

No.:K-32/95

Record
of 25 January 1996

Of the hearing before the County Court in Sisak in the criminal proceedings against defendants MILENKO JANJETOVIĆ AND JOVAN JERINIĆ, charged with criminal offences from Article 120, Para 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia based on the indictment issued by the Sisak County Office of Prosecutor, dated 3 October 1995, No.: KT 35 and 34/95.

County Court Judge: Josip Budinski, Presiding Judge
County Court Judge: Ljubica Rendulić Holzer, member of the Trial Chamber
Judge Juror: Josip Žinić, member of the Trial Chamber
Judge Juror: Ivan Kasaić, member of the Trial Chamber
Judge Juror: Ante Jukić, member of the Trial Chamber
Court Reporter: Tihana Rendulić

The Trial Chamber presiding judges opens the hearing at 9:10 hours and announces the topics of the hearing.

It is noted that the following persons are present at the hearing:

1. Public Prosecutor/Deputy: Miljenko Ugarković
2. Injured party:
3. Representative of the injured party:
4. Defendants: First Defendant and Second Defendant in person
5. Defence Counsel: Dragoslav Obrenović and Danica Demonja, attorneys, Sisak
6. Witnesses:
7. Expert witnesses:

The hearing is open to public

WITNESS MILOŠ ANDRIĆ*[parents' first names] (...) and (...), mother's maiden name (...), born on (...), Croatia Dubica, (...), (...), (...), (...), Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, (...), not related to the defendants, after being duly cautioned, gives a following statement:

In 1990, I was a delegate of the Hrvatska Kostajnica Municipal Assembly. Most delegates of the Assembly were of Serb ethnic origin. Already in 1990, there were differences among the delegates of Serb and Croat ethnic origin. The delegates of Serb ethnic origin wanted Kostajnica to be detached as a separate municipality, which would then become a part of the so-called SAO Krajina (Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina). Since the majority of delegates were Serbs, they left and established their own Assembly and were active in some locality outside Hrvatska Kostajnica. Before that, they broke into the municipal building, and after they had founded their Assembly, they left in secrecy. The main organizer of those events was Mile Mišljenović from Hrvatska Dubica; he was SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) President and chief organizer of all actions.

On the occasion of first elections, Serbs did not wish to take part in our elections, but chose to vote in separate elections [translator's note (T.N.): term election used instead of referendum] on the annexation to so-called Serbian SAO Krajina.

When we used to return from the Municipal Assembly [meetings] in Kostajnica, and we were all - delegates - returning to Hrvatska Dubica, and Mile Mišljenović and Mitar Krivošić were among us, the two of them would first meet at the house of Jovo Jerinić who would then in his Zastava 850 van pass through Hrvatska Dubica and pick up several Serbs, and they would all together go to a hill where was also located Mile Mišljenović's house. There they would meet and get organised and planned their actions.

On an occasion in 1990, I went, together with Nikola Ordanić, to visit Nikola Manojlović at his house on some personal business of ours, and opposite his [Manojlović's] house is located Mile Mišljenović's house. When we came to Nikola's place he was not at home, and later we learned and saw that people were coming out from Mile Mišljenović's house from which we concluded that they were at a meeting there.

In 1991, already in spring and summer, what occurred was that Serbs, especially elderly people and children, began going overnight to Bosanska Dubica, and just younger men would remain in Hrvatska Dubica, in the Dubičanska Brda (Dubičanska Hills). Namely, barricades already appeared at the time - there was a barricade put up at a house in the direction of Cerovljani. Along the road there were agricultural machinery and tractors, and tree logs were ready to be placed across the road during the night.

Otherwise, Serbs continued to regularly go to work to Bosanska Dubica and Milenko Janjetović also went to work every day to Bosanska Dubica. However, in the summer of that year, I cannot say now what month it was when it happened, when the Serbs stopped a police officer who went to work from Cerovljani and confiscated his weapons. I heard it

was Milenko Janjetović who did that, and later when he was on his way back from work from Bosanska Dubica, I and Matija Zoretić met him and asked him why the weapons had been taken from that police officer, and Matija Zoretić told him to return the weapons to avoid problems that might occur. Janjetović responded that the weapons would not be returned because he, a police officer, does not need them. Later I talked to that police officer, Milan Hercog, and he also said that Milan Janjetović took his weapons. On the mentioned occasion, Milan Hercog had his official weapon and his private one, and, in addition, he had a *tromblon* [T.N.: rifle(-launched) grenade] though I do not know what kind it was. I do not know whether Milan Hercog was beaten by anyone when his weapons were confiscated. I do not know any details about the act of weapons confiscation, and I do not know either whether Milenko Janjetović was on the described occasion alone or together with some other Serbs.

Already in July 1991 and thereafter, most Serbs moved to Bosanska Dubica and many of them took with them their cattle, too. In addition, Serbs who worked in Hrvatska Dubica, abandoned their jobs already in July, and some of them went to Bosanska Dubica and others to their houses in the Dubička Brda (Dubička Hills).

I had many acquaintances among the Serbs, and when I asked them why they were leaving, they told me to f [T.N.: fuck off?] even though they had no reason to do so. Namely, no one touched them, or maltreated or threatened them.

Already in August 1991, skirmishes broke out, especially in the Dubička Brda. In that area, a special passage was cut through the forest and a machine gun was placed there, turned toward the Police Department in Hrvatska Dubica. I cannot say now what date it was, but the biggest attack on Hrvatska Dubica took place in late August or early September. Namely, the attack was at that time launched from Bosanska Dubica in such a way that a part of Bosanska Dubica population withdrew, and members of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) and local population, too, were on a dyke - some 5 kilometres long - facing Hrvatska Dubica. The attack was carried out with infantry arms and there were also a few strong detonations. On the evening when the attack began, the gunfire also came from the direction of the Dubička Brda.

In early September, Hrvatska Kostajnica was captured and occupied, as well as Dvor, and villages between Dvor and Kostajnica. At the time, a police station in Kozinbrod was already captured and police officers killed, and on that occasion, a truckload of corpses was brought to hospital in Sisak. After this action by the Serb side, Croats began to flee away from the occupied [T.N.: villages?] from Dvor to Kostajnica and Kostajnica's surroundings, and those columns of people passed through Hrvatska Dubica, towards Jasenovac. Part of Hrvatska Dubica population left, too, and the rest of us were also getting ready to leave.

In the meantime, Hrvatska Kostajnica was again liberated by our forces, and we returned again from Hrvatska Kostajnica to Hrvatska Dubica, and there were some people who had never left, so we stayed there until 13 September 1991.

However, Hrvatska Kostajnica was again, for the second time, captured and occupied by the Serbs, and an attack was then launched on Hrvatska Dubica, too, from the direction of Bosnia. On 11 September 1991, a bridge over the Una River between Hrvatska Dubica and Bosanska Dubica was torn down. The bridge was torn down because an armoured break-through (with tanks and heavy firearms) was expected from the Bosnian side, i.e. they [T.N.: their forces] were concentrated in Bosanska Dubica. On those days, on 13 and 14 September 1991, our police and ZNG (National Guard Corps) units withdrew to the village of Tanec, and younger population withdrew there, too, mostly civilians. Some of the elderly citizens were transported from Hrvatska Dubica to other places, via Jasenovac.

My spouse and children left on 12 September 1991, via Jasenovac to Varaždin, and I stayed behind in the village of Tanec, wherefrom I would occasionally go to Hrvatska Dubica, just as my other neighbours, to tend to cattle, and there was my mother who remained in my house. As far as I remember, I was last at home on 18 September 1991. On the occasion I stayed there for an hour at the most.

We were, in fact, coming back to the district of Hrvatska Dubica called Donjani which is located 2 kilometres away from the centre of the village. At the time, Serbs from Bosanska Dubica already started to return and they returned to their houses in the Dubička Brda. I did not go further away from my house in the direction of the village centre, but Ilija Kozarčanin was going closer towards the centre, because his house was close to the centre, i.e. to the intersection towards Bosanska Dubica. He told me that he was stopped there and was not allowed to go to his house. In a group of people who stopped him were Nenad Đuračić, Ilija Kojioć and others whose names I cannot remember now.

After the withdrawal of Croats from Hrvatska Dubica, a total of 87 Croats nevertheless remained in the village, aged from 35 to 100. This I know because after I had left Hrvatska Dubica, there remained people of Serb ethnic origin in mixed marriages. I cannot say now how many of the mentioned total number of people remained alive and how many now live in Hrvatska Dubica. Namely, some Croats who remained there in September 1991, later, during the war, left Hrvatska Dubica with UNPROFOR's assistance.

After that, I tried to learn about the fate of my mother, and my sister who lives in Varaždin came to Bosanska Dubica and through some acquaintances tried to learn about our mother's fate. Even some JNA officer went to Hrvatska Dubica for this purpose, but he failed to contact my sister afterwards, and she could not learn anything in that way. Friends and acquaintances in Bosanska Dubica advised her to return home for security reasons. Now, after the liberation of Hrvatska Dubica, I have learned from people who were there, that my mother was also taken to Vatrogasni Dom (Fire Station), and after that, there is no information about her fate.

I know both defendants because I used to meet them in the village as well as at work. I was on especially good terms with Jovo Jerinić because his father was on good terms

with my father. In 1990, when Jovan Rašković came on the occasion of the opening of the Centre in Rosulje, I saw Jovo Jerinić taking people in his van, in a large column of vehicles, to that gathering.

In 1991, I personally did not see any of the defendants wearing uniform or having been armed.

After Operation Storm, I was at Jovo Jerinić's house and in his courtyard, and I saw in a courtyard building a lot of wooden joinery items, and they were older, i.e. taken out of some other buildings; there were also new joinery items. I had a close look at it because I looked for my own joinery.

I also went to Milenko Janjetović's courtyard and outbuildings because I was looking for my things, but I did not find them. However, there was joinery there, too, windows and doors. I cannot say how many items of joinery there were at each of defendants' because I did not count them.

As regards my farm, everything was taken from the house and outbuildings; a half of the front-side roof was taken down as well as part of the roof on the back side, so it rained into the house. All installations in the house were demolished, from the electrical wiring to plumbing and central heating installations. All agricultural machines and attachments were taken from my farm, and farm buildings - a stable, sheds, pigsties - all were burnt down. I found some of my things at Ilija Radmanović's place and Dušan's place. At Dušan's place I found that my entire maize crib was moved there, and at Ilija's place I found wooden hinges and several doors. At Ilija Vučetić's place I found my deep freezer, two couches, a chandelier, two closets and some dishes, as well as some things belonging to my mother - some clothes.

In addition, before the war, in my courtyard I had, together with my brother-in-law, about 100 cubic metres of woodwork/timber of various kinds, boards/planks of different dimensions and of different wood, ash-tree, oak-tree boards etc. I also had a larger number of block bricks, about 2.5 to 3 thousand pieces. Now that I have returned to Hrvatska Dubica, I did not find them anywhere.

I would like to mention that in 1990, Jovo Jerinić did not cultivate his land, even though he used to cultivate it before, as he was just a farmer.

I also watched on Banja Luka TV station when Milenko Janjetović and Ilija Radmanović a.k.a Šoša were filmed on a position near village of Uštica, when Janjetović said that the Serbian Republic of SAO Krajina had been defended on that position - [it was the] "Na braniku domovine" (In the Defense of Homeland) show.

The witness also presents the Serbian Krajina Army news magazine "Graničar" (Border Guard) of 7 February 1995, Issue No. 2.

The attached news magazine is appended to the case file and will be read during the course of hearing.

It has been noted that a story on the First Defendant Milenko Janjetović is on page 3 of the publication.

Answering a question by the defence attorney of the First Defendant, the witness says that police officer Milan Herceg was alone when his weapons were taken from him. On that occasion, according to what he learned from Hercog himself, in addition to Janjetović there were other Serbs there, but he does not know how many of them and who they were.

Answering a further question, the witness states that he was at Milenko Janjetović's house and in his courtyard five or six days after Operation Storm.

Answering a question by the defence counsel of the Second Defendant, the witness says that he came to Jovan Jerinić's house and courtyard before he came to Milenko Janjetović's house. Next to the shed there was a large number of containers/bins, but he does not know how many because he did not count them.

The First Defendant Milenko Janjetović makes an objection to the part of witness statement where the witness stated that he took the weapons from police officer Milan Hercog, and claims that he did not do that, and makes a proposal that Milan Hercog himself be called and heard as a witness.

Parties and defence counsel present at the hearing have no further questions for the witness.

The witness has nothing else to state.

The witness does not request the payment of expenses.

Record of the Out-of-Court Hearing of Witness

Taken on 12 June 2012 on behalf of the County Court in Rijeka, War Crime Department, at the Hrvatska Kostajnica Municipal Court, in the criminal proceedings against the First Defendant Branko Dmitrović and others, charged with the criminal offence from Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia.

P r e s e n t:

Court:

1. Presiding Judge: Ika Šarić
2. Court Stenographer: Branka Jukopila

Beginning at 8:50 hours

It is noted that the following are present at the witness hearing:

- Deputy County Prosecutor, Rijeka: Doris Hrast
- Defense Counsel: attorney Vinko Dizdar, Novska, for the Second Defendant Slobodan Borojević
attorney Ružica Spasojević, Rijeka, for the Seventh Defendant Katica Pekić
attorney Aris Šarunić, Rijeka for the Third Defendant Milinko Janjetović
attorney Klaudio Dekleva, Rijeka, for the Sixth Defendant Veljko Radunović

It is noted that the witness Ivica Kropf failed to appear at today's hearing; the summons sent to him returned with information "he moved from his address in Dubica".

Witness: MILOŠ ANDRIĆ*
Father's Name: (...)
Date of Birth: (...)
Occupation: (...)
Place of Residence: (...), (...)
Relation with the Defendant: not related

The witness has been instructed within the meaning of Article 324 of the Criminal Procedure Act, about his duty to state before the court everything he knows about the case, and that giving false testimony is a criminal offence, as well as within the meaning of Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Act, that he is not bound to answer particular questions if it is likely that he would thus expose himself or his close relative to serious disgrace, considerable material damage or criminal prosecution, and that he is entitled to file an indemnification claim.

The witness states:

My mother (...), maiden name – (...), born in (...), lived in 1991 together with me in the house in Hrvatska Dubica; she was taken to the (Fire) Station where there were also Kata Krizmanić and Danica Krizmanić who were her relatives; my mother was later taken away by bus. She was identified after the exhumation of this mass grave in Baćin. Namely, she was identified by the DNA analysis. I last saw my mother when Kostajnica had already fallen, on 11 December; we went to Jasenovac at the time, and I would give a lift to Juraj Filaković to the village of Tanec, and he would then take a shortcut and visit my mother, too, bring her some bread, and he told me that they used to come to her house and question her, that they told her to remain there until a different decision has been made, and when the bridge was torn down, it was no longer possible to cross over to that side. They led all those civilians first as human shields from Dubica to the ironworks because they thought that the area was mined, and since they found nothing, they brought them back home in order to collect them again and transport them to the Fire Station from where some of them were rescued, someone rescued some of them. In this way, Danica Krizmanić, Kata Krizmanić and Marija Mucavac were rescued from that Station. Namely, Kata Krizmanić's grandson Nebojša Čibić from Bosanska Dubica issued an order to Stevo Radunović and Jovo Zmijanac, who was Kata's neighbour, to immediately release them or else he would kill them. Danica Krizmanić and Kata Krizmanić told me that they spent several days at the Fire Station, then they were then released, and then again picked up and taken to the Fire Station from where they were released again.

Asked whether Danica and Kata Krizmanić told me about the number of civilians held at the Fire Station, I answer that they did not say anything about the number, they mentioned people whom they saw there, they said that the Station was full of people; when asked how large the Fire Station room where the civilians were held is, I answer that it is 10 by 10, or 10 by 12 metres, and there were also some benches and beds there. Danica and Kata recounted that they were guarded by guards Marin Krivošić, Nikola Kovačević, Ilija Radmanović, Jovo Zmijanac, Dmitar Krivošić and Milenko Janjetović. I do not know of what unit those people were members; in general, they were all in JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) uniforms and uniforms of the former civil defense. This group (consisting of) Ilija Radmanović, Milenko Janjetović, Zmijanac, Radmanović, Krivošić, they collected those people and took them to the Station; the bus from Dubica was driven by Stevo Dodoš and the bus from Cerovljani was driven by Vaso Pauković. A total of 14 persons went missing from Cerovljani, and they are still registered as missing persons. However, it has to be said that even before those civilians were collected, Bara Blinja and some others were killed. A total of 63 persons went missing from Hrvatska Dubica and 55 were found. I am handing over for the case file a list of civilians from Hrvatska Dubica, Cerovljani, Predor and Baćin who went missing. It is the list that I have made and which was later supplemented. Civilians from Cerovljani were transported to the Fire Station in Hrvatska Dubica on the second or third day because they were first taken to the Station in Cerovljani. The fact that civilians from Dubica were driven by Stevo Dodoš, and civilians from Cerovljani by Pauković was confirmed by Kata Krizmanić, now late Marija Mucavac who was also at the Station, and I think that Slavko Kučuk also confirmed it.

Asked whether I know anything about who transported the civilians from the Fire Station in Baćin, I answer that the same two persons did, i.e. Dodoš and Pauković. I, personally, do not know the names and surnames of the members of that Serb Army who were in those buses with civilians driven by Dodoš and Pauković towards Baćin, but, in general, those were all local people.

When asked who killed civilians in Baćin, my answer is that I heard that some unit arrived and gunned them down from the road - the civilians who were in the clearing - in the lower position than the road; when asked whose unit it was, I answer that it was the JNA, the soldiers in the JNA uniforms; the civilians were in a group in that area between the road and the Una River and then they were gunned down. It happened at less than 20 metres away from the Una River. People from the Bosnian side recounted that they were listening to the cries for help for a day or two because some of those civilians were not instantly killed, they were wounded and though wounded they managed to crawl to the Una River bank. The next day Đorđe Jerinić came with an excavator [bulldozer] as he worked at the Utility Service, and he dug a hole and then they pushed the civilians into it. I was present at the identification when that hole was dug out. Those civilians were heaped there, all crumpled. Many of them were struck to death, having been hit with hard objects on their heads; those who were still alive were killed in that way.

Milenko Petković from Bosanska Dubica used to live in Hrvatska Dubica. Perhaps he had done many things. He used to say all kinds of things and I think he should be questioned, I think he knows many things. Kaća Pekić wore a uniform and she did all kind of things to other people; she and Milenko Petković surely have information about the civilians from the Fire Station. I cannot say specifically what Kaća did to people, but Dragica Runjić, now her surname is Matijević, and Milka Porkulabić went to the Fire Station and they have specific information about what happened to those civilians and what Kaća did.

When asked whether I know - when I say that a JNA unit gunned down the civilians from the road - who the commanding officer of that unit was, my answer is that it was Branko Dmitrović and Borojević who was a commanding officer in Komogovina, and I think that Begović was the Chief of Police in Kostajnica.

When asked whether I know what the relation was among the Territorial Defense, the JNA, a special unit from Komogovina, and the police commanded by Begović, my answer is that they were all the same.

I was a delegate of the Kostajnica Municipality, and on 19 December 1990 a meeting of the Municipal Assembly was held. The topic of the annexation of the municipality to the so-called SAO Krajina (Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina) was on the agenda and the session lasted all day long; present at the session were Branko Dmitrović, Mile Mišljenović and all of that SDS (Serb Democratic Part) team; we went home as late as 10 p.m., and on 24 December, the municipal building was broken into and a decision was adopted at that time on the joining SAO Krajina, and then they went to Knin, and this group from Dubica - Mišljenović, Kučuk and the rest of us who normally attended the sessions, stopped attending. Boško Popović was appointed Head of Municipality, and

when it came to the dismissal of officials, when it was broken into the municipal building, Branko Dmitrović was appointed Municipal Assembly President.

When asked whether I knew Slobodan Borojević, I answer that I think he originates from the village of Borojevići, and when asked if I know Slobodan Borojević who came with a JNA unit from Bosnia, I answer negatively, but I know that a unit came from Bosnia that cleansed Predore and then some members of that unit from Bosanska Dubica were killed, and then Flekači were killed in retaliation.

As regards Baćin, people from Baćin were collected in the same period when civilians from Dubica were collected, however, some of them were collected even before, for example, the Felbabić family who was taken by Šurlan to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The shooting started in this area of Hrvatska Dubica in the summer of 1991 because they - the Serbs - were on the hill, and we, the ZNG (National Guard Corps) were down and kept watches. We withdrew from Dubica to the Tanad location; I think it was 12 September. Hrvatska Kostajnica fell on 9 September and then we attempted a breakthrough on 10 and 11 September, and then Kostajnica again fell on 13 September.

When the ZNG forces withdrew from Dubica, about 80 persons remained in Dubica together with those who were rescued from the Fire Station. Some of the Dubica villagers were not taken to the Fire Station. Thus, Nikola Grahonja told Jelena Stipić to stay at home, in the cellar, and to contact no one until he comes. Grahonja was not a member of the army; it was an elderly man who was her neighbour.

Jovica Majstorović who was, perhaps, some kind of assistant in that Serbian Army rescued Smiljanić's mother, Marija Smiljanić, from being sent to the Station. Among others who stayed in Dubica were Miško Karagić and his mum Manda, and they were allegedly saved from being sent to the Station by Duško Tramoščanin, who was a school principal in Dubica and I, personally, have not seen him in uniform. Branko Majstorović was in a bus going towards the Fire Station and he was taken out of the bus. Branko Majstorović's spouse, Julijana, was allegedly also in the bus and she was sent home from the Station by Đorđe Uzelac, i.e. Đorđe Uzelac's father. Nikola Šabalj, Julijana's brother, also ended up at the Fire Station, and he was later rescued by someone, I do not know who it was. Branko Majstorović later became a guard, he was their assistant, and then someone killed him. Furthermore, Anka Kesić and Marija Kesić were saved by Glišo Obrenović from being sent to the Fire Station; Obrenović I am talking about was a member of paramilitary forces. Grandmother Mikić, Đuka Mikić's mother, was saved by someone from Bosanska Dubica, I do not know exactly who it was; and Juraj Barić was also sent over to Bosanska Dubica.

Among the people who were held at the Fire Station and who were saved by someone are Slavko Kučuk, Branko Majstorović, Danica Krizmanić, Kata Krizmanić, Marija Mucavac and some others, about a dozen of them.

I would like to mention that the defendant Marin Krivošić has to know about the fate of civilian Stjepan Huska. Namely, Stjepan Huska had a lot of material in his house, and then a group of people came wanting to misappropriate it, to steal it, so they beat him up and tortured him. My mum went to ask Nikola and Marin Krivošić to intervene, thus,

Marin Krivošić has to know what happened to Stjepan Huska; Milan Šestić was also killed - about his fate nothing is known. As far as Huska is concerned, a group of people from Bosanska Dubica used to be mentioned; also, that Huska was a member of Ustasha in the World War II and he was, therefore, doomed and they came to kill him. A rumour was spread that he was killed in a summer kitchen and burnt down together with that summer kitchen; however, when there was an investigation and identification was conducted, some bones were found there, but those were not human bones. Nenad and Bara Huska used to go to Nikola Krivošić to ask him about the fate of Stjepan Huska, but he never wanted to tell them anything about it, so the defendant Marin Krivošić should know about it. I have returned to Dubica after Operation Storm.

In Dubica, in my neighbourhood, about 50 Croat houses were destroyed. Where the roofs on the houses were in better repair, they would take it all down and transport to Serbia, and where the house material was not so good, they burnt it all.

Later, I went to Serb houses looking for the things from my house; thus, I went to Ilija Vučetić's and Nikola Kovačević's houses and there I found my couch, carpets, deep freezer and other things from my house. I was also in Ilija Radmanović's house where I found some of my things.

I also have two sisters who lived at the time in Varaždin. My younger sister tried to intercede for our mother and she went first to Prijedor, and then to Bosanska Dubica and there she met with Milorad Subotić, Nebojša and Jasna Vejnović asking them to intercede for my mother. Milorad Subotić was a soldier and he was supposed to intervene and go to get my mother, but he said that my mother was safe and that we should not worry at all; on the occasion, he said nothing about the civilians having been killed, and my mother was already killed. I also tried to learn about my mother's fate through UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Force), and, in addition, Ilija Lončar tried to learn something about my mother through members of the Serb Army, Dušan and Stevo Milovčević, so that she could be saved, but they had done nothing, even though I was on very good terms with them, and after that they never again came to my place.

I file an indemnification claim amounting to 250,000 kuna. The addresses of my sisters are (...), (...), Varaždin, and I will subsequently bring you the address of my sister (...).

Answering the question by the County Prosecutor, he says:

I used to know Stevo Dodoš earlier, but I did not ask him anything; he lives over there and I do not go over there. He is even married (to a woman) from Dubička Brda, but I cannot go there and ask him to tell me that, because he will tell me the same thing as all the others - that he does not know anything, that they were cooks etc. I have asked that this matter be officially established and that he be questioned.

Answering the question by the defense counsel of the Second Defendant, he responds:

As regards the number of days that passed from the collection of civilians, i.e. their arrest, until the day they were brought to Baćin, my answer is that several days passed, less than a week, but Dragica Matijević and Milka Porkulabić will know more about it because they used to go to those civilians. They deliberated for a couple of days what to do with those people. "Martić's men" were there, they were former police officers, and there were also "Martić's men" who looted, some were local and some came from elsewhere. Predor was cleansed in September or October; I do not know the exact date; Mićo Čorić and Josip Jospović know more about it.

Asked what was the relation between "Martić's men" and the JNA, I answer that they were on good terms, it was the same team, they say different things, but think the same.

Asked by the Presiding Judge whether I heard of an alleged meeting held at the Dubica Local Community Council on 18 October 1991, related to the remaining civilians and whether I know who was present at that meeting, I respond that I heard about the meeting, and that present at the meeting were Momčilo Kovačević, who was police commander, late Nedeljko Bakić who used to issue certificates required to cross the bridge. At the time, President of the Local Community Council was Mile Popović, I do not know the name of his deputy, but I will find it out for you. Surely present at the meeting were Mile Mišljenović, Mitar Krivošija, Jovica Jerenić, Milinko Janjetović and some of the Runić guys; that was the SDS elite from Dubica, and with regard to the relationship of that SDS elite with the First Defendant Branko Dmitrović, I respond that they all most likely shared Branko Dmitrović's political views, within the meaning of creation of "Greater Serbia".

It is true that Mile Popović was in a relationship with Mile Martić (translator's note: it is not clear in Croatian which one of them was the other's best man), there is some footage of the wedding party, a film was made about it, I do not have it, but I watched it; members of that elite group that I mentioned were also Stevo Ratković and his son.

When asked who was formally and actually President of the Dubica Local Community Council in October 1991, I respond that I do not know whether they dismissed Mile Popović, you can ask him.

The witness does not request the payment of expenses.

The witness, instructed within the meaning of Article 75 of the Criminal Procedure Act, points out that he does not wish to read the record since he listened when it was loudly dictated and he signs the record by his own hand.

Completed at 10:10 hours

Presiding Judge

Court Reporter

Witness