1 of FRY Criminal Law, a criminal charge was with proper documentation about the crime was brought to Military Prosecutor's Office within VP 2082 in Belgrade against 59 organizers, order issuing authorities and perpetrators of the criminal act.

Victims of the attack on military convoy

According to the data known so far, the following members of regular JNA from VP 7954 in Tuzla were killed during the attack:

1. Božanović (Anđelko) Risto
2. Božić (Danilo) Miroslav
3. Blagojević (Anđelko) Radenko, Mičijevići village, Lukavac
4. Blagojević (Drago) Vojo, born on 16/02/1942 in Podgora village, Lopare
5. Blagojević (Simo) Vojo, from Porječina, Petrovo
6. Božić (Ilija) Gordan
7. Cvjetković (Marko) Danilo, born in 1972 in D. Podpeč, Srebrenik
8. Cvjetković (Milan) Žarko, born in 1970 in Smoluća, Lukavac
9. Dangubić Željko
10. Drespotović (Petar) Slavko, Bosansko Petrovo Selo
11. Đokić Jovan
12. Đumić
13. Đuranović (Savo) Robi
14. Đurić (Milan) Marko, born in 1936 in Crno Blato, Tuzla
15. Đurić (Ilija) Živko, Crno Blato, Tuzla
16. Đurić (Marko) Milenko, born in 1963 in Crno Blato, Tuzla
17. Đurić Zoran, Crno Blato, Tuzla
18. Đurić (Dušan) Rajko, Dubice village, missing
19. Đurić (Rade) Dušan, born in 1952 in Dubice, missing
20. Đurić (Dušan) Rad, Dubica village
21. Gavrić (Jovan) Žarko, Krtova, Lukavac
22. Gavrilović (Radivoje) Pero, Crno Blato, Tuzla
23. Goganović (Žarko) Vaskrsije, Sižje, Lukavac
24. Ilić (Stevo) Vlado, Bosansko Petrovo Selo
25. Ikić (Cvijetin) Mero, Dubice
26. Janjić (Ljubo) Drago, born on 10/10/1956 in Kolimer, Tuzla
27. Jović Milenko, Lopare
28. Jovičić (Milorad) Miroslav, born on 22/04/1968 in Puračić, Lukavac
29. Jovičić (Milovan) Miro, Puračić
30. Jovanović (Živan) Duško, born in 1972, Požarnica, Tuzla
31. Jokić (Niko) Goran, born on 08/11/1972 in Požarnica, Tuzla
32. Josipović (Krst) Mladen, Lukavac
33. Jeftić Maksim
34. Kulišić (Vaso) Milan, Sižje, Tuzla
35. Lazić (Jovan) Ranko, born on 29/09/1973, Gospić, Tuzla
36. Latković Slobodan, born on 19/08/1963, in Petrovac village
37. Lopatko Miroslav, Banja Luka
38. Lukić Ilija
39. Lukić (Milorad) Savo, Dubice village
40. Ljubojević (Stanimir) Đorđije, born on 02/09/1962, Kovačica
41. Marković Ranko
42. Marković (Cvijetin) Stojko, born on 26/03/1962 in Vozuća, Zavidovići

43. Maksimović (Milan) Jovo, Dubice village,
44. Miodraković Radivoje, Živinice
45. Medić (Vaskrsije) Milan, Sižja, Krtova
46. Mekić (Milenko) Dragan, born on 08/09/1959, Zemun
47. Mekić Zoran
48. Mićanović (Mićo) Vladimir, born on 29/08/1968, Tuzla
49. Mihajlović (Radovan) Zoran, Bosansko Petrovo Selo
50. Mihajlović (Radovan) Milan, Bosansko Petrovo Selo
51. Mitrović (Simo) Srpko, Dubice
52. Mrkonjić (Ranko) Branko, Smoluća, Lukavac
53. Mrkonjić Stojan, Sižje, Lukavac
54. Modraković (Tripun) Radovan, Krivača, Živinice, wounded on 15/05/1992, died of wounds on 08/06/1992, body exchanged on 16/06/1992
55. Medić (Vaskrsije) Milan, mother's name Petra, born in 1955, Sižje
56. Nedić (Nedo) Rado, born on 13/08/1955, Smoluća, Lukavac
57. Ostojić (Janko) Milorad, born on 21/05/1954, D. Podpeč, Srebrenik
58. Panić Branislav, Ilijaš
59. Pantić Stojan, Podpeč
60. Perić (Đorđije) Ostoja, born in 1969, Smoluća, Lukavac
61. Petrović (Sretko) Boro
62. Popović (Radivoje) Nenad, Vrelo, Kalesija
63. Savić (Branko) Milenko, born on 13/09/1959, Požarnica, Tuzla
64. Sorajić (Branko) Božidar, born on 10/12/1973, Ljubinja village, Ljubinje
65. Stojanović (Branko) Sreten, born in 1955, Dubnica, Kalesija
66. Stojanović (Vasilije) Čedo, Dubnica, Kalesija
67. Stojanović Branko, Dubnica, Kalesija
68. Tadić (Milorad) Boro, Krtova, Lukavac
69. Todorović (Dušan) Dragan, born on 07/02/1964, Krtova, Lukavac
70. Todorović (Luka) Radomir, Krtova, Lukavac
71. Todić (Jovo) Rade, born on 03/10/1970, G. Potpeč
72. Trifunović (Cvijetin) Milovan, Špionica, Srebrenik
73. Tubić (Jovan) Jelenko, born on 22/04/1953, Sižje, Lukavac
74. Tubić (Janko) Milorad, Sižje, Ozren
75. Vasić (Živan) Duško
76. Vasić (Nenad) Jovo, born on 10/03/1953, Požarnica, Tuzla
77. Vujanović (Ljubomir) Cvijetin, born on 17/06/1966, Požarnica, Tuzla
78. Vukojević (Anđelko) Savo, born on 28/01/1965, Krtova, Lukavac
79. Zec (Branislav) Draženko, Prijedor
80. Živković Triško

Besides the listed victims of the attack on 15/05/1992, another 132 members of JNA were murdered in prisons and while being taken to prisons, among whom a considerable number of the wounded. These data are known to the Committee in Belgrade, and shall soon be accessible to this Center.

Persons suspected for organization and conductiong of the attack

1. Bešlagić Selim, Tuzla Mayor
2. Hadžić Izet, President of Tuzla district
3. Delibegović Enver, Commander of Municipal TO Tuzla
4. Bajrić Mehmed alias Mešo, Chief of Security Center Tuzla
5. Žilić Mehmed alias Žila

6. Zaimović Šerija, Commander of "Patriotic League" in Tuzla and organizer of private prisons for Serbs
7. Prčić Faruk, Director of Institute of Mining in Tuzla
8. Rančić Hazim, Chief of PSC Tuzla
9. Knez Željko, former JNA Lieutenant-Colonel
10. Dervišević Hamza, from Tuzla
11. Pavalić Ado, born in 1970, from Tuzla, Mahmuta Bušatlije St.
12. Pavalić Jasmin, from Tuzla, Mahmuta Bušatlije St.
13. Okanović Suljo, former driver in Tuzla Public Transportation, from Tuzla, Dojčina Lukića St.
14. Okanović Ismet
15. Dedić Muhamed, from Tuzla, Commander of a Department of Militia Station in Tuzla
16. Hamzić Hamza, former member of State Security in Tuzla
17. Pjanić Mefrudin, from Tuzla
18. Pjanić Mirsad, from Tuzla
19. Bekić Ćusa, from Tuzla
20. Blagojević Zoran, from Jasenice, residing in Tuzla in Mahmuta Bušatlije St.
21. Bašić Galib, active militia member in Tuzla
22. Zlatanović Jasmin, Deputy Chief of Tuzla Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Chief of Crime Department
23. Alilović Ćazim, from Tuzla, Vjekoslava Tanjića 62
24. Čehajić Musto, from Plane, near Tuzla
25. Šepić Kame, from Tuzla, the owner of a car parts shop in Slavinovići village, near Česma
26. Brčvanović Juro, from Križane, near Tuzla
27. Buković Jakub, from Slavinovići, near Tuzla
28. Djug Kemal, from Tuzla
29. Šehović Mirha, from Tuzla, doctor's Šehović daughter-in-law
30. Fazlić Munivera, from Tuzla, wife of doctor Fazlić
31. Bajić Osman, former JNA Lieutenant-Colonel, Traffic Department
32. Šadić Azim, from Tuzla
33. Šarić Hamza, former JNA Lieutenant
34. Šarić Salih, former JNA Warrant Officer, manager of bakery in Tuzla
35. Šljivić Asim
36. Delić Sead, former JNA Major
37. Zulić Salih, reserve lieutenant
38. Delibegović Mirsad, reserve sergeant major
39. Brkić Muhamed, member of PSC Crisis Committee in Tuzla
40. Nikolić Budimir, member of PSC Crisis Committee in Tuzla
41. Jurišić Ilija, member of PSC Crisis Committee in Tuzla
42. Badža Đorđe, former JNA Lieutenant, Chief of BH Army, II Corps, Technical Department
43. Livadić Nihad, former JNA Lieutenant, Chief of Security in Tuzla
44. Vidić Mladen, former JNA Lieutenant, Commander of MUP Special Maneuver Brigade for the attack on convoy, member of 115th HVO - Zrinjski in Tuzla
45. Pekarić Kadro, militia member, Commander of MUP IV Maneuver Company for the attack on convoy
46. Gligorić Slavko, son of Simo, born on 08/02/1942 in Srbac, member of JNA from 25/08/1966, BH Army Deputy Commander of Logistic Support Base in Tuzla
47. Krasnići Agim, son of Halil, born on 24/03/1956 in Peć, former JNA I Class Captain, member of JNA from 03/07/1981, graduated from Military Academy, Branch Infantry, currently in BH Army II Corps

48. Gaši Damir, son of Alija, born on 28/02/1956 in Srbica, former JNA I Class Sergeant Major, member of JNA from 15/07/1976, Commander of BH Army MB, II Corpus
49. Zrimić Mato, son of Jakov, born on 24/07/1963 in Đakovo, Croat, sergeant major, member of JNA from 17/07/1982
50. Beganović Mustafa, former JNA I Class Captain
51. Bijedić Mahmut, reserve I Class Captain
52. Mot Neda, BH Army sharpshooter
53. son of Jukić Mijo, BH Army sharpshooter
54. daughter of Jukić Mijo, BH Army sharpshooter
55. daughter of Zarić Živan, from Požarnica, BH Army sharpshooter
56. Bajrica Sadija, BH Army sharpshooter
57. Salković Neždad, singer
58. Kolar Ivan, former JNA non-commissioned officer

For the mentioned persons there is a reasonable doubt of having committed a criminal act of genocide from the Article 141 of FRY Criminal Law, in concurrence with the criminal act of war crime against civilians from the Article 142 of FRY Criminal Law, war crime against the wounded and the sick from the Article 143 of FRY Criminal Law and for crime against war prisoners from the Article 144 of FRY Criminal Law, related to the Article 145, item 1 of FRY Criminal Law and the attack on a military official on duty from the Article 206, item 4 and related to the item 1 of the TFY Criminal Law.

**ATTACK ON THE RS MILITARY CONVOY
IN ŽEPA CANYON ON JUNE 4, 1992**

ATTACK ON RS ARMY MILITARY CONVOY IN ŽEPA CANYON ON JUNE 4, 1992

Organized and long prepared attacks on garrisons and military convoys of regular JNA at the beginning and in the middle of 1992 committed by Islamic fundamentalists, members of Green Berets and so-called Patriotic League, have been continued with the same intensity on regular RS Army when there was no military need for those attacks and when there were verified agreements on letting these convoys pass to their military destination in Žepa area.

Preparations and organization of perfidious attacks, after the set agreements, was done according to the same procedure as in previously mentioned attacks on JNA military convoys in Tuzla and Sarajevo, in order to destroy BH defense system and create conditions for the attack on Serbian people with the aim of their elimination and persecution - ethnical cleansing from BH area. The attack on military convoy in Žepa area showed all hypocrisy, cruelty and seriousness of crimes without precedent in the war, when the wounded and the captured were murdered in the most atrocious ways, vehicles burnt and property destroyed.

The military organizing of Muslims in Žepa region

In spite of the previous agreement with the Moslem leadership in Žepa on free passing for military convoy to the military facility and TV relay Zlovrh, Moslems, organized in Patriotic League and Green Berets, perfidiously attacked the convoy in one gorge in Žepa. On that occasion, 45 members of VRS whose names are enclosed in this information got killed, many wounded and 30 captured. Many vehicles and other equipment were burnt up and destroyed, and wounded soldiers from the convoy were, contrary to the regulations of international law, atrociously killed on the spot (KP No. 15-1/02-KU56/94-DC-1/30).

This attack was committed by special terrorist groups formed by SDA HQ in Sarajevo and Srebrenica sub-region, for the area of GOĐENJE, BRLOŽNIK and STOBORAN and other villages surrounding Žepa.

All decisions in Muslim part of the leadership were brought in meetings of the highest SDA leadership whose members were the following: Alija Izetbegović, Ejup Ganić, Haris Silajdžić, Rusmir Mahmutćehajić, Omer Behmen and sometimes Irfan Ajanović. This leadership founded "Patriotic League" as its military wing. The founding of "Patriotic League", as illegal military organization, started in April 1991, when BH Deputy Minister of Defense, together with Sulejman Vranj and some more Muslims created Instructions on organization and acting in the field. In May 1991 the organization was named "Patriotic League". Sefer Halilović and Rusmir Mahmutćehajić participated in its organizing and foundation. "Patriotic league" achieved the high level of military organization and it had 9 regional and 103 municipal HQs with 98.000 soldiers at the beginning of the war (BH had 109 municipalities in total). Municipalities from Eastern Bosnia were also included, especially those from Srebrenica sub-region. For Žepa and Han Pijesak municipalities everything was organized through the commander of "Patriotic League" regional HQ Čardaković Ramo, and his commander of the squad that attacked VRS military convoy was Pavlić Avdo, and for Žepa area it was Beho Kulovac. Kustura Željko supplied these terrorist formations with weapons in April 1992, and he performed that task through the authorised person of SDA - Demonjić Hazem, born in Olovo village, Goražde municipality, who lived in Sarajevo (testimony of Čavčić Mehmedalija, son of Mehmed, born in 1957 - DC-1/30). A big amount of infantry weapons was brought, among which the most numerous were AP "Kalašnjikov". All weapons were brought to the house of Kustura Zajko. Other part of weapons came through Osmanlić Ismet, the Chief of PSS Rogatica and the President of SDA Rogatica

Municipal Board. The following persons helped them distribute weapons: Imamović Mušan, Imamović Amir, Česko Salem, Podžić Ago and others. After Muslim terrorist units were armed, the organization of the attack on military convoy was done by Brigade Commander Osmanović Hasib with Šehić Muharem, Hasib Mulić, Mujkić Hamed and Čardaković Ibro.

The first group of diversionists was led by Omerović Hasib, and the following participated in the attack: Štitkovac Enver, Zimić Abid, Divović Hamed alias Div, Čavić Meho, Čavčić Bohodil, Zimić Ago, Mehmedović Alija, Zimić Ramiz, Omanović Ibro, Zimić Osmo, Podžić Dževad, Čavčić Hamza, Podžić Ago, Ručić Himzo, Kačević Omer, Ručić Omer, Hraljo Hamid, Hraljo Čeman, Imamović Esad, Čavčić Sinan, Imamović Amir, Čavčić Hamdija, Imamović Mušan, Kačević Sejdalija, Ručić Ahmo, Kačević Ohran, Kačević Galib, Kačević Hamed, Kačević Edhem, Kačević Kemal, Čavić Bego, Kačević Adil, Čavić Smajo, Hodžić Ragib, Hrulja Osman, Brđanin Ago, Zimić Ibro, Brđanin Avdo, Zimić Hasan, Gluhić Himzo, Zimić Mustafa, Gluhić Čamil, Zimić Mehmed, Gluhić Zulfo, Zimić Hamdija, Česko Sinan, Mešanović Rešid, Kulovac Sabid, Mešanović Čamil, Kulovac Nezir, Hodžić Rešid, Kulovac Nedžib, Hodžić Halil, Česko Salim, Zimić Samedin, Dizdarević Ago, Čavčić Zejnil, Dizdarević Hasan, Ramić Hajrudin, Dizdarević Mujo, Bičić Numo, Ramić Sakib, Mujčinović Mujo, Vatreš Mustafa, Bogilović Avdo, Omanović Nusret, Lisić Halid, Kustura Himzo, Kačević Hamza, Čavčić Himzo, Hajrić Mehmed, Čavčić Omer, Česko Nedžad, Udovčić Jasmin, Kulovac Sead, Otajagić Ferid, Čavkušić Fuad, Holjić Fadil, Čavkušić Šefko, Branković Munib, Kulovac Benjamin, Salić Džemal, Žigić Asim, Karahodžić Iso and Čovčić Mehmedalija.

The second group, from the direction of Gođenje, was led by Šehić Kurem and Nesib Mulić, and the following participated in the attack: Ćurić Zejnil, Lilić Bajuzin, Lilić Zajko alias Žuti, Lilić Sejdalija, Lilić Selim, Džebo Hajrudin, Lilić Safet, Omerspahić Abid, Lilić Soćan, Kulić Hasib, Lilić Sejo, Hodžić Ibro, Lilić Šefik, Džabo Ismet, Lilić Remzo, Podžić Edhem, Podžić Ramiz, Džebo Suad, Lilić Ibrahim, Džebo Nedžad, Muratović Nedžad, Omerspahić Agonja, Muratović Safet, Smajić Zahid, Kamenica Hamza, Avdić Suad, Kamenica Mujo, Omerspahić Mehmed, Kamenica Ahmet, Lilić Zajko, Avdić Besim, Avdić Zenadil, Šahić Elsadet, Lilić Nasko, Muratović Hamed, Džebo Rahman, Muratović Emin, Nakić Hasan and his brother Avdić Meho alias Pero, Žigić Nijaz, Džebo Mušan, Žigić Rasim, Lilić Himzo, Žigić Zajim, Lilić Abid, Omerspahić Huriya, Džebo Meho, Omerspahić Nusret, Ćurić Mehmedalija, Lilić Ahmet and Muratović Dževad alias Ćiro.

The third group, from the direction of Brložnik village, was organized and commanded by Mujkić Hamed alias Hajva, and the following participated in the attack: Mujkić Hasib, Mujkić Muhamed, Mujkić Ahmo, Mujkić Mehmed, Mujkić Himzo, Nuhanović Sahman, Mujkić Kadija, Nuhanović Hamzo, Mujkić Ibrahim alias Alkan, Ferlak Hajrudin, Nuhanović Sabrija, Nuhanović Mustafa, Nuhanović Neil, Nuhanović Mevludin, Nuhanović Jusuf, Nuhanović Meho, Nuhanović Sarija and Mujkić Selman.

The fourth group, from the direction of Stoborane and helped with people from Podžepolje was led and commanded by Ibro Čardaković, and the following participated in the attack: Čardaković Ramiz alias Zoran, Čardaković Alsad, Čardaković Safet, Jusufović Rašid, Bitić Mujo, Ridžal Ramiz, Sejfić Sead, Gušić Ramiz alias Cajner, Hodžić Hasan, Hodžić Zejnil, Hodžić Alija, son of Zaim, Hasanović Ekrem, Džebo Himzo, Ivojević Jusuf, Čardaković Emin alias Braco, Jusufović Hajrudin, Hodžić Hamdija, Hodžić Zejnil, Hasanović Salko and Kreštalica Mehmed.

Ambush in Žepa gorge

On June 4, 1992 in the early morning on that day, one armed RS Army battalion with several military vehicles, under the command of Major Šuka Dragan, started from Pale through Han Pijesak towards Žepa. Their task was to deliver food, water, medical and other

necessary equipment to VRS members who secured military facility and a TV relay on the Zlovrh hill, in Žepa area.

Many soldiers were murdered after being wounded or captured, when they put away their weapons as a sign of their surrender. Two members of Green Berets shot Serbian soldier Tomić Milenko, son of Diko, born on 01/11/1935 in Novi Karlovci, Indija Municipality, Republic of Serbia, although he had thrown away his weapon and raised his hands as a sign of surrender, but due to circumstances he stayed alive. Why he was lying down severely wounded, Tomić was listening to cries of other captured Serbian soldiers who begged Moslem to kill them instead of torture them. According to the statement of witnesses of this event, one unidentified helpless severely wounded member of VRS was killed by Lilić Nasko, and the other also unidentified severely wounded VRS member was killed by Kačević Edhem (other data on the mentioned executors of these crimes are in explanation of criminal charge under items 3 and 4). It was impossible to identify murdered soldiers for their bodies were burnt up after the murder and their corpses were carbonized.

According to obtained evidence and insinuations, the main organizers of the attack on VRS military convoy, of killing the wounded and the captured, and finally of massacring and burning down of corpses were: Čardaković Ramo, Šahić Hurem, Lilić Nasko, Kačević Edhem, Palić Avdo, Mujkić Hamed, Jusufović Rašid, Ridžal Ramiz, Džebo Rahman, Muratović Hamed, Čardaković Emin, Hulovac Benjamin, Omanović Hasib and Dizdarević Ago (other data on these persons are stated in the explanation of the charge). They have, contrary to regulations of the Geneva Convention on Treatment of War Prisoners from 12/08/1949, ordered murdering and murdered helpless wounded and captured soldiers, committed sacrileges and burnt their corpses, for what there is photo documentation under Nos. 1-13 and reports of pathologist. In most of the cases it was impossible for experts to determine the cause of death and even to identify 9 bodies, which were greatly damaged by burning.

During the operational research on this crime against wounded and captured VRS soldiers, military medical facility and on the breach of the agreement of the cooperation and maintenance of Zlovrh relay near Žepa, a number of witnesses were heard, photo documents of burnt and exhumed bodies of young soldiers and other medical documentation obtained and all that is included in the charge. Among all testimonies, it is important to look into the testimony given by Lilić Smail, son of Idriz, born in 1949 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak Municipality, who was a active member of Moslem military formation that attacked the convoy as well as the testimony of Todorović Milorad, son of Boriša, born in 1954 in Prača, Pale Municipality, who experienced golgotha of this VRS battalion.

In his testimony, Lilić Smail stated: "In the beginning of May 1992, I started to Han Pijesak together with the workers from Gođenje, Podžeplje and Žepa, to get the salary and we were sent back. Upon my arrival to Gođenje, meetings of SDA higher leadership were held. A TO unit for the area of Gođenje, Podžeplje and other Moslem villages from Han Pijesak Municipality was formed at the beginning. The main person in that HQ was Čardaković Ramo and Šahić Hurem and Hasanović Salih were also members of the HQ. Weapons for that unit were obtained earlier through Mujkić Himza, President of SDA for Han Pijesak. Each person who received weapons had to pay for it, some of them even 800 DM. At that time there were no actions, but only guards were held. Some time during May 1992, Palić Avdo was appointed as a TO unit Commander and Čardaković Ramo as TO Regional HQ Commander, covering the area of Žepa and Han Pijesak. Squad Commander for Gođenje and Podžeplje area was Palić Avdo, and for Žepa area it was Beno Kulovac. The HQ was moved to Žepa. At the same time, a unit of militia commanded by Šahić Hurem was formed. Osmanović Hasib from Žepa was also active in leadership.

Then the oath was signed and all conscripts were obliged to do it, so I did it too. Then I was sent to work, and I had to do physical labor. At that time the unit in our area had two snipers carried by Kamenica Hamza and Čardaković Emin. Ridžail Ramiz, Džebo Rahman, Muratović Hamed and Lilić Nasko were distinguished for their extremism.

Sometime in the beginning of June, Žepa Squad blocked Zlovrh where JNA was placed. In the morning, a courier from Srebrenica came to the HQ in Gođenje where Čardaković Ramo was, and he said that an army convoy of vehicles and tanks was going down the road towards Žepa. I know that Ramo has said several times to let the convoy through and not prevent their free passing. Ramo ordered everybody to evacuate their respective families into shelters and that was done. Army convoy came from Stoborani towards Gođenja, some time before noon. There were around 30 vehicles, several tanks, trucks, cars and busses. The Army passed through villages peacefully - they laughed and told us not to run away and threw us some cigarettes. From Gođenje, the convoy went towards Brložnik. After the convoy left, Čardaković Ramo came and ordered me to cut down three trees, with a power saw, over the road in order to block the road, down which the convoy went. In Šećerov Lager I found Lilić Sejo on the road. He was cutting down the trees but he did not know how to put them over the road, so I took the power saw from him and cut down three trees over the road. In my opinion, the aim of that roadblock was to prevent the convoy from turning back as well as to prevent any possible help to them. After I finished with that, I went back to my wife and my children. A heavy shooting could be heard at that time. Standing next to the stable, I was watching the fight between the army and people from ambush. The ambush was set up in Luke, on the crossroads for Gođenje, Purtići and Han Pijesak and the convoy were attacked when some vehicles were already across the wooden bridge. Commander of the ambush was Mujkić Hamed with his soldiers from Brležnik. Later on, a unit from Podžeplje, commanded by Jusupović Rešid, came to help. The fight did not last for a long time and the convoy went on towards Luke, without any major stopping. The convoy was shot at while passing through. The convoy was moving down the road in front of the house of Mujkić Himzo, when I saw Čardaković Ramo and Šahić Hurem together with soldiers from Gođenje, Tobarani and other villages, at least 150 of them getting involved in the fight attacking the convoy from direction of Grobići and along the river. The hardest fight was in Kulevkina Ograda where the convoy was stopped and the road blocked on both sides. That is the place where quarry is, at the border of Han Pijesak and Rogatica municipalities, before Berak village. The attack was done from all sides, because that spot is very convenient for ambushing, being placed in a gorge. Žepa Squad commanded by Kunovac Beno, was attacking from direction of Berak, and our Squad, commanded by Palić Avdo, from the opposite direction. From direction of Radava, the attack was done by the Squad commanded by Mujkić Hamed and from direction of Gođenje by the Squad commanded by Čardaković Ramo and Šahić Hurem. People from Podžeplje, Plana and Krivača attacked together with people from Brložnik. The struggle lasted till 20,30 hrs when it was finished with the total defeat of the army in convoy. I have heard that during this struggle Sarija Nuhanović, from Brložnik, set a car tire on fire and threw it among army vehicles, what caused vehicles in convoy to burn. I do not know exactly what was happening during the fight, because at that time I was in the cave, bellow the house of Hamed Smajić. I have heard later that especially active in that fight were Hakić Hasan, who was carrying a machine gun M-53, Muratović Hamid, Curić Zejmil and Dizdarević Ago. In the evening I was in Gođenje village and saw 31 prisoners brought to a school. They were brought by the unit commanded by Šahić Hurem and Čardaković Ramo. Several prisoners were wounded, one of them severely, who was brought in a tent fly and died the next morning. The prisoners were placed in a small room in school, into which even 10 of them would be hardly placed, so I don't know how 30 of them were managed inside. The wounded were taken care of by a male nurse Džibo Himza. After that I went home. Bodies of dead soldiers and burnt down vehicles remained on the spot. A great amount of weapons and ammunition was seized on that occasion. I know that two

vehicles were also seized- ambulance was driven by Curić Zejmil and a truck by Kamenica Hamza. Next morning, about 20 of us who were there taken to work, under command of Džebo Mušan were sent to the spot. Every one, who had a gun, took it with him. I did not have any weapons, so I took nothing. I was together with Lilić Himzo, Lilić Ahmed and Lilić Abid. When we came to the spot, we met Lilić Nasko and around 50 people from Brložnik. It was a complete chaos - many corpses and many burnt and carbonized bodies. We searched the terrain looking for weapons, ammunition and other equipment. I saw one wounded soldier who was standing with his arm against the stable wall. I walked beside him and 10-15 minutes later I heard a shot and saw that the wounded soldier was killed. Later, I heard that Kačević, whose first name I don't know, killed him. That Kačević person is young, around 20 years old, blond, from Purtići. His brother is Kačević Hamed who worked in SIP "Planinsko".

I found the other wounded soldier on the road, who was all covered in blood. While I was passing by him, he asked me to get his cigarettes out of his pocket what I did. I took already open package of cigarettes from his pocket together with the lighter, and then took out one cigarette, lit it up, and gave it to him. He told me to take one cigarette as well, and later he gave me remaining cigarettes and told me "Take it, I won't need it anymore". Then I was called by Curić Zejmil and as I was going towards him, I heard a gun shot and it was obvious who did it - Lilić Nasko, who shot him in the chest from semi-automatic rifle. I immediately approached the soldier and I saw him dead with the half of the cigarette still between his fingers. After the weapons and equipment were collected, we returned to the village.

On the same day, as my wife, father and sister-in-law told me, five soldiers with weapons running away from the spot passed by the cave they were in. The soldiers asked them for the shortest way to the nearest Serbian village and they gave one chocolate to each of the children (7 of them). My sister-in-law showed them the way to Mislove. Later, I heard that they took the road to Berovac and one of them got killed there, but the others made it. Two our soldiers - Nurko Brgulja and Jusuf Dumenjić got killed in Berovac on that occasion.

None of our soldiers got killed during the attack on the convoy but some of them were wounded. After the action, blocked soldiers in Zlovrh surrendered to the Žepa unit and I know that they were released later and they came through Gođenje and Stobran to Jelovce.

After 2-3 days, the attack of Serbian army followed and they managed to reach the spot of ambush where the soldiers from convoy got killed. There was no stronger resistance of our soldiers. During that attack, a shop was shelled and the prisoners from the school escaped. Serbian army took all the bodies from the spot. Later, Čardaković Ramo used to say that it had been a mistake to attack the convoy and that they shouldn't have done it. Afterwards, the Squad was named "4th June", after the event."

The statement of Lilić who was the attacker corresponds pretty much to the statement of Todorović who was the defender, who stated:

"In the early morning on 04/06/1992, my company, to which I belonged as a soldier of Republic of Srpska, started to Zlovrh in Žepa area, in order to deliver food, medical and other equipment to VRS soldiers who were securing the transmitter. Before we started, Battalion Commander Major Šuka informed us that he had been in that area during previous days and that he agreed with the villagers passing of our convoy, so he expected no problems. The convoy was escorted by one tank, two transporters and one anti-aircraft canon, in any case. Arriving to Jelovci, Han Pijesak Municipality, we found first roadblocks made of tree logs and it wasn't clear to me if they were put by our army or Moslems from this area. After we passed those first roadblocks, we went through first Moslem village before the canyon and as we saw no villagers, we proceeded towards Zlovrh. On stiff cliffs on both sides of the canyon, I noticed bunkers and parapets but I saw no people in them. Somewhere in that direction I saw two young man and one woman who greeted us while we passed along and soon we came

to a village with a Mosque, where we took the turn for Zlovrh. After we passed the village in which we saw a number of men and women hurrying towards the wood, we reached up to a bridge that was destroyed. We got off, intending to mend the bridge and while doing so, Moslems from that area attacked us from infantry weapons without any warning. We got sheltered and responded to their fire, and after the bridge was mended and the fire ceased, we got into the vehicles and moved on. There we got first wounding of our men. After we crossed the river, we came to a ravine between two hills where the Moslems heavily attacked us from all sides. And we had to get off, find shelters around vehicles and respond to the fire. There was panic and mess because many of my comrades were wounded and some of them got killed. Moslems shot the drivers first, so new drivers had to replace them and move on, and some vehicles had to be moved off the road because they were heavily damaged. After we passed through the ravine, we found ourselves in a plain where majority of my comrades got killed and we fought Moslem from that area for a long time. The convoy was cut off because some vehicles remained damaged. I was at the end of the first half of the convoy so we managed to go through the plain and as we moved forward, we kept finding barricades that we removed. In front of us we heard Moslems cutting down trees with power saws making barricades for us. They planned and prepared that earlier, by cutting into them, and as we were approaching, those trees were pulled down. It was not long before we came to a huge barricade, made of tree logs that was not possible to remove even with a power saw, so we tried to remove it with a tank and we failed. The tank got off the road and got stuck, so we couldn't move on. Commander Major Šuka took around 20 people and went towards Zlovrh that was allegedly not far away, trying to get through and get in touch with the Command in Pale, since our radio was damaged, in order to ask for help and consult for further actions. After some time, Šuka and his people came, carrying one dead soldier and told us that one soldier remained there, for they could not take him out. He also told us that he did not manage to get through to Zlovrh because he ran into their bunkers, where Moslems attacked them with infantry weapons. There were no armed conflicts in that area at that time and regarding the agreement with Major Šuka, we were surprised by perfidious attack. If we were to expect it, we would go in different formation and not as many of us would get killed. We spent the night between Thursday and Friday there and it was heavily raining all night long. We put the wounded under the vehicles and into transporters and the dead on trucks while we took the position around the vehicles and kept guarding as much as possible.

And they kept attacking us on that spot. Taking into account the terrain and stiff cliffs on both sides, Moslems kept throwing tree logs and big rocks on us and our vehicles, so many vehicles got damaged and some people injured. During the next day, Moslems kept attacking us from infantry weapons and we managed to establish a connection with our Command in Pale and they told us that the help was on the way. During that first night, Mićo Tomić managed to come to us from last cut-off part of the convoy and he told us that all people from that part of the convoy were killed and burnt up, and that he managed to escape. However, not all the people from that part were killed, some of them were captured and later released by our unit that came to rescue. On 06/06/1992 (Saturday morning) our rescue team came from the direction of Han Pijesak. They managed to get through only to place where the convoy was cut off and where the other part of the convoy remained, so Major Šuka told us that we had to get through to them with the rest of the vehicles. We put the wounded into transporters and the dead on the vehicles and we did as we were told. While going back we found barricades again that were by Moslems in the meantime. As we reached the river, we found the bridge destroyed again, so we had to mend it again. Moslems kept shooting on us from the nearby cliffs. During that attack, three young men who came to help us got killed and I don't know if anybody was wounded. After we crossed the river, we managed to reach free area around Han Pijesak and in the afternoon of that day a small group of us who survived arrived at Pale.

I wish to emphasize that upon our arrival to the place where we met the rescue team, we saw a horrible scene - our comrades lying dead on and about the road, many corpses carbonized for they were wet with fuel and burnt up. We collected those bodies, so that none either dead or wounded who was not far from the road, remained, except for one part of those who got lost and remained."

Victims of the crime

A. Killed VRS soldiers

1. Babić Risto, son of Dušan, born on 09/06/1939, last residency in Hreša, (other data unknown)
2. Borovčanin Radenko, son of Risto, born on 25/05/1937, last residency in Sarajevo, (other data unknown).
3. Caić Slobodan, son of Milanko, born on 20/02/1952 in Nepravdići, Sokolac municipality, resided in Pale at the address 3. April bb
4. Cerovina Mladen, son of Ranko and Kovelja, maiden name Škipina, born on 29/11/1958 in Prača, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address Magistralni put 29
5. Cicović Mićo, son of Grujo, born on 11/12/1953 in Sjetlina, Pale Municipality, Serb, driver, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 49
6. Gaćo Novo, son of Miloš, born on 14/01/1951, (other data unknown)
7. Jokić Novica, son of Neđo and Anđa, maiden name Petričević, born on 07/01/1959 in Košare, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Bjelogorci, Pale Municipality
8. Jugović Drago, son of Pavle, born on 22/04/1947, last residency in Sarajevo, (other data unknown)
9. Klačar Dragan, son of Maksim, born on 05/05/1960, last residency in Sarajevo, (other data unknown)
10. Klačar Mile, son of Maksim, born on 07/12/1957, last residency in Ilijaš, (other data unknown)
11. Klačar Nedeljko, son of Tadija and Persa, maiden name Lazić, born on 01/01/1951 in Ljubovošta, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Donja Ljubovošta
12. Komadan Vaso, son of Krsto, born on 28/05/1960, last residency in Ljubovošta, Pale, (other data unknown)
13. Kostović Niko, son of Ljubo, born on 14/09/1948 in Vranjevići, Foča Municipality, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address M. Simovića 7
14. Lazarević Dragoslav, son of Jovan, born on 22/01/1951, last residency in Ljubovošta, Pale, (other data unknown)
15. Lazarević Drago, son of Mirko and Stana, maiden name Cirić, born on 29/10/1948 in Pale, Serb, driver, resided in Pale, at the address Romanijska 41
16. Lazarević Radomir, son of Tomo and Mitra, maiden name Tomić, born on 03/12/1965 in Ljubovošta, Pale Municipality, where he resided, Serb
17. Lazarević Neđo, son of Vlado and Rada, maiden name Lizdek, born on 01/04/1951 in Donji Pribanj, Pale Municipality, Serb, metal-turner, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 12/2
18. Lopatić Petar, son of Sreto and Danica, maiden name Vuković, born on 21/04/1954 in Donja Ljubovošta, Pale Municipality, resided in the place of birth, Serb
19. Lučić Vuk, son of Savo and Tomka, maiden name Bukera, born on 20/02/1951 in Bare, Pale Municipality, Serb, Traffic Engineer, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 35
20. Mastilo Tomo, son of Jovo and Jovana, maiden name Golijanin, born on 09/09/1943 in Ukšići, Foča Municipality, Serb, resided in Kremenita brda, Pale Municipality
21. Mihaljović Novica, son of Momir, born on 24/01/1965, last residency in Pale, (other data unknown)

22. Milutinović Branko, son of Vojislav and Jovanka, born on 31/05/1968 in Sarajevo, Mechanical Technician, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address S. V. Čiče 3
23. Muharemović Novak, son of Spasoje, born on 20/02/1956 in Kalauzovići, Sokolac Municipality, Serb, driver, resided in Pale, S. V. Čiče 8
24. Okuka Milovan, son of Momčilo, born on 16/07/1957, driver of ambulance, last residency in Sarajevo
25. Pandurević Srđan, son of Spaso and Mila, maiden name Knežević, born on 11/01/1960 in Jasik, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Jasik
26. Pavlović Zdravko, son of Bojo and Zora, maiden name Zeljaja, born on 02/10/1959 in Gornje Pale, Pale Municipality, Serb, Mechanical Technician, working in Pale
27. Pavlović Nenad, son of Bojo and Zorka, maiden name Zeljaja, born on 17/08/1959 in Gornje Pale, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 41,
28. Petronić Branislav, son of Milan and Milena, born on 04/07/1955 in Sarajevo, Serb, metal-turner, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 11, missing.
29. Ljepić Dražen, son of Marko, born on 26/07/1967, last residency in Sarajevo, (other data unknown)
30. Radović Miroslav, son of Momčilo and Milka, maiden name Andrić, born on 30/04/1970 in Sarajevo, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address Magistralni put 31
31. Radović Obren, son of Slobodan, born in 1950 with last residency in Sarajevo (other data unknown)
32. Radonja Mirko, son of Dragomir, born in 1965, (other data unknown)
33. Samardžija Delivoje, son of Mališa and Mitra, maiden name Bajagić, born on 17/08/1959 in Rogatica, Rogatica Municipality, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 109
34. Simanić Komljen, son of Gavro, born on 02/07/1938 in Hotočina, Pale Municipality, Serb, driver, resided in Pale, at the address Jahorinska bb
35. Srđanović Radomir, son of Sretko and Radinka, maiden name Kovačević, born on 15/10/1969 in Sarajevo, resided in Pale, at the address 3. Aprila 75, Serb
36. Stanišić Boško, born on 06/02/1945 in Donja Ljubovošta, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in the place of birth
37. Stanišić Radislav, son of Petar and Sava, maiden name Janković, born on 23/03/1952 in Ljubovošta, Pale Municipality, resided in Donja Ljubovošta, Serb
38. Stanišić Radenko, son of Svetozar, born on 14/07/1953, last residency in Kozja ćuprija - Stari grad, Sarajevo, (other data unknown)
39. Tadić Predrag, son of Vaso, born in 1965, (other data unknown)
40. Tomić Stana, daughter of Novo, born on 22/04/1955, a nurse, last residency in Pale, (other data unknown)
41. Veljović Milomir, son of Stjepan, born on 21/07/1956 in Podložnik, Pale Municipality, Serb, driver, resided in place of birth
42. Veselinović Lazar, son of Mlađan, born on 15/03/1941, last residency in Sarajevo, (other data unknown)
43. Veselinović Miroslav, son of Savo and Dragica, maiden name Andrić, born on 22/11/1965 in Sarajevo, resided in Ljubogošta, Pale, graduated from Economy High School
44. Vukadin Branislav, son of Kosta and Vukosava, maiden name Samardžić, born on 10/06/1956 in Grabovica, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Pale, at the address S. V. Čiče 11
45. Vuković Momčilo, son of Ilija and Milena, maiden name Andrić, born on 02/03/0943 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, Serb, resided in Ljubogošta

Wounded VRS soldiers

1. Babić Dragan, son of Petar, born in 1950

2. Blagojević Radomir, son of Gajo and Rajka, maiden name Kusmuk, born on 01/02/1960 in Gornji Pribanj, Pale Municipality, residing in Pale, Trifka Grabeža bb
3. Božović Mile, son of Zdravko and Stoja, maiden name Babić, born on 13/02/1962 in Rogatica, residing in Pale, Milana Simovića bb.
4. Brezo Nikola, son of Gojko and Radojka, maiden name Samardžić, born on 11/11/1949 in Buđ, Pale Municipality, residing in Pale, Pere Kosorića 4.
5. Cerovina Branislav, son of Veljko, born on 05/02/1966 in Donja Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, where he resides
6. Čosović Drago, son of Sekula and Milena, maiden name Bojković, born on 01/08/1969 in Gluhovići, Pale Municipality, residing in Pale, Omladinska 24
7. Dragaš Boro, son of Dušan, born in 1946
8. Drobnjak Vitomir, son of Radenko and Jelisaveta, born on 04/09/1962 in Resići, Rudo Municipality, residing in Pale, Pere Kosorića 16
9. Goreta Jovica, son of Miroslav and Milanka, maiden name Kablar, born on 13/08/1971 in Sarajevo, residing in Pale, S. V. Čiče 9
10. Grčić Veljko, son of Rajko and Milka, maiden name Čaić, born on 06/03/1961 in Nepravdići, Sokolac Municipality, residing in Pale, S. V. Čiče 161
11. Jokić Mirko, son of Petko, born in 1967
12. Kosmajac Goran, son of Panto, born in 1965
13. Kusmuk Milkan, son of Boriša and Milka, born on 09/12/1957 in Pale, residing in Pale, Vrelo Miljacke bb
14. Lazarević Spaso, son of Milan and Zora, maiden name Santrač, born on 20/10/1955 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, residing in Pale, Ljubogošta.
15. Lazarević Milinko, son of Milorad and Milena, maiden name Bunjevac, born on 07/09/1952 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, residing in Ljubogošta, Pale.
16. Lopatić Arso, son of Nikola and Cvijeta, maiden name Lazarević, born on 24/05/1954 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, where he resides.
17. Lopatić Slobodan, son of Sekula, born in 1969
18. Lučić Tomislav, son of Risto, born in 1963
19. Milinković Darko, son of Milan and Marija, maiden name Badnjak, born on 19/02/1970 in Osijek, Croatia, residing in Pale, Mihajla Čvore 105.
20. Mojović Desimir, son of Novak and Milica, maiden name Todorović, born on 25/03/1969 in Vrbica, Foča Municipality, residing in Pale, Kremenita brda bb
21. Obradović Aleksandar, son of Neđo, born in 1969.
22. Pavlović Slaviša, son of Nebojša, born in 1963
23. Poljaković Zoran, son of Mlađo and Pejka, maiden name Šarac, born on 15/11/1963 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, where he resides
24. Samardžić Zdravko, son of Ranko, born in 1957.
25. Samardžić Miodrag, son of Veljko and Plema, maiden name Klačar, born on 02/11/1959 in Sarajevo, residing in Pale, Koran bb
26. Savić Nenad, son of Krsto, born in 1948.
27. Simović Miloš, son of Ostoja and Stana, maiden name Todorović, born on 20/07/1957 in Jabuka, Foča Municipality, residing in Pale, Vrelo Miljacke bb
28. Šarac Ivo, son of Drago and Milena, maiden name Radović, born on 28/02/1954 in Bogovići, Pale Municipality, residing in Gornje Pale bb
29. Timotić Radoslav, son of Manojlo, born on 25/06/1958 in Vučija Luka, Stari grad - Sarajevo Municipality, residing in Pale, Drvarska bb
30. Tomić Boško, son of Đorđe and Zora, maiden name Pandurević, born on 20/01/1949 in Zabojska, Trnovo Municipality, residing in Pale, 3. Aprila 41
31. Veselinović Slobodan, son of Ljubo and Milojka, born on 27/07/1961 in Ljubogošta, Pale Municipality, residing in Pale, Omladinska 11.

NOTE: *Beside victims' names are names of villages they got killed in. In most cases these are places of their birth or their pre-war residences.*

The source of the data: Milivoje Ivanišević: "The chronicle of Our Graveyard"

Perpetrators

During the research of the attack on military convoy committed on June 4,5 and 6, 1992, it is determined that there is reasonable doubt that the crime against wounded and captured soldiers of VRS was committed by:

1. Čardaković Emin alias Braco, son of Beg, born on 11/02/1964 in Han Pijesak.
Kulovac Benjamin alias Beno, son of Šaban and Osmana, born on 01/11/1963 in Rogatica, a doctor
2. Čardaković Ramo, son of Osman and Temina, born on 18/04/1957 in Stoborani village, Han Pijesak Municipality.
3. Dizdarević Ago, son of Mušan and Haska, born on 01/12/1954 in Borovac, Rogatica Municipality, a forester
4. Džebo Rahman, son of Himzo, born on 10/05/1941 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak Municipality.
Muratović Hamed, son of Hasib and Šahija, born on 14/11/1931 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak Municipality.
5. Jusupović Rešid, son of Mujo, born on 10/05/1940 in Podžeplje, Han Pijesak Municipality.
Ridžald Ramiz, son of Šaćir, born on 12/02/1951 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak Municipality
Omanović Hasib, son of Asim and Tima, born on 08/08/1941 in Žepa, Rogatica Municipality
6. Kačević Edhem, son of Sejdaliya and Havka, born on 20/11/1970 in Prutići, Rogatica Municipality
7. Kulovac Benjamin, son of Šaban, called Beno, born on 01/11/1963 in Rogatica, a doctor
8. Lilić Nasko, son of Nezir, born on 16/01/1952 in Gođenje village, Han Pijesak Municipality, former employee of ŠIP "Planinsko", residing in the place of birth
9. Mujkić Hamed, son of Avdo and Hajrija, born on 25/07/1937 in Brložnik, Han Pijesak Municipality
10. Muratović Hamed, son of Hasib, born on 14/11/1931 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak municipality
11. Omanović Hasib, son of Asim, born on 08/08/1941 in Žepa, Rogatica municipality
12. Palić Avdo, son of Murat and Muška, born on 04/04/1958 in Krivača, Han Pijesak Municipality, Mechanical Engineer, former employee of High School Center in Vlasenica
13. Ridžal Ramiz, son of Šaćir, born on 12/02/1951 in Gođenje, Han Pijesak municipality
14. Šahić Hurem, son of Murat and Đulka, born on 10/07/1960 in Gođenje village, Han Pijesak Municipality, a militiaman, former employee of PSS Han Pijesak.

Above listed persons are suspected for committing criminal acts of the war crime against the wounded and the sick, and the war crime against war prisoners (articles 143 and 144 of RS Criminal Law).

Armed activities of Muslim formations after the ambush

Except his description of ambush in Žepa canyon, Lilić Smail described in his statement several other actions of armed Muslim formations conducted in Žepa area in the second half of 1992:

"On 20/06/1992 Kamenica Hamza, Hakić Hasan, Curić Zejnir and Ridžal Ramiz went out on reconnaissance towards Serbs" lines in the direction of Brestovače. I heard from them

that on that occasion they killed Simić Debar and not his brother Borisav. They told that Simić tried to make an ambush for them but Hakić Haso saw him first, shot him and most probably killed him.

On 07/07/1992 I heard that one of our groups that was going towards Crna Rijeka killed one officer from an ambush. The officer was alone in a car and heard that they took one radio-station and one pistol from him. They also said that they let a van full of people pass. I know that people from Krivača did, it but I don't know precisely who did it.

In August I went with my family to Radava. I knew that the action to attack Žep hill, where the Serbian army was placed, was being prepared. That action was planned by Palić Avdo. 20-30 of the most extreme people from Srebrenica came to help our Squad out. I heard when the attack started - it was early morning when villages of Borovine and Jelovci were attacked. Palić Avdo led the attack on Žep and our soldiers together with people from Srebrenica and Žepa attacked Bolovci and Borovina. That happened on 07/08/1993. I know that they captured Žep and detained 10-12 soldiers and seized the weapons. I heard that in Borovina they slaughtered Borovina Slavko who was ill and unable to move as well as his father Marko and his mother. All our soldiers used to claim that people from Srebrenica did it. I know that on Borovine one group was led by Muratović Dževad alias Ćiro, who took with him mostly people from Gođenje: Džebo, Lilić Nasko, Lilić Bajruzin, Čardaković Ibro, Čardaković Mehmedalija, Halimanović Ismet, Omerspahić Agonja, Avdić Salko alias Div, Lilić Ramiz, Lilić Tufe, Jusufović Enes and Sajfić Ismet alias Crta who was wounded then together with Lilić Teufik alias Tufe.

I know that Brđanin Hrustem participated in that action; Šahić Hurem who led Militia Squad certainly participated in it as well. To his unit belonged: Avdić Meho, Džebo Hajrudin, Omerspahić Hamdija, Podžić Edhem, Hakić Hasan, Žigić Nijaz, Lilić Šemsudin, Čardaković and Sejfić Ismet alias Crta. Crta was wounded by the shell, just below the place of Jelovci, while they were retreating, as was Lilić Teufik.

After that event, the captured soldiers from Žep were exchanged for flour and fuel. Then, the Serbian army attacked our lines.

In the action of Serbian soldiers for taking the corpses of Serbian soldiers killed on 04/06/1992, the following people got killed: Avdić Meho, Džebo Hajrudin, Omerspahić Nurija, Omerspahić Hamdija and Žigić Nijaz. In later struggles the following got killed: Lilić Šemsudin, Lilić Šefik, Zvezović Samija, Lilić Ramiz, Avdić Salko alias Div, Curić Zejmil and Muratović Hamed.

Some time later in Stoborani, two Serbian soldiers were killed from an ambush and I later heard that they were Mitrović Radenko and Rubež Simo. I don't know who killed them, but I suppose that Ridžal Ramiz was in that ambush and that he killed Mitrović. I heard him saying: "I had a good action last night". I am 100% sure that Ridžal Ramiz participated in the attack on Borovine.

On several occasions, Hakić Hasan, Kamenica Hamza and Kamenica Ahmed brought cows stolen from Serbs in Brestovača. I know that then they stole cows from Dobrilović Pero.

In the end of August 1992, I was in Srebrenica buying some corn in exchange for necklaces and rings of my children. Then I heard that our people attacked Serbs and that some of them got killed. I have been with my wife and children in Radava till February 1993. When humanitarian aid was delivered in Žepa, I went there to take it for my family. The list

was with Jusupović Jusuf and he told me that I was not in the list and that I should go to Commander Palić Avdo. He also turned me down, because I was not in the army. I went back to Radava to my wife, and told her everything. We agreed to go to Han Pijesak and surrender for there was nothing else we could do. I started from Radava with my wife, children and father and we spent the night in Cavčići with my brother-in-law, Hamdo Smajić. On the next day, we started towards Jelovci to surrender but we were stopped when entering Gođenje by Zimić Osmo and Hrulja Ibro and sent back. I told my wife that I was going to surrender myself and that she should take the kids to Srebrenica somehow, so I went to Podžeplje where I surrendered to Serbian army.

I know that Šahić Hurem went to Goražde on several occasions for black marketing, from where he was bringing tobacco and changed it for flour."

**THE ARMED ATTACK
OF MUSLIM ARMED FORCES
ON SREBRENICA AND SURROUNDINGS
FROM MAY 1992 TILL JANUARY 1993 AND
GENOCIDE OVER 1300 SERBS**

The anti-Serbian coalition from former secessionist republics of former Yugoslavia, neighbouring countries, and famous satanization of the Serbs by opposed parties and "world community", permanently used and are using Srebrenica as "illustrative" example of alleged Serbian genocide over Muslim people, and while doing so they hide, for the reasons only they know about, the horrible truth that even before one Serb fired a gun, Muslim paramilitary and military forces (TO and BH Army) committed sudden and unannounced attack on Srebrenica and surroundings in the period from May 1992 to January 1993 and killed more than 1300 Serbian civilians, most of them being women, children and the old. This genocide was conducted very rudely and atrociously, and even the biggest opposers of Serbian people were shocked by that act of SDA incorrigible fundamentalists and extremists.

One of experts for the strategy of satanization of the Serbs Ian Honing and Norbert Bott stated in the book "Srebrenica"⁵, on page 90:

"From May 1992 till January 1993 the forces from Srebrenica attacked and destroyed many Serbian villages. Serbs were maltreated during these attacks. The great amount of animosity towards people from Srebrenica dates from that period. The Serbs put enormous effort to collect evidence on war crimes committed by Muslims in villages like Brežani, Zalazje, Ratkovići, Fakovići and Glogova. These evidence showed that the Serbs were tortured and crippled and burnt alive. During that period more than 1300 people were allegedly murdered.

At the end of December 1992, Orić and his men controlled 95% of Srebrenica municipality and half of Bratunac municipality. Although they captured and ethnically cleansed a huge area, Orić's forces were not as strong as it looked like, for they were out of food and ammunition and still surrounded by Serbs. Civil and military leaders in the enclave, who united in July and formed war council knew that Srebrenica could not have survived concentrated Serbian offensive if not connected with other territories controlled by Muslims in Eastern and Central Bosnia.

In September 1992, forces from Srebrenica got connected with Žepa, southern enclave controlled by Muslims. In the north, in Cerske enclave, the Muslims commanded by Ferid Hodžić led equally desperate fight.

During the summer Hodžić's forces forced through to the north, towards central Bosnia controlled by the Bosnian Government, and to south, towards Srebrenica. In October, his forces tried to meet Bosnian forces from Teočak led by Hajro Mešić... Two weeks after the UN convoy came in 1992, Muslim forces from Srebrenica committed a big attack on river Drina. On December 14, in the early morning, several hundreds of Muslim soldiers came to village of Bjelovaci and, according to Serbs' sources, killed about 50 Serbs.

More complicated game, in which the Bosnian Government tried to use hopeless situation in enclaves started to be obvious. One UNHCR employee explained Lord Owen later why he thought Orić attacked so soon after the convoy had arrived...

⁵ Ian Vilem Honig, Norbert Bot: "Srebrenica - Record of a War Crime", published by Penguin, London 1996, page 90 and 91.

There is no doubt that politicians in Sarajevo used enclaves in Eastern Bosnia as points of pressure on international community. Although, that attack, followed by new ones in December and January had its logical military grounds. Orić performed (as Hodžić did in Cerske enclave) one diversion that supported 2nd corps of Bosnian army in the main offensive of cutting the corridor Posavina that connected Serbia and a part of Western Bosnia controlled by the Serbs, and Krajina in Croatia.

Muralem Tursunović participated in this operation: "The aim was to cut Serbian corridor and create one between Tuzla and Croatia for us. We were moving fast and near Krepšić we took care of Croatian forces from Orašje. We controlled the corridor for 15 days."

These kinds of texts, although lessening the cruelty of fundamentalist armed force in this area, show that the truth on Srebrenica war events is finding its way to the public.

Almost all crimes committed over the Serbian people in this area during 1992 are processed in the Center of Security Service Zvornik and delivered to competent RS Military Prosecutor's Offices. They unambiguously show the fact that Serbian people gave no reason for conflicts with Muslims and that during that period none of Serbs attacked any Muslim.

Obviously, the story is about premeditated, well-prepared plans to ethnically cleanse Srebrenica, Bratunac, Konjević Polje, Vlasenica and other areas in Eastern Bosnia for the reason of creation of Islamic state. For that purpose, strong Muslim armed forces were formed and stationed in Srebrenica area. These forces were comprised of previously prepared paramilitary formations (Green Berets, Patriotic League, different Muslim units), so-called BH TO and so-called BH Army and were supervised by ideologists in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Srebrenica area. These military formations had common command for the area of Srebrenica, Bratunac, Milići, Konjević polje and up to Gornja Kamenica and Građansko brdo towards Zvornik municipality. Recruitment for these formations was done not only from these areas, but also from Žepa and Goražde area. The Head of military command for so-called sub-region Srebrenica was Orić Naser, and members of the command were commanders of units from the whole sub-region area.

These armed formations, comprised of more than 10.000 well-armed members of Muslim armed forces attacked 21 Serbian villages in Srebrenica municipality and massacred civilians, mainly women, children and the old in the period May-December 1992. During that period, more than 400 persons were killed, and in the attack on 22 Serbian villages in Bratunac municipality 560 persons were atrociously killed. Enclosed with the VRS report on this genocide are also autopsy reports from Health Center in Bratunac and photo documentation in RS Commission for Refugees.

The following Serbian villages were completely destroyed and burnt down during armed conflicts: Crkvine, Opaci, Orahovica, Bibići, Biogora, Turija, Podrići, Postolje, Garešnica, Crni Vrh, Karno, Gubanovići, Jasenova, Sapt, Cicevci, Privičevac, Dvorišta, Dučiši, Polimci, Gornji Ratkovci and Donji Ratkovci.

The following villages were completely destroyed in Bratunac municipality: Rakovac, Zalužje, Diljača, Cikirić, Pirići, Čelapa, Poblja, Borići, Zagoni, Repovac, Mihaljevići, Riječani, Plane, Paići, Gradina, Suha, Radijevići, Boljavići, Brađići, Popovići, Grujčići and Poznanovići. These destructions were done without any military reason.⁶

⁶ (The source: DC Belgrade I-085)

**EXAMPLES OF CRIMES
COMMITTED AGAINST SERBIAN INHABITANTS
IN THE AREA OF MILITARY SUB-REGION SREBRENICA**

*On May 6, 1992, on Serbian Orthodox holiday St. George's Day, Muslim armed formations attacked the **hamlet Gniona** in **Srebrenica** municipality and killed the following civilians:*

1. **Simić (Milivoje) Lazar**, born in 1936 in Studenica
2. **Milošević (Rajko) Radojko**, born in 1928, from Gniona, sick and half-blind man

This village was the first in Srebrenica area to be burnt down and destroyed. Gniona is a hamlet of Gostilj village inhabited with 113 Serbs and 35 Muslims.

*On May 6, 1992, on Serbian Orthodox holiday St. George's Day, Muslim armed formations attacked the **Blječeva village** in **Bratunac** municipality and killed the following civilians:*

1. **Zekić (Novak) Kosana** (1928), slaughtered
2. **Jovanović (Lazar) Gojko**, (1917), murdered
3. **Zekić (Milko) Milan**, son of Kosana, severely wounded and treated in Belgrade, died on 09/07/1992

The houses of these victims were robbed and burnt up.

The following are suspected for this criminal act:

1. Omerović (Hakija) Salih, born on 17/06/1944 in Glogova, Bratunac
2. Đelić (Ramo) Ekrem, born on 18/08/1966 in Blečeva, Bratunac
3. Babajić (Mehmed) Sabrija, born on 13/01/1971 in Glogova, Bratunac
4. Golubović (Ramo) Senad, from Pale, Srebrenica
5. Muratović (Ibro) Hamed, born on 13/08/1946 in Blječeva, Bratunac
6. Jahić (Huso) Mehmed, born on 10/10/1938 in Blječeva, Bratunac
(KU-10/94 from 28/03/1994 DC 1/14)

*On May 6, 1992 in **Joševa village**, Srebrenica municipality, **Marković (Jovo) Mirko** alias **Milko**, born on 28/08/1946, was captured and tortured in various ways: stabbed with the knife, partly slaughtered, burnt.*

The following are suspected for the mentioned crimes:

1. **Orić Naser**, born in 1967 in Potočari village, Srebrenica municipality, Commander of paramilitary formation Srebrenica "Green Berets"
2. **Omerović Safet** alias Miš, son of Jašar, born on 08/04/1971 in Voljavica village, Bratunac municipality, residing in place of birth, a Muslim.⁷

*On May 14, 1992, 10 Serbs were captured and taken to the prison in the Court building in **Srebrenica**, and one person - **Gagić Ljubica**, born in 1951 got poisoned in the jail. The others were exchanged.*

The villages were robbed and burnt down after the attack.

⁷ KP No. 13/02-230-KU-67/69 DC 1/13

The following persons are suspected for the mentioned crimes:

1. **Orić Naser**
2. **Bektić Nedžad**, son of Esad, born on 05/08/1967 in Karadžići, Srebrenica, a Muslim, former JNA Lieutenant.
3. **Meholjić Hakija**, son of Husein, born on 07/04/1949 in Srebrenica, residing in the place of birth, militiaman in PSS Srebrenica, became the Chief of Staff in PSS Srebrenica on 28/04/1993.
4. **Sejdinović Šaban**, son of Ahmo, born on 25/03/1962 in Prohići, Srebrenica, residing in the place of birth
5. **Sejdinović Hakija**, from Prohići village, Srebrenica municipality
6. **Tursumović Zulfo**, born in 1923 in Sućeska village, Srebrenica municipality, residing in the same village, a Muslim.

*On May 15, 1992, Muslim forces, according to the order of **Orić Naser** and led by **Bekić Nedžad**, attacked Serbian village **Međe**, Srebrenica municipality.*

Andrić Petrija, born in 1951, was killed and **Subotić Vidoje** was severely wounded.

*On May 20, 1992, in **Greben** village, **Subotić (Đorđe) Radivoje**, born on 12/03/1954 was captured and then killed.*

*On May 21, 1992, in **Žutica**, a truck of **Petković Mladen** was attacked on the **Milići-Srebrenica** road by Muslim forces and according to the order of **Mekanić Bećir**, and 8 civilians were killed. The truck was destroyed by burning it up. The murders civilians were:*

1. Petković Mladen, a driver, born in 1952
2. Kovačević Milenko, born in 1960
3. Kondić Nedeljko, born in 1956
4. Lazarević Mićo, born in 1974
5. Obradović Miljana, born in 1938
6. Ilić Obrenija, born in 1958
7. Zečić Slobodan, born in 1966
8. Šarac Vojislav, born in 1924

The following persons are suspected for the mentioned crime:

1. Mekanić (Jakub) Bećir, born on 15/04/1957 in Bešići, Vlasenica municipality
 2. Muratović (Rešid) Esad, born on 01/01/1961 in Nurići, Milići municipality
 3. Ahmetović (Ohran) Jusuf alias Juka, born on 02/10/1960 in Vlasenica
 4. Osmanović (Osman) Muhidin alias Braco, born on 20/07/1963 in Štedrić, Milići municipality
 5. Vežzović (Suljo) Sulejman, from Johovača, Milići municipality
- (KP-KU-6/93 DC-1/13)

*On May 21, 1992, Muslim forces attacked Serbian civilians while they were working in the field "**Zabranica**", **Bratunac** municipality, and **Simić (Svetolik) Vojislav**, born in 1941, from **Sikirići**, **Bratunac** municipality, was killed there.*

The following person is suspected for the mentioned crime - war crime against civilians:

Mašić (Nezir) Ibrahim alias "Malčo", residing in Brezovice village, Srebrenica municipality, together with several more perpetrators.
(KU-12-6104-230-KU-119/94 from 04/08/1994 DC-1/14)

On May 25, 1992, in Greben village, Gagić Milojko, born on 05/02/1950, was captured, tortured and murdered.

In that period, a mass grave was discovered and the following Serbs were buried in it:

1. **Đurić (Simo) Vojislav**, born in 1919, from Međa
2. **Đurić (Vojislav) Novak**, born in 1955, from Međa, deaf and dumb and mentally retarded
3. **Petrović (Radovan) Krsto**, born in 1942, from Međa
4. **Jevtić (Radoja) Radoja** alias "Raco", born in 1942, from Međa

On May 26, 1992, under the command of Orić Naser, Serbian peasant Rankić (Boro) Nenad from Čizmići village, born in 1967 in Obadi, Srebrenica municipality, was wounded and then tortured by burning and cutting of the body. The body was exchanged.

The following person is suspected for this crime:

1. **Orić Naser**, born in 1967 in Potočari, Srebrenica municipality.

(KU-26/93 from 29/03/1993 DC-1/14)

On May 27, 1992, on the Zvornik-Milići road in Konjević Polje a convoy of trucks was ambushed by the Muslims. The trucks belonged to DD Boksit Milići. The ambush and attack were conducted upon the order of Hodžić Ferid, Chief Commander for Cerska. On that occasion 5 drivers were killed and one truck was burnt up. The victims were:

1. **Sušić Novica**, born in 1962
2. **Popović Zoran**, born in 1959
3. **Vujadinović Milomir**, born in 1960
4. **Simić Stevo**, born in 1953
5. **Mijatović Đorđe**, born in 1950

The following persons are suspected for the mentioned crime:

1. **Hodžić (Avdo) Ferid**, born on 02/12/1959 in Drum village, Vlasenica municipality
2. **Salihović (Smajkan) Šemsudin**, born on 06/08/1964 in Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
3. **Alić (Adem) Munir**, born on 19/04/1963 in Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
4. **Alić (Mušan) Meho**, born on 22/04/1960 in Mađesi, Vlasenica Municipality
5. **Mehmedović (Muradif) Ramiz**, born on 17/10/1967 in Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
6. **Ahmetović (Šaban) Safet**, born on 24/06/1965 in Raševo, Vlasenica municipality
7. **Mustafić (Salko) Salim**, born on 03/01/1971 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
8. **Osmanović (Meho) Mušan**, born on 01/09/1967 in Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
9. **Osmanović (Ibrahim) Džemal**, born on 11/09/1965 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
10. **Hasanović Hajrudin** from Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
11. **Nukić (Sado) Alija**, born on 15/03/1968 in Skugrići, Vlasenica

12. **Jašarević (Fejzo) Husein**, born on 29/02/1964 in Mađesi village, Vlasenica municipality
13. **Dedić (Husein) Fadil**, born on 22/01/1961 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
14. **Mujčinović (Ibro) Sulejman**, born on 02/03/1957 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
15. **Muharemović (Husein) Hasan**, born on 07/03/1967 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
16. **Omerović (Derviš) Hamed**, born on 14/06/1961 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
17. **Šabić Velid**, from Konjević Polje
18. **Osmanović Adem** alias Kobra, from Konjević Polje

(KP-KU-7/93 DC-1/13)

On May 27, 1992, in the area of Rupovo brdo, Milići municipality, members of Muslim army ambushed and killed 5 Serbian civilians who were transporting firewood. Muslim army was firing onto them from the protected area of Srebrenica and the following were killed:

1. **Golić Ljubiša**, born in 1946
2. **Petrović Milisav**, born in 1948
3. **Mišić Miloš**, born in 1961
4. **Nikolić Branko**, born in 1950
5. **Savić Miladin**, born in 1957

The ambush was performed by 5-6 members of Muslim army upon the order from **Tursunović Zulfo**.

(KP-KU-15/95 DC-1/13)

On June 1, 1992, strong Muslim forces attacked Serbian village of Oparci, Srebrenica municipality, and killed 6 Serbian civilians, as follows:

1. **Ilić (Dragutin) Dragić**, born in 1939
2. **Ilić (Momčilo) Ratko**, born in 1942
3. **Ilić (Momčilo) Uglješa**, born in 1939
4. **Petrović (Drago) Milorad**, born in 1923
5. **Petrović (Drago) Dikosava**, born in 1932
6. **Petrović (Cvijetin) Živojin**, born in 1917

After capturing, the village was robbed and burnt down. The following persons are suspected for the mentioned crime:

1. **Salihović Huse**, from Moćevići, Srebrenica, member of Srebrenica Muslim formations
2. **Halilhodžić Hajrudin**, from Moćevići, Srebrenica, member of Srebrenica Muslim formations
3. **Alić Abdulah** alias "Dule", from Brezovica, Srebrenica, member of Srebrenica Muslim formations
4. **Begić Sevdalija**, from Pirići, Srebrenica
5. **Hukić Velkaz**⁸

On June 1, 1992, armed formations commanded by Srebrenica Muslim armed forces ambushed the vehicle "Mazda", registration plates ZV 271-01 in Glogovo, Bratunac municipality and shot the following Serbian civilians:

⁸ (KP No. 59/93 DC 1/13)

1. **Milanović (Milivoje) Milan**, born in 1966 in Opravdići, Bratunac
2. **Milošević (Božo) Radomir**, born in 1956 in Brana Bačići, Bratunac
3. **Jokić (Jovan) Miodrag**, born in 1967 in Opravdići, Bratunac

The vehicle was completely destroyed.

The following persons are suspected for this crime:

1. **Golić (Latif) Ejub**, born on 17/05/1958 in Glogova, Bratunac
2. **Merdžić (Ismet) Nezir** alias Kezo, born on 17/04/1953 in Glogova, Bratunac (KU-72/93 from 02/11/1993 DC-1/14)

*On June 9, 1992, Muslim armed forces captured **Kovačić (Nikola) Boško**, born in 1939, the teacher from the primary school in **Tegari**, and brought him to the prison in Srebrenica (was regarded as missing), and in the village of Tegari they shot*

Zarić (Sreten) Živorad alias Milun, born in 1956.

The suspect for this crime is:

Mehanović Zahid, son of Ahmo, born on 15/04/1969 in Daljogošta, Srebrenica municipality, residing in Tegari, Bratunac, Muslim, member of so-called BH Army.⁹

On June 2, 1992, strong Muslim forces led by Aljukić Bešir and upon the order of Hodžić Ferid committed the attack on Serbian village of Metaljka, Milići municipality. During that attack the Muslims destroyed everything Serbian - they burnt houses, stables, other facilities, destroyed tombstones and robbed movable property.

The suspects for this crime are:

1. Hodžić (Avde) Ferid, born on 02/12/1959 in Drum village, Vlasenica
2. Aljukić (Bečo) Bešir, born on 14/07/1960 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
3. Dedić (Ramiz) Ejub, born on 01/03/1957 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
4. Dedić (Hamdija) Nedžad, born on 09/01/1961 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
5. Dedić (Nezir) Nijaz, born on 02/01/1972 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
6. Dedić (Hamdija) Kemal, born on 25/05/1969 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
7. Dervišević (Hamid) Hamdija, born on 03/08/1952 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
8. Dervišević (Šaban) Samir, born on 17/06/1972 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
9. Huseinović (Hašim) Husein, born on 15/11/1963 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
10. Hajdarević (Mehmedalija) Mirsad, born on 15/03/1974 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
11. Selinović (Džemal) Zaim, born on 10/08/1968 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
12. Selinović (Džemal) Edo, born on 15/09/1971 in Skugrići, Vlasenica
13. Sejmanović (Alija) Džemail, born on 01/11/1961 in Rovaši, Vlasenica
14. Sejmanović (Šaban) Alija, born on 14/10/1960 in Rovaši, Vlasenica
15. Sejmanović (Alija) Emin, born on 07/08/1957 in Rovaši, Vlasenica
16. Muškić (Huso) Munib, born on 28/04/1964 in Cerska, Vlasenica
17. Bećirović (Rasim) Mevludin, born on 05/01/1971 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
18. Bećirović (Habib) Halih, born on 02/01/1964 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
19. Bajrić Asim
20. Bajrić Šemsudin
21. Bajrić Avdo

⁹ (KP No. 13/02-230-122-95 DC 1/13)

22. Velić (Ćamil) Ćazim, born on 05/01/1971 in Cerska, Vlasenica
23. Kurjak (Mujo) Asim, born on 20/06/1975 in Cerska, Vlasenica
24. Čelebić (Mujo) Hasib, born on 15/05/1958 in Cerska, Vlasenica
25. Čelebić (Hamed) Hamdija, born on 02/09/1962 in Cerska, Vlasenica
(KU-4/93, DC-1/13)

On May 4, 1992, Cyjetinović Ratko alias Rade, born in 1971, was killed from sniper by unknown perpetrator on the road from Bratunac to the village of Obadi, near Čauš, Srebrenica.

(KP No. 12-6/04-230-KU-94/94 BC 1/13)

On June 8, 1992, in the village of Pozdanovići, Srebrenica municipality, is regarded as missing

Marković (Andrija) Ognjen alias Bato, born in 1950.

(KP No. 13/02-230-123/95 DC-1/13)

*On June 10, 1992, Serbian village of **Rupovo brdo**, Milići municipality, was attacked by strong Muslim forces led and commanded by:*

- **Tursunović Zulfo**
- **Ademović Ibrahim**
- **Bektić Mujo**
- **Mekanić Bećir**
- **Turković Fadil**

During this attack, the following villagers were killed by Muslims:

1. **Žugić Koviljka**, born in 1922
2. **Milinković Relja**, born in 1941
3. **Milinković Radoje**, born in 1952
4. **Milinković Vojislav**, born in 1938, and his wife
5. **Milinković Mirjana**, born in 1938

Milinković Vojislav and Mirjana were burnt inside their house.

On the same day, the following persons were wounded:

1. **Žugić Milomir**
2. **Milinković Vukica**, an old lady

On the same day, the following persons were taken away and the most probably killed:

1. **Milinković Vlado**
2. **Žugić Komljen**, born in 1925, and his son
3. **Žugić Trifko**, born in 1951

After the attack the village was robbed and burnt down, including the building of primary school and the facility of DP "Birač" Vlasenica.

The suspects for this crime are:

1. **Mekanić (Jakub) Bećir**, born on 15/04/1957 in Bešići, Vlasenica
 2. **Tursunović Zulfo** from the village of Sućeska
 3. **Ademović Ibrahim** alias "Čakura" from Đile village, Vlasenica
 4. **Bektić Mujo** from Podgaj village, Srebrenica
 5. **Turković (Halil) Fadil**, born on 02/03/1953 in Nazda, Vlasenica
 6. **Ademović (Beg) Hasan**, born on 08/06/1937 in Đile, Vlasenica
 7. **Ademović (Hasan) Nedžad**, born on 15/04/1970 in Johovača, Vlasenica
 8. **Vežović (Suljo) Sulejman**, born on 20/07/1969 in Johovača, Vlasenica
 9. **Jusupović (Omer) Džemail**, born on 09/04/1966 in Nurići, Vlasenica
 10. **Memišević (Mehmed) Zulfo**, born on 27/05/1968 in Bešići, Vlasenica
 11. **Malović (Emin) Ifet**, born on 22/09/1967 in Đile, Vlasenica
 12. **Malović (Emin) Sifet**, born on 22/09/1967 in Đile, Vlasenica
 13. **Memišević (Ahmet) Azem** alias "Faca", born on 05/05/1957 in Bešići, Vlasenica
 14. **Bećirović (Mešan) Alaga**, born on 14/08/1966 in Pomol, Vlasenica
- (15-17/02-KU-1/93 DC-1/13)

On June 20, 1992, armed persons in Bratunac area, under the control of the military command of Muslim forces Srebrenica shot, in Tegarska Rijeka, the following civilians (while they were driving a tractor):

1. **Jovanović (Vojislav) Rade**, born in 1959 in Tegare
2. **Mićić (Milisav) Milovan**, born in 1958 in Tegare

The victims were killed from ambush by unknown perpetrators.
(KU-60-93 from 30/08/1993 DC-1/14)

On June 20, 1992, members of Muslim armed formations forced their way into the house of Milanović Ratko in Loznica village, Bratunac. The owner and his wife Miladinović Mileva were beaten up. Both of them were treated in Loznica hospital for severe bodily injuries. On 14/12/1992, during the attack on Bjelovac, Muslims killed Miladinović Mirko and Miladinović Čedo, the relatives of this family.

The suspects for this criminal act of war crime against civilians are:

1. Hasanović Šaban, son of Edhem, born on 24/02/1958 in Pirići village.
2. Hasanović Mevludin alias Kiko, son of Edhem, born on 02/08/1963 in Pirići.
3. Begzadić Mehmedalija alias Mešo, son of Šahman, born on 03/02/1955 in Pirići, Bratunac.

(Evidence: KU-12-6/04-230-KU-86/94 from 24/06/1994 DC 1/14)

On June 21, 1992, Muslim forces attacked Serbian villages: Ratkovići, Dučići, Dvorišta, Račići and Polimice, Srebrenica municipality. The following Serbian civilians were killed in this attack:

1. **Pavlović J. Milovan**, born on 17/10/1919, residing in Ratkovići
2. **Rankić G. Milutin**, born on 15/05/1944, residing in Ratkovići
3. **Prodanović P. Živan**, born 16/01/1967, residing in Ratkovići
4. **Bogičević V. Obrena**, born on 19/06/1931, residing in Ratkovići
5. **Stanojević M. Radenko**, born on 14/10/1941, residing in Ratkovići
6. **Prodanović D. Zora**, born on 10/03/1941, residing in Ratkovići
7. **Rankić O. Ranka**, born on 09/08/1933, residing in Ratkovići
8. **Rankić O. Vidoja**, born on 08/08/1930, residing in Ratkovići

9. **Maksimović M. Dragomir**, born on 24/04/1948, residing in Ratkovići
10. **Maksimović M. Radomir**, born on 10/04/1926, residing in Ratkovići
11. **Stanojević (Todor) Nikola**, born on 18/09/1958, residing in Ratkovići
12. **Milanović (Risto) Borko**, born in 1918, residing in Ratkovići
13. **Maksimović (Filip) Vinka**, born in 1927, residing in Ratkovići
14. **Đurić (Dušan) Radoslava**, born in 1929, residing in Ratkovići
15. **Stanojević (Pero) Desanka**, born in 1922, residing in Ratkovići
16. **Maksimović (Milorad) Ratko**, born in 1946, residing in Ratkovići
17. **Pavlović (Milorad) Desanka**, born in 1935, residing in Ratkovići

The part of these inhabitants was massacred by cutting off their heads. The property was robbed, and houses and other facilities destroyed.

The suspects for this crime are:

1. Malkić Dževad, son of Osman, born on 11/08/1958 in Pozdanovići, Srebrenica
2. Malkić Abduralman, son of Rušid, born on 11/06/1964 in Pozdanovići, Srebrenica
(KP No. 13/02-230-KU-165/97 DC 1/13)

*On June 27, 1992, the same units attacked Serbian villages **Brađevine, Magadovići, Kaludre**, in Srebrenica municipality, and they killed:*

1. **Gajić (Predrag) Ljubiša**, burnt to death
2. **Stevanović (Dragomir) Stojan**, massacred, his penis cut off and put into his mouth
3. **Stanojević (Vitomir) Novica**, born in 1951
4. **Pavlović (Obren) Dragan**,
5. **Pavlović Novka**
6. **Jovanović (Rade) Obradin**, born in 1969
7. **Stevanović (Radoje) Stevan**
8. **Jovanović Slavko**

The following persons were wounded:

1. **Pavlović Borislav**
2. **Đukić Draginja**

*On June 28, 1992, at the Serbian Orthodox holiday, the Serbian village **Loznica** was attacked by Muslim formations from Srebrenica. The village was attacked from the direction of Cjepale, Pirići, Dolovi and Brda. The following civilians were killed:*

1. **Stojanović (Živojin) Jelena**, born in 1952, Loznica, Bratunac
2. **Rončević (Mićo) Milorad**, born in 1960, Loznica, Bratunac
3. **Filipović (Živan) Verica**, born in 1975, Loznica, Bratunac
4. **Vučević (Sreten) Svetozar**, born in 1957, Loznica, Bratunac
5. **Nikolić (Nedeljko) Milenko**, born in 1963, Loznica, Bratunac
6. **Lukić (Milan) Radovan**, born in 1950, Loznica, Bratunac
7. **Filipović (Milivoje) Đorđe**, born in 1949, Loznica, Bratunac
8. **Damjanović (Mitar) Miloja**, born in 1961, Loznica, Bratunac

The victims were tortured and massacred before killing, and many of civilians managed to escape.

The suspects for this crime are:

1. **Ibrić (Mujo) Alija** alias Kurta, born on 28/07/1947 in Pirići, Bratunac
2. **Hasanović (Edhem) Fahrudin**, born on 30/09/1965 in Pirići, Bratunac
3. **Hasanović (Edhem)**, alias Kokan, from Pirići, Bratunac
4. **Sinanović (Ramo) Rahman**, born on 04/12/1925 in Podložnik
(KU-38/93 from 26/03/1993 DC-1/14)

*On June 29, 1992, the same Muslim unit from Srebrenica attacked the part of **Vraneševići** village inhabited by the Serbs and hamlet **Viljevići** and destroyed them completely, robbed the property. Inhabitants managed to escape towards the Drina.*

On June 30, 1992, around 04:50 hrs, paramilitary formation "Green Berets" from Srebrenica attacked the Serbian village Brežani. Around 1.000 Muslim soldiers participated in that attack.

During the attack of Muslim formations led by Orić Naser, 22 persons were killed, mostly women and the old. Some of the killed men used to keep watch of the village. On the mentioned day, Orić Naser, together with companies" commanders Krđić Sakib, Bektić Nedo, Meholfjić Hakija, Tabaković Senahid, Tihiić Ahmo, Tursumović Zulfo and Dudić Mirsad, surrounded Brežane village in the early morning and then started to shoot. There were about 60 persons in the village in that moment, together with women, the old and children.

The attack was prepared and planned and the attackers did not allowed anybody to escape and save his life. The village was burnt up after the property was robbed. Some inhabitants managed to save themselves by running towards villages Jezero, Ratkovići and Fakovići.

The fire destroyed 64 houses, 87 other facilities and stables, around 118 cows were taken away, as well as 36 oxen, 147 bullocks, 236 sheep, 150 pigs, 11 horses, 4 new tractors and 17 mowers.

The following are civilians who kept the watch in village and were killed on 30/06/1992:

1. Rankić Miroslav, born in 1947
2. Rankić Mirko, born in 1972
3. Rankić Dragoslav, born in 1974
4. Josipović Ljubomir, born in 1975
5. Milošević Stanko, born in 1908
6. Milošević Vidoje, born in 1974
7. Novaković Miloš, born in 1956
8. Petrović Radovan, born in 1923
9. Dragičević Milenko, born in 1947
10. Krstajić Pero, born in 1935
11. Krstajić Miloš, born in 1937
12. Mitrović Milivoje, born in 1930
13. Mitrović Stanoje, born in 1963
14. Lazić Dostana, born in 1919
15. Lazić Vidoje, born in 1937
16. Lazić Đula, born in 1935
17. Stevanović Milomir, born in 1946
18. Stjepanović Dragan, born in 1961
19. Lazić Kristina

20. Jovanović Obren
21. Krstajić Novak
22. Arsić Borivoje

The following members of Muslim armed formation are suspected for this criminal act:

1. Orić Naser, born in 1967 in Potočari, Srebrenica, residing in Srebrenica
2. Krdžić Sakib, former militiaman in PSS Srebrenica, born and resided in Osmača, Srebrenica
3. Bektić Nedžad from Karačići, Srebrenica, Lieutenant in former JNA
4. Mehlojić Hakija, former militiaman in PSS Srebrenica, son of Husein, residing in Srebrenica
5. Tabaković Senahid, from Stožersko, Srebrenica
6. Tihic Ahmo, son of Mujo, born on 04/01/1955 in Lješće, Skelani, where he resided
7. Tursumović Zulfo, from Sućeska, Srebrenica
8. Hukić Sabahudin, son of Mujo, born in 1963 in Osmače, Srebrenica, where he resided
9. Hukić Safet, son of Abid, born in 1960 in Osmače, Srebrenica
10. Burić Safet, son of Salih, born in 1960 in Osmače, Srebrenica
11. Dudić Mirsad, son of Šukrija, born in 1960, from Osmače, Srebrenica
12. Hukić Sakib, son of Mujo, from Osmače, Srebrenica
13. Mehmedović Kemal alias Kemo, from Pale, Srebrenica

*On July 5, 1992, Muslim armed forces from Biljača, Potočari and Čizmići suddenly attacked the village of **Zagani**, Bratunac municipality, and killed the following people while they were working the land:*

1. **Milošević (Ilija) Rade**, born on 30/07/1968 in Zagoni
2. **Dmitrić Mileva**, born in 1914 in Zagoni
3. **Paunović Dušanka**, born in 1954, Čačak municipality
4. **Dimitrić Marko**, born in 1974 in Zagoni
5. **Gvozdrenović Rajko**, born in 1927 in Zagoni
6. **Jašinski Matijas**
7. **Gvozdrenović Blagoja**
8. **Tanasijević Čedomir**
9. **Gvozdrenović Dragoljub**
10. **Malović Miodrag**

Unarmed persons were following soldiers and they robbed and burnt up the houses.

The following persons are the suspects:

1. **Orić (Nesib) Meho**, born on 16/09/1969 in Potočari, Srebrenica
2. **Muratović Muriz**, from Blječeva, hamlet Čizmići
3. **Muratović (Nurija)**, alias "Špico", from Blječeva, Bratunac
(KU-28/93 from 29/03/1993 DC-1/14)

On July 5, 1992, around 1.000 members of armed forces "Green Berets", commanded by Orić Naser, attacked the village of Krujići and atrociously and cruelly, without any reason killed civilians who were at home or working on the land. 18 persons were killed on that occasion, and 12 were wounded. The priest Lazarević Slobodan alias Boban was killed near the church, while he was performing the religious ceremony related to the burial of Simić Neđo, who was

killed from ambush by Muslim extremists near the village of Radovčić on 03/05/1992, and massacred by stabbing him with the knife. Mičić Milja from Krnjići was shot into her back while trying to escape. Jovanović Miroslava was killed while working in the stable. Most probably she was raped, for she was found several days later completely naked in the stable. Vujić Soka, the wife of Vujić Mile, was killed while collecting the hay in the field. The teacher Paraćanin Vaso, born in 1912, who was severely ill and paralyzed for ten years, was burnt alive in his apartment. Other civilians were shot while running away from the village.

The following are the killed civilians:

1. Paraćanin Vaso, born on 1912
2. Trimanović Rade, born in 1961 in Krnjići
3. Jovanović Sredoje, born in 1947 in Krnjići
4. Simić Veljko, born in 1953 in Krnjići
5. Lazarević Boban Slobodan, the priest in Krnjići
6. Maksimović Radoš, born in 1968
7. Dimitrijević Dragutin, born in 1961
8. Aksić Srpko, born in 1972
9. Vladić Vlajko, born in 1934
10. Vujić Soka, born in 1933 in Krnjići
11. Pečenica Dragoljub, from Krnjići
12. Ivanović Ivana, from Krnjići
13. Milošević Nebojša, from Bujakovići
14. Milošević Milan, from Bujakovići
15. Jovanović Miroslava, from Krnjići
16. Mičić Milija, from Krnjići
17. Simić Ilija, from Krnjići
18. Maksimović Milenko, from Krnjići

The following are wounded civilians:

1. Jovanović Dragi, from Krnjići
2. Mičić Stanimira, from Pribojevići
3. Arsenović Kristina, from Krnjići
4. Arsenović Zagorka, from Krnjići
5. Vladić Dikosava, from Krnjići
6. Blažić Stanka, from Krnjići
7. Jovanović Stanka, from Krnjići
8. Blažić Aleksandra, from Krnjići
9. Maksimović Milan, from Krnjići
10. Petrović Stanko, from Krnjići
11. Jovanović Milomira, from Krnjići
12. Gligić Aleksa, from Skelani

After they killed civilians, the members of "Green Berets" have robbed their property, burnt up 33 houses, 30 other facilities, the new and the old school with 6 flats, they have demolished the church, destroyed icons and other church property, robbed the whole property of Krnjići village by taking away the unknown number of cattle.

The following members of Muslim armed formation are suspected for the criminal act of war crime:

1. Orić Naser

2. Mustafić Taib, son of Mehmedalija, born in 1951 in Radovčići, Katanići hamlet, Srebrenica municipality
3. Bektić Nedžad, born in Karačići, former Srebrenica municipality
4. Krdžić Sakib, born in Osmače, Srebrenica
5. Meholjić Hakija, son of Husein, born in 1949 in Srebrenica
6. Mehmedović Ramo, alias "Hljebara", born in Gladovići village, Srebrenica
7. Tihic Ahmo, son of Mujo, born on 04/01/1955 in Lješće, Srebrenica
8. Smajić Refik, son of Omer, born in 1960 in Tokanjaci
9. Smajić Jakub, son of Juso, born in 1963 in Tokaljaci
10. Tihic Samir, from Liješće, Srebrenica
11. Smajilović Bajro, born in 1938 in Tokaljaci
12. Aljaković Behajid, born in Sulica
13. Mustafić Nuriya, alias "Fendo", son of Bekta, born in 1942 in Radovčići
14. Mustafić Ibro, son of Ramo, born in 1960 in Radovčići
15. Mustafić Vahid, son of Nuriya, born in 1966 in Radovčići
16. Nukić Rešo, son of Hamdija, born in 1938 in Radovčići
17. Mustafić Mujo, son of Ramo, born in 1957 in Tokaljaci
18. Mustafić Murat, son of Ramo, born in 1955 in Tokanjaci
19. Selimović Šaban, son of Alija, born in 1952 in Tokaljaci
20. Gurdić Nuriya, son of Atif, born in 1952 in Tokaljaci
21. Smajlović Ibrahim, son of Ševko, born in 1957 in Tokaljaci

On July 12, 1992, on St. Peter's Day, the Serbian village of Zalazje and hamlet Obadi were attacked by Muslim forces commanded by Naser Orić. The following 8 Serbian civilians were captured then and they are regarded as missing:

1. **Ilić (Milan) Slobodan**, born in 1946, Gostilj village
2. **Simić (Gojko) Branko**, born in 1959 in Srebrenica
3. **Simić (Gojko) Petko**, born in 1963, from Gniona
4. **Rakić (Miodrag) Ljubomir**, born in 1959 in Zalazje
5. **Tubić (Rade) Miladin**, born in 1963 in Sase
6. **Vujadinović (Milorad) Dragomir**, born in 1947 in Osedak
7. **Cvijetinović (Ranko) Ivan**, born in 1953 in Zalazje
8. **Ilić (Sreten) Milisav**, born in 1959 in Srebrenica

After the attack, many villages were robbed, burnt up and destroyed. The following persons are suspected:

1. **Orić Naser**
2. **Tursumović Zulfo**, from Sućeska, residing in the same village, Srebrenica
3. **Meholjić Hakija**, son of Husein, born in 1949, former militiaman in PSS Srebrenica, residing in Petriča, Srebrenica
4. **Mehmedović Amir** alias "Geza", residing in Srebrenica
5. **Husić Nuriya**, alias "Senahid", son of Ramo, born on 26/05/1951 in Podčauši, Bratunac, former militiaman from PSS Bratunac, Used to reside in Bratunac at the address Andrije Markovića bb
6. **Mulalić Azem** alias "Beno" from Bajramovići, Srebrenica
7. **Otanović Mithat** alias "Mijač", son of Bahrija, residing in Srebrenica, Maršala Tita bb
8. **Halilović Sejad**, son of Asim, nickname "Kreja", residing in Srebrenica, Petriča bb
9. **Delić Velid**, son of Suljo, residing in Srebrenica, Crni Guber bb
10. **Mulalić Sarija**, from Bajramovići, Srebrenica

11. **Ahmetović Hariz** alias "Ćelo", residing in Srebrenica, Kazani bb
(KP No. 12-6/04-230-KU-97-94 DC 1/13)

On July 18, 1992, Muslim formations from Srebrenica ambushed one tractor on the road to Bratunac, in Tegare village, and killed the following:

1. **Ilić Cvijetin**, born in 1957, from Tegare
2. **Ilić Radojko**, born in 1969, Cvijetin's brother
3. **Vučerinović Miloško**, born in 1968, from Tegare

The following are suspected for this crime:

1. **Halilović Rešad**, son of Redžo, from Tegare
2. **Alić Salih**, son of Fazlija, from Tegare
3. **Mujić Zurić**, alias "Zločo", from Skenderovići, Srebrenica
4. **Šešić Enver**, from Voljavica
5. **Tabaković Šukrija** alias "Šule", from Stožersko, Srebrenica
6. **Tabaković**, alias "Manjo", from Stožersko
7. **Fikret**, from Diminci, Srebrenica
8. **Hazim**, from Voljevica

*On July 20, 1992, strong Muslim forces suddenly attacked Serbian village of **Gornji Magašići**, Bratunac municipality, while inhabitants were working on the land. Muslim soldiers shot everything that had moved. The following were killed:*

1. **Popović Blagoje**, born in 1907
2. **Popović Ljeposava**, born in 1918
3. **Ilić Marjan**, born in 1963
4. **Ilić Milenija**, born in 1944
5. **Ilić Zorka**, born in 1947
6. **Ilić Ljubinka**, born in 1952
7. **Ilić Ljiljana**, born in 1975
8. **Milanović Ljubica**, born in 1929

A group of unarmed Muslims was robbing Serbs' houses and burning them up, so all houses in villages of Ilići, Božići, Denonjići and Popovići were burnt down.

The following are suspected for that war crime against civilians:

1. **Osmanović (Junuz) Šaban**, born on 21/07/1966 in Magašići, Bratunac
2. **Hasanović (Mehmed) Ćamil**, born on 06/06/1947 in Glogova, Bratunac
3. **Avdić (Idriz) Senad**, born on 03/03/1963 in Glogova, Bratunac
4. **Osmanović (Junuz) Meho**, born on 13/02/1960 in Magašići, Bratunac
5. **Smajilović (Hašim) Mehidin**, born in Šušnjari village, Jagličići hamlet
6. **Ibrahimović (Ibrahim) Ahmo**, born on 04/01/1973 in Magašići, Bratunac
7. **Ibrahimović (Omer) Osmo**, born on 03/02/1962 in Magašići, Bratunac
8. **Osmanović (Ibrahim) Hajrudin**, born on 11/05/1962 in Magašići, Bratunac
9. **Osmanović (Munib) Nedžib**, born on 22/11/1969 in Magašići, Bratunac
10. **Osmanović (Munib) "Cvrko"**, in Magašići, Bratunac
11. **Osmanović (Munib) "Tuzlo"**, born in Magašići, Bratunac
12. **Osmanović (Hakija) "Čičo"**, from Magašići, Bratunac

(KP-KU-4/93, DC-1/15)

*On July 25, 1992, the unit from Srebrenica attacked villages of **Grujičići, Seona, Stanojevići, Borovci, Zaganj and Mleča** and killed the following civilians:*

1. **Jovanović Dragica**
2. **Stević Vida**
3. **Jovanović Obren** (died after he was released from prison)

On July 25, 1992, the village of Hranča was attacked about 13:30 hrs by Muslims from Srebrenica. That was after the armistice was signed. The inhabitants of the village were only Serbs, and they were working on the land at the time of the attack. The attack was committed from several directions, and during it Muslims were shouting "slaughter", "kill" etc.

7 civilians were murdered and 7 wounded, out of whom one died. The following are the killed inhabitants of Hranča:

1. **Lukić Živanka**, killed at the doorstep of her house
2. **Đuričić Cvijetin**, killed in front of his house
3. **Jokić Momčilo**, killed near his house
4. **Mirković Ljubica**, killed in the yard of her house
5. **Cvijetinić Dostana**, killed during the attack and found together with Mirković Ljubica
6. **Mićić Marko**
7. **Mićić Ilija**
8. **Mitrović Stanimir**, died.

The following were wounded:

1. **Cvijetinić Pero**
2. **Milovanović Milenko**
3. **Jokić Mihailo**
4. **Mladenović Najdan**
5. **Mladenović Milenko**
6. **Stević Cvijetin**

During the attack, the Muslim-Ustasha forces robbed and burnt up all houses and other facilities. In hamlet **Radonjić** 5 houses were destroyed, in **Ljube** 1, **Polje** 20 and **Drmna** 5.

The following are suspected for this crime:

1. **Arifović (Husein) Izet** alias "Ćiza", born in 1960 in Hranča, Bratunac
2. **Šaćirović (Emin) Mujo**, born in 1949 in Hranča, Bratunac
3. **Šaćirović (Idriz) Salih**, born in 1966 in Hranča, Bratunac
4. **Babajić (Omer) Ramo**, born in 1936 in Glogova, Bratunac
5. **Šaćirović (Zahid) Mujo**, born in 1957 in Hranča, Bratunac
6. **Redžepagić (Ahmet) Zuhdija** alias "Zuco" from Bratunac

On August 2, 1992, Muslim armed formations from Srebrenica attacked the vehicle "Lada" in Glogovo, near the house of Beganović Izet. The vehicle was burnt up and

Ranković Ilinka alias "Ljilja" was burnt in it.

The following persons were wounded:

1. **Ranković Ljubomir**
2. **Matić Božo**

At the same time another vehicle came - "Toyota" owned by Milanović Živorad from Kravice, and it was attacked.

Deronjić Nebojša, son of Spasoja from Magašići was killed, and the following persons were wounded:

1. **Radović Drago**, son of Todo, born in Polmuš, Bratunac
2. **Nikolić Duško**, from Kajići village, Bratunac
3. **Avramović Vojo**, from Kravice, Bratunac
4. **Bojić Goran**, from Kravice, Bratunac

The wounded were treated in Belgrade (The Center for Urgent Medical Aid, notice of dismissal No. 77113/9241/92 and in Bratunac Medical Center, letters of dismissal available).

The following is suspected for this criminal act:

Delić (Hamed) Šećo, born on 29/01/1959 in Glogova, Bratunac municipality, a member of MOS Srebrenica, and other unknown perpetrators.
(KU-12-6104-230-KU-141/94 from 28/08/1994 DC-1/14)

On August 8, 1992, strong Muslim forces attacked Serbian village of Ježestica, Bratunac municipality. Muslims extremists shot everything that moved, and killed the following Serbian civilians:

1. **Stjepanović Milosav**, born in 1923
2. **Mladenović Savka**, born in 1930
3. **Bogičević Vojin**, born in 1929
4. **Stjepanović Savka**, around 45 years old
5. **Ranković Srećko**, born in 1962
6. **Mladenović Dragan**, born in 1960
7. **Mladenović Anđelka**, born in 1965
8. **Ranković Milan**, born in 1935

Muslim extremists cut off the head of Mladenović Anđelka and took it, and Mladenović Dragan was killed by smashing his head with an axe.

The group of unarmed Muslims followed attackers and they robbed and burnt up Serbs' houses. The following are suspected for this crime:

1. **Kamenica (Idriz) Munib**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
2. **Kamenica (Idriz) Ramiz**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
3. **Kamenica (Idriz) Džemail**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
4. **Kamenica (Bekta) Avdo**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
5. **Alispahić Hamdija**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
6. **Alispahić Enver**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
7. **Zukić Mustafa**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
8. **Zukić Jusov**, born in Milačevići, Srebrenica
9. Other unknown perpetrators, unidentified so far

(KP-KU-31/93 DC-1/15)

On August 28, 1992, members of paramilitary formation "Green Berets" from Srebrenica ambushed and killed 4 Serbs in the vehicle "Zastava 750" on the road Peći-Skelani, near Milanova vodenica.

The following persons were killed:

1. Živković Svetozar, son of Drago, born in 1915, from Živkovići
2. Živković Stanko, son of Ljubomir, born in 1936, from Živkovići
3. Milanović Dragan, son of Radenko, born in 1951, from Živkovići
4. Aćimović Krstina, daughter of Milenko, born in 1920, from Živkovići

Direct committers of this crime under the command of Naser Orić are the following:

1. Delić Mersudin alias Zuka, son of Orhan, commander of the group, born on 03/01/1971 in Dobrak, Skelani, temporary residing in Srebrenica
2. Softić Kadrija, son of Jusuf, born on 04/11/1971 in Dobrak, Skelani, temporary residing in Srebrenica
3. Džanić Fahrudin alias "Baja", son of Zuhdo, born on 03/01/1973 in Dobrak, Skelani, temporary residing in Srebrenica
4. Nuhanović Jusuf alias Zele, born in Sulise, Skelani, temporary residing in Srebrenica
5. Pejnanović Mirzet, son of Tahmaz, born in Poljak, Miličevići hamlet, Skelani, temporary residing in Srebrenica

Evidence: Criminal charge No. 15-18-49/92 from 22/06/1993) DC-1/13

From September 17 till 25, 1992, Muslim armed formations from Srebrenica committed four murder of the following Serbian civilians:

1. **Nikolić (Milovan) Todor**, born in 1951, killed on 20/09/1992 in Loznička Rijeka, Bratunac
2. **Jovanović Drago**, born in 1962, from Sikirići, Bratunac, killed on 21/09/1992
3. **Ilić Milić**, born in 1972
4. **Andrić (Bogomir) Ljubiša**, born in 1960, killed on 17/09/1992 in Loznička Rijeka
5. **Simić (Ratko) Miodrag**, born in 1963

Perpetrators of those crimes were never disclosed.

On September 24, 1992, the boxite mine Milići - surface workings "Braćan" and its security were attacked by Muslim forces. The attack was planned by Naser Orić and conducted under his command, and 7 guards were killed:

1. **Sušić Milivoje**, born in 1958
2. **Šalipurević Slavko**, born in 1971
3. **Šalipurević Vidoje**, born in 1960
4. **Gordić Slavko**, born in 1958
5. **Lalović Zoran**, born in 1961
6. **Gligorević Miodrag**, born in 1956
7. **Pantić Rajko**

After killing the guards, Muslims burnt up the main building and workshop of the mine.

Mine guards, who were robbed on 24/09/1992, were killed by Muslims in most atrocious ways (by burning and cutting them, by cutting off parts of their bodies, by driving the tank over them, by killing them with the blunt object and by slaughtering them).

The following are suspected for this crime:

1. **Orić Naser**, born in 1967 in Potočari, Srebrenica
 2. **Tursunović Zulfo**, from Sućeska, Srebrenica
 3. **Mekanić (Jakub) Bećir**, born on 15/04/1957 in Bešići, Vlasenica
 4. **Ademović Ibrahim** alias "Cakura", from Đile, Vlasenica
 5. **Bektić Mujo** from Podgaj, Srebrenica
 6. **Omerović (Jašar) Safet** alias "Miš", born on 08/04/1971 ib Voljevica, Bratunac
 7. **Muratović (Omer) Džemo**, from Nurići, Vlasenica
 8. **Osmanović (Osman) Muhidin**, alias "Braco"
 9. **Avdić Edin**
 10. **Hasanović Hasan**
 11. **Omerović Smail** alias "Ferda"
 12. **Omerović Mevludin** alias "Piki"
 13. **Sulejmanović**
 14. **Sulejmanović**
 15. **Sulejmanović**
 16. **Emkić Hajro**
 17. **Emkić Midhad**
 18. **Emkić Dževad**
 19. **Emkić Ramiz**
 20. **Malnić Mevludin**
 21. **Ažlić (Abdulah) Ramiz**
 22. **Salčinović (Beuta) Ibrahim**
 23. **Salčinović (Abdurahman) Murat**
 24. **Suljić (Husein) Sulejman**
- (15-17/02-KU-2/93 from 17/06/1993 DC-1/13)

On September 24, 1992, strong Muslim forces led by Naser Orić, Tursunović Zulfo and Cakura attacked Serbian village Podravnje, Milići municipality. The attack was planned by same persons. There were many Serbian civilians in the village at the moment of attack. Muslims surrounded the village, killed 27 civilians, mostly women, children and the old, as follows:

1. **Perendić Tomislav**, born in 1932, missing
2. **Vasić Milijan**, born in 1951
3. **Perendić Stanko**, born in 1935
4. **Jovanović Vojin**, born in 1922
5. **Jovanović Svetozar**, born in 1933
6. **Lazarević Rade**, born in 1920
7. **Perendić Spasenija**, born in 1932
8. **Mitrović Drago**, was not found
9. **Tomić Gojko**, born in 1930
10. **Tomić Mihajlo**, born in 1941
11. **Šarac Dušan**, born in 1964
12. **Marinković Miloš**, born in 1935
13. **Marinković Rade**, born in 1961
14. **Marinković Milovan**, born in 1955

15. **Marinković Dikosava**, born in 1938
16. **Šarac Mitar**, born in 1963
17. **Jovanović Svetozar**, born in 1933
18. **Šarac Milan**, born in 1929
19. **Šarac Mirjana**, born in 1943
20. **Vasić Milisav**
21. **Mitrović Mihajlo**, born in 1932
22. **Perendić Miladin**, born in 1924
23. **Petrović Milomir**, born in 1951, missing
24. **Marinković Radovan**, born in 1938, missing
25. **Mitrović Ruža**, born in 1927, missing
26. **Mitrović Drago**, born in 1925, missing
27. **Petrović Mileva**, born in 1948

After they killed civilians, the Muslims burnt up 73 houses after they had robbed them.

The following persons are suspected for this crime:

1. **Orić Naser**
 2. **Tursumović Zulfo**, from Sućeska village, Srebrenica
 3. **Ademović Ibrahim** alias "Cakura" from Đile, Vlasenica
 4. **Hirkić Maho**, from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 5. **Mirzet**, the Chief of PSS Srebrenica
 6. **Hamed** from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 7. **Ademović (Adem) Osman**, born on 16/05/1937 in Đile, Vlasenica
 8. **Ajšić Sabrija**, from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 9. **Ajšić Sabit** from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 10. **Delić Ramiz** from Bijelo Polje, Srebrenica
 11. **Hirkić Alija** alias "Kiljara" from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 12. **Delić Ibro** from Kutuzeri, Srebrenica
 13. **Islam** and his brother, from Osmače, Srebrenica
 14. **Osman** alias "Ćimonja" from Ljeskovik, Srebrenica
 15. **Palić (Šaban) Adem**, born on 03/03/1958, from Krivače, Han Pijesak
 16. **Mustafić Kemo**, from Pale, Srebrenica
 17. **Begić Medo** from Slapovići, Srebrenica
- (KU-3/93 DC-1/13)

On October 5, 1992, same Muslim units from Srebrenica attacked the following villages: Vraneševići, Tuk, Jurčinovići, part of Stanojevići, Rasovačići, Fakovići, Divovići, Radijevići, Boljevići and Kutiješi, Bratunac municipality, and killed the following civilians:

1. **Đokoć Đoko**
2. **Đokić Milovan**, 1936
3. **Đokić Svetozar**, 1938, found without the head
4. **Đukić Radovan**
5. **Đokić Sreten**, 1938, found with his head cut off
6. **Đokić Vidoje**, 1954
7. **Stjepanović Stanojka**, 1922, burnt up
8. **Nikolić Čuba**, burnt up
9. **Subotić Milomir**, 1960, his skull smashed
10. **Nikolić Milovan**, his skull smashed
11. **Savić Radovan**, 1919, burnt up

12. **Božić Desanka**, 1927
13. **Marković Slavka**
14. **Ristić Milutin**, 1940
15. **Vasić Vladan**, 1929
16. **Vasić Stanoja**, 1930
17. **Ristić Zarija**, 1928
18. **Prodanović Petra**, 1927
19. **Marković Radoje**
20. **Nikolić Petko**, 1954, burnt up

All houses were burnt down, property robbed, even from schools and churches. There are photographs and other documentation about this attack and genocide.

The following persons are suspected for this crime:

1. **Orić Naser**
2. **Tursumović Zulfo**, from Sućeska village, Srebrenica
3. **Redžić Alija**, son of Abdurahman, born on 22/12/1948 in Abdulići, where he resided
4. **Hasanović Šaban**, son of Ahmo, born on 20/12/1943 in Abdulići, where he resided
5. **Hasanović Izet**, son of šaban, born on 01/01/1958 in Abdulići, where he resided
6. **Smailović Ramo**, son of Zaim, born on 08/06/1953 in Abdulići, where he resided
7. **Hasanović Almaz**, son of Šaban, born on 07/06/1970 in Abdulići, where he resided
8. **Mujkić Alija**, son of Salko, alias "Alica", born on 26/01/1952 in Abdulići, where he resided
9. **Mujkić Ibrahim**, son of Nurija, from Abdulići
10. **Mahmutović Nasir**, son of Behajja from Žanjevo, Bratunac
11. **Mahmutović Fejzo**, son of Ibrahim from Žanjevo, Bratunac
12. **Smailović Elizabet**, son of Nurija, from Poznanovići, Dedići hamlet, Bratunac
13. **Jusić Šemso**, son of Nurija, from Poznanovići, Dedići hamlet, Bratunac
14. **Malkić Dževad**, son of Osman, from Poznanovići, Bratunac, a teacher
15. **Bektić Behaja**
16. **Mehmed**, from Dedići, Srebrenica
17. **Hasanović Fahrudin** alias "Beli", son of Edhem, born on 30/09/1965 in Pirići, Bratunac
18. **Hasanović Sabahudin**, son of Edhem, born on 14/03/1968 in Pirići, Bratunac
19. **Hajrudin** from Dedići, Srebrenica
20. **Jusić Vekaz**, son of Mehmed, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
21. **Bektić Idriz**, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
22. **Dervišević Ramadan**, son of Mahmut, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
23. **Šešić Salko**, son of Himzo, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
24. **Šešić Izet**, son of Himzo, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
25. **Salihović Ševal**, son of Ševko, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
26. **Husić Nezir**, son of Rešid, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
27. **Husić Suljo**, son of Fadil, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
28. **Alihodžić Smajo**, son of Čamil, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
29. **Šešić Fikter**, son of Ismet, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
30. **Šešić Senahid**, son of Akif, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
31. **Jakubović Ibro**, son of Šahman, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
32. **Jakubović Mujčin**, son of Mujo, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
33. **Jakubović Fikret**, son of Mujo, from Moćevići, Srebrenica
34. **Dervišević (Rahman)** son - militiaman, used to work in Skelani, Srebrenica
35. **Memić Hasan**, (1934), from Gornja Orlica, Bratunac
36. **Mašić Behadil**, from Gornja Orlica, Bratunac

37. **Avdić Edin**
38. **Hasanović Hasan**
39. **Omerović Smajil**
40. **Avdić Vahid**
41. **Emkić Najro**
42. **Emkić Dževad**
43. **Sulejmanović Jusuf**
44. **Sulejmanović Šefket**
45. **Aljić Sabahudin**
46. **Avdić Vehid**

All mentioned persons are Muslims and members of armed formations from the area of Srebrenica, commanded by Orić Naser.
(KU-45/93 from 30/06/1993 DC-1/14)

*On December 3, 1992, the surface workings "Braćan" was attacked and the guard **Milić Željko**, born in 1973 was killed.*

In the second half of 1992 the following persons were killed by Muslim armed forces from Srebrenica:

1. the nurse **Milanović Rada**
2. **Zekić Slobodan**
3. his mother **Zekić Zaga**
4. **Mihajlović Anđa**
5. **Dimitrovski Krsto** was slothered, and his wife
6. **Dimitrovski Velinka** was found dead in the town dump near Srebrenica.

*On December 14, 1992, **Milanović Mićo** was captured in Sase village and he died of torture in the prison.*

The following are suspected for this crime:

1. **Orić Naser**
 2. **Halilović Emir**, son of Safet, residing in Potočari, Srebrenica, member of so-called BH Army, Muslim
- (KP No. 13/02-230-120/95 DC 1/13)

*On December 14, 1992, in the early morning (around 06:00 hrs), strong Muslim forces attacked the villages of **Sikirići, Loznica and Bjelovac**, Bratunac municipality, and started to kill civilians who slept till then. On that day several dozens of civilians were killed by Muslims, many were wounded, and villages were robbed and burnt down.*

This action was planned by **Orić Naser, Tursumović Zulfo** and others, but Orić Naser was in charge for he was commanding by the so-called sub-region. The following persons were killed in that attack:

1. **Mitrović (Bogosav) Srećko**, 1937
2. **Todorović (Krsto) Borko**, 1949
3. **Filipović (Dragoljub) Dragan**, 1962
4. **Jovanović (Petar) Đoko**, 1936

5. **Jovanović (Veselin) Miloš**, 1928
6. **Bankić (Miladin) Obrenija**, 1934
7. **Matić (Vukadin) Desimir**, 1928
8. **Matić (Radivoj) Snežana**, 1965
9. **Ilić (Kosta) Radojka**, 1935
10. **Damnjanović (Svetozar) Nedeljko**, 1959
11. **Mitrović (Bogosav) Rada**, 1949
12. **Simić (Svetolik) Radosav**, 1937
13. **Šarac (Ranko) Dragan**
14. **Andrić (Anto) Kazimir**, 1952
15. **Nikolić (Vlado) Veljko**, 1971
16. **Petrović (Bogdan) Mladen**, 1958
17. **Ilić (Mićo) Milun**, 1939
18. **Matić (Radivoje) Gordana**, 1967
19. **Iukić (Čedo) Kristina**, 1948
20. **Tanasić (Ljubisav) Milomir**, 1939
21. **Simić (Vasilije) Grozdana**, 1931
22. **Tanasić (Sreten) radovan**, 1923
23. **Nedeljković (Bogoljub) Milomir**, 1940
24. **Nedeljković (Svetislav) Ratko**, 1946
25. **Ilić (Blagoje) Živojin**, 1928
26. **Marić Stanoje**, 1951
27. **Matić (Ilija) Radivoje**, 1937
28. **Lukić (radivoj) Vida**, 1933
29. **Petrović (Milan) Mirko**, 1972
30. **Damljanović (radivoje) Slavomir**, 1972
31. **Simić (Ranko) Zlatan**, 1960
32. **Simić (Svetolik) Živadin**, 1946
33. **Petrović (Miladin) Slobodan**, 1976
34. **Mirkovski Bojan**
35. **Nedeljković (Obrad) Ljubisav**, 1925
36. **Petrović (Krstó) Mirko**, 1920
37. **Miladinović (Petko) Čedo**, 1975
38. **Vučetić (Radosav) Milenko**, 1975
39. **Filipović (Milisav) Dragoljub**, 1942
40. **Miladinović (Petko) Mirko**, 1971
41. **Jovanović (Petko) Milan**, 1948
42. **Knežević Željko**, 1966
43. **Filipović (Nedo) Stevo**, 1951
44. **Jovanović (Mališa) Zlata**, 1911
45. **Tanasić (Petar) Milan**, 1957
46. **Vučetić (Savo) Radovan**, 1943
47. **Despotović Slobodan**
48. **Trišić (Obrad) Obrenija**, 1931
49. **Stevanović (Branko) Dragiša**, 1966
50. **Prodanović (Rade) Dušan**, 1931
51. **Tošić (Živorad) Milorad**
52. **Petrović (Bogdan) Miodrag**, 1948
53. **Savić Mitar**
54. **Ilić Millisav**
55. **Trišić Zoran**
56. **Simić Ratko**

57. **Lukić Cvjetko**
58. **Mitrović Srećko**
59. **Vuletić Branko,** around 40 years old

The following persons were wounded:

1. Nešković (Rajko) Slobodan, 1972, Pobrđe
2. Petrović (Sreten) Rade, 1974, Srebrenica
3. Spasojević Živko, 1944, Pobrđe
4. Tomić (Spomenko) Dragan, 1964, Šabac
5. Banjac (Juro) Željko, 1971, Zrenjanin
6. Josipović (Drago) Miodrag, 1959, Bratunac
7. Petrović (Stanko) Ratko, 1942, B. Bačići
8. Vasović (Dragomir) Perica, 1962, Bratunac
9. Kosanić (Milorad) Jakov, 1947, Bratunac
10. Đokanović (Slobodan) Željko, 1973, Bratunac
11. Lukić (Rade) Milan, 1971, Pobrđe
12. Radić (Milorad) Brano, 1967, Pobrđe
13. Vasić Željko, Bratunac
14. Đurković (Vasilije) Radoslav
15. Jovanović Radoje
16. Jovanović Stojan
17. Grujić Sveto
18. Jeremić Jovo
19. Petrović Radomir
20. Cvjetinović Dragoljub, 1955
21. Jovanović Veselka
22. Ilić Vidoje, 1937
23. Vučetić Milivoj
24. Petrović Borka, 1952
25. Andrić Ranko, 1952
26. Nedeljković Dragica
27. Jovanović Milenko
28. Simić Zoran
29. Stojanović Milenko
30. Đekanović Petronije
31. Kovačević Aleksa
32. Damjanović Božana
33. Ilić Bogdana, 1947
34. Mihajlović Srećko, 1934
35. Lazić Stevanija (70 years old)
36. N. N. Stojan
37. Lukić Cvetko
38. Stanojević Miroslav
39. Simić Milovan
40. Jovanović Miladin
41. Prodanović Krsto
42. Vićovac Boban, Mladenovac
43. Jovanović Milena
44. Simić Lazar, Bratunac
45. Vučetić Radosav

46. Damjanović Milenko, Novi Sad
47. Mitrović Sreten, Sikirići
48. Lukić Pero
49. Nedeljković Mladen
50. Mitrović Milivoje, Sikirići
51. Lukić Goran
52. Petrović Jovanka, L. Rijeka
53. Lukić Milivoje
54. Mitrović Miroslava
55. Prodanović Novak
56. Milošević Milosav
57. Jakovljević Borivoje
58. Petrović Sreten, 4th batallion
59. Ćirković Radisav
60. Backović marinko, 4th batallion
61. Stević Stevo, 1st batallion
62. Vasić Radomir, 1st batallion
63. Mimić Ratko, TO Vukovar
64. Perišić Ivan
65. Dmitrov Danijel
66. Matić Stajka
67. Filipović Dara
68. Nikolić Stanoje
69. Lazić Stevanija
70. Ristanović Risto
71. Mičić Nebojša

The following persons are suspected for the war crime against civilians according to the Article 142. of SFRY Criminal Law:

1. Ibrahimović Bego alias Austrija, son of Zefko, born on 04/07/1959 in Srebrenica, residing in Biljača 60, Bratunac
2. Salihović Edhem, son of Ramo, born on 14/01/1945 in Biljača, Bratunac
3. Salihović Fikret, son of Edhem, born on 28/04/1970 in Biljača, Bratunac
4. Salihović Midhat, son of Edhem, born in 1969 in Biljača, Bratunac
5. Begzadić Hajrudin, son of Alija, born on 22/02/1969 in Pirići, Bratunac
6. Sinanović Rešad, son of Rahman, born on 15/10/1949 in Pirići, Bratunac
7. Sinanović alias Biba, the Chief of SUP Bratunac
8. Sinanović Muriz, son of Rahman, born on 30/11/1963 in Bratunac, residing in Bjelovac
9. Malagić Hajrudin, son of Hilmo, born in 1945 in Osmaci, Srebrenica, residing in Loznica
10. Ibrić Alija alias Kurta, son of Mujo, born on 28/04/1947
11. Kivetić Esmā, daughter of Mula, born on 20/03/1951 in Prahici, Srebrenica
12. Otanović Mithat alias Mijač, from Srebrenica
13. Juršumović Zulfo, from Sećeska, Srebrenica
14. Mehmedović Kemal alias Kemo, from Pale, Srebrenica
15. Hasanović Mirza
16. Ahmetović Haris alias Hari, from Srebrenica
17. Tursumović Zulfo, from Sućeska, Srebrenica
18. Omerović Smajil

19. Hasanović Emin
20. Hasanović Seid
21. Avdić Edin
22. Halilović Behrem
23. Emkić Hajro
24. Emkić Dževad
25. Kadrić Šefket
26. Avdić Fahrudin
27. Avdić Husein
28. Omerović Ramo, son of Omer, born on 20/10/1960, Sikirići, Bratunac
29. Jusić Kadrija, son of Sejfo, born on 01/01/1960 in Voljevica, Bratunac
30. Bektić Šaban, son of Omer, born on 06/07/1949 in Ješava, Bratunac
31. Orić Naser
32. Meholfjić Hakija, former militiaman
33. Omerović Safet alias Miš
34. Mehmedović Ekrem alias Kondža, son of Nurif from Voljevica, Bratunac
35. Kara

On December 23, 1992, a truck was ambushed on the road Cikotska Rijeka, Srebrenica municipality. The ambus was commanded by Muminović Šaban and 11 Serbs were killed and massacred by taking their eyes out, cutting off parts of their bodies, slaughtering them below the neck and on the side, burning them alive, smashing their heads with blunt objects, stabbing them with knives etc. The following persons got killed:

1. **Đurić (Miloš) Dragan**, born on 12/07/1953 in G. Zabukovik, Vlasenica
2. **Jurošević (Joje) Vidosav**, born on 26/04/1955 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
3. **Koprivica (Nikola) Radivoj**, born on 20/05/1953 in Mišar, Vlasenica
4. **Krstić (Pero) Sreto**, born on 14/07/1948 in Metališta, Vlasenica
5. **Lazarević (Vlado) Stanko**, born on 18/06/1966 in Sadići, Vlasenica
6. **Malikanović (Risto) Ratko**, born on 21/05/1953 in Vrtoče, Milići
7. **Nikolić (Mladan) Bogdan**, born on 08/02/1956 in Vlasenica
8. **Ostić (Milorad) Milenko**, born on 07/03/1944 in Kozja Ravan, Vlasenica
9. **Radulović (Borivoje) Dragan**, born on 02/02/1963 in Cvijetanj, Vlasenica
10. **Stanić (Danilo) Radosav**, born on 08/03/1946 in Grabovica, Vlasenica
11. **Tatomirović (Nedo) Mladen**, born on 15/09/1956 in Sarajevo

The following persons were wounded:

1. **Danilović Jovan**, from Mišar
2. **Đurić Dragan**, from G. Zulukovika
3. **Kovačević Milorad**, from Sadići
4. **Lazarević Milivoje**, from Sadići
5. **Garić Milan** from Grabovac
6. **Miljanić Vujadin** from Vlasenica
7. **Mišić Milan** from Sadići
8. **Gadžunović Radosav** from Krčevina
9. **Ivanović Milan** from Vlasenica
10. **Plakalović Zoran** from Cikote

The following persons are suspected for the war crime:

1. **Muminović Šaban**, son of Šahbaz, born in 1960 in Cerska, Vlasenica, Commander of 1st Cerska Diversion Squad in Cerska of so-called BH Army
 2. **Sulejmanović Mirsad**, alias "Skejo", son of Šaban, born on 17/04/1967 in Skugrići, Vlasenica, Commander of 3rd Company Cerska Squad of so-called BH Army
 3. **Hodžić Ferid**, son of Avdo, born on 02/12/1959 in Drum, Vlasenica, Commander of OS Vlasenica in Cerska of so-called BH Army
 4. **Muminović Šahbaz**, son Šaban, born in 1945 in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 5. **Šiljković Admir**, son of Avdo, born on 02/01/1972 in Cerska, Vlasenica
 6. **Muratović Nurif**, born in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 7. **Mustafić Hasan**, born in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 8. **Muratović Rasim**, born in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 9. **Muratović Mustafa**, born in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 10. **Ahmetović Ibro**, born in Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
 11. **Čehajić Bajro**, from Smajići
 12. **Korkutović Ibrahim** alias "Tako", from Cerska, Vlasenica, member of Cerska unit
- (KP No. 13-2/02-230-27/96 DC 1/13)

In January 1993, same Muslim units took Živanović Bogdan, born in 1927 from Ćosići, Skelani and Kostadin (Risto) Popović, born in 1947 from Kravica, Bratunac to the prison in Srebrenica where they died of beating up.

On January 7, 1993, on Serbian Christmas, in the early morning, Muslim armed forces from Srebrenica commanded by Orić Naser attacked local community Kravice, Bratunac municipality. The following villages were attacked and burnt down: Kravice, Ježevica, Kajići, Šiljkovići, Opravdići, Popovići, Mandići, Banjevići, Očenovići, Rusići, Dolovi, Jasikovača. On that occasion 48 inhabitants were killed, among whom women and the old.

The following Serbian civilians were killed and massacred:

1. Božić Mara, 1909
2. Erić (Mikaila) Negoslav
3. Erić (Nikola) Kristina
4. Lazić (Dušana) Krsto, 1933
5. Milanović (Milan) Vitomir, 1942
6. Nikolić (Cvijan) Mitar, 1927
7. Nikolić (Marko) Vaso, 1920
8. Obačkić Ljubica, 1918
9. Popović (Kosta) Risto, 1920
10. Simić (Stanko) Novak, 1934
11. Stevanović (Vasilj) Tankosava, 1938
12. Stojanović (Stojan) Vladimir, 1915
13. Trišić (Mikailo) Vidosava, 1946
14. Đukanović (Risto) Nevemka, 1946
15. Božić (Stojan) Stevo, 1951
16. Bogičević (Jovan) Slobodan, 1945
17. Bogičević (Ljubomir) Radojko, 1954
18. Bogičević (Ljubomir) Vojislav, 1949
19. Bogičević (Slobodan) Novica, 1976
20. Dolijanović (Dušan) Miladin, 1963
21. Gavrić (Pajo) Pajkan, 1963
22. Jokić (Stojan) Milo

23. Jovanović (Mitar) Stojan, 1948
24. Jovanović (Vujadin) Radomir, 1959
25. Miladinović (Dragomir) Ratko, 1959
26. Miladinović (Dragomira) Đorđo, 1958
27. Miladinović (Milorad) Neđo, 1937
28. Miladinović (neđe) Dragan, 1970
29. Momčilović (Drago) Miladin, 1935
30. Nikolić (Cvjetin) Gordan, 1958
31. Nikolić (Todosije) Milovan, 1946
32. Ostojić (Risto) Milovan, 1949
33. Ostojić (Risto) Mitar, 1934
34. Pavlović (Radovan) Radoja, 1934
35. Popović (Risto) Kostadin, 1947
36. Radović (Drago) Božo, 1943
37. Radović Gojko
38. Radović (Ljubo) Radenko, 1974
39. Radović (Radosav) Dragan, 1968
40. Radović (Đorđo) Vaskrisja, 1956
41. Savljević (Savo) Mile, 1964
42. Stevanović (Radov) Milan, 1973
43. Veselinović (kostadin) Lazar, 1935
44. Višnjić (todor) Ratko, 1949
45. Đokić (Stanko) Stanoje, 1941
46. Đukanović (Miko) Boško, 1928
47. Đukanović (Vlado) Ivan, 1954
48. Đukanović (Vlado) krsto, 1935

There is a reasonable doubt that the following persons committed a crime from the Article 142. of the SFRY Criminal Law:

1. **Orić Naser**, born in 1967 in Potočari, Srebrenica
2. **Tursumović Zulfo**, born in Sućeska, Srebrenica
3. **Meholjić Hakoja**, born in 1949 in Srebrenica
4. **Merdžanić (Ismet) Nezir**, born on 17/04/1963 in Glogova, Bratunac
5. **Omerović (Salko) medo**, born on 07/12/1952 in Urkovići, Bratunac
6. **Mujčinović (Ibro) Sulejman**, born on 02/03/1957 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
7. **Mehić (Osman) Junuz**, born on 05/03/1958 in Jagodnja, Bratunac
8. **Šabić Vejiz**, born in Konjević Polje, Bratunac
9. **Golić (Latifije) Ejub**, born on 17/05/1958 in Glogova, Bratunac
10. **Omerović (Ismet) Šaćir**, born on 26/02/1957 in Pobuđe, Bratunac
11. **Bektić (Hasib) Šaban**, born on 13/06/1951, Bratunac
12. **Jusić (Sejfo) Kadrija**, born on 01/01/1960 in Voljavica, Bratunac
13. **Salihović Šemsudin**, from Stublići, Vlasenica
14. **Avdić Murat**, from Stublići, Vlasenica
15. **Mustafić Fikret**
16. **Muminović Šaban**
17. **Šiljković Amir**
18. **Omerović Ramo**
19. **Johić Muhamed**
20. **Durić Murat**
21. **Bećirović Munib**
22. **Bećirović Šahbaz**

23. **Bećirović Fadil**
24. **Bećirović Bajro**
25. **Bećirović Mevludin**
26. **Osmanović Mušan** alias "Tajo"
27. **Mehić Zaim**

(KU-50/93 from 24/07/1993 DC-1/14)

On January 16, 1993, Muslim armed forces commanded by Orić Naser, the Commander of sub-region Srebrenica, attacked the following Serbian villages: Kostolomci, Ćosići Hamlet; Žabukovica with hamlets Kalemanići and Skelani; whole Skelani municipality. Tihić Ahmo directly led the attack on Skelane, Tursunović Zulfo led the attack on Kostolomci and Ćosići, and Alić Edin from Ostace led the attack on Kalimanići. On that occasion 61 Serbian civilians were murdered, and one child died later of injuries. Civilians were killed mostly from sniper. The following persons were killed:

1. **Dimitrijević Aleksandar, born in 1987**
2. **Dimitrijević Dragan, born in 1964**
3. **Gligić Aleksa, born in 1968**
4. **Ilić Nebojša**
5. **Ivanović Želimir, born in 1968**
6. **Ivanović Mile, born in 1952**
7. **Jakovljević Milenko**
8. **Jakovljević Milenko, born in 1957**
9. **Jakovljević Milija, born in 1957**
10. **Janković Milenija, born in 1963**
11. **Janjić Šepo, born in 1947**
12. **Janjić Anđa, born in 1927**
13. **Janjić Simo, born in 1948**
14. **Jovanović Milan**
15. **Kovačević Radosava, born in 1915**
16. **Maksimović Damljan, born in 1934**
17. **Maksimović Savo, born in 1932**
18. **Marković Milun, born in 1970**
19. **Mijatović Vlado, born in 1966**
20. **Milanović Dušanka, born in 1920**
21. **Milanović Ilija, born in 1922**
22. **Milanović S. Marko, born in 1954**
23. **Milošević Radoje, born in 1960**
24. **Milovanović Milenko, born in 1941**
25. **Mitrović Darinka, born in 1922**
26. **Mitrović Mirko, born in 1940**
27. **Mitrović Radina, born in 1946**
28. **Mitrović Radivoje, born in 1942**
29. **Nedić Rosa, born in 1933**
30. **Nikolić Milenko, born in 1940**
31. **Nikolić Radivoje, born in 1952**
32. **Pavlović Žarko, born in 1938**
33. **Pavlović Anđelko, born in 1920**
34. **Ivanović Predrag, born in 1973**
35. **Rakić Dragomir, born in 1940**
36. **Rakić Mirko**
37. **Rankić Dragomir, born in 1940**

38. Rankić Dragomir, born in 1953
39. Rankić Milomir, born in 1957
40. Rankić Novica, born in 1953
41. Rankić Radiša, born in 1961
42. Rankić Tadija, born in 1930
43. Ristić Ivanka, born in 1950 (wife)
44. Ristić Mićo
45. Ristić Milenko, born in 1930
46. Ristić Mitra, born in 1967 (daughter)
47. Ristić Novak, born in 1951 (husband)
48. Ristić Rada, born in 1934
49. Ristić Vladislav, born in 1947
50. Sekulić Gordana, born in 1966
51. Simić Radovan, born in 1936
52. Todorović Milenko
53. Todorović Petko, born in 1940
54. Trifunović Milorad, born in 1958
55. Trifunović Vidosava
56. Trifunović Vidosava, born in 1915
57. Živanović Dobrina, born in 1921
58. Živanović Filip, born in 1931
59. Živanović Nikola, born in 1921
60. Živanović Stojan, born in 1925

On the same day 88 persons were wounded, among whom are the following:

1. Filipović (Panto) Dragojla, 1949, Kalimanići
2. Todorović (Milenko) Mirko, 1959, Kušići
3. Đukić (Milorad) Milan, 1971, Kalimanići
4. Đukić (Milorad) Dragutin, 1974, Kalimanići
5. Jovanović (Drago) Milenko, 1950, Kalimanići
6. Bogdanović Sreten, 1957, Kalimanići
7. Mijatović (Živan) Rade, 1955, Kalimanići
8. Jovanović (Radojko) Rade, 1973, Kalimanići
9. Mijatović (Radovan) Dobrivoje, 1938, Kalimanići
10. Živanović (Radomir) Ilija, 1951, Gaj
11. Filipović (Milan) miloje, 1970, Kalimanići
12. Pavlović (Anđelko) Vidoje, 1939, Ćosići
13. Pavlović Dragan, 1972, Kostolomci
14. Dimitrijević Spasoje, 1938, Skelane
15. Marković (Milenko) Dragan, 1961, Kušići
16. Savić (Dragoljub) Dragan, 1969, Savići
17. Todorović (Branko) Predrag, 1971, Skelani
18. Janjić (Đoko) Jadranka, 1973, Nevesinje
19. Jevtić (Spasoje) Borislav, 1933, Kostolomci
20. Janjić (Dragojlo) Dalibor, 1975, Nevesinje
21. Jakovljević (Anđelko) Radenko, 1958, Žarkovići
22. Nedić (Jovan) Milutin, 1956, Dvizovići
23. Jovanović (Radovan) Dragan, 1960, Žabokvica
24. Dimitrijević Milan, 1939, Žabokvica
25. Jakovljević (Milivoje) Novak, Kušići
26. Marković (Božo) Petar, 1953, Kušići

27. **Marković (Milenko) Vladan, 1964, Kušići**
28. **Petrović (Boško) Milenko, 1958, Kalimanovići**
29. **Ivanović (Dragan) Jelko, 1971, Brežani**
30. **Jovanović (Radomir) Vukoman, 1970, Crvica**
31. **Milanović (Savo) Radivoje, 1950, Gaj**
32. **Perendić (Miloš) Milun, 1948, Podravnje**
33. **Bogdanović (Sveto) Đorđe, 1932, Kalimanići**
34. **Mijatović (Rade) Milica, 1979, Kalimanići**
35. **Jovanović Dobrika, 1945, Kalimanići**
36. **Dimitrijević (Zarija) Jovan, 1931, Žabokvica**
37. **Dimitrijević (Tomo) Slaviša, 1982, Skelani**
38. **Dimitrijević (tome) Radislav, 1984, Skelani**
39. **Milanović (Slavko) Nada, 1978, Kalimanići**
40. **Ristić (Borislav) Mara, 1944, Kušići**
41. **Mijatović (Rade) Milić, Kalimanići**
42. **Popović (Manojlo) Ivanka, 1936, Kalimanići**
43. **Jakovljević Branka, 1964, Žabokvica**
44. **Jakovljević (Milenko) Dejan, 1984, Žabokvica**
45. **Janjić (Đoko) Željko, 1975, Nevesinje**
46. **Janjić (Mijo) Ljubiša, 1976, Nevesinje**
47. **Janjić (Mijo) Arandel, 1980, Nevesinje**
48. **Janjić Risto, 1922, Nevesinje**
49. **Janjić (Simo) Mirjana, 1977, Nevesinje**
50. **Janjić (Dragan) Davorka, 1981, Nevesinje**
51. **Stamenković (Žiko) Dragan, 1986, Nevesinje**
52. **Janjić Ilija, 1932, Nevesinje**
53. **Janjić Vizena, 1930, Nevesinje**
54. **Janjić Nada, 1937, Nevesinje**
55. **Janjić Ilinka, Nevesinje**
56. **Obradović (Živorad) Ljubica, 1974, Skelani**
57. **Janjić (Simo) Janko, 1906, Mostar**
58. **Milovanović Radojka, Kalimanći**
59. **Nikolić Zora, 1941, Kalimanići**
60. **Mitrović (Slavko) Stana, 1975, Žabokvica**
61. **Bogdanović (Milorad) Vidoje, 1932, Kalimanići**
62. **Radovanović (Obrad) Đorđe, 1939, Dvizovići**

On the same day, attackers kept capturing civilians, and the following five Serbs were captured: Živanović Bogdan, Mitrović Milenija, Mitrović Slavica, Mitrović Cana, Ivković Ilija, from Kostolomci. Živanović Bogdan died of beating up in Srebrenica prison.

For these crimes of murdering, robbing, capturing, wounding and torturing of Serbian civilians and soldiers, the following persons are suspected:

1. Orić Naser
2. Tursunović Zulfo from Sućeska, Srebrenica, member of the high Muslim leadership in Srebrenica
3. Tihic Ahmo, son of Mujo, born on 04/01/1955 in Liješće, Skelani, member of Muslim formations from Srebrenica
4. Meholjić Hakija, son of Husein, former militiaman in Srebrenica SUP, residing in Srebrenica, Commander of Srebrenica unit

5. Omerović Safet alias Miš, son of Jašar, born on 08/04/1971 in Voljeвица, Bratunac, residing in Srebrenica
6. Dudić Mirsad, son of Šukrija, born in Osmače, Srebrenica, residing in Srebrenica, commander of the unit for Osmače village
7. Hasanović Hasan, from Osatica, Srebrenica
8. Omerović Smail alias Fedro, from Osatica, Srebrenica
9. Hasanović Seid alias Rus, from Osatica, Srebrenica
10. Alić Sabahudin alias Miko, from Osatica, Srebrenica
11. Sulejmanović Mevludin, from Osatica, Srebrenica
12. Sulejmanović Omer, from Osatica, Srebrenica
13. Sulejmanović Šefket, from Osatica, Srebrenica
14. Beganović Vehab, from Osatica, Srebrenica
15. Hasanović Džemail, from Osatica, Srebrenica
16. Sulejmanović Jusuf, from Osatica, Srebrenica
17. Omerović Šefik, from Osatica, Srebrenica
18. Alić Hasan, from Osatica, Srebrenica
19. Husanović Nevres, from Osatica, Srebrenica
20. Hasanović Jakub, from Osatica, Srebrenica
21. Hasanović Teufik, from Osatica, Srebrenica
22. Omerović Behajja, from Osatica, Srebrenica
23. Omerović Ramiz, from Osatica, Srebrenica
24. Omerović Mevludin, from Osatica, Srebrenica
25. Avdić Edin, from Osatica, Srebrenica, Squad Commander
26. Emkić Hajro, from Osatica, Srebrenica
27. Nuhanović Hasan, son of Alija, born on 29/08/1966, residing in Srebrenica, member of Muslim army

Evidence: (Criminal charge No.63/93 from 25/07/93) DC-1/13

*On **February 8, 1993**, strong Muslim forces led by Hodžić Ferid and Mekanić Bećir attacked Serbian village **Bandžići**, Milići and killed the following 2 civilians - married couple:*

1. Došić Mario (1934)
2. Došić Marija

They were shot at the doorstep of their house. Serbian houses, stables and other facilities were burnt, and movable property was completely robbed.

The following persons are suspected for the crime:

1. Hodžić (Avdo) Ferid, born on 02/12/1959 in Drum, Vlasenica
 2. Hakić Šabanija from Vlasenica
 3. Mehmedović (hakija) Ramiz, born on 07/10/1971 in Rovaši, Vlasenica
 4. Sulejmanović (Šaban) Ibro alias Inc, born on 08/07/1957 in Rovaši, Vlasenica
 5. Bećirović (Rahman) Šahbaz, born on 07/01/1966 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
 6. Bećirović (Nezir) Safet, born on 26/01/1966 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
 7. Bećirović (Meho) Mehmedalija, born on 03/10/1970 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
 8. Šiljković (Buljkan) Ibro, born on 03/01/1966 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
 9. Aljukić (Sulejman) Ibro, born on 18/02/1954 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
 10. Mekanić (Jakub) Bećir, born on 15/04/1957 in Neđiljišta, Vlasenica
- (KP-KU-5/93 DC-1/13)

On July 24, 1993 in Repovac village, Bratunac municipality, Krsmanović Stojan, born in 1924 was killed by:

Halilović (Safet) Emir from Budak village, Srebrenica municipality, residing in Srebrenica.
(KP No. 60/93 DC-1/13)

During 1993 in the area of Srebrenica Muslims burnt up, and then completely destroyed Orthodox church Mother of God, as well as several tombstones.
(KP No. 13/02-230-KU-127/95 DC 1/13)

On July 12, 1994, in Zalazje village, Srebrenica municipality, two rifle grenades were fired by unknown perpetrator and two Serbs were wounded:

Stanojević Milorad, and
Stanojević Stanojka.
(KP No. 105/94 DC 1/13)

On June 23, 1995, the vehicle "Tam", registration plates VSR-P-5203 was ambushed near the place called "Sinanova vodenica". The attack was committed by members of 282 IBLPB from Srebrenica, and everything was planned by acting Division Commander Bećirević Ramiz. The ambush was led by Smajlović Ševal, Hedibi Špiodić Ešef, and 17 soldiers, members of 282 IBLPB, participated in it. The following four Serbs were killed on that occasion:

1. Pavlović Dragiša, born in 1968 in Bajina Bašta, residing in Bajina Bašta, member of RS MUP, police officer
2. Božić Ostoja, born in 1946 in Božići, Šekovići, residing in Skelani, employee of RS MUP - inspector for prevention of general crime in PS Skelani
3. Bibig Tomo, born in 1955 in Orahovica, Srebrenica, residing in Bratunac
4. Grujičić Živorad, born in 1950 in Lubnice, Srebrenica

The following are suspected for those murders:

1. Bećirević Ramiz, son of Osman, born on 11/06/1956 in Opetci, Srebrenica, residing in Srebrenica, Maršala Tita 26/3, Commander of TO HQ till the war, and in June 1995 he became Division Commander of Muslim army in Srebrenica
2. Smajlović Ševal, son of Ševko, born on 28/03/1968 in Loznanovići, Srebrenica, where he lived till 1992. He served the army in 1987 - infantry. In the war 1995 he got the rank of Lieutenant and he was HQ Chief Assistant for ONP in Srebrenica
3. Smajlović Hedib, son of Habib, born on 28/03/1966 in Tokoljaci, Srebrenica, where he lived. He served the army in 1987 - ŠRO.
4. Špiodić Ešef, son of Mušan, born 15/02/1958 in Srebrenica, where he resided.

The following persons participated in the ambush:

Mujić Muzafer, Zukanović Šefko, Ahmetović Dahmo, Begzadić Ekrem, Šešić Izet, Alihodžić Nedžad, Malkić Huso, Ibrahimović Hazir, Mehić Kemal, Mujkić Megzen, Nukić Halid, Sečić Jakub, Sinanović Jasmin, Avdić Ramo, Halilović Senad, Bumbulović Senad.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF VICTIMS IN SREBRENICA AREA

VICTIMS IN APRIL 1992

April, 21:

Stjepanović (Živko) Ljubo, 1969, Pećišta
Nikolić Svetozar "Žan", Potočari
Milović (Božidar) Miljan, Potočari
Ignjatijević (Dragić) Đorđe, 1969, Potočari
Saša (Aleksandar Đorđević, Šabac)

VICTIMS IN MAY 1992

May, 6:

Milošević (Rajko) Radojko, 1928, Gniona
Simić (Milivoje) Lazar, 1936, Gniona
Zekić (Milak) Milan, 1954, Blječeva
Jovanović (Lazar) Gojko, 1917, Blječeva

May, 7:

Mitrović (Slavko) Milojka, 1954, Osmače
Vukosavljević (Obren) Zoran, 1970, Osmače
Vukosavljević (Milovan) Jovan, 1968, Srebrenica
Vukosavljević (Milovan) Milan, 1971, Srebrenica
Tanasijević (Manojlo) Simo, 1952, Osmače
Ilić (Sreten) Dragan, 1964, Srebrenica
Ilić (Bogoljub) Milivoje, 1962, Osmače
Stepanović (Milovan) Radosava, 1956, Osmače
Petrović (Radomir) Danilo, 1961, Osmače
Čorić (Radmilo) Nebojša, 1966, Osmače

May, 8:

Zekić (Drago) Goran, 1956, Srebrenica
Tanasijević (Sreten) Milenko, 1952, Čičevci
Tanasijević (Milorad) Manojlo, 1922, Čičevci

May, 9:

Marković (Jovo) Mirko, Srebrenica
Vasić (Milovan) Obrad, Orahovica

May, 12:

Jakovljević (Rade) Milin, 1966, Brežani

May, 14:

Zekić (Maksim) Miloš, 1914, Sjemovo

Pavlović (Novak) Dušan, 1967, Lepenovići

May, 15:

Jovanović (Rade) Dragoljub, 1928, Viogor
Petrović (Mićo) Radojko, 1932, Orahovica
Ristanović (Nikola) Sekula, 1906, Osredak
Vasić (Milorad) Stoja, 1908, Viogor
Jokić (Miodrag) Milisav, 1964, Glogova
Simić (Drago) Ljubiša, 1972, Glogova
Simić (Drago) Nenad, 1963, Glogova
Perić (Stevan) Aleksa, 1928, Radoševići
Gagić (Milovan) Miloško, 1947, Karno
Subotić (Đorđe) Radivoje, 1954, Karno

May, 16:

Popović (Živorad) Stojan, 1967, Magašić
Vučetić (Petko) Nebojša, 1972, Loznica
Brkić (Petar) Dragan, 1963, Opetci
Jović (vujadin) Ljubinko, 1960, Opetci
Šalipurević (Mijat) Dragan, 1971, Opetci
Vitić (Đorđa) Drago, 1958, Opetci

May, 17:

Simić (Ostoja) Vojislav, Fakovići

May, 18:

Mijatović (Svetozar) Stojan, 1957, Glogova
Jović (Jovo) Milenko, 1967, Vitez
Matić (Dobrosav) Nedeljko, 1947, Vitez
Matić (Nedeljko) Božidar, 1969, Vitez
Matić (Ratko) Mato, 1966, Vitez

May, 20:

Milanović (Živko) Milisav, 1959, Dvorišta

May, 21:

Simić (Svetolik) Vojislav, 1941, Sikirić
Petrović (Ivan) Malden, 1971, Zalužje
Stanković (Milan) Radoje, 1950, Milići

May, 22:

Ostojić (Miloš) Mile, 1950, Ježestica
Gvozdinović (Drago) Risto, 1922, Blječevo

May, 24:

Grujičić (Savo) Dragoljub, 1953, Gostilj
Dolijanović (Dušan) Vujadin, 1964, Mratinci
Dragičević (Ilija) Milomir, 1946, Mratinci

May, 25:

Jovanović (Miroslav) Dragan, 1966, Poljanci

May, 26:

Vasić Novo, 1967, Bratunac

May, 27:

Milanović (Nedo) Miladin, 1920, Mratinci

May, 28:

Gligorević (Živko) Bogdan, 1958, Manovići
Kandić (Siniša) Stanoje, 1953, Manovići
Miroslavljević (Đorđe) Rade, Manovići

May, 29:

Mastikosa (Stojan) Dragica, 1955, Sandići
Krdžalić Vesna, Sandići
Suzić (Milan) Sreto, 1960, Sandići
Milošević (Stevo) Milutin, 1948, Sandići
Blagojević (Sreten) Jovo, 1973, Sandići
Erić (Mikailo) Bogoljub, 1914, Kravica
Milanović (Radovan) Gorna, 1964, Kravica
Ivanović (Ratko) Ivan, 1970, Sandići
Petrović (Desimir) Dragan, 1967, Sandići
Grahovac (Mirko) Aleksandar, 1972, Sandići
Ivanovski Žarko, Sandići
Vorkapić (Mile) Milorad, 1971, Sandići

May, 31:

Omnučka (Vladan) Dragan, 1956, Jezero
Vukosavljević (Drago) Milisav, 1959, Čičevci
Došić (Drago) Živojin, 1952, Vandžići
Vidović (Miloš) Drago, 1959, Žutica

VICTIMS IN JUNE 1992

June, 1:

Sević (Milomir) Ljubiša, 1965, Joševa

June, 2:

Obradović (Vidoje) Milija, 1956, Vitez
Milanović (Marko) Radomir, 1966, Vitez
Blagojević (Milosav) Vladan, 1970, Vitez
Janković (Miloš) Milorad, 1954, Vitez
Jonuzović (Ljubiša) Borivoje, 1932, Vitez
Rakić (Dobrisav) Života, 1958, Vitez

June, 4:

Vejsić (Srećko) Radivoje, 1953, Podravnje

June, 5:

Alempić (Radisav) Stanimir, 1970, Rogosija

June, 7:

Vukotić (Obrad) Rajko, 1959, Milići

June, 8:

Avramović (Svetislav) Slavko, 1971, Obadi
Cvjetinović (Bogdan) Miladin, 1936, Obadi
Cvjetinović (Momir) Dostana, 1930, Zalazje
Grujičić (Anđelka) Milovan, 1943, Zalazje
Petrović (Ilija) Mirko, 1964, Špat
Simić (Živko) Drago, 1949, Zalazje
Spajić (Drago) Srećko, 1928, Obadi
Stanojević (Mihajlo) Blagoje, 1940, Zalazje
Stjepanović (Dragoslav) Milenko, 1944, Zalazje
Zekić (Jovan) Ilija, 1955, Zalazje
Milovanović (Gavrilo) Jovan, 1942, Loznica
Milovanović (Radivoj) Srećko, 1943, Loznica

June, 10:

Milinković (Vid) Vlado, 1948, Rupovo Brdo
Žugić (Miloš) Komljen, 1925, Rupovo Brdo
Žugić (Komljen) Trivko, 1954, Rupovo Brdo

June, 13:

Mladenović Rada, 1972, Dugo Polje
Urošević (Milenko) Nenad, 1969, Skelani

June, 16:

Kipić (Miloš) Nenad, 1932, Višnjica

June, 17:

Ćirković (Jovan) Slaviša, 1973, Sikirići
Pajić (Danilo) Rade, 1942, Donja Bukovica
June, 19:

Trivković (Živojin) Vojislav, 1971, Jošanica

June, 20:

Marinković (Ljubinko) Čedomir, 1964, Žutica

June, 21:

Đurić (Luka) Vidosava, 1930, Ratkovići
Milanović (Risto) Cvijeta, 1925, Ratkovići
Pavlović (Milorad) Novka, 1945, Ratkovići
Jakovljević (Stojan) Milan, 1920, Ratkovići
Pantić (Vojin) Slavko, 1968, Žutica

June, 22:

Cvijetinović (Cvijetin) Spasoje, 1956, Glogova
Marinković (Obrad) Rajko, 1949, Podravanje
Slijepčević (Jerko) Borivoje, 1957, Buljevići
Bogičević (Ranko) Slobodan, 1946, Vandžići
Jović (Miloš) Novica, 1951, Vandžići
Simić (Cvijetin) Milomir, Žutica

June, 23:

Novaković (Svetozar) Miloš, 1942, Čičevci
Cvijetinović (Vojislav) Živko, 1950, Magašići

June, 24:

Marković (Anđelko) Milorad, 1952, Jezero

June, 25:

Stojanović (Stanko) Slavoljub, 1959, Bjelovac
Stević (Aleksa) Vida, 1923, Stanatovići

June, 26:

Krstajić (Pero) Novak, 1966, Brežani
Zečić Radivoje, 1942, Podravanje
Zečić (Krst) Grujo, 1945, Podravanje
Kolaković (Miloš) Srbo, 1945, Koprivno

June, 27:

Petrović (Milisav) Slavko, 1946, Magudovići
Pavlović (Obrad) Vladimir, 1948, Brađevina

Nikolić (Slavoljub) Milomir, 1954, Podravanje
Džinkić (Nenad) Radenko, 1959, Zaklopača

June, 28:

Filipović (Vladimir) Živan, 1954, Loznica
Jovanović (Đorđe) Slavko, 1953, Brađevina
Stanojević (Živojin) Jelena, 1953, Loznička Rijeka

June, 29:

Blagojević (Živorad) Milovan, 1967, Hrnčići
Lazić (Savo) Dragan, 1960, Kravica
Petrović (Milorad) Milan, 1961, Podravanje

June, 30:

Petrović (Đole) Radovan, 1923, Brežani
Novaković (Rade) Miloš, 1956, Brežani
Lazić Dostana, 1919, Brežani
Lazić (Pavle) Vidoje, 1937, Brežani
Dragičević (Ilija) Milenko, 1947, Brežani
Lazić (Pavle) Kristina, 1935, Brežani
Josipović (Milenko) Ljubomir, 1977, Brežani
Krstajić (Vlado) Miloš, 1937, Brežani
Krstajić (Vlado) Periša, 1935, Brežani
Milošević (Luka) Stanko, 1900, Brežani
Milošević (Milovan) Vidoje, 1974, Brežani
Mitrović (Dragiša) Milivoje, 1930, Brežani
Mitrović (Milivoje) Stanoje, 1963, Brežani
Rankić (Miko) Milisav, 1947, Brežani
Rankić (Milisav) Dragoslav, 1974, Brežani
Rankić (Milisav) Mirko, 1972, Brežani
Stevanović (Radisav) Milomir, 1946, Brežani
Stjepanović (Stjepan) Dragan, 1961, Brežani
Jovanović (Čedo) Obren, 1927, Turija
Mitrović (Milorad) Žarko, 1961, Šiljkovići
Milić (Mirko) Milovan, 1955, Sebiočina
Savić (Nikola) Obrad, 1955, Sebiočina
Sekulić (Milovan) Branko, 1967, Sebiočina
Vidović (Sreten) Spasoje, 1936, Sebiočina

VICTIMS IN JULY 1992

July 2:

Ilić (Arsen) Radomir, 1966, Sandići
Radovanović (Srećko) Vidoje, 1939, Žabokvica
Čalmić (Radosav) Milko, 1962, Vandžići

July, 3:

Simić (Borisav) Neđo, 1951, Radoševići
Stanković (Ljubinko) Milan, 1952, Sebiočina
Lazić (Bogoljub) Milenko, 1959, Golo Brdo
Petković (Dušan) Stanko, 1953, Golo Brdo

July, 4:

Jovanović (Blagoje) Miloš, 1935, Sase
Čalmić (Radosav) Stanimir, 1959, Nedeljište

July, 5:

Lazarević (Spasoje) Boban, 1965, Krnjići
Jovanović (Nedeljko) Sredoje, 1947, Krnjići
Jovanović Miroslava, 1939, Krnjići
Ivanović (Raško) Ivan, 1972, Tubarsko
Dimitrijević (Miloš) Dragutin, 1961, Krnjići
Đokanović (Vojislav) Zvonko, 1969, Bratunac
Milošević (Milovan) Ljubica, 1939, Zagoni
Milošević (Jovan) Miloš, 1932, Zagoni
Gvozdenović (Milorad) Blagoje, 1944, Zagoni
Jašinski (Stevan) Matija, 1940, Zagoni
Mihajlović (Jefto) Mihajlo, 1951, Zagoni
Dragičević (Mirko) Miloš, 1933, Zalazje
Jokić (Miloš) Rade, 1963, Biljača
Aksić (Novak) Srpko, 1972, Krnjići
Trimanović (Petko) Rade, 1958, Krnjići
Maksimović (Mirko) Radoš, 1968, Krnjići
Maksimović (Rasto) Milenko, 1941, Krnjići
Milošević (Ostoja) Milan, 1961, Krnjići
Milošević (Zoran) Nebojša, 1975, Krnjići
Mičić Milja, Krnjići
Parača Vaso, 1912, Krnjići
Pečenica (Branko) Dragoljub, 1970, Tubarsko
Simić Ilija, Krnjići
Simić (Milisav) Veljko, 1953, Krnjići
Radić (Petar) Vlajko, 1934, Krnjići
Vujić Soka, 1930, Krnjići
Zekić (Ljubo) Miloš, 1966, Sebiočina
Mladenović (Anđelko) Cvijetin, 1952, Previla
Mišić (Milosav) Radojko, 1949, Golo Brdo

July, 7:

Gagić (Drago) Ljubica, 1950, Srebrenica

July, 8:

Došić (Radislav) Mijat, 1961, Vandžići

July, 12:

Živković (Nenad) Dragomir, 1970, Biljača
Živanović (Cvijetni) Jovan, 1969, Biljača
Živanović (Dragan) Milivoje, 1972, Biljača
Dimitrić (Mirko) Milovan, 1962, Zagoni
Jokić Bogdan
Jokić (Ivan) Božidar, 1968, Biljača
Jokić (Savo) Dragoljub, 1961, Biljača
Josipović (Miladin) Ivan, 1955, Kunjerac
Jovanović (Jakov) Miodrag, 1952, Zagoni
Kovačević (Andro) Boško, 1969, Biljača
Milošević (Živojin) Dušan, 1963, Zagoni
Milošević (Aleksa) Đorđe, 1934, Zagoni
Milošević (Branko) Vidosav, 1968, Zagoni
Milošević (Milko) Dragiša, 1963, Zagoni
Milošević (Milko) Miodrag, 1970, Zagoni
Mitrović (Milojko) Nedeljko, 1965, Biljača
Mitrović (Vojislav) Goran, 1970, Bjelovac
Perić (Milorad) Željko, 1973, Biljača
Savić (Branko) Milenko, 1968, Biljača
Savić (Lazo) Dragan, 1953, Biljača
Spasojević (Stjepan) Tomo, 1956, Biljača
Đokić (Neđo) Milan, 1967, Biljača
Simić Đuka, 1930, Kunjerac
Lakić (Cvijetin) Svetozar, 1951, Zalazje
Živanović (Blagoje) Blagoje, 1954, Dugo Polje
Andrić (Stojan) Milisav, 1967, Biljača
Blagojević (Slobodan) Dušan, 1946, Zalazje
Cvjetinović (Dragomir) Radinka, 1952, Zalazje
Dragičević (Tadija) Svetislav, 1949, Zalazje
Giljević (Milorad) Željko, 1970, Zalazje
Gligić (Desimir) Nedeljko, 1948, Zalazje
Gligorić (Nikola) Ljubisav, 1962, Zalazje
Gordić (Miloš) Aleksa, 1955, Zalazje
Grujičić (Cvjetko) Jovan, 1954, Sase
Grujučić (Ignjat) Stanoje, 1946, Sase
Jeremić (Ljubomir) Luka, 1927, Zalazje
Jeremić (Miloš) ratko, 1969, Zalazje
Jeremić (ratko) Marko, 1965, Zalazje
Jeremić (Ratko) Radovan, 1963, Zalazje
Lazarević (Mališa) Milovan, 1946, Zalazje
Lazarević (Stanko) Momir, 1955, Zalazje
Pavlović (Aleksandar) Branislav, 1947, Zalazje
Petrović (Jugoslav) Rajko, 1963, Zalazje
Rakić (Borislav, Dragomir, 1957, Zalazje
Rakić (Cvijetin) Svetozar, 1951, Zalazje
Rakić (Ljubomir) Momčilo, 1949, Zalazje
Rakić (Momčilo) mile, 1966, Zalazje
Stanojević (Stanko) Božo, 1966, Sase
Stanojević (Vojin) Miladin, 1929, Zalazje
Stjepanović (Svetislav) Mihajlo, 1942, Srebrenica
Tomić (Bogoljub) Radivoje, 1950, Zalazje
Todorović (Radivoje) Miroljub, 1961, Zalazje

Vasiljević (Radovan) Radisav, 1963, Zalazje
Vasiljević (Radovan) Radisav, 1965, Zalazje
Vujadinović (Živojin) Boško, 1951, Zalazje
Vujadinović (Živojin) Vaso, 1954, Zalazje
Vujadinović (Bogdan) Nedeljko, 1947, Zalazje
Vujadinović (Slavoljub) Milovan, 1948, Zalazje
Vujadinović (Vaso) Dušan, 1940, Zalazje
Zekić (Zagorka) Milan, 1959, Zalazje
Četković (Spasoje) Vukašin, 1938, Sase

July, 17:

Lazarević (Vlado) Boro, 1961, Grobić

July, 19:

Bogdanović (Mikailo) Anđelko, 1928, Ježestica
Vidović Dragoljub, Zagrađe

July, 20:

Miladinović (Nikola) Miladin, 1963, Ježestica

July, 23:

Erkić (Miloš) Marko, 1953, Vujadini

July, 24:

Mićić (Jakov) Marko, 1949, Glogova
Mičić (Milisav) Milovan, 1957, Tegare
Mičić (Radisav) Ilija, 1949, Glogova

July, 25:

Lukić (Mirko) Živan, 1944, Hranča
Jokić (Stojan) Momčilo, 1928, Hranča
Mirković (Živorad) Ljubica, 1942, Magašići
Đuričić (Nikolija) Cvijetin, 1930, Magašići

July, 27:

Stjepanović Mileva, Brežani

July, 28:

Jovica V. Saša, Potočari
Kablimović Branko, Potočari

July, 29:

Matić (Desimir) Milan, 1958, Sikirić

July, 31:

Lukić (Gojko) Željko, 1969, Voljavica

Lukić (Milan) Golub, 1969, Voljavica

VICTIMS IN AUGUST 1992

August, 1:

Đukić (Živko) Ratko, 1967, Žanjevo

Kovačević (Radomir) Milovan, 1956, Štedra

August, 2:

Deronjić (Spasoje) Nebojša, 1960, Glogova

Ranković (Radivoje) Ilinka, 1954, Glogova

Šimić (Milinko) Milutin, 1970, Sebiočina

August, 3:

Majstorović (Ljubinko) Petar, 1933, Bukovica

Petrović (Radivoje) Boro, 1973, Podravanje

Đukanović (Tomislav) Rajko, 1952, Milići

August, 4:

Džinkić (Mitar) Nenad, 1934, D. Most

August, 5:

Dimitrijević Ruža, 1932, Božići

Prodanović Desanka, 1933, Pribojevići

Đukić (Petko) Aco, 1961, Pribojevići

August, 6:

Zekić (Vojin) Ljubiša, 1965, Podravanje

Jakovljević (Milan) Blagoje, 1959, Božići

Milić (Slavoljub) Mile, 1962, Žedanjsko

Milić (Stojan) Milisav, 1952, Žedanjsko

Erić (Radenko) rade, 1970, Žedanjsko

Jovanović (Svetozar) Mitar, 1953, Podravanje

Golić (Miloš) Nebojša, 1973, Žedanjsko

Borić (Budimir) Maksim, 1961, Žedanjsko

Čonjić (Milorad) Boro, 1959, Žedanjsko

August, 7:

Erić (Slavko) Srboslav, 1946, Donja Bukovica

Milanović (Ostoja) Kosta, 1952, Gunjaci

August, 8:

Bojić (Radovan) Radoje, 1948, Sase
Jovanović (Vlado) milan, 1940, Sase
Jovanović (Drago) Ilija, 1958, Zalužje
Pajić (Nedeljko) Slavko, 1965, Zalužje
Jovanović (Rade) Ljubomir, 1952, Šiljkovići
Matić (Jovo) Boško, 1956, Šiljkovići
Đurić (Savan) Srbo, 1944, Ježestica
Đokić (Stanko) Milivoje, 1959, B. Brdo

August, 10:

Lazić (Svetozar) Branislav, 1937, Toplica
Marković (Božo) Marija, 1937, Postolje
Slijepčević (Milo) Milisav, 1950, Milići

August, 12:

Mitrović (Jevto) Dragomir, 1929, Potočari

August, 13:

Janković (Kojo) Dragan, 1961, Palež
Milosavljević (Nikola) Komnen, 1958, Palež
Dragičević (Kojo) Dragan, 1967, Orahovica

August, 14:

Jakovljević (Andrija) Stamen, 1928, Toplica
Milić (Janko) Savka, 1928, Toplica
Simić (Sreten) Ilija, 1933, Toplica
Kommenski Žarko, 1953, Voljavica
Lazarević (Živan) Bogoljub, 1938, Šadići

August, 15:

Vuković (Radovan) Gojko, 1930, Šadići
Mišić (Spasoje) Drago, 1935, Šadići
Mišić (Jovan) Mićo, 1958, Šadići
Mišić Peja, 1956, Šadići
Mišić Jovanka, 1920, Šadići
Mišić (Drago) Milivoje, 1965, Šadići
Mišić (Uroš) Tomislav, 1964, Šadići
Lazarević (Dušan) Milan, Šadići
Jakovljević (Pavle) Radivoje, 1933, Radijevići

August, 18:

Jovičić (Ljubomir) Vidinka, 1922, Toplica

August, 20:

Ilić (Boško) Slobodan, 1973, Bratunac
Lukić (Milorad) Stojan, 1939, Hranča
Radović (Živojin) Krsto, 1966, Hranča

August, 23:

Milanović (Cvijan) Milorad, 1925, Biljača

August, 25:

Stjepanović (Gojko) Milivoje, 1967, Hranča

August, 28:

Živković (Drago) Svetozar, 1915, Živkovići
Živković (Ljubomir) Stanko, 1936, Živkovići
Aćimović (Milenko) Krstina, 1920, Živkovići
Milanović (Radenko) Dragan, 1951, Živkovići

August, 29:

Sekulić (Milosav) Radenko, 1958, Kupusna
Bačić (Pero) Srboslav, 1945, Kupusna
Mišić (Rajko) Petar, 1956, Kupusna
Simeunović (Savo) Miloš, 1956, Kostrača

VICTIMS IN SEPTEMBER 1992

September, 6:

Milojević (Dragoje) Jovan, 1955, Bratunac

September, 7:

Stojanović (Diko) Marko, 1961, Bratunac

September, 9:

Maksimović (Novak) Borivoje, 1956, Sase
Durmić (Mitar) Jovo, 1953, Derventa

September, 14:

Jovanović (Radoje) Milomir, 1966, Zagoni

September, 15:

Lončarević (Milan) Tomo, 1948, Zalužje
Stojanović (Milorad) Srećko, 1949, Bjelovac

September, 16:

Lukić (Stojan) Milisav, 1942, Zalužje
Vujadinović (Nedeljko) Rajko, 1971, Zalužje
Jovanović (Cvijetin) Krsto, 1955, Zalužje
Kovačević (Boško) Dragan, 1959, Zalužje
Stojanović (Miloš) Tomislav, 1966, Zalužje
Stojanović Danica, 1931, Zalužje
Vučetić (Simo) Radojka, 1946, Zalužje

September, 17:

Andrić (Bogomir) Ljubiša, 1960, Bjelovac
Simić (Slobodan) Zdravko, Vukšići
Vasiljević (Pero) Veselka, 1935, Vukšići

September, 18:

Božić (Novak) Ljubiša, 1952, Fakovići
Božić (Vladimir) Radosav, 1925, Fakovići

September, 21:

Jovanović (Miladin) Drago, 1962, Loznička Rijeka
Stojanović (Mile) Čedomir, 1971, Bratunac

September, 22:

Miličević (Stanoje) Živojin, 1981, Bratunac

September, 24:

Borić (Milivoje) Mile, 1946, Gunjaci
Nikolić (Radomir) Slaviša, 1960, Podravanje
Nikolić (Čedomir) Dragan, 1960, Podravanje
Pavlović Nebojša, 1971, Podravanje
Mudrinić Rade, 1961, Podravanje
Mitić Borica, 1947, Podravanje
Bogdanović Đurađ, Podravanje
Kukić Dragutin, 1954, Podravanje

September, 25:

Jovanović Uroš, 1921, Zvornik
Matić M. Dostana, 1902, Sikirići
Ilić (Vidoje) Milić, 1972, Loznička Rijeka
September, 26:

Simić (Jovica) Despot, 1921, Pribinići
Alempić (Radisav) Dimitrije, 1959, Rogosija
Deurić (Milko) Dragoljub, 1964, Neđeljište
Deurić (Milko) Radomir, 1960, Neđeljište

Jurošević (Ljubinko) Ljubomir, 1962, Neđeljište
Prodanović (Milisav) Žarko, 1970, Rogosija
Prodanović (Milisav) Milomir, 1966, Rogosija
Prodanović (Milan) Mirko, 1964, Rogosija
Stanišić (Cvijan) Nenad, Rogosija
Stanišić (Cvijan) Neđo, 1964, Rogosija
Stanišić (Stanko) Mile, 1960, Rogosija
Babić (Neđo) Rajko, 1958, Rogosija
Ravnjaković (Milorad) Zoran, 1960, Rogosija
Tešić (Rajko) Tomislav, 1971, Rogosija
Mitrović (Ljubomir) Mićo, Rogosija
Šalipurević (Branko) Milomir, 1953, Raškovići

September, 28:

Todorović (Vasilije) Đorđe, 1938, Brana Bačići

September, 29:

Miličević (Stanoje) Živojin, 1981, Bratunac

VICTIMS IN OCTOBER 1992

October, 3:

Šarenac (Simo) Slobodan, 1946, Milići

October, 5:

Božić (Drago) Zorica, 1980, Bratunac
Marković (Milovan) Olga, 1935, Fakovići
Krsmanović (Savo) Miladin, 1973, Brana Bačići
Đurić Danilo, 1910, Fakovići
Ivanović (Milan) Miroslav, 1973, Fakovići
Marković (Stevo) Radomir, 1939, Fakovići
Despotović Milja, Boljevići
Ristić (Novica) Zarija, 1928, Boljevići

October, 7:

Petković (Mijat) Duško, 1971, Previla
Savić (Mirko) Radovan, 1954, Previla
Milić (Vasilj) Ljubo, 1949, Previla
Milić (Ljubo) Todor, 1972, Previla
Pantić (Vukosav) Radenko, 1966, Previla

October, 8:

Kojić (Pero) Petar, 1962, Banjevići
Slijepčević (Jerko) Slobodan, 1966, Rogosija

Mitrović (Ljubomir) Dragan, 1952, Vlašić

October, 9:

Jovanović (Radoje) Milenko, 1964, Zagoni
Milošević (Živojin) Božo, 1951, Zagoni

October, 10:

Erić (Radovan) Risto, 1927, Donja Bukovica
Erić (Stojan) Radojka, 1953, Donja Bukovica
Milanović (Milivoje) Branislav, 1949, Bukovo Selo

October, 12:

Novaković (Milovan) Božidar, 1927, Vidžići

October, 13:

Belaković (Vojislav) Predrag, 1966, Zalazje
Grujičić (Slavoljub) Milomir, 1969, Zalazje

October, 14:

Gligić (Radovan) Radivoje, 1935, Sase

October, 19:

Janković (Srećko) Živan, 1959, Kušići

October, 21:

Vitić (Mijat) Milovan, 1931, Krstača

October, 22:

Lazić (Gojko) Risto, 1968, Brana Bačići
Nikolić (Milovan) Todor, 1951, Loznica
Brežančić (Dušan) Marko, 1954, Zabrdje

October, 23:

Ivanović (Dobrivoje) Milivoje, 1949, Bukovičko Brdo

October, 29:

Ristić (Lazar) Ilija, 1958, Kušići

October, 31:

Vuković (Živan) Vojislav, 1957, Grobić

VICTIMS IN NOVEMBER 1992

November, 1:

Đurić (Jovan) Milođ, 1933, Vukovići
Marinković (Uroš) Goran, 1970, Johovača

November, 2:

Živanović (Obren) Đorđe, 1967, Zagoni

November, 4:

Cvjetinović (Dušan) Dragan, 1955, Brežani

November, 8:

Krkeljaš (Petar) Simo, 1954, Sase

November, 9:

Ristić (Drago) Milorad, 1971, hospital

November, 18:

Janjić (Vitimir) Zoran, 1965, Peći

November, 20:

Vasić (Radovan) Dragan, 1965, Banjevići

November, 22:

Savić (Bogoljub) Radosav, 1963, Žanjevo

November, 24:

Blagojević (Radovan) Zoran, 1962, Bjelovac
Katanić (Ilija) Savo, 1969, Zgunja
Obradović (Rade) Dragan, 1968, Zgunja

November, 25:

Božić (Đoko) Milovan, 1949, Magašići

November, 27:

Opačić (Đuro) Borisav, 1961, Sandići
Vujinović (Dušan) Milan, 1960, Sandići
Vujaklija Đuro, 1957, Sandići

November, 28:

Trivković (Ilija) Ratko, 1936, Zabrdje
Petrović (Dragomir) Pero, 1976, Baćino Brdo

VICTIMS IN DECEMBER

December, 3:

Simić (Novica) Ljubinko, 1953, Gunjaci
Simić (Ljubo) Vojin, 1970, Johovača
Borić (Milisav) Milenko, 1961, Johovača
Vukotić (Bogosav) Vojin, 1953, Johovača
Vitić (Savo) Zlatan, 1972, Johovača
Milovčević (Janko) Branko, 1952, Štedrić
Pantić (Dragomir) Milan, Johovača
Đurić (Nikodin) Novak, 1962, Štedrić

December, 7:

Bučalina (Dimitrije) Vladimir, 1951, Bešić Brdo
Sekulić (Branislav) Zoran, 1973, Glušac
December, 12:

Slijepčević Jerko, 1934, Neđeljište

December, 13:

Milić (Stojan) Mirko, 1956, Zagrađe
Stanković (Rajko) Radenko, 1972, Zagrađe

December, 14:

Bogičević (Milenko) Zlatan, 1975, Bjelovac
Cvijić (Ilija) Miodrag, 1972, Bjelovac
Dadić (Marko) Ratko, 1954, Kravica
Ilić (Neđo) Slavko, 1939, Magašići
Jovanović Radenko, 1974, Bjelovac
Marinčević Miroslav, 1965, Bjelovac
Milić (Marko) Stojan, 1959, Sase
Milutinović (Čedo) Slavko, 1963, Bjelovac
Nedeljković (Ratko) Slobodan, 1970, Bjelovac
Petrović (Milorad) Dušan, 1938, Brana Bačići
Stanković (Rajko) Radenko, 1972, Zagrađe
Todorović (Petar) Vasilj, 1955, Kravica
Tomić (Žika) Rajko, 1955, Bjelovac
Vuksić (Srećko) Novak, 1931, Sikirić
Đukić (Leposava) Radosav, 1968, Voljavica

December, 16:

Rakić Lika, 1948, Voljavica

Milić (Stojan) Mirko, 1956, Zagrađe

December, 17:

Đokanović (Pavle) Sreten, 1937, Koštanovice
Marinčević (Novica) Miroslav, 1965, Šiljkovići

December, 18:

Marković (Novica) Slavko, 1963, Ilidža

December, 19:

Popović (Milisav) Božidar, 1974, Magašići

December, 24:

Živanović (Mirko) Milovan, 1974, Glogova
Dragičević (Miloš) Mirko, 1947, Glogova
Gajić (Rade) Stanko, 1963, Glogova
Ilić (Stanoje) Radovan, 1953, Glogova
Janić (Mirko) Vladislav, 1948, Kravica
Kribel (Antonija) Mirko, 1949, Glogova
Milanović (Drago) Radomir, 1940, Ježestica
Milinković (Stevo) Radovan, 1959, Glogova
Milovanović (Božo) Svetolik, 1950, Glogova
Milovanović (Radoje) Milisav, 1950, Glogova
Obradović (Čedo) Borivoje, 1944, Glogova
Petrović (Jezdimir) Milenko, 1956, Glogova
Simić (Maksim) Milovan, 1949, Sikirić
Stamatović (Čedo) Vladeta, 1953, Hranča
Veselinović (Slavomir) Dragan, 1965, Glogova
Vujadinović (Dušan) Petko, 1958, Glogova
Zekić (Krst) Boško, 1949, Glogova

December, 25:

Deronjić (Novak) Ranka, Bajina Bašta

December, 28:

Lukić (Obrad) Miodrag, Glogova
Stević (Pero) Milenko, 1966, Glogova

VICTIMS IN JANUARY 1993

January, 1:

Maksimović (Dobrisav) Novak, 1952, Ćosići
Milić (Radojko) Dragan, 1964, Ćosići

January, 6:

Maksimović (Jovo) Miloje, 1957, Glušac

January, 8:

Lukić (Nikola) Radmila, 1939, Repovac
Milanović (Milan) Vitomir, 1942, Popovići
Simić (Stanko) Novak, 1934, Popovići

January, 9:

Božić (Radomir) Žarko, 1973, Radijevići
Božić Vida, Radijevići
Vasić Obrenija, Radijevići
Mitrović Draginja, Radijevići
Ristić (Zarije) Zoran, 1952, Boljevići
Đukić (Miloš) Rajko, 1960, Boljevići

January, 15:

Todorović (Milivoje) Milan, 1956, Vandžići

January, 16:

Blagojević Miladin, 1947, Glogova
Rakić (Radisav) Novak, 1953, Ćosići
Rakić (Jovo) Dragomir, 1953, Ćosići
Rakić (Jovo) Milomir, 1957, Ćosići
Rakić (Slavko) Radiša, 1961, Ćosići
Rakić (Marjan) Dragomir, 1940, Ćosići
Ivanović (Dika) Mile, 1952, Ćosići
Ivanović (Mile) Predrag, 1973, Ćosići
Ivanović (Milutin) Želimir, 1968, Ćosići
Pavlović (Milenko) Žarko, 1938, Ćosići
Trifunović (Čedo) Milorad, 1958, Ćosići
Živanović (Mihajl) Dobrina, 1923, Ćosići (Stublovi)
Rakić (Milorad) Tadija, 1930, Ćosići
Maksimović (Žiko) Damjan, 1934, Ćosići
Pavlović (Svetozar) Anđelko, 1914, Ćosići
Trifunović Vidosava, 1915, Ćosići
Ilić (Predrag) Nebojša, 1969, Ćosići
Milanović (Savo) Marko, 1954, Skelani
Gligić (Draž) Aleksa, 1968, Skelani
Janjić (Simo) Šćepo, 1947, Skelani
Janjić (Pero) Simo, 1948, Skelani
Mijatović (Savo) Vlado, 1966, Skelani
Milovanović (Miloš) Milan, 1967, Skelani
Marković (Radenko) Milun, 1970, Skelani
Janjić (Simo) Anđa, 1927, Skelani
Sekulić (Ostoja) Gordana, 1966, Skelani
Dimitrijević (Tomislav) Aleksandar, 1987, Skelani

Dimitrijević (Jovan) Dragan, 1965, Skelani
Simić (Dragan) Radovan, 1966, Skelani
Milošević (Boriša) Dragoje, 1960, Skelani
Milovanović (Petar) Milenko, 1941, Kalimanići
Nikolić (Stojan) Radivoje, 1952, Kalimanići
Nikolić (Vojislav) Milenko, 1940, Kalimanići
Todorović (Mićo) Petko, 1940, Vujakovići
Živanović Filip, 1931, Vujakovići
Živanović Stojan, 1925, Vujakovići
Jakovljević (Anđelko) Miloško, 1957, Žabokvica
Maksimović (Milovan) Savo, 1932, Žabokvica
Neđić Rosa, 1933, Žabokvica
Ristić (Lazar) Vladislav, 1947, Kušići
Mitrović Radivoje, 1942, Kušići
Jakovljević (Mitar) Milija, 1957, Kušići
Mitrović (Maksim) Mirko, 1939, Kušići
Jakovljević (Milan) Milenko, 1946, Kušići
Ristić (Cvetko) novak, 1951, Kušići
Milanović Ilija, 1922, Kušići
Ristić Vlado, 1920, Kušići
Milanović Dušanka, 1920, Kušići
Janković (Petko) Milenija, 1963, Kušići
Todorović (Stanoje) Milenko, 1928, Kušići
Živanović (Jovo) Nikola, 1921, Kušići
Mitrović Radinka, 1946, Kušići
Ristić Milenka, 1930, Kušići
Ristić (Milorad) Ivanka, 1950, Kušići
Ristić (Novak) Mitra, 1974, Kušići
Ristić (Novak) Mižo, 1977, Kušići
Rakić Mirko, 1925, Toplica
Kovačević Radosava, 1915, Toplica
Blagojević Ilinka, 1914, Toplica
Mitrović Darinka, 1922, Savići

January, 17:

Stojanović (Nevenko) Slaviša, 1972, Loznica

January, 18:

Grujić (Milisav) Savo, 1972, Glogova

January, 19:

Đokić (Vasilije) Miladin, 1961, Brana Bačić
Slijepčević (Jerko) Mladen, 1961, Vandžići

January, 20:

Đukić (Radisav) Mirko, 1973, Lemešac

January, 22:

Stevanović Milenka, 1940, hospital

January, 23:

Radić (Međo) Goran, 1971, Lemešac

January, 25:

Ćirković (Jovan) Vujadin, 1974, Lemešac
Nikolić (Ivan) Blagomir, 1943, hospital

January, 26:

Ostić (Borko) Gvozden, 1941, Čauši
Pajić (Miladin) Gavriilo, 1947, Čauši

January, 27:

Pajić (Aleksa) Simo, 1953, Suha

January, 28:

Gvozdenović (Risto) Jakov, 1968, Krstaš

January, 30:

Pavlović (Mile) Milada, 1975, Bratunac
Alempić (Bogosav) Slavko, 1950, Milovanovići

VICTIMS OF FEBRUARY 1993

February, 2:

Tošić (Živorad) Radenko, 1966, Andrići
Gajić (Stanko) Vladimir, 1988, Bratunac

February, 3:

Ilić (Draginja) Milenko, 1971, Vandžići

February, 7:

Jokić (Milan) Stanko, 1935, Polom
Simić (Drago) mitar, 1959, Polom
Trišić (Stanko) Slavorad, 1934, Bratunac

February, 8:

Savkić (Milutin) Ljubisav, 1958, Vukšić
Slijepčević (Novica) Petar, 1958, Ilijino Brdo

Vukotić (Stanko) Svetomir, 1953, Ilijino Brdo
Čonjić Dobrivoje, 1958, Ilijino Brdo
Krstić (Velimir) Pavle, 1954, Ilijino Brdo
Kaldesić (Slobodan) Zoran, 1964, Vukšići

February, 9:

Milanović (Risto) Milovan, 1931, Slapašnica
Reljić Radenko, Tabana

February, 10:

Kondić (Dane) Sveto, 1939, Banjevići
Malić (Jovo) Milan, 1963, Banjevići

February, 12:

Milinković (Milutin) Luka, 1947, Rupovo Brdo

February, 14:

Savić (Jovan) Milan, 1972, Kunjerac
Simić (Stanoje) Marko, 1933, Polom
Stanković (Cvetko) Dragoslav, 1962, Kunjerac

February, 15:

Ćirković (Petar) Vladimir, 1962, Kunjerac

February, 17:

Petrović (Neđo) Nevenka, 1968, Bratunac
Stjepanović (Miladin) Tomislav, 1969, Cerska
Bačić (Miladin) Radenko, 1960, Cerska

February, 18:

Stanković (Milovan) Ranko, 1957, Magašići

February, 23:

Lukić (Radovan) Svetozar, 1935, hospital

February, 17:

Maksimović (Radisav) Savo, 1968, Joševa

February, 28:

Dangić (Cvijetin) Veroljub, 1964, Brežani

VICTIMS IN MARCH 1993

March, 1:

Đokanović (Dragoljub) Dragica, 1960, Bratunac

March, 4:

Mlađenović (Miladin) Stanoje, 1944, Šiljak Brdo

March, 6:

Petrović (Milorad) Božana, 1942, Bratunac

Pavlović (Mile) Mikajlo, 1982, Bratunac

March, 7:

Gagić (Milivoje) Srbobran, 1969, T. Gradina

Gagić (Cvijetin) Radovan, 1964, T. Gradina

Milošević (Miloš) Miloš, 1973, Vitez

March, 8:

Marković (Božo) Zoran, 1962, Vitez

March, 9:

Palović (Đorđe) Danko, 1960, Vukšići

Ilić (Cvijetin) Novak, 1950, Vukšići

March, 10:

Božić (Radosav) Miloje, 1948, Blječeva

March, 11:

Savić Ivica, 1970, Poljak

Savičević Goran, 1970, Poljak

March, 13:

Arsenović (Milorad) Nenad, 1965, Lemešac

Kazimirović (Rade) Ranko, 1971, Vukšić Polje

March, 14:

Ilić (Stanimir) Vukota, 1945, Velika Njiva

March, 15:

Ćurković (Dragoljub) Dragan, 1952, Polom

Ćurković (ratko) Milenko, 1962, Polom

March, 17:

Janković (Radiša) Milan, 1964, Sulice

March, 18:

Raistanović Ljubomir, 1970, Krnjići
Radić (Mirko) Milenko, 1962, Glogova

March, 19:

Kondić (Radovan) Miloško, 1944, Ježestica
Milovanović (Milorad) Cvijetin, Zagoni
Mijatović (Risto) Boško, 1942, Čizmići
Jovanović (Dragosav) Milija, 1957, Vitez

March, 20:

Milanović (Radovan) Miloš, 1952, Magašići
Cvjetinović (Vojislav) Vidoje, 1967, Magašići
Bojić (Živko) Duško, 1971, Magašići
Obradović (Borivoje) Ozren, 1968, Magašići
Radić (Nedeljko) Zoran, 1972, Ravni Buljin

March, 22:

Jovanović (Vitimir) Miodrag, 1973, Božići

March, 23:

Bogdanović (Dragomir) Ivan, 1955, Osmače

March, 24:

Andrić (Vladimir) Dragoljub, 1952, Radijevići

March, 25:

Dimitrijević (Bogoljub) Milija, 1964, Jadar

March, 27:

Vuković (Mijat) Petko, 1964, Višnica

March, 28:

Pešić (Milan) Predrag, 1951, Karačića Brdo
Stevanović (Radoja) Radenko, 1945, Karačića Brdo
Kovačević (Sekula) Nikola, 1954, Karačića Brdo

March, 30:

Stojanović (Savo) Radenko, 1973, Sikirić

VICTIMS IN APRIL 1993

April, 2:

Matić (Borislav) Milorad, 1962, Petrovići
Savić (Milan) Slaviša, 1974, hospital
Šargić Goran, 1969, Skugrići

April, 3:

Božić (Mirko) Božo, 1953, Fakovići
Živanović (Marinko) Mirko, 1946, Fakovići

April, 4:

Jakšić Dragomir, Podravanje

April, 5:

Nešković (Čedo) Miladin, 1956, Podlaznik

April, 7:

Ilić S. Vukoman, 1956, Jadar

April, 8:

Lukić (Grujo) Dušan, 1963, Oparci

April, 10:

Čolić Dušan, 1952, Močevići

April, 11:

Elek Miloš, 1963, Osmače
Pejić (Ranka) Neđo, 1967, Močevići
Sekulić (Ljubisav) Petko, 1953, Močevići

April, 12:

Petković (Mile) Dragan, 1970, Skelani
Božić (Dušan) Ratko, 1960, Osmače

April, 14:

Perendić (Uroš) Predrag, 1968, Zalazje
Perendić (Ivko) Radivoje, 1967, Zalazje

Perendić (Tomislav) Slaviša, 1967, Zalazje

April, 15:

Miladinović (Obrad) Lazar, 1961, Kvarc

April, 17:

Grbić (Radenko) Milenko, 1973, Močevići

Ivančević Elvis, 1973, Kvarc

Jungić Jugoslav, 1971, Kvarc

Milanović Milan, 1964, Kvarc

Stević (Danilo) Božo, 1956, Kvarc

Lalović (Luka) Dragan, 1964, Močevići

April, 23:

Prodanović (Živorad) Dragan, 1961, hospita

April, 29:

Mitrović (Savo) Rade, 1972, Zagoni

VICTIMS IN MAY 1993

May, 3:

Radović (Čedo) Rajko, 1952, Božići

May, 19:

Janković (Đorđe) Dragan, 1948, hospital

VICTIMS IN JUNE 1993

June, 6:

Nikolić (đorđe) Duško, 1961, Hranča

Nikolić (Duško) Biljana, 1986, Hranča

June, 9:

Živković (Bogdan) Stanoje, 1936, Živkovići

VICTIMS IN JULY 1993

July, 4:

Dimitrijević (Tomislav) Radisav, 1981, hospital

July, 15:

Ignjatović (Cvijetin) ranko, 1953, Fakovići

July, 18:

Jovanović (Slavko) Rado, 1968, Trnovo
Nešković (Rajko) Slobodan, 1972, Trnovo
Spasojević (Živko) Goran, 1974, Trnovo
Simić (Živadin) Dragan, 1969, Trnovo

VICTIMS IN AUGUST 1993

August, 8:

Ranković (Vujadin) mile, 1935, Ježestica

August, 10:

Lazić (Krst) Ikonija, 1939, Lipenovići
Lazić (Nedo) Vojin, 1941, Lipenovići

VICTIMS IN SEPTEMBER 1993

September, 4:

Ćirković (Jovan) Dragan, 1975, Bratunac

VICTIMS IN OCTOBER 1993

October, 27:

Simić (Jovan) Momčilo, 1970, Čizmići
Đurić (Novak) Slavica, 1975, Blječeva

VICTIMS IN NOVEMBER 1993

November, 12:

Lukić (Milan) Radivoje, 1954, hospital

VICTIMS IN JANUARY 1994

January, 11:

Grujičić (Cvetko) Vasilije, 1944, Zalazje

VICTIMS WHO HAVE NOT LIVED IN THESE TERRITORIES:

Jovanović Milenko, 1952; Zarić Milun, 1957, Tegare; Prodanović Milka from Sikirići; Jović Milomir, 1967; Okuka Dragan, 1956; Savić Ljubiša, Vranjevina hamlet, killed on 01/06/1992;

Marković Milenko, Zabokvice, killed on 24/06/1992; Vujadinović (Jole) Milutin, 1960, Zvornik (09/04/1992); Pavlović Desanka, Ratkovići; Stjepanović (Mirka) miladin, 1972, Vinkovci (19/09/1991); Stanojević (Stanko) Radisav, 1964, Zalazje, Okučani; Mijatović Slavko; Jovanović (Obradin) Rado, Fakovići; Kovačević (Nikola) Božidar, Tegare, Potočari; Mitrović (Savo) Stanimir, 1938, Hranča, Bratunac; Stevanović Milosav; Stevanović (Rajko) Milan, 1952, B. Bačići; Uzelac Mihailo, killed in Ježestica; Cvjetinović Dostana, Hranča; Jovanović Obren, Stanatovići; Jovanović (Lazar) Branimir, Bratunac; Ilić (Ljubinko) Dragan, 1975, Pribinići; Miladinović (Ilija) Savo, 1973, Zvornik; Vasić (Milovan) Božidar, 1951, Tamburića Kosa; Marković (Marko) Milisav, 1955, Tamburića Kosa; Jaćimović (Mitar) Marko, 1972, Tamburića Kosa; Ostojić (Drago) Milorad, 1969.

Zekić (Novak) Kosana, 1928, Blječeva, slaughtered in her house in the same village on 06/05/1992.

Milošević (Rajko) Radojko, 1928, Gniona, burnt up in his house during the celebration of Patron's Day St. George, on 06/05/1992.

Tanasijević (Manojlo) Simo, 1952, Čičevci, found dead and castrated in Osmače on 07/05/1992.

Zakić (Maksim) Miloš, 1914, Babuljice (Sjemovo hamlet), invalid, paralysed, burnt up in his house on 14/05/1992.

Ristanović (Nikola) Sekula, 1906, Osredak, burnt in the house on 15/05/1992

Petrović (Radovan) Krsto, 1938, Crni Vrh, slaughtered at the same place on 15/05/1992

Đurić (Vojislav) Novak, 1955, Crni Vrh, slaughtered at the same place on 15/05/1992

Đurić (Simo) Vojislav, 1930, Crni Vrh, slaughtered at the same place on 15/05/1992

Gagić (Milovan) Miloško, 1947, Karna, died of torture in that village on 15/06/1992

Perić (Stevan) Aleksa, 1928, Radoševići, tortured and slaughtered on 15/05/1992, and the letter "U" found cut into his chest.

Matić (Ratko) Mato, 1966, Postolje, slaughtered in the house in that village on 18/05/1992.

Rankić (Boro) Nenad, 1967, Srebrenica, captured and bestially tortured with side arms, fire, blunt objects, according to injuries found. He died on 26/05/1992 in Muslim village of Čizmići.

Vujadinović (Jovo) Milomir, 1960, Konjević Polje, wounded and captured in that village during the attack on vehicles convoy. On 27/05/1992 he died of torture.

Petrović (Drago) Dikosava, 1932, Oparci, slaughtered in that village on 01/06/1992.

Milanović (Marko) Radomir, 1966, Toplica, slaughtered and burnt in the house on 02/06/1992.

Spajić (Drago) Srećko, 1928, Obadi, slaughtered in his village on 08/06/1992.

Grujičić (Anđelko) Milovan, 1943, Gostilj, slaughtered in Zalazje on 08/06/1992.

Cvjetinović (Momir) Dostana, 1930, Obadi, killed after torturing in Zalazje on 08/06/1992.

Zarić (Sreten) Živorad, 1956, Tegare, tortured and slaughtered in his house on 09/06/1992.

Milinković (Maksim) Vojislav, 1938, Rupovo Brdo, killed and burnt in that village on 10/06/1992

Milinković (Gojko) Mirjana, 1939, Rupovo Brdo, killed and burnt in that village on 10/06/1992

Milinković (Petar) Radoje, 1952, Rupovo Brdo, killed and burnt in that village on 10/06/1992

Žugić Kobiljka, 1922, Rupovo Brdo, strangled in her house on 10/06/1992

Maksimović (Milorad) Radomir, 1942, Ratkovići, died of torture in that village on 21/06/1992

Stanojević Desanka, 1923, Ratkovići, burnt in that village on 21/06/1992

Prodanović (Petar) Živan, 1966, Ratkovići, slaughtered in that village on 21/06/1992

Prodanović (Drago) Zora, 1941, Ratkovići, tortured and killed in the house on 21/06/1992

Stanojević (todor) Nikola, 1958, Ratkovići, massacred and burnt in that village on 21/06/1992

Pavlović (Joso) milovan, 1920, Ratkovići, killed and burnt on 21/06/1992

Stanojević (Milorad) radenko, 1940, Ratkovići, slaughtered in that village on 21/06/1992

Novaković Miloš, Čičevci, his head cut off and taken away. He was buried that way on 23/06/1992

Stevanović (Dragomir) Stojan, 1939, Ratkovići, tortured, beaten up with a blunt object, especially on the head, stabbed with the knife, found castrated with his penis put into his mouth on 27/06/1992

Lazić (Pavle) Vidoje, 1937, Brežani, crucified and burnt on 30/06/1992

Lazić (Pavle) kristina, 1935, Brežani, she was blind and mentally ill, burnt in her house on 30/06/1992

Rankić (Mika) Milisav, 1947, Brežani, burnt in the house on 30/06/1992

Rankić (Milisav) Mirko, 1972, Brežani, burnt in that village on 30/06/1992

Rankić (Milisav) Dragosav, 1974, Brežani, burnt in that village on 30/06/1992

Stevanović (Radisav) Milomir, 1946, Brežani, burnt near his house on 30/06/1992

Novaković (Rade) Miloš, 1956, Brežani, killed with the axe, his head cut off and taken away. He was buried that way on 30/06/1992

Milošević (Milovan) Vidoje, 1974, Brežani, burnt in his house on 30/06/1992

Mitrović (Dragiša) Milivoje, 1930, Brežani, burnt in his house on 30/06/1992

Radovanović (Srećko) Vidoje, 1949, Žabokvica, killed with a blunt object - a mallet, on 02/07/1992

Simić (Borislav) Neđo, 1951, Krnjići, slaughtered in Radoševići village on 03/07/1992

Porača Vaso, 1912, Krnjići, slaughtered in the house in that village on 05/07/1992

Vujić Soka, 1930, Krnjići, found dead, her body penetrated by hay-fork on 05/07/1992

Milišević (Ilija) Rada, 1968, Zagoni, massacred in that village on 05/07/1992

Gagić (Drago) Ljubica, 1950, Pribičevac, committed suicide in the prison in Srebrenica around 07/07/1992, because of constant maltreating and torturing.

Cvjetković (Dragomir) Radinka, 1952, Ažlica, massacred in Zalužje on 12/07/1992

Popović (Pero) Blagoje, 1907, Magašići, murdered and burnt together with his wife in their house on 20/07/1992

Mičić (Jakov) Marko, 1949, Slapašnica, wounded and captured, and then slaughtered in Glogova village on 24/07/1992

Kovačević (Radomir) Milovan, 1956, Štedra, burnt in that village on 01/08/1992

Mladenović (Ljubomir) Anđelko, 1965, Ježestica, captured while working with his mother in the field, his head cut off and taken away on 08/08/1992

Mladenović (Obren) Savka, 1931, Ježestica, captured and killed with a blunt object while working in the field, on 08/08/1992

Lazić (Svetozar) Branislav, 1937, Toplica, massacred in that village on 10/08/1992

Mitrović (Jefto) Dragomir, 1929, Hranča, died of torture in Muslim village of Potočari on 12/08/1992

Lazarević (Obrad) Rade, 1917, Podravnje, cut open, the guts taken out and scattered around on 24/09/1992

Mitrović (Jovo) Mihajlo, 1932, Podravnje, his head cut off on 24/09/1992

Mitrović Ruža, 1927, Podravnje, killed with dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Mitrović (Marko) Drago, 1917, Podravnje, massacred with dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Marinković (Miloš) Milovan, 1956, Podravnje, burnt in Culture Center on 24/09/1992

Marinković (Miloš) Rade, 1961, Podravnje, killed by torturing, massacred, his head cut off on 24/09/1992

Tomić (Marko) Mihajlo, 1914, Podravnje, burnt in the village on 24/09/1992

Gordić (Mitar) Slavko, 1958, Gunjaci, burnt on 24/09/1992

Borić (Milivoje) Mile, 1946, Gunjaci, massacred with a dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Sušić (Todor) Milivoje, 1958, Gunjaci, massacred with a dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Gligorević (Mijat) Miodrag, 1956, Gunjaci, massacred with a dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Šalipurević (Božidar) Slavko, 1971, Gunjaci, massacred with a dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Šalipurević (Milorad) Vidoje, 1960, Gunjaci, massacred with a dagger and blunt object on 24/09/1992

Prodanović (Milisav) Žarko, 1970, Rogosija, murdered in that village, his skull pierced and smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Prodanović (Milisav) Milomir, 1966, Rogosija, murdered in that village, his skull pierced and smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Prodanović (Milan) Mirko, 1964, Rogosija, murdered in that village, his skull smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Stanišić (Cvijan) Nenad, 1972, Rogosija, murdered in that village by hitting the back of his head with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Stanišić (Cvijan) Neđo, 1964, Rogosija, murdered in that village by hitting the back of his head with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Stanišić (Stanko) Mile, 1960, Rogosija, murdered in that village, his skull smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Rebić (Neđo) Rajko, 1958, Rogosija, murdered in that village, his skull smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Ravnjaković (Milorad) Zoran, 1960, killed in Rogosija, his skull smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Tešić (Rajko) Tomislav, 1971, killed in Rogosija, his skull smashed with a blunt object on 26/09/1992

Alempić (Radisav) Dimitrije, 1959, Rogosija, massacred in that village on 26/09/1992

Mitrović (Ljubomir) Mićo, 1955, Massacred in Rogosija on 26/09/1992

Đokić (Mile) Sreten, 1938, Boljevići, his head cut off and taken away on 05/10/1922

Đokić (Sreten) Svetozar, 1965, Boljevići, slashed to death, his eyes taken out and castrated on 05/10/1992

Jovanović (Veselin) Miloš, 1928, Loznica, killed in that village on 14/12/1992

Lazić (Dušan) Krsto, 1933, Brana Bačić, slaughtered on 07/01/1993

Ristić (Cvetko) Novak, 1951, Kušići, burnt in that village on 16/01/1993

Jovanović Uroš, 1921, Mlečva, beaten up in the prison in Srebrenica or Potočari, which caused his death in the hospital in Zvornik

Kovačić (Nikola) Božidar, Tegare, committed suicide because of torturing in the Muslim village of Potočari

Jovanović (Vojislav) Rade, 1960, Tegare, tortured and killed after capturing.

NOTE: Beside victims' names are names of villages they got killed in. In most cases these are places of their birth or their pre-war residences.

STRUCTURE OF INHABITANTS IN 1991 IN SETTLEMENTS INHABITED BY THE SERBS IN BRATUNAC, VLASENICA /MILIĆI AND SREBRENICA MUNICIPALITIES

| | MUNICIPALITY | Town - village | Total No. of inhabitants | No. of Serbs |
|-----|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | BRATUNAC | Banjevići | 38 | 38 |
| 2. | BRATUNAC | Brana Bačić | 263 | 263 |
| 3. | BRATUNAC | Fakovići | 159 | 120 |
| 4. | BRATUNAC | Blječeva | 607 | 71 |
| 5. | BRATUNAC | Bjelovac | 289 | 238 |
| 6. | BRATUNAC | Hranča | 699 | 153 |
| 7. | BRATUNAC | Ježestica | 504 | 502 |
| 8. | BRATUNAC | Kravica | 357 | 353 |
| 9. | BRATUNAC | Lipenovići | 238 | 238 |
| 10. | BRATUNAC | Magašići | 647 | 353 |
| 11. | BRATUNAC | Mratinci | 288 | 218 |
| 12. | BRATUNAC | Oćenovići | 53 | 53 |
| 13. | BRATUNAC | Opravdići | 434 | 434 |
| 14. | BRATUNAC | Šiljkobići | 90 | 90 |
| 15. | BRATUNAC | Žlijebac | 379 | 379 |
| 16. | BRATUNAC | Zagoni | 584 | 480 |
| 17. | BRATUNAC | Loznica | 156 | 132 |
| 18. | BRATUNAC | Sikirići | 442 | 201 |
| 19. | BRATUNAC | Stanatovići | 206 | 206 |
| 20. | BRATUNAC | Tegare | 609 | 222 |
| 1. | VLASENICA AND MILIĆI | Rupovo Brdo | 125 | 17 |
| 2. | VLASENICA AND MILIĆI | Višnjica | 79 | 67 |
| 3. | VLASENICA AND MILIĆI | Gunjaci | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | VLASENICA AND MILIĆI | Rogosija | 34 | 34 |
| 5. | VLASENICA AND MILIĆI | Gornji Šadići | 230 | 230 |
| 1. | SREBRENICA | Brežani | 276 | 271 |
| 2. | SREBRENICA | Gostilj-Gniona | 148 | 113 |
| 3. | SREBRENICA | Ratkovići | 338 | 338 |
| 4. | SREBRENICA | Skelani-a part | 1123 | 160 |
| 5. | SREBRENICA | Božići | 152 | 152 |
| 6. | SREBRENICA | Čičevci | 241 | 180 |
| 7. | SREBRENICA | Orahovica | 425 | 334 |
| 8. | SREBRENICA | Osredak | 195 | 195 |
| 9. | SREBRENICA | Podravno | 413 | 413 |
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EXCERPT FROM THE BANJA LUKA BASIC COURT CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMINAL ACT

In order to understand the essence of war conflicts in former republic BH, the reasons of strong resistance showed by the Serbs in these areas, and especially reasons and motives of Muslims and Croatians to destroy Serbian Orthodox population, it is necessary to list the following relevant facts from the past of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

For the first time Bosnia was mentioned in the piece of Constantine Porphyrogenitus' "De Administrando imperio" as a part of Serbia. Then, Bosnia was the area around upper and middle part of the Bosna river, i.e. geographical notion within the Serbian State, not the separate state. (The source: Constantine Porphyrogenitus, De administrando imperio, ed. G. M. Moravcsik, trans. R. J. H. Jenkins, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington 1967, 160; Constantine Porphyrogenitus, De Administrando imperio, vol. 2, commentary R. J. H. Jenkins, University of London, 1962, 137; Vizantijski izvori za istoriju naroda Jugoslavije 2, Beograd, 1959, 58 - Ferijančić)

The Pope Urban II in XII century completely equated Serbia and Bosnia and talked about political and religious unity of these two territories.

Bosnian rulers in XIII and XIV century called their citizens the Serbs and said the language in Bosnia was Serbian.

Tvrtko I was crowned in 1377 as the king of Serbs, Bosnia, Primorje and West Sides, and took the name Stefan that has a certain symbolic meaning in Serbia. All descending Bosnian rulers had the name of Stefan (Stefan Dabiša, Stefan Ostoja, Stefan Tvrtko II, Stefan Tomas and Stefan Tomašević).

Cyrillic letters were, as Serbian letters, used in Bosnia from the ancient times. The Chart of Kulin Ban, that was given to Dubrovnik citizens in 1189, was written in Cyrillic. Cyrillic letters were also used by Bosnian rulers, nobility and feudalists, as well as in church books.

In the middle of XIV century, the Franciscans - Catholics came to Bosnia to spread Catholicism.

Since the beginning of XV century, the foreign political circumstances changed a lot and Bosnia was attacked by the Turks. Constant attacks forced the King Tvrtko II to become the vassal of Hungarian King and of Turkish Sultan at the same time. Since 1415 he paid them a yearly tribute. The final fall of Bosnia under the Turkish rule happened in 1463.

The consequence of Turkish conquest of Bosnia was emigration of citizens in Hungary, Dalmatia and Dubrovnik, when more than 200.000 people escaped, which was enormous figure for that period.

During the Turkish rule in Bosnia there were constant mass migrations. The biggest migration of Serbs from Bosnia happened in 1463. These migrations changed the national structure in Bosnia. Significant trade centers were occupied by the Turks, and a large number of local citizens, especially merchants and craftsmen converted from Christianity to Islam.

Since the 15th century, there have been three big religious groups in Bosnia: Orthodox, Catholic and Muslim. Orthodox group was the most numerous, and under the constant influence of islamization, which lasted till 19th century. The Turks took Orthodox boys as soldiers - janissaries, who had to become Muslims.

There was a constant religious intolerance. In 1767, the Serbs have lost autocephalous church due to the strong influence of Islam, and they were officially regarded as "Romeis". In 1853, the use of Serbian name was forbidden by one decree. Since 1868, one rule was adopted and all citizens had to declare themselves as Osmanli, which was finally legalized in 1876.

The first official census was done in 1879 and it showed the following ratios of three religious communities in Bosnia: 43% of the Serbs, 38% of the Muslims and 18% of the Catholics.

During the census 112 years later, in 1991, the Muslims were majority with 43,7%; the Serbs made 31,3%, the Croats 17,3% and Yugoslavs 7,7%. The change of ethnical structure of BH citizens is the result of discrimination by the Muslims during the Ottoman Empire, as well as the genocide over the Serb population in World War I and II. The fact is that non-Muslims were subject of discrimination in political, economic, religious and cultural sense in Ottoman Empire. The discrimination have had the forms of genocide, which was obvious in forceful taking of Serbian children from their parents and their sending to Turkey for conversion into Islamic Turkish soldiers - janissaries. Discrimination was especially manifested through the islamization of Serbian citizens.

European historians stated that Bosnian citizens have Serbian origin. The group of Catholic citizens have gradually Croatized, a process that was facilitated by the immigration of German and Polish people after 1878. Austro-Hungarian Administration continuously worked on development of conscience on "Bosnian nation". Especially active as ideologist was the Minister of Finance Benjamin Kallai, who wrote in his book on the history of the Serbs that all citizens of Bosnia were Serbs by their ethnic origin.

During Napoleon's wars in 1815, BH was regarded as Serbian country, and the officially used language and alphabet were Serbian language and Cyrillic letters.

All social rebellions had Serbian national character. Since the beginning of national revolution against the Turks, from Karađorđe 1804, till the final liberation in 1918, there were 14 major armed rebellions in Bosnia. At that time 64% of BH area was owned by Serbian peasants. The final result of those rebellions was liberation from the Turkish rule and unification of Bosnia with Serbia and Montenegro, in the middle of 1876. That state was the forerunner of Yugoslavia. Austro-Hungary, supported by Germany and Russia, tried to separate BH from Serbia and Montenegro. In that sense, the secret agreement was concluded between these three forces in Reitstadt and Budapest in 1876 and 1877. Further development of BH was done according to the frame set at that time.

There were six major crises in Europe till 1918. Three of them were motivated by Serbian national unification (Big Eastern crisis, Bosnian Annexation crisis and July crisis in 1914). All these events were the part of general conflict of European forces and they threatened to become great European wars. It showed that in all those crises the main reason was the effort of Catholic states and European Catholic political parties to establish the eastern border of Catholic lands on the river Drina. Since 1870 (First Vatican Council), Vatican tried to prevent political union of Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs. The first union of Catholic Croatian parties with the Serbs was realized in 1905 and it was the basis for

unification of Yugoslavia in 1918. In all other cases, Catholic clericalism managed to maintain the mutual solidarity of Catholic forces in Europe. It has always been the basis of Hapsburg politics in Balkans and, with no doubt, the main reason for wars in that area.

The Ottoman Empire, experiencing the big economic crisis, continuously increased taxes in Bosnia. It led to peasants' revolt and rebellion in 1874, when 250.000 people, which was ¼ of total number of citizens, crossed the Bosnian border and entered Hapsburg monarchy. Some time later, 80.000 Serbs escaped to Serbia and Montenegro. The Turks, i.e. the Muslims in Bosnia have already conducted different types of violence, ethnical cleansing, rapes and destructions of Orthodox churches. In 1876, in Tiskovac village the Muslims raped Serbian women in order to get Muslim descendants. There were many mass rapes of that kind with the aim of bearing Islamic children, especially in the time of Christian rebellions.

Ilija Garašanin created, with the help of British diplomat David Urlj Hart, the first program of Serbian national liberation named "Načertanije - the Grand Design" in 1844. In that program, he advised that Serbian national movement should be organized in all neighboring Slavic provinces in Turkish and Hapsburg Empires.

Since 1878, when Austro-Hungary occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, and with the aim of preventing creation of unique Serbian state, it applied political and economic pressure on Serbia and Russia in order to separate Bosnian area from Serbia. In 1908, it even annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina and representatives of militarily and economically weak Russia and Serbia had to verify that by their signatures.

In that period, Austro-Hungary tried to develop the ideology of political uniqueness among the Muslims. The most significant theory is that the Muslims originated from medieval Christian sect called Bogomils by Orthodox Church, or Pattarens by Catholic Church.

Since 1914, when Austro-Hungary started to break, the terror over Serbian people increased. All political, cultural, religious and sports gatherings of Serbs were forbidden. Cyrillic letters were forbidden too, and intelligentsia was persecuted. The first concentration camps in modern Europe were opened in BH in 1914 for Serbian intelligentsia and clergy. After the military occupation of Serbia in October 1915, Muslim units were used in Serbia on purpose, in order to increase international hatred. Many institutions and methods that were later imputed to the sick mind of fascism were in fact copies of methods and organization that Austro-Hungarian army have created in BH from 1914 to 1918. For instance, Sarajevo county, which covered the territory of Sarajevo town and on the east to Serbia border, was proclaimed to be "rebels" area". Austro-Hungarian army was instructed, which was the act beyond the law, to persecute Serbian peasants, i.e. civilians from that area. Grand ethnical cleansing that started then is still not finished.

Because of crimes committed over the Serbs during World War I, democratic institutions were not established in BH because the Serbs might have asked for investigation of these crimes. Instead, the Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina General Sarkotić planned to make BH a part of Great Croatia and to create alliance of Muslims and Croats, which would prevent unification of Yugoslavia around Serbia. Creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians solved the national questions of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. In that Kingdom, the Muslims were recognized as religious minority.

In the beginning of April 1941, by Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia, BH was included in Independent State of Croatia (NDH), a satellite state led by Croatian fascists - Ustashas headed by Dr Ante Pavelić. In that state, a broad campaign of converting to Catholicism was

performed, as well as the genocide over the Orthodox citizens. The forceful conversion of Serbs and Jewish into Catholicism was in a perfect accord with the politics of "Holy Seat". Catholic Church was directly engaged in these activities till 1945, when Vatican distanced from Ustasha movement. Around 750.000 persons were killed in organized genocide over Serbs, Jewish and Romany. Even today the Croatian historians keep decreasing that number, and the Catholic Church tries to cover it up. BH became a part of NDH by the decision of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy in Vienna Conference on April 21-22, 1941.

Establishing of Ustasha rule in BH had an open support of Muslim politicians from Yugoslav Muslim Organization (JMO), pro-Ustasha orientated Muslim intelligentsia and from different groups of citizens who saw the possibility to realize their own interests. The fact that 11 representatives of JMO seated in Croatian Assembly in the beginning of 1942, and that numerous Muslims were in high positions in NDH is illustrative enough. All Muslim officials in NDH put enormous efforts to make Muslims from Bosnia declare themselves as Croats and, by doing so help establishing Ustasha rule in BH. In Ustasha propaganda, the Muslims were emphasized as one of the main - constitutive elements in establishing of NDH and they were proclaimed to be "Croatian flowers". These slogans were used by SDA and HDZ leaders during 1989/1990 in former Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The strategy of NDH in solving of Serbian question is generally known: 1/3 should be killed, 1/3 persecuted and 1/3 converted to Catholicism or Islam. The monstrosity of this thesis is illustrated by the data on three phases of massacre of Orthodox citizens in Herzegovina, when Ustashes killed and threw into pits almost 12.000 of Serbian women, children and men. Only in the pit near Korito village, not far from Gacko, 160 Serbs were killed and their property taken by the Muslims. Pits "Ražanj" and "Do", "Pandurica", "Šurlanci", "Kapavica", "Vidovno", "Bivolje Brdo", "Hopovo", "Beljina ograda" and many more were full of massacred Serbs those days. In the storages of military camp Nevesinje 137 women, children and men were killed in the massacre. Ustashes planted potato on their graves. In the same period, in Čapljina and surrounding villages, Ustashes killed 526 people. 450 Serbs from Mostar were slaughtered, killed with mallets and thrown in the Neretva. The genocide over the Serbs was continued in other parts of BH, so more than 20.000 Serbs, among whom many children, were killed before the end of June in counties of Bihać, Bosanska Krupa and Cazin. In the area of Sanski Most 6000 persons were killed, as well as in Prijedor and Bosanski Novi counties. In Bosanska Krupa only, Ustashes killed several thousand of Serbs on 30/07/1941, and tomorrow in general "cleansing" of that county, they killed around one thousand more Serbs. In their daily reports it is stated that in the area of Bužim on 01/08/1941 around 1000-1300 Serbs were killed. In the area of Ključ 500 Serbs were killed, 800 in Sanski Most, and 3000 people on the territory of the whole county. Ustashes Muslims were especially active in almost all actions. There are many sources that document their active participation in the genocide over the Serbs in BH. Massacres of Serbs were done in the most variable bestiality and torturing, a kind that human memory does not know. Ustashes were killing everywhere: in the street, on the field, at the doorstep, before children and parents. They took out eyes of their victims, cut off their tongues and ears, chopped their stomachs, took unborn children out of their mothers' stomachs, broke their skulls, raped... Even the notorious enemies of Serbian people were shocked by those horrible methods of "solving of Serbian question" implemented by Muslim Ustasha. Sub-Marshal Vladimir Vlaska, special representative of commander A. Pavelić, reported at the beginning of July 1941 'that no citizen, no woman and no child cannot be sure for his life'. At the same time, the German Commander from Sarajevo characterized those crimes as 'the violence of the worst kind', presenting the examples of mass murders and massacres of Serbs.

Ustashes' crimes against Serbs in BH constantly lasted during World War II. In February 1942 only, Ustashes have, led by friar Vjekoslav Filipović Majstorović and

according to their personal admission, killed 2300 Serbs with hoes, axes and pickaxes near Banjaluka. In the middle of 1942, Ustashas, led by the General Fredrick Stahl and in co-operation with German units, destroyed 140 villages in Potkozarje and killed 68.500 inhabitants of Kozara, among whom 2300 children. Besides the mass liquidations and the terror, NDH government conducted the planned emigration of Serbs to Serbia and their forceful conversion to Catholicism.

After the establishing of FNRY in 1945, BH became the republic. Muslims did not have the status of the nation, and were regarded as ethnically uncommitted religious community. They had the right to accept either Serbian or Croatian identity, according to their choice. After the first signs of big political crisis and of Croatian nationalism, the Muslims were recognized as a nation by the Constitution from 1974. Islam started to prosper in Yugoslavia at that time, and up to 20 mosques a year were built. Bosnian Muslims renewed the old connections with Turkey and other Muslim countries. Islamic fundamentalists, among whom Alija Izetbegović who wrote the book "Islamic Declaration" in 1970, were prosecuted by the government of SFRY.

In the light of the mentioned historic facts, events that happened since April 1992 in the area of former Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were nothing new. All methods used during the history to destroy Serbian, i.e. Orthodox population in BH were used again.

Genocidal behavior of members of Muslim and Croatian armed forces in the territory of former BH, which acted by the command and according to the instructions and orders of the President of the Presidency of so-called BH Alija Izetbegović and the BH Prime Minister was very obvious in murdering of citizens who did not participated in armed conflicts. The only "guilt" of this category of citizens was belonging to certain ethnic group - Serbian people, which again pointed out genocidal intentions of those who committed and ordered these crimes. The exact number of victims is still not known in the moment of writing of this criminal charge because great number of Serbs were forcefully taken from their houses and their destiny is unknown since. The presumption that they have been killed and buried in unknown mass graves is very much grounded because it was not determined that they were in some of many concentration camps and prisons for the Serbs in BH to which they were brought without the real reason.

The criminal act of the genocide over the Serbs, as members of national and religious group in Bosnia and Herzegovina was committed with the intention of complete or partial destruction. This statement is based upon the following facts:

- I - Many ways of treating Serbian people represent genocidal behavior in the sense of Article 2, paragraph a-e of Convention on Prevention of the Crime of Genocide, especially of those mentioned in paragraphs a and b.
- II - Victims were Serbs, so criminal acts were committed with the regard to the national and religious background.
- III - Victims were of all ages, both sexes and did neither participate in armed conflicts nor were members of armed forces, except for those cases where there had been inhuman treatment of the ill, wounded and prisoners of war.

Victims did not provoke the committing of criminal act by their behavior, and the intention of complete or partial annihilation of one national group is obvious.

It is important to emphasize that the killing, torturing and maltreating of Serbs were done constantly and systematically, as realization of plans of Alija Izetbegović and his like-

minded persons, and that direct perpetrators were members of armed forces of two other peoples, Muslims and Croats.

Besides direct perpetrators, Alija Izetbegović is, as the President of the Presidency of the BH part controlled by the Muslims, also liable for this case, as well as the Presidency and other government bodies in the part of BH controlled by Muslims and Croats. The reasons for this are as follows:

I - Criminal acts were committed on the territory controlled by them.

II - Crimes were committed by members of armed formations which were under the control and command of the mentioned bodies, i.e. those formations just obeyed the orders and decisions of the mentioned government.

III - Crimes were committed after encouragement of the mentioned bodies. The mentioned bodies not only undertook any measures to prevent the genocide, but even encouraged perpetrators in different ways to commit it. In a number of cases the members of Muslim and Croatian peoples, especially their armed formations, were called up for "the holy war" against the Serbs, for their annihilation. Sometimes it had a form of direct calling for killing, robbing, persecuting and so on. The means of mass information, controlled by the government, were used the most, or it was done by statements of high state officials, or by certain documents brought by the governing bodies and so-called Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The creation of Islamic state on the territory of BH is not a new idea, which is clearly seen from the mentioned historic facts. The new and more clear form of that idea was presented in the book "Islamic Declaration" by Alija Izetbegović, who demanded BH to be a state without separating religion from politics and economy, what clearly means the life according to the rules of Koran. This type of clear and unchangeable attitude represents a wish to eliminate Christians from BH, or at least to completely convert them to Islam. It is important to emphasize that Alija Izetbegović never gave up the postulates stated in that declaration, which is obvious from the protest of 5 out of 7 members of so-called BH Presidency in February 1995. In their protest, Nijaz Duraković, Stjepan Kljujić, Ivo Komšić, Tatjana Ljujić-Mijatović and Mirko Pejanović claim that Alija Izetbegović tries to make BH one-party and Islamic state. They also protest against ideological pressures on military formations and against abuse of religious feelings of so-called BH OS (armed forces).

The time, place and the way of committing of criminal act are mentioned further in the text.

As soon as they occupied, by the force of weapons, parts of former BH, the members of so-called BH OS organized camps and prisons for the Serbs. one of the most important methods for annihilation of the Serbs was taking Serbian civilians to concentration camps in which they were treated extremely inhumanly - from sexual abuse, through physical and psychical torture to killing. These were civilians whose only "guilt" was belonging to ethnical group - Serbian people. Perpetrators were Muslims and Croats, members of BH OS, officials in camps, but also members of other armed formations and even civilians. Alija Izetbegović and his associates mentioned in this criminal charge knew about existence of these camps and that only Serbs were placed in them. They also knew all about the conditions Serbs were kept in. This kind of treating of members of one national group represents the crime of genocide in the sense of Article 2, items a, b and c of the Convention on Prevention and Punishing the Crime of Genocide. Alija Izetbegović and his direct associates mentioned in this criminal

charge are also liable for these criminal acts in the sense of Article 3, items c and e of the mentioned Convention, because direct perpetrators acted upon instructions and orders of governmental bodies.

There were many camps and prisons for the Serbs on the territory of BH controlled by governmental bodies and armed forces of Muslim-Croatian coalition, whose exact number is impossible to determine at the moment. Also, it is impossible to determine the exact number of persons who were illegally imprisoned, tortured and killed.