

Radovan Sremac

CRIMES OF THE USTASHE

Viktor Tomić's Action in Srem in 1942



АРХИВ ВОЈВОДИНЕ

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Crimes of the Ustashe: Viktor Tomić's Action in Srem in 1942

Radovan Sremac



Novi Sad, 2023.

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Translator's Note

During the process of translating this book, I came across several challenges that needed to be addressed. It was necessary to write this Translator's Note (henceforth: TN) in order to clear up some potential confusion with regard to the text. As the reader may know, the documents in this book are faithful to the original and therefore include things such as spelling mistakes and texts that are heavily context-dependent. In order to make the text understandable, it was necessary to create a balance between staying true to the text as well as slightly rephrasing it to make it understandable. In addition to this, footnotes with the abbreviation TN will be included when necessary. The TN, along with the added footnotes, will be exclusive to the English version of the text. As for the text itself, one way of helping contextualize the text was with the use of square brackets, e.g. []. These were my additions to the text, which may or may not directly include the words in the original Serbian version of these documents but were instead added in order to make the text more understandable and easier to read. Often, the text in the square brackets was implied by the context. In a few instances, the square brackets were also used to highlight when something was missing from the text, whereby between the square brackets there would be underlines, e.g. [_____]. This was done since, in the original version, when some words were obviously missing from the text, the words would either just be missing entirely or they would be replaced with a slash symbol, e.g. /, which is hard to notice for the reader. Round brackets were not added to the text by me, only the square ones were. Another thing worth noting is the use of italic letters. When certain words could not be properly translated into English, the original word was left and was written instead in italic. There weren't many such examples, and they usually, but not exclusively, referred to a military rank that could not be directly translated, as opposed to others that could,

or they referred to a local type of clothing. Other uses of words written in italic may include names of events or places that, for whatever reason, needed to be placed in quotation marks, but since the original text already had some words in quotation marks, I decided to use italic for the words that required it. Other words may not have had a direct parallel in English, but if they had a word that described them as close as possible to the original, especially if they were used in other literature, then that word was indeed used. One notable example is the "Drum-head Court-Martial" as a translation of "Pokretni preki sud" whereby other variations may include "Flying Special Court-Martial" or "Mobile Court-Martial". I personally preferred the last option, but since other books by other authors used the first term, I decided to use that one as well to avoid confusion. Similarly, the term "minutes of testimony" was used to describe the records of a witness' testimony or a hearing of a witness, and taking into account the words used in Serbian, it seemed to be the best choice of words. Another thing that should be noted is that the text was often long and full of small digressions, making it seem unusual. However, the original text in Serbian is indeed written in such a way, which is why some words in these sentences had to be rearranged. Still, this did not make the text more confusing, rather it made the text more understandable while still keeping it as close as possible to the original. Some more important terms were anglicized in order to make them easier to read, such as "Ustasha" (singular) and "Ustashe" (plural) instead of "Ustaša" and "Ustaše". When it comes to some minor spelling mistakes in the original Serbian text, they were corrected in the English version. Other errors, especially those that impact the context and the text itself, were dealt with by adding a footnote with the letters TN and an explanation as to what the correction was and what was most likely meant. The use of synonyms in the original Serbian version was also present, which may have made the text slightly harder to read, but since they did not impact the text in any drastic way, they were translated faithfully to the original. One such example being the numerous words used to describe the place where victims were buried, with words such as "grave", "pit", "gravesite", "common grave", and so on, while referring to the same places that could be understood by the context. Some terms were chosen to highlight certain traits of the terms, such as the words "crimes en masse", which were used instead of "mass atrocity" to

describe a certain group of crimes that were conducted not only against a large number of individuals but also by a large number of individuals, hence why the words "en masse" were used in combination with the word "crime". The title of the book itself was slightly problematic since the word "action" in the title could imply any action taken by the individual; however, the context made it clear that it referred to a police or military operation, and other books used this term as well. Therefore, instead of "Viktor Tomić's Operation..." the title kept the word "action" in order to make it similar to the phrasing in Serbian and because the context made it obvious as to what it was referring to. Hopefully, these adjustments will make the text more understandable for the reader.

Aleksandar Dimitrijević

A Few Words of Intention

In 2022 last year, it had been eighty years since the *Bloody Summer in Srem*. This was the main reason to review the entire context of the Drumhead Court-Martial and Viktor Tomić's Action in Srem during the summer months of 1942 from the perspective of today's generation, based on the current level of research done on the topic, and also with a critical overview of older researchers and their works. The savagery of this operation, its undeniably genocidal characteristics, and its consequences for the people in Srem, still attract the attention of scholars and the general public. And with good reason too. According to recent data, during Tomić's Action in Srem, there have been around 6,000 men, women and children that have been murdered or went missing, while more than 10,000 were arrested and abused. These people were killed in the cruelest ways possible after days-long sadistic abuse by the Ustashe. During this operation, many villagers in Srem lost their lives, as well as a large part of the Serbian intellectual elite.

Writing on the topic of crimes against civilians is always challenging and difficult. Reading about the fate of the people back then instantly reminds you of the fate of your own family and ancestors. There was hardly a single household in Srem that didn't have a victim during the Second World War. This is why it's hard to stay objective after such savagery and sadism were committed against the peaceful people of Srem, of both genders and all ages. Still, scientific methodology guides us towards objectivity and binds us to it.

There are 34 documents, from the extremely important and extensive "Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina (1944-1948)" fonds (F.183) from the Archives of Vojvodina, that we will present to you in this publication. The selected documents can be divided into three groups: original Ustashe documentation, testimonies both by survivors in Srem that

were arrested as well as by municipality authorities during the Independent State of Croatia (ISC/NDH), and exhumation records. The selected documents show the entirety of Viktor Tomić's Action, from his arrival in Srem, to the arrests and executions, as well as the consequences of this operation. The documents haven't been analyzed; rather, they were transcribed from the originals and as such were given to the public to judge for themselves as undeniable evidence of the crimes committed by the Independent State of Croatia against the Serbs of Srem as well as members of other nationalities that were against such a dark ideology.

Radovan Sremac, MA

Viktor Tomić and the Drumhead Court-Martial in Srem in 1942

The summer of 1942 was probably one of the bloodiest periods in Srem's modern history. The events during this period, often called the *Bloody Summer in Srem*, could be viewed from two perspectives. On one side, there was an increase in activity by the Partisans, both in Fruška Gora as well as in the flatlands of Srem (the climax being the *Not Even a Grain of Wheat to the Occupier* Action), while on the other side, there were the savage crimes committed by the Ustashe and Nazi apparatus in Srem and in the ISC. With the beginning of the operations undertaken by the Partisans in the month of July, the local Ustashe authorities, as well as representatives of the German Volksdeutsche groups, sent reports to their superiors informing them about the situation in Srem. After these correspondences, a hastily organized delegation of Ustashe representatives from Srem traveled to Zagreb with the goal of warning them about the seriousness of the situation in Srem. Because of this, Zagreb had undertaken several actions in this area, one of which was the deployment of the Drumhead Court-Martial. This court started carrying out its operations in Sremska Mitrovica, Ruma and Stara Pazova at the beginning of August 1942. While executions of victims were taking place, there were also deportations of arrested individuals to the Jasenovac concentration camp. The main goal of these actions quickly changed from subduing the resistance against the ISC to the complete destruction of the Serbian population. In order to achieve this goal as efficiently as possible, Viktor Tomić, a special representative from the government and head of the II and III bureaus of the Ustashe police, was sent to Srem. The decision by the Poglavnik's Supreme Headquarters, concerning the creation of the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka and the arrival of Tomić in Srem, was announced to the local Ustashe authorities on the 9th of August 1942. Viktor Tomić ar-

rived in Vukovar on the 11th of August 1942, together with his assistants. Tomić's assistants (*askeri*), who were directly responsible for the abuse and killings, were brought from the Jasenovac concentration camp and other parts of the ISC.

Tomić sent a proclamation in which he outlined in detail the goal of his arrival and the methods he would use to achieve his intentions, while completely omitting the national-religious context of the entire operation. Tomić's High Police Commission resided in Vukovar until the 25th of August 1942, from where it organized arrests against the Serbs in Srem. Apart from executing newly arrested people, he started the mass execution of all the hostages that were arrested earlier. All those that were arrested were suspected and falsely accused of being communists (either members of the party or sympathizers), helpers of the National Liberation Movement, agitators against the Ustashe government, etc. Siegfried Kasche, a German plenipotentiary in the ISC, noted that during Tomić's stay in Vukovar there were 70 arrests in Zemun and Sremska Mitrovica, 734 in Ruma and 166 in Irig. Kasche said that, with few exceptions, all of the arrested people were Serbs.

The Drumhead Court-Martial, headed by Vidnjević, represented a staged legal means for these swift, unjustifiable executions of arrested individuals, and also served as a cover for the mass execution of the people of Srem. These first mass executions were carried out in a place called Dudik near Vukovar.

The next phase of crimes would begin with Viktor Tomić and the High Police Commission staying in Sremska Mitrovica. The headquarters of the High Police Commission was moved to Sremska Mitrovica because of the prison that was located there, which could be used for detaining and questioning a large number of people, and also because of the location of the city itself, which made it easier to transfer arrested individuals and, if necessary, to deport them to Jasenovac. Tomić's operations in Sremska Mitrovica were carried out in the police building, while the bloodiest part of the job was conducted in the prison, where the prisoners were questioned, tortured, condemned and held until they were taken to be shot at the Mitrovica Serbian Orthodox Cemetery and other locations.

The savagery of Viktor Tomić's Action is best seen precisely in Sremska Mitrovica. A host of testimonies by Serbs that survived the ar-

rests during this operation, as well as by individuals that were brought in in order to dig graves and cover them up after the executions, are the best type of evidence of those atrocities. These actions by Viktor Tomić in Srem represent a genocidal operation aimed against the Serbs of Srem and which, for all intents and purposes, fit well with the genocidal characteristics of the ISC.

During Tomić's stay in Sremska Mitrovica, the following mass arrests took place: Šid 27th/28th of August, Sremska Mitrovica 29th/30th of August, Ilok 3rd/4th of September, Sremski Karlovci 8-10th of September. Residents from almost all places east of Šid were shot, including: Zemun, Divoš, Čalma, Buđanovci, Tovarnik, Ogar, Vojka, Golubinci, Begiš, Bosut, Ležimir, Susek, Sviloš, Bukovac, Grabovo, Banoštor, Čerović, Ledinci, Rakovac, Šid, Mandelos, Kupinovo, Ilok, Šašinci, Ruma, Jarak, Jamena, Lačarak, Rača, Adaševci, Višnjićevo, Sremska Kamenica, Sremski Karlovci, Petrovaradin, Beška, Krčedin and Sremska Mitrovica. According to recent data, during Viktor Tomić's Action in Srem, there have been around 6,000 men, women and children that have been murdered or went missing, while more than 10,000 were arrested and abused.

Viktor Tomić left Sremska Mitrovica on the 15th of September 1942. After that, the fate of the people who were arrested was in the hands of Andrija Juratović, head of the Ustashe Supervisory Service Commission for the Great County of Vuka and the City of Zemun, who transported them to Jasenovac from the 12-17th of September 1942.

For the genocidal policies conducted against the Serbs in Srem during the summer months of 1942, the responsibilities lie with those that gave the orders, such as ISC Poglavnik Ante Pavelić, the Minister for Internal Affairs Andrija Artuković, Eugen Dido Kvaternik, Viktor Tomić, Franja Rački, but also the "German factor" in the ISC headed by Siegfried Kasche the German plenipotentiary for the Ustashe government in Zagreb. Apart from them, the direct participants, and therefore the villains, were also the representatives of the authorities of the Great County of Vuka as well as all other Ustashe members of municipality authorities.

Selected Bibliography:

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- Dušan Lazić, *Sremsko krvavo leto 1942*. Sremska Mitrovica: Sremske novine, 1982.
- Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača u Vojvodini: V grupa masovnih zločina u Sremu: Akcija Viktora Tomića i Pokretni preki sud u Sremu 1942*. Priredio Drago Njegovan. Novi Sad: Prometej - Malo istorijsko društvo, 2010.
- Bojan Arbutina, Radovan Sremac, *Srem 1942*. Belgrade: Muzej žrtava genocida, 2022.

Concerning the Fonds F.183
Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed
by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators
in Vojvodina (1944-1948)

In order to determine responsibilities and to find and punish all those responsible for crimes that were committed in Yugoslavia during the war by the occupiers and their helpers, within the Presidency of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia, the State Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators was formed. The task of this commission was to gather all the available information and evidence that would be used to determine, via the appropriate courts, the type of crimes committed by the felons. This includes murders, bodily harm, abuse, deportations, sentences, arrests, rapes, arson, robbery, bombing of peaceful citizens with the goal of exterminating them, acquiring means to carry out crimes, expulsion or forced displacement of people, stealing or destroying or damaging private, national or state property or other goods, as well as all other deeds by which individuals or groups of people were abused, property or other goods were damaged or destroyed, or which aided in carrying out such deeds. This decision was made on the 30th of November 1943 at the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AFCNLY/AVNOJ) in Jajce.

The headquarters of the Provincial Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina was in Novi Sad. It was composed of six district committees (Novi Sad, Sombor, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Pančevo and Zemun) and three survey committees (Novi Sad, Zrenjanin and Zemun). With every survey committee, there were also branch offices. In the case of Srem, as part of the Survey Committee for Zemun, there were the following

branch offices: Ruma, Šid, Ilok, Vukovar, Kamenica, Irig and Sremska Mitrovica.

The commission worked based on a proposed plan, with different topics, in three phases. The first phase included the collection of evidence and the statistical review of the acquired evidence. The second phase included the arrangement and processing of the evidence. The third phase consisted of publishing the results of the work of the commission. During the second phase, emphasis was put on crimes that were marked as the *Crimes En Masse* group, which was divided into eight subcategories specifically for Banat, Bačka and Srem. Within the *Crimes En Masse* group for Srem there existed the following subcategories: *Introduction, the Creation of the Independent State of Croatia, the Destruction of Monuments, Dr. Jakob Elicker, Viktor Tomić (Drumhead Court-Martial), Anton Bauer, Concentration Camps, and Crimes Committed During the Retreat.*

On the 12th of April 1948, the Presidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY (FNRJ) put forth a decree for the abolition of the commission, while its jurisdiction was handed over to the State Prosecutor's Office.

The existing archival records, created during the work of the Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina, were stored in the then-Museum of the Socialist Revolution in Vojvodina in Novi Sad until 1981, when they were given to the Archives of Vojvodina for safekeeping. The newly formed archival fonds was composed of 81 books and 579 boxes containing documents.

List of Documents

1. A proclamation by Viktor Tomić, high police commissioner for the Great County of Vuka from the 10th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1191)
2. An order by the director of the Post Office in Sremska (Hrvatska) Mitrovica from the 14th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1205)
3. An order by the municipality administrator in Ilok concerning the restriction of movement from the 13th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14462)
4. A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Franja Brindl from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Đoka Baraksadić from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1212)
5. A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Luka Filipović from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Jovan Selaković from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1278)
6. A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Luka Filipović from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Aleksandar Vinek from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1282)
7. Minutes of testimony of Pera Radišić from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1292)
8. Minutes of testimony of Dr. Johan Kler. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1914)
9. Minutes of testimony of Zdravko Ježić from Slavonska Požega. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14401)
10. Minutes of testimony of Sava Jokić from Buđanovci. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14445)
11. Minutes of testimony of Kazimir Ilić. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14469)
12. Minutes of testimony of Anica Stanković from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14475)

13. Minutes of testimony of Lazar Bojčić from Irig. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14487)
14. Minutes of testimony of Milenko Miladinović from Čalma. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14516)
15. Minutes of testimony of Predrag Grković. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14538)
16. Minutes of testimony of Danica Žunić from Šid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14542)
17. Minutes of testimony of Anđelka Mirić from Šid and Branka Nikolić from Šid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14543)
18. Minutes of testimony of Ivan Daražac from Županja. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14548)
19. Minutes of testimony of Zagorka Kerešević from Šid and Draga Širadović from Šid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14550)
20. Minutes of testimony of Olga Kostić from Šid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14561)
21. Minutes of testimony of Janja Vujadinović from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14592)
22. Minutes of testimony of Pera Janošević from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14602)
23. Minutes of testimony of Stevan Marijan from Šid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14608)
24. Minutes of testimony of Špira Dimitrović from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14629)
25. Minutes of testimony of Stevan Stanković Lipić from Jamena. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14631)
26. Minutes of testimony of Olga Bukinac from Ilok. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14651)
27. An announcement about the execution of hostages in Sremska Mitrovica from the 8th of September 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14611)
28. An announcement about the execution of hostages in Sremska Mitrovica from the 8th of September 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14613)
29. An announcement about the execution of hostages in Sremska Mitrovica from the 9th of September 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14615)

30. An exhumation report of corpses in Sremska Mitrovica from the 23rd to the 31st of May and from the 3rd to the 8th of June 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14625)
31. An exhumation report of corpses in Sremska Mitrovica from the 30th of June 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14626)
32. An exhumation report of corpses in Dudik near Vukovar from the 25th of April to the 4th of May 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14513)
33. An exhumation report of corpses in Ruma from the 19th and 21st of February 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14449)
34. An exhumation report of corpses in Irig from the 5th to the 7th of March 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14489)

DOCUMENTARY MATERIALS

1)

INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA
HIGH POLICE COMMISSION FOR THE GREAT COUNTY
OF VUKA IN VUKOVAR¹

PROCLAMATION

By order of the Poglavnik's Supreme Headquarters, I have come to the Great County of Vuka to establish order and peace on the entire territory of Srem. Since the creation of the ISC, the Croatian state government has sought to resolve all issues, on the territory of the Great County of Vuka, by peaceful means. Also, a certain group of villains does not want to let you, citizens of this county, enjoy the fruits of your labor and order. I have come to this county to liberate you from these villains

I come to you as a friend who feels for your homeland in Srem the same as you do. I don't differentiate between who is Catholic, Orthodox, Evangelical, or any other religion since all citizens are equal before the law, and my task is to punish the lawbreakers wherever they may be and whatever position they may hold. I have enough forces at my disposal to destroy all enemies of the ISC and the New European Order. I come at a time when the victorious German and allied [forces] are inflicting the finishing blow to Soviet Russia.

It is up to you, citizens of this county, to show that you stand with your country and to chase away and denounce these villains to the authorities.

Everyone who does the opposite shall receive a just and unavoidable punishment.

VUKOVAR, 10th of August 1942
For Homeland Ready!

High Police Commissioner for the Great County of Vuka
VIKTOR TOMIĆ

¹ Inv. No. 1191.

2)

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE HEAD OFFICE²

Class. No. 850/42 Post Office

TELEGRAM

Hrvatska Mitrovica

Sent from Zagreb at 11, received at 13³

Concerning the telegram classified number 850, from the 10th of August this year, all private domestic interstate telegraph and telephone communications will be halted from and to areas on the territory of the Great County of Vuka. Possible exceptions can be made to receive private telegrams from other areas in this county but not the reverse. All necessary instructions concerning the use of telegram and telephone services will be issued by the High Police Commission in Vukovar, which should be adhered to. If it is required or requested, telegrams can be received, and telephone calls may be made without official approval by state authorities. The Post Office should, in the context of the aforementioned regulation, notify all post offices of concern on the territory of the Great County of Vuka.

Postal T.T. Office

Post. Head Office

Sremska Mitrovica

No. 2380

14th of August 1942

² Inv. No. 1205.

³ TN: The numbers may be referring to dates and not hours.

3)

Municipality of Ilok⁴

No: M. S. 13/42

Ilok, 13th of August 1942.

Community Administration 1-12
Gendarmerie Station 1-5 Ilok.

By public order of the Poglavnik's Supreme Headquarters, on the 9th of August 1942, number 1481/42, the "HIGH POLICE COMMISSION FOR THE GREAT COUNTY OF VUKA" was established, based in Vukovar.

By the same public order, Viktor Tomić was named as the high police commissioner and Dr. Oktavijan Svježić as his deputy.

The task of the newly-formed High Police Commission will be, with planned police actions, to secure peace and order on the entire territory of the Great County of Vuka.

In order for the designated task to be carried out as quickly as possible, the same commission has been given direct authority over all administrative authorities, police authorities as well as the entire gendarmerie on the territory of the Great County of Vuka.

Concerning the aforementioned, based on received orders.

I ORDER

1. Starting with the 13th of August 1942 at 8 AM, all travel permits will become null and void, irrelevant of whether or not the individual's permit was permanent, or if it was for a one-time-only trip or multiple trips within the Great County of Vuka.

In exceptionally important and expeditious cases, the issuing of a permit must be requested from the District Police Department in Vukovar.

2. Freedom of movement for the citizens will be limited in such a way that the police hour [when people are allowed outside] starts at 5 AM and ends at 8 PM.

⁴ Inv. No. 14462.

You will proclaim this order on the territory of the entire municipality in the usual way. Those that break this law will be sentenced to 30 days in prison, which can't be substituted with a fine, and will have to pay 10,000 kuna. In the event they break the law for the second time, the individual will be subject to the Drumhead Court-Martial.

3. All events, even the smallest and most insignificant ones, must be reported directly and in the quickest way possible, i.e. via telegraph or telephone.

On the day this order is received, the existing decree concerning work hours will be abolished, and services will be carried out continuously all day long.

For Homeland Ready!

Municipality Administrator

4)

REPORT

Concerning crimes committed by the occupiers and their collaborators⁵

Municipality: Sr. Mitrovica

List Serial No. 236

Sr. Mitrovica Committee

Date: 30th of November 1944

CRIMINAL

Surname, name and role in the committed crime: BRINDL FRANJA,
gave the order

Father's name, name and maiden name of the mother:

Age, nationality and where are they from: 44 years old, Croat, Srem.
Mitrovica

Function, service, position, profession: Ustasha, official, mayor

Last residence: Srem. Mitrovica

VICTIM (the injured party)

Surname, name and profession: BARAKSADIĆ ĐOKA, farmer

Father's name and name and maiden name of the mother: Mita and
Persa, born Simatković

Year of birth, place and municipality of birth: 1881, Srem. Mitrovica

Religion, nationality and marital status: Orthodox, Serb, married

Residence: Srem. Mitrovica, Ratarska No. 32

Names of individuals that the victim was obliged to look after and their
relationship with them: See report No. [_____]

WHERE WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED

Municipality, community and location: Srem. Mitrovica

CRIME

Type of crime: arrest, beatings and digging, covering up graves at the
cemetery

Time and place: 30th of August 1942, Srem. Mitrovica

⁵ Inv. No. 1212.

The way and means:
See report number 235.
Excerpt from report 235.

On the aforementioned day, around 3 PM, Kraljević, Đuka Marošević and Gas Stevan, an Ustasha and some unknown agent, came for me. They stood next to the bar [owned by] Ljubica Radovanov where Gas bought them a liter of wine and said, "Drink the wine, then get to work" (that was told to me later on by Ljubica Radovanov). That's when they arrested Pera Kovačica and took us to the police [station]. There Kraljević started questioning us, telling us that we were Partisans, that we were giving the Partisans flour and honey. I told him that it was not true, and he then started to beat me with a rifle on the stomach, loins, and my entire body. He told me that Stevan Gas witnessed all of it, and then Kraljević started in the same manner to beat Pera Kovačica while insulting our Serbian mothers. Đuka Marošević told him not to hit me, since he knew that I was a good man and that Gas' accusation was false. Kraljević stopped beating [us] and they brought in Đoka [son of] Ilija and put all three of us into a car and took us to prison. When I arrived at the prison, they wrote down my name, took away my 1500 kuna in cash, my cigarette case with tobacco, and my belt. They took pictures of me and took my fingerprints, then they took me to some large room where there were other people from Mitrovica, around 200 of them. None of us knew why we were arrested, nor did anyone know what would happen to us. Some said that it was all the work of Krzmanović, Brindl, Helbih, Gvozdić and others. Among us was also the baker, Munižaba Pavle, who was lying down beaten up and couldn't move. Some said how they were beaten with rifles, during the arrests, in the buses. For food, we only got a bit of black, moldy bread and only for lunch. Viktor Tomić, Kvaternik Gvido and some other man (smaller, darker, 40 years old) often came to us. When they would enter, we had to shout, "Long live Croatians, long live Pavelić" etc. To that, Tomić would reply, "You Serbian bastards, you [are] Vlahs, you [are] Gypsies, you should have been shouting that three days ago".

Nobody in our room was beaten, but rather they would take some [people] out of our room, and they would never return, such as: Vrević Stevan, Ignjatović Vlada, Daničić Steva, Kljajić Laza, Paklar Milan and

others that are no longer alive. Next to our room there were solitary confinement rooms from which you could hear horrible beatings taking place as well as shouting by people that were beaten who were told to admit that they were Partisans and that they were helping them. I personally heard this, "Oh my children, my beautiful children", and you could constantly hear the blows and the questions, "Did you give this or that to the Partisans? Did you burn the grain or hay or threshing machines?". If the victim didn't admit it, then they would beat them until they did. Vujašković Aleksandar from Mitrovica would watch through the window how they would beat the people and told me this, "The victim fell to the ground in their underpants, two agents were hitting the victim who pleaded for help", and at my objection as to why he was watching all that, Vujašković said that he wanted to see all the torture of the people, so he could tell about it later on, and he would watch it the entire day and night. The same guy was later taken out of our room, and it seems that he also perished. People were beaten mostly during the night, and at that time you could hear car engines. There were also women who were imprisoned, and they too were savagely tortured. Among them, Dević Milica, daughter of Paja Dević, was imprisoned, and she told us how many people were shot and when: 500, 700, even 1200, and I asked her to please stop telling us that because people were starting to panic and were getting riled up. Our room was constantly being emptied and filled with people, and so on Monday the 7th of September there were around 130 of us left, and around 4 PM a prison guard Šarangradac came in and told us to grab our stuff and to come downstairs. When I came down, I saw a mass of people from different villages.

Then Viktor Tomić, Kvaternik and another one [in civilian clothes] came to us. Tomić started questioning us as to what our names were, where we were from, how much land we owned etc. When he came to Živko Radovanov from Sremska Mitrovica he [Živko] said that he is farming 400 cadastral morgens of state land, and Tomić wanted to hit him with a whip. That's when Tomić stopped with the questioning, those that he chose he placed on one side, whereby two agents were separating people and hitting them in front of us, throwing them against the wall, punching them and hitting them with a whip. When the victim would collapse from the beatings, they would throw them behind the building like a bag. Tomić did that as well. During the beatings, they

would constantly insult our Vlach and Serbian mothers, and call us Partisans and [say] that they would kill all of us. In such a way, 50 people were exterminated. When Tomić asked me who I was, I told him that I'm over 60 years old, that I mind by own business, that I was never in prison, and that I'm a poor man, and with that, that third one [in civilian clothes], who came into our room with Tomić, said that I should be separated, and so around 130 of us were separated, mostly elderly and poor, whereby there were around 35 citizens of Mitrovica. They wrote down our names, and the rest, around 2,000 people, both male and female, took their stuff and went back upstairs to their rooms. The Ustashe took around 130 of us to the city to the community administration building, and along the way we had to shout, "Long live the Poglavnik, Croatia, Kvaternik and Tomić" and then they gave us over to the police. We were there until the morning when the police chief came and said, "You Serb bastards, who tried to escape last night, grab shovels and hoes and [go] to the cemetery to bury these carcasses that were killed last night". When going to the cemetery, we were taken by the policemen Cingel Đura, Mačkanić and Pera Janošveski. One group was digging three large pits, while the other one, where I was, was burying the graves. The pit was on the right side, beside the fence to Manjak's house, which was filled to the top with corpses, and you could see some lime and dirt. On the fence, there was some clothed blood and brain, which we had to clean and bury while the Ustashe and policemen were threatening us that we would all be killed if the pits weren't dug up by 6 PM. When the pits were done, they took us back to the police [station] and let us go home on the 8th of September 1942.

While I was detained at the prison, I heard numerous times an uproar from the "Mladička zgrada". We found out that those were the unfortunate victims that were supposed to be executed, and during the night they were forced to go to the third floor from the ground floor, and also (...). While they were still exhausted, they would be bound by barbed wire, after which some noise from cars would be heard.

While we were imprisoned, agents would constantly come to us and some of us would ask them [to tell] our families to come and get them out whatever the cost (Beljanski, Timotijević and others).

When Tomić came to separate 130 of us, who weren't shot, on the 7th of September, I saw on one of the windows of the prison Dr. Lončare-

vić Ivan who gave us a sign that we would be [sent to a] concentration camp. I later heard Dr. Lončarević defended some [people] and some [of them] he [even managed to] get out.

Evidence: see report number 235. A statement by Milan's wife Marija and his brother Stevan as well as the printed poster from the 25th of August 1942 in the possession of Stevan.

DAMAGE (material)

What does it consist of: See report 235

Because underage children were deprived of their caregiver and guardian, we lost around 5,000 dinars a month.

Value of the damage in prewar dinars:

NOTE: See report No. 235

Accomplices: Kraljević, a policeman, Gas Stevan, Helbih Dr. Karlo, Krzmanović Andrija, a *logornik*, Šarengrac, prison guard, Marešević Đuka, Kvaternik Dido, Gvozdić Dr. Petar, Đurić Eugen, Tomić Viktor.

I should mention that our families were sending us food and clothes, but we rarely got any of the food, and didn't get any of the clothes.

Reported, information given by:
Đoka Baraksadić

5)

REPORT

Concerning crimes committed by the occupiers and their collaborators⁶

Municipality: Sr. Mitrovica

List Serial No. 76

Sr. Mitrovica Committee

Date: 24th of November 1944

CRIMINAL

Surname, name and role in the committed crime: Filipović Luka, carried out the crime

Father's name, name and maiden name of the mother:

Age, nationality and where are they from: 35 years old, Croat, Srem. Mitrovica

Function, service, position, profession: Policeman in Sr. Mitrovica

Last residence: on the run

VICTIM (the injured party)

Surname, name and profession: Selaković Jovan, shoemaker

Father's name and name and maiden name of the mother: Mirko and Kovinka born Župunski

Year of birth, place and municipality of birth: 1906, Martinci, Srem. Mitrovica

Religion, nationality and marital status: Orthodox, Serb, married

Residence: Srem. Mitrovica, street 3

Names of individuals that the victim was obliged to look after and their relationship with them:

WHERE WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED

Municipality, community and location: Srem. Mitrovica

CRIME

Type of crime: forced labor / digging pits for mass execution

⁶ Inv. No. 1278.

Time and place: from the 4th to the 5th of September 1942, Srem. Mitrovica

The way and means:

On the 4th of September around 10 AM, a policeman came for me from Kukujevac (darker, medium stature) and ordered me to take a shovel and to go to the Orthodox cemetery for forced labor. There I was received by Luka Filipović, a policeman, who ordered me to dig a pit together with the rest. On that day, there were 50 people digging, and we dug until 11:30 PM, and so we dug up 3 pits, which were 40 x 8 x 1.8 m near the fence on the street, while the other 2 were 18 x 6 x 1.8, on the corner of the cemetery and Manjak's house. Around midnight, the Ustashe came and surrounded the cemetery, while the Domobran troops blocked the entire street near the cemetery. That's when some expensive cars arrived with Ustashe officers. A few moments before that, Eugen Đurić, the police chief in Srem. Mitrovica, arrived and said to us, "You Orthodox [people] who came here to work, if someone asks you what you were doing, you [say that you] weren't doing anything. Tell them that you were digging pits for melting the hemp; and that little pit in the back, that is meant for you if any word of this gets out".

After that, 4 large blue buses arrived, full of naked people. One Ustasha ordered us who were digging the pits to bow our heads and not look at those that were being brought, and those that were brought (the victims) were ordered to keep their heads down and not speak. Victims were brought, at the same time, to all three pits, where there were 2 Ustashe with automatic rifles, whereby they laid out the victims, whose hands were tied with wires behind their backs, and killed them while in an upright position [via a bullet] to the back of the victim's head. If some of the victims weren't instantly dead, the other Ustashe would quickly jump in and butcher them with knives. You could hear the scraping of the knives on the body and neck and a horrifying scream from the victim.

I counted the victims that were brought out of the bus, and I determined that there were around 55 people in each, and 14 - 15 of such buses arrived at the cemetery, so according to that, 800 people died that night. Among the victims were 3 women that were brought with only their shirts on, whereby the women were screaming when they came to

the pit while the men were silent, with two exceptions, [the first being] when one victim screamed, "I am from" to which an Ustasha that was leading him covered his mouth and pushed him into the pit. The other exception was one victim with a limp who yelled, "Oh, for the love of God, don't pull me", and that voice seemed familiar as well as the person, and it was Beogradac, a shoemaker from Srem. Mitrovica.

This went on for 2 hours, and in that time the executioners didn't pause even for a moment because the buses would constantly bring new victims. The Ustashe officers were giving orders to the Ustashe, to around 30 of them that were in the business of killing and who were drinking wine during this time out of 3 [large] pots, each of which was around 15 liters in volume. The Ustashe would take people out of a bus, one by one, bring them to the pit, and push them inside where the executioners would kill them with a bullet to the back of the head. Some of the victims couldn't go by themselves, so the Ustashe would drag them. Those Ustashe that were butchering the surviving victims in the pit with knives had blood on their sleeves and hands, which they would wipe on the grass along with their knives.

Among those in civilian [clothes] I saw a large, well-dressed man that I heard, from the others, was Viktor Tomić. Kajić Ivan, a policeman from Srem. Mitrovica came to the cemetery on the last bus, with a few other policemen who were unknown to me, in which time we were burying the pits, and when we were done, we were supposed to go to the police [station], to write down our information and to reward us for digging the pits. Since I knew Kajić, I asked him if he could take me and Ničković Sava to our homes from the cemetery, so we wouldn't need to go to the police [station]. He told us, on the way back, that he was a guard in front of the prison, near a large electric light near the door, where they put the victims into the buses, and that during this time he saw among the victims: Branko Zarin, a butcher, Matić Boško, Savić Đoka, both innkeepers, Beogradac, a shoemaker, and Brezovac (son of Živan), a farmer, all from Srem. Mitrovica.

I came home from the cemetery in the morning on the 5th of September around 4 AM, and so from all the agitation and stress that I went through because I witnessed those horrible sights, I was in such a state of mind that I went to the garden and cried like a small child. After that, I [was not sent] to the cemetery to dig any other time.

This was all seen and heard by the following: Milošević Pera, trader, Matijašević Cvetin, shoemaker, Petešević Svetislav, carpenter, Stevan Vasa, worker, Šuvača Stevan, farmer, and Celić Bogdan, farmer, all Orthodox from Srem. Mitrovica.

NOTE:

Accomplices: Eugen Đurić, Filipović Luka and Kajić Ivan, all policemen in Sremska Mitrovica.

Reported, information given by: Selaković Jovan

6)

REPORT

Concerning crimes committed by the occupiers and their collaborators⁷

Municipality: Sr. Mitrovica

List Serial No. 846

Sr. Mitrovica Committee Date: 2nd of January 1945

CRIMINAL

Surname, name and role in the committed crime: FILIPOVIĆ LUKA, carried out the crime

Father's name, name and maiden name of the mother:

Age, nationality and where are they from: 35 years old, Croat, Srem. Mitrovica

Function, service, position, profession: Policeman - Ustasha

Last residence: on the run

VICTIM (the injured party)

Surname, name and profession: VINEK ALEKSANDAR, private official

Father's name and name and maiden name of the mother: late Jozefina Varmeda, born Vinek

Year of birth, place and municipality of birth: 1st of March 1911, Srem. Mitrovica

Religion, nationality and marital status: Serbian Orthodox, Serb, married

Residence: Srem. Mitrovica, Pašićeva 81

Names of individuals that the victim was obliged to look after and their relationships with them:

WHERE WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED

Municipality, community and location: Srem. Mitrovica

CRIME

Type of crime: arrest and being taken to Vukovar

⁷ Inv. No. 1282.

Time and place: 14th of August 1942, Srem. Mitrovica – Vukovar

The way and means:

On the aforementioned day, around 3 AM, a policeman and Ustaša, both of them unknown [to me] came for me, told me to come with them to the police station for questioning, [and told me also that] I didn't need [to bring] warm clothes since I would be back shortly. When I arrived to the police station, I saw many [to me] unknown policemen and Ustashe as well as some unknown [officials in] civilian [clothes]. There, the aforementioned Filipović wrote down some of my [personal] information and took all of the stuff that I had on me. In the other room I saw Mata Ciprijanović, Kovačić Mata, Police Chief Eugen Đurić all of them in shirts with their sleeves rolled up. They took me to prison with the other detainees. Around 5 or 6 AM they took us outside to the yard, started calling us by name, and then tied our hands up 2 by 2 with a wire, whereby I, together with Paja Dević, a farmer from Srem. Mitrovica, was tied up by ŠIŠULA JOSIP and when I told him that it was too tight, he said, "Aren't you [supposed to be] brave?". At the train station, a train was ready for us prisoners, specifically a locomotive, 2 passenger wagons and 2 freight wagons. While being taken to the train station, the Ustashe were walking next to us with their rifles ready, and as soon as some of the citizens appeared at the window, they [the Ustashe] wanted to shoot at them.

During our time at the police station in Mitrovica, I saw Viktor Tomić, who was also in a shirt since he was conducting an investigation in Mitrovica, and there I also saw Kvaternik Dido. When we were placed [in line] for our departure from the police station, it was then that I saw Dr. Budisavljević and Mikulčić Ivica from Srem. Mitrovica who were completely beaten up, especially Mikulčić who couldn't even walk by himself. The police chief would give the Ustashe goodbye kisses.

When we arrived in Vukovar inside some large warehouse, we saw in the basement some girls from Mitrovica that had been arrested a few days earlier: Kostić Milanka, Sremac Sofija and others. On the first floor, we saw a lot of villagers whose hands and feet were tied behind their backs, while for us only our hands were tied with wires, and then they untied their hands and feet and tied only their hands from the front. The same day around 6 PM, some agents arrived at the camp and chose

around 25 of us, men and women, put us on buses and took us to the court from where they likewise brought out several men and women. During that time, while we were waiting in the bus, we were assaulted by agents who were escorting us and started demanding from the men their rings and valuables, while from the women they would rip off earrings. On one of the girls they found silver [earrings], and one of them said, "Let them be, they aren't golden". They took us to "Dudik" and in front of our bus there were two luxurious [ones], and from one of them came out Viktor Tomić and Kvaternik with a lot of agents. In Dudik I saw dug up pits and many Ustashe *askeri*, as well as others for security, and I think they were Domobran troops. Next to the pit there were two barrels with slaked lime and some bricks. Tomić ordered us to sit one next to the other so that the *askeri* could tighten our hands. We were told that we would be shot sitting like that and that they would throw us into the pits. That's when the *askeri* again tied our hands, and it was so tight that I started losing consciousness because my hands were starting to get deformed and swollen. Tomić said that he is our god and that he will shoot all of us if we don't confess and speak the truth. That's when the women, and some men, started pleading and accusing one another, some justifying themselves. At that time, when the sun began to set, another bus arrived, out of which 17 people exited, a few women and the rest were men. Among them I recognized a few villagers from Kuzmin, last names Dokić, who were shot in front of us, five by five. That's when the women, who were brought with us, were taken to the side. Dokić Lazar and his nephew were shot last, and that's when Tomić said that not all 12 *askeri* should shoot, because ammo needed to be saved, instead only four of them should shoot. After the first burst of shots, Dokić's nephew fell, while Laza continued to stand, and that's when they shot for the second time, and again he remained standing, only after the third time when 4 Ustashe shot at him did late Laza Dokić began to slowly fall down. I witnessed this with horror and turned my head to the other side and saw agents, who numbered over 20, some of whom also turned their heads to the other side so as not to look at the execution and plugged their ears with their fingers. After that, Tomić again came towards us, like he was going to shoot us as well, but when some started crying and begging to spare their lives and that they would speak the truth, he told us then, "[Fine], go back, I have forgiven you [and granted you] life".

At the camp (warehouse) our superior was some soldier Ustasha PEPICA and his deputy some Ustasha UŽOLINEK STEVAN. At the beginning they treated us horribly, didn't give us anything to eat, but after a few days things got better, especially when Đurić Eugen, Andrija Krzmanović, Zdravko Ježić and some German officer arrived. Very few people of Mitrovica were interrogated, and all those that were interrogated would rarely return to us, except those that would completely admit their guilt such as Jurišić Đorđe, Rada Čekerinac, Professor Stojaković, who were executed by the Drumhead Court-Martial after a few days. During the stay at the camp I've met with an acquaintance from Lower Srem who told me that during the interrogation, he was beaten and left lying in the hallway, thrown there like a bag, and that agents would walk by him, talking among themselves saying that they found some connection between the Partisans and the government in Serbia, and that traders in Mitrovica, Orthodox people, served as a link and were helping the Partisans financially.

On the 18th of August 1942 I was called in for questioning, but I wasn't interrogated right away, instead, on the same day, I had to go at around 10 PM and was questioned until 1 AM. During the questioning, I was asked all sorts of things, but I claimed that there isn't anything that can be pinned on me and that they are trying to make me sell anyone out. At the interrogation, there were 5, to me unknown, agents present that hit me two or three times in the ribs, but they didn't abuse me more than that. I didn't confess to anything, nor did I say that I had any connection with the Partisans, nor that anyone was a Partisan, even though I was visiting on business some Partisan villages in the municipality: Martinci, Kuzmin, Bačinci, Adaševci, and others.

Tomorrow, on the 19th, around 9 PM, a lot of agents and Ustashe arrived, and called forth around 60 people from Mitrovica and I heard from those in the lower parts of the camp that those people that were called were striped to their underwear. After that, I again heard the buzzing of buses.

The next day, on the 20th of August 1942, I was called up together with the rest that were sent home. We were taken by bus to the court where Viktor Tomić told us to go home and that among us were both guilty and innocent and that to him personally it's a shame that we are

being sent home, it's like if someone pulled out his healthy tooth, [and so] we were taken to Mitrovica escorted by guards.

When we were brought to Vukovar, we were, on Sunday the 16th of August 1942, taken in groups to the court, where they took our pictures like [we were] criminals while holding a number, and took fingerprints of all the fingers on our right hand. During this, our information was written down by some female officials, who wrote down information about both our property status and marital status.

During the questioning in Vukovar, the agents asked me what my religion was, and when I said that I was Orthodox they were confused as to why I hadn't converted yet to Catholicism, and when I said that my wife was Catholic they got angry and would constantly berate me for not converting.

Evidence: Radojević Dr. Nikola, Radojević Radojka and Zlamalik Franja.

Reported, information given by: Vinek J. Aleksandar

7)

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY⁸

Created at the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica on the 11th of December 1944 in a criminal accusation against Viktor Tomić and others.

Present:

Vodanović Dujó

Gomirac Desanka

We proceed with [the hearing of] Radišić Pera who states the following:

My name is Radišić Pera, 54 y.o, born and resides in Sr. Mitrovica, Orthodox faith, married, without children, previously convicted.

I live in that row of houses near the *Rumska Malta* tax station. During the night, on the 30th of August 1942, the same night when they arrested the majority of citizens of Mitrovica, at around 10 PM, Cingeli Ivan, tax official, his brother Cingeli Đura and Franja Majer, policemen, came to the window of my house and ordered me to get dressed immediately and to grab a shovel or spade and come with them. That's what I did and when they brought me to the tax station, there was a large bus "Marica" waiting with about 40-50 people inside, all of them with shovels or spades, and now I remember that among them were: Ferko Oker, Šimunić Andrija, Marčan Ivan Lisac, Sabo Andrija, Erdelji Đura, Horvat Andrija, Revez Miša, Palinkaš Andrija, Franja Bar and others. They drove us to an Orthodox cemetery. The same three men i.e. two Cingels and Majer ordered us to get off the bus and accompanied us, with rifles in their hands, to one large pit, placed us into a corner beside the pit, and ordered us to be still and to wait for instructions as to what we would be doing.

Not long afterwards, Viktor Tomić, who was a very large and tall man, Dido Kvaternik, who was even taller but skinnier, and Eugen Đurić, the latter of whom I personally knew as our police chief since

⁸ Inv. No. 1292.

before, arrived by car. As for the first two, they said, "That's Tomić, and the other one is Kvaternik". They inspected the pits and the lamps that were pinned in the piles of dug up dirt. Those were like torches from the firefighter's storage without the glass.

The Ustashe were there already, and they were ordered by Tomić to make two rows from the entrance to the cemetery, where the buses would arrive, to the pit, and to make sure that nobody escaped, and if someone tried to escape, they should kill him. Soon afterwards, buses full of people arrived, people who were meant to be shot. Tomić gave an order to the Ustashe to lead ten by ten through those rows to the pit, and so they did. I saw that the people were striped, with only their underpants on. When they came closer to the pit, [standing] under the light, I saw bruises on their heads and bodies, which means they had been beaten before. They were escorted to the grave with their hands tied behind their backs with a wire. They looked so beaten up and tired that they didn't even object to anything, nor did they scream, rather they submitted to the demands that were made. Near the pit there stood an Ustashe captain, who gave an order that behind those ten [men] there should be ten Ustashe, and when that was done he ordered the unfortunate men to kneel at the edge of the pit, to lower their heads and then gave the order to the Ustashe, "Aim – fire!". The Ustashe did that up close with their rifles, and so the heads of some of the victims were so broken that parts of the head and brains flew over the pit, and we found some of them during the burial.

That happened several times, ten by ten, and so when, on that part of the pit where the victims fell in, there was such an accumulation of corpses that they reached the level of the land, that commander ordered the Ustashe to jump into the pit and spread out the corpses in order to make room for other victims. That is what they did, and all the while they used knives to cut the legs like butchers and used their fingers to drag the dead and arrange them in the pit, while those that weren't dead they would butcher. On that first night, those of us who worked there agreed that one hundred forty-nine people were killed, which the Ustashe themselves said were from Šid. Still, one of the people from Šid, an innkeeper, managed to run through the cemetery and [into] some canal, so the Ustashe started shooting at him with their rifles. Some

Ustasha named Gašparović said that he knew who was that guy that got away, saying that he was some innkeeper from Šid. We later heard that he swam across the Sava River, and that he was assisted by some local German called Jaša Štranc, who untied his wires and was patrolling the Sava River while this guy swam across. That Jaša guy is here in Sr. Mitrovica.

Because the Ustashe, when they were told to "Fire!", didn't fire at the same time, rather one of them fired a bit later on, this angered Kvaternik so much that he removed those Ustashe and said, "These last ten [people] I will personally kill!", and so he came behind them and placed some long barrel pistol on the back of their heads and killed these last people from Šid.

After everyone was killed, those of us who were brought to work there were ordered to bury them, but not before the Ustashe poured slaked lime over them. Then they ordered us to go back home on the same bus, which we did.

For the next one or two nights, there was no killing, or rather we weren't called in to bury anyone, but then, again around 10 PM, in the same way, the same three guys i.e. [two] Cingel and Majer, took us to the Serbian cemetery on the same bus to do the same job. During that second [time when we were] burying [people], or rather before that, we witnessed the killing of two hundred fifty people, which the Ustashe said were from Grk (Višnjićevo). The way in which the executions took place was slightly changed in such a way that the unfortunate people had to go one after the other towards the pit, and on both sides of the pit there was an Ustasha – two of them – so the unfortunate people had to go one towards the first Ustasha and another towards the second Ustasha, then those Ustashe would push them into the pit and order them to kneel next to the one that was [previously] killed, which the unfortunate man would do, while in the pit itself there were two Ustashe with some type of Luger pistol, which they would use to kill the unfortunate men while they were kneeling down. When the entire line was killed, the unfortunate men, that were next in line, would kneel on those that were previously killed, so that pit was filled up with corpses like a [pot of] *sarma*.

Again, one or two nights would pass when we weren't burying anyone, and then, in the same manner, we would be taken to the Serbian

cemetery where, in the same way, there were around 600 (six hundred) villagers killed, which we were told were from mountainous villages: Ledinci, Grabovo, Banoštar, Mandelos and Ležimir.

One of the following evenings, we were again taken to the cemetery, where we witnessed the murder of around two hundred fifty to around three hundred people, who they say were from Jarak, Šašinac, Ruma etc. While we were burying them, cries by people could still be heard under the dirt and so Đura Erdelji told me that some unfortunate man begged him to kill him, since the bullet missed him, and that his name was Milan Stanković from Šašinac, but Erdelji couldn't find him under all those people, nor did he dare since the Ustashe were demanding that they continue burying.

However, on one of the following evenings, in two of the largest graves, one near the gate and one across the canal, over one thousand three hundred people were killed, among whom were people from Mitrovica, Laćarac and some other places as well. Among them, I recognized the economist Živko Radovanov, who was a strong man, and [he] noticed, while at the cemetery, some captain that lived in his house, whereby he fell on his knees begging him to save him, [saying] he didn't do anything wrong, while one Ustasha from the pit yelled, "You fatso, get over here!", so when they brought Živko to him, the Ustasha killed him. I also recognized the furrier Prnjaković and his three sons, then Jova Budošan, and Branko Jovanović – Isajlov. The latter of which didn't get a bullet [to the head], so he started getting up among the others that were dead, and when Đura Erdelji saw that he asked him who he was and Branko said that he was a citizen of Mitrovica named Branko Isajlov. An Ustasha heard that, jumped into the pit, and butchered Branko in such a way that he was screaming like an animal [that was] being slaughtered.

Apart from that, I witnessed similarly the last execution and burial, and I think around five hundred people were killed back then.

Viktor Tomić and Đurić Eugen were always the first to arrive at the cemetery and attend the killings, and I also saw Andrija Krzmanović attending every time, but he wasn't near the pit. Or rather, I don't know how many times I saw each of them, but I remember well that once I saw the aforementioned Andrija Krzmanović, Nikola Mackanić, a police-

man, Kraljević, a policeman, Gašparović Milan, an Ustasha, Cirpijanović Mata, Ambrozić Vilim, Pranić Ivan, all of them Ustashe – then the mayor of the city Franja Brindl, Mata Kovačić, police officer, and Mitar Španović, agent. A lot of Ustashe were deployed [to carry this out], and almost all of the police force, except that I don't know their names and couldn't see them clearly in the dark. The previously mentioned captain, that lived at Živko Radovanov's house, was wearing a Domobran uniform, was short, with large eyes, skinny, dark, shaved mustache. The other people that were burying with me told me that that captain was living at Živko Radovanov's house, and that Živko often drove him on his carriage.

I also saw the Ustashe push a helpless old man, that fell under the bus, towards the pit, stabbing him with knives that were attached to the bayonets, or rather stabbing him with a bayonet while [holding it] in their hands, even though he begged them, "Children [please], don't kill me, [I am] an old man!"

Among all those victims, there could have been fifteen to twenty that were women, and the Ustashe would, when they got near the pit, grab them by the hair and throw them into the pit, and then kill or butcher them in the pit.

I also saw that those Ustashe, that were standing next to the pits, would stab the victims in the ribs or belly and throw them into the pit.

Like I said, the victims were passive and would face the gun or knife like lambs, and only those that didn't die would scream, usually to finish them off.

All of the Ustashe, especially those that were killing and butchering, would jump out of the pit towards some pots of wine, which were said to be from the cellar of Banko Tomić, which they would drink and more eagerly get back to their bloody business. They would call forth the victims with, "Over here, Stalin's troops. Do you like red? Now you'll be red!"

What was happening was so horrible, that we workers were all shivering the entire night out of fear.

I should add that we also saw some officers from the local [German] military command there, but they weren't giving any commands out loud, rather they were only watching what was happening, and I

remember that one senior officer among them was vocally critical and I heard the word "Scandalous" from his mouth and some other German words that some other German workers told us the officer said, specifically that it was a scandal that they are killing each victim with only one bullet in order to save ammo while burying people that are still alive, and that the Ustashe are worse than the Bolsheviks on the front, and that they shouldn't save bullets, rather they should shoot until the victims are completely dead.

I have nothing else to add.

Concluded.

8)

SURVEY COMMITTEE IN VUKOVAR ⁹
of
The Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers
and Their Collaborators in VOJVODINA

Branch Office: Vukovar
No. 205/45 yr

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY

Created in the building of the Military Court in Vukovar on the 31st of July 1945, at 9:30 AM concerning the hearing of the injured party – witness:

The hearing was carried out by:
Interrogator: Dr. Eles Ivo
Typist: Kovačević Dragica

CASE: *Crimes En Masse*

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party – witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WITNESS: Surname and name: Dr. Kler Johan, age: 41, profession: doctor, religion: Roman Catholic, nationality: German, place of residence and specific address: in jail at the Military Court in Vukovar.

DECLARES:

I knew the County Chief Dr. Jakob Elicker from early on in Bačka Palanka, but we weren't friends because his attitude towards me, and towards everyone else, was very condescending, so people didn't like

⁹ Inv. No. 1914.

him. During Tomić's Action in August 1942, when I witnessed those atrocities, I felt motivated, as a member of the Volksdeutsche group, to personally go to Elicker and ask him to stop the mass arrests and executions and I told him that all of it was just going to be attributed to us Germans, as it was widely thought. However, he didn't want to hear anything about it and was making excuses that such an action [by Tomić] did not concern us Germans, rather it was an issue for the Croats, specifically the Croatian Court and the Ustashe government in Zagreb which sent Tomić as a special emissary with this assignment. I told him that he, as the county chief, is a representative of the authorities in Srem, and besides that, he is also a representative of Germans in Srem, so he could put a stop to it, via the German plenipotentiary in Zagreb Kasche and other influential German military figures. But he still held to the view that it was not a German issue but rather one for the Croatian Court.

Since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, he declares that it is completely faithful to his verbal statement and that he can swear [an oath to its credibility].

Concluded.

9)

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY ¹⁰

Created by the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica on the 14th of
September 1945

Present:

Member of the Survey Committee: Bajić Dr. Miloš

Typist: Orešković Nikola

Case: Tomić's Action in Srem

We proceed [with the hearing] of Ježić Zdravko who is warned to tell the truth and that he must speak as if in court.

Ježić Zdravko, 40 years old, Slavonska Požega, married, father of two children, Roman Catholic, former head of a municipality, states [the following]:

(...) I received information, concerning the arrests in Mitrovica, sometime during the summer of 1943 via a conversation with Eugen Đurić when I told him that members of the Mitrovica *logor* were pinning the blame on him and were saying that he gave Tomić his registry cards. Đurić then told me that Krzmanović and the Mitrovica *logor* requested from him registry cards of the Registry Department saying that they needed those registry cards in order to take names that would be put on a list. He granted their request, and they just wrote down all the names of Serbian men that they found on the registry cards. This writing down [of the names] was preceded, by Đurić's claim, by a session of the *logor* where it was decided to put all Serbs on the list. The task of copying the registry cards and [creating] the list was given to Ciprijanović, a *tabornik*, so he probably, while copying [the names], omitted some older people. That would be in line with what I heard from Mahač Andrija, a member of the *logor* who once told me that doctor Karlo Helbih, at one of the sessions of the *logor* during a crucial moment, proposed or

¹⁰ Inv. No. 14401.

rather gave his opinion, that the names that should be on the list should include everyone who is capable of sexual acts. While making the list, Ciprijanović didn't immediately mark the addresses, which was the reason that, before the arrests, he was giving instructions in the Mitrovica police station to those that were [tasked with] carrying out the arrests. (...)

(...) Among the people that arrived with Tomić, that I know of, was Ivica Šarić, an Ustasha captain who worked as an assistant at the High Police Commission and who bought items [previously owned by] Vera Tomić. Ivica Šarić is, it seems, [a native of] Lovinac, Gračac Municipality, who finished high school, and was an official somewhere before the war. Likewise, I recognized Stjepan Blažeković who, before the war, was an assistant in the Mitrovica Municipality and who, at that time, belonged to Tomić's personal entourage. *Askeri* butchers, with long, combed hair, came from Jasenovac and were mostly from Lika and Herzegovina. Grga Jamičić, a gendarmerie sergeant in Srem. Mitrovica with jurisdiction over the territory of Mitrovica, Šid and Ilok told me that. (...)

(fragment)

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY ¹¹

Created at the Local National Liberation Committee [LNLC] in Buđanovci on the 22nd of March 1945 at 11 AM concerning the hearing of a witness.

The hearing was carried out by:
Rafajlović Nikola and
Barako Milan

Case:
Crimes En Masse in the Village of Buđanovci

We proceed with the hearing of the witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does, he will be responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice of this branch office.

JOKIĆ SAVA, 55 years old, a farmer by profession, Orthodox faith, a Serb by nationality, permanently settled in Buđanovci, states the following:

(...)

4. On the 19th of August 1942, around 600 Domobran troops came to our village together with their commandant, Captain Velebit N, [who came] under orders from Bauer Anton from Ruma. They gathered all of the people at the churchyard, where they separated the men below 40 [y.o.] on one side and those over 40 on the other side. On the same day, they released the women, children and people over 40. The rest were taken to Ruma. There were over 200 men, whom they imprisoned inside the barracks, which were designated to be military garages. The vast majority were allowed to go home after 5 days, while 62 people were kept there. Even before that, Grubišić Nikola from Ruma would come

¹¹ Inv. No. 14445.

and separate people who were supposed to remain [there]. These 62 detainees were taken to Sr. Mitrovica where 32 of them were sent home. The other 30 were kept in prison and [had to] dig trenches. Their fate was unknown afterwards, they were probably shot.

(...)

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY ¹²

Created on the 10th of September 1945 at the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica concerning the hearing of the witness Ilić Kazimir.

Present:

Dr. Miloš Bajić, member of the S.C.

Domirac [Gomirac] Desanka, typist

Case: Tomić's Action

Ilić Kazimir is being called forth and is warned to tell the truth and of the consequences of making false claims, [and he] states the following:

Ilić Kazimir, judge, now in the National Liberation Army [NLA/NOV], 33 years old, Croat, Catholic faith, married, father of one child, can write, hasn't been in prison.

Major arrests began in Srem. Mitrovica the night between the 13th and 14th of August 1942 and the following night and days. Did some earlier arrests precede these arrests? I do not know, or rather, I'm not certain, but I assume that they did and that some female students of Mitrovica were arrested. During the night between the 13th and 14th a large number of young people were arrested, I remember [that] among them were Mikulčić Ivica, Dr. Mane Budisavljević, a doctor, Bora Stanković, a pharmacist, Jovan Grgurov, a pharmacist with his son Đurica a student of pharmacy, Nebojša Forišковиć, a student of technical sciences, Kljajić, a student, Mato Šimonović, an official at the municipality court, Frida Budisavljević, wife of Doctor Budisavljević, Novaković, a 7th grade high school student, Krunoslav Štabler, an official of the Tax Administration, and others whose names I do not remember, or more specifically, I can't claim with certainty that they were arrested on that day. I was arrested the following night, between the 14th and 15th of August. Some policeman, whom I didn't know, came together with Regl Anton and Morak, an electrician at the Mitrovica power station, both members

¹² Inv. No, 14469.

of the Ustashe training battalion. I was expecting this arrest because on the 14th, fearing that I would be arrested as well, I went to Franja Brindl, the mayor back then, and my uncle, to ask him what these arrests were about and what was happening. Brindl just replied with, "There will be surprises, you will see what happens tomorrow". Back at my house, I had a few hand grenades, which I brought back with me since I was a Domobran and I wanted to use them when I heard the knocking on the door. My wife then begged me not to use the grenades and I listened to her, so she quickly took the grenades out using the backdoor and hid them in the pigsty. Right after that, the aforementioned people entered and told me that I was arrested and told me to come with them. They took me to the police station, and while I was being taken there I noticed other groups [of Ustashe] leading the detainees. When I arrived, I saw in the hall of the police station Mata Ciprijanović, commander of the Ustashe training battalion, and heard him when he was giving some patrols orders to [go and] arrest [people]. He said what street they should go to and described the house where they would conduct the arrest. At the same time, the chief of the [Mitrovica Branch of the] District Police Department Đurić Eugen, Mata Kovačić, an official of the [same] police [station], Daniel Gnip and some other members of the Ustashe training battalion and police were also present. I asked Mata Ciprijanović while [he was] passing by, "Mata what's going on here?" to which he responded, "Nothing nothing, you'll see". That night, around 80 people were brought in, among whom were Professor Ferdo Poduška, Professor Aleksije Petrović, a Russian [named] Efimov, Timić Đokica, a peasant, Mačkovski, a trade assistant at the officials cooperative, Đuro Sauer, manager of the officials cooperative, Terzić, a pub owner with a shop across the street of the old Orthodox church, and others. We stayed at the police station until three o'clock, all the while new prisoners were constantly arriving, and then we were brought outside and tied up with wires, two by two. Anton Polih, a policeman, would abuse and beat [people] with his fists and legs when [they were] being taken outside. After we were all tied up, we were taken by foot to the Mitrovica [train] station and put in a special passenger railroad car that was headed to Vukovar. All 80 of us were placed inside one of those railroad cars, and with us was Eugen Đurić with 10 to 15 policemen from Mitrovica. At one moment, while we were traveling, I got up to go to the bathroom,

asking permission beforehand. While the policeman was accompanying me, Đurić came to him and whispered something in his ear. That policeman's name was Prokop, who I knew from before because he doesn't live far from me, and he told me that Đurić ordered him to kill me on the way with the excuse that I was trying to escape, but he told me not to worry because he wouldn't do it. When we arrived in Vukovar around 6 AM, a group of Ustashe suddenly surrounded us and took us to the former warehouse owned by Count Elz near the station, which had a sign that said *Carolus Comes*. As soon as we entered the warehouse, we were mistreated and abused here in all sorts of ways, and then Eugen Dido Kvaternik appeared, who threatened us, cursed us, insulted us, and ordered the Ustashe to shoot at us from their machine guns, in which they put empty cartridges, which then made clicking sounds. On the concrete in the ground floor area of the warehouse, I saw some clods of sand here and there, which I assume were used to cover up the bloodstains. After some time, I was sent with a group to the first floor where there were those who had been arrested and taken the day before. The warehouse was built on two floors. The men were on the ground floor and first floor, while the women were on the second floor. By my estimate, there were 300 – 400 of us on the ground floor and first floor and, judging by the movement and other noises, we concluded that above us were around 100 women. For the entirety of our stay in the warehouse, which was, I think, 8 days, we had our hands tied day and night, while there could have been as many as 50 guards in the entire building. Those [guards] that were rotating in our area would constantly threaten us and say, "Here are our oxen for the slaughter". Agents would sometimes suddenly enter and focus on the one they liked for questioning. That man would stand up, say where he is from, what his profession is, and similar things, and after such a friendly conversation [he] would be hit with a fist or kicked in the stomach, knee and similar [places] and would fall down. I heard and remembered the name of one agent, he was called Škarpa, and judging by his accent, he was from Dalmatia. I was taken 4 or 5 times for questioning to the county building and was waiting in a room for my turn to be questioned. Usually 10 – 15 of us would be brought by bus, and we would stand in the room facing the wall. When I arrived for the fifth time, I was questioned by Drago Ilek, a law graduate who stood out as an inspector in Sarajevo. While we waited in the

waiting room, Viktor Tomić would drop by several times and grab someone by the hair and pin his head against the wall, then turn him around and whip him [with an ox whip], insult him and then take him in for questioning. That Tomić guy looked more like a gorilla than a human, with an animalistic physique, large and strong, and horrifying in his treatment. Apart from Ilek, other investigators were questioning [us], among them Dr. Svježić who, I heard, would also beat people during questioning. During the questioning, Viktor Tomić slapped me over the head with his hand while he was walking across the room, while the other ones didn't hit me. They asked me what my political views were, who I was friends with, what I knew about Professor Mida Lozjanin, who was by then already executed, what my conclusion was about the announcement of those [that were] executed, which they put in front of me, what I knew about Zlamalik and Miličić. They didn't ask any specific questions about me being guilty. My questions as to why I was suddenly arrested and taken received no concrete response. After that, I was brought back to the warehouse and released after three days. At the camp, among the Ustashe I recognized Gregurinčić Ivica from Tovarnik, and I heard that there was also some Sabo from Sotin. At the warehouse, I heard from Mano Budisavljević that he definitely thinks that Dr. Karlo Helbih was responsible for his arrest. From Bora Stanković I heard that they asked him if I was a communist and what he knew about me, and his response was to deny it. I heard that Dr. Mile Gajić, my wife's sister's husband, whose wife left him and denounced him, considered that his [ex] wife, my cousin Ruža, was to blame for his troubles. During my stay there, I heard that Đura Sauer and Mačkovski were betrayed by Panta Đaković, who was then shot, and Aleksa Petrović [was betrayed] by Nemanja Katić, but I don't know what became of him later on. In the camp, I also saw Krzmanović Andrija, an Ustashe *logornik* from Mitrovica, Kovačić Mata, a police official, Đurić Eugen, the police chief, and Knez Ferdo, the senior economy commissioner at the Ministry of Rural Economy. When I saw Andrija Krzmanović I called him by name two or three times, but he pretended not to see or hear me. Ferdo Knez only showed up at the door. He came to intervene for his acquaintances Eduard Gorički and Vinek Aleksandar and along the way he intervened for me as well, since he has known me for years now. Did he arrive with some other goal in mind, I don't know. Ježić Zdravko, the

head of the Mitrovica Municipality told me that he intervened for me via the County Chief of the Great County of Vuka Elicker. While I was peeking through an opening that led to the ground floor via the stairs, I saw and heard that the group [of people] that were going to be executed, consisting of Professor Aleksa Petrović, Dr. Mane Budisavljević, a doctor, Dr. Mile Gajić, a doctor, Bora Stanković, a pharmacist, Jova Grgurov, a pharmacist, together with [his] son, Nebojša Forišković, Ivica Mikulčić, Mato Šimonović, Mihajlović Nikola, Đokica Timić, Đuro Sauer, a student [named] Kljajić, Mačkovski and others, were ordered to strip down to their underwear and then [I saw and heard] how they were brutally abused, beaten, and put on trucks. The beatings lasted for several minutes until they all boarded the trucks while passing between the Ustashe. Those that were taken like this to be shot were, before that, called out based on some notes. These notes looked messy, the names on them had to be unreadable and erroneously written, because of which nobody responded to some names that were called out, whereby those doing the calling would grab someone who had a similar name.

I returned from Vukovar together with Mašo Radojević, Janko Bajić, Aleksandar Vinek, Ferdo Poduška, Eduard Gorički, Kajka Janković, and a Muslim from Bijeljina. There Kajka told me about what she noticed during her questioning. She said that I was probably arrested based on the testimony of Vera Miličić, who was giving the names of communists from Mitrovica. Miličić was beaten, and like a spoiled child, she gave in because of the abuse and gave some approximations just so that the abuse could stop. She [Vera Miličić] accused Poduška, me, Vera Tomić and Janko Bajić, and definitely others as well, and it seems that she had in mind all members of the student association in Mitrovica that reportedly had left-wing tendencies. She [Kajka Janković] was slapped, [she] had splinters inserted into her fingernails, so her hands, which I saw during the train ride, had wounds on them. She herself didn't confess to anything, while she was accusing Miličić and Zlamalikov of being cowards. I got the sense that, both from personally noticing it and from talking to people who were released, whether or not them being guilty or innocent wasn't the reason for their release, but rather, if nothing was proven, it was a question of whether or not someone influential intervened for them. And so certain people, who were called out and taken to be executed, such as Nebojša Forišković, Novaković and Kljajić, weren't

even questioned, likewise Nikola Mihajlović wasn't questioned either, yet they were all shot. On the other hand, strong intervention came for Aleksa Petrović from the Volksdeutsche Group, but it still didn't help because Nemanja Katić accused him of speaking and teaching about sabotage methods in industrial companies in the Czechoslovak protectorate. Judging by his claims, it seems that Aleksa Petrović spoke and acted with the goal of teaching [others], and the Ustashe authorities couldn't let that pass. Čekerinac Rada, a butcher from Mitrovica, told me in prison that Zlamalikov accused him of giving aid to the Red Aid, and he told me that he admitted to giving 20 dinars and asked, "Were they going to shoot me for giving 20 dinars?" and he didn't expect that this would happen. Panta Đaković was horribly tortured, because of the accusation brought on by Sauer Đuro. I saw [while I was] in prison how the tips of his fingers and his nails were ripped off. After he was confronted with Đaković, Sauer admitted, when they started beating him, to delivering sugar for the Partisans and that he was supposed to organize the destruction of threshing machines and that he had to specifically destroy Švajberić's threshing machine, who was a rich farmer from Mitrovica and a cousin of Dr. Petar Gvozdić.

When I came back to Mitrovica, I distanced myself for the first few days, so I have no direct eyewitness accounts of events and arrests for the end of August and the beginning of September 1942. Later on, while talking to Zdravko Ježić, the head of the Srem. Mitrovica Municipality at the time, and my old acquaintance and friend, I found out that the lists of people of Mitrovica who were arrested and shot, during the month of September, were created by Brindl Franja, the mayor of the city, and Ciprijanović Mato, the commander of the Ustasha training battalion. This doesn't mean that only they took part in creating the lists, rather they were the main culprits in that task. Both individuals were outspoken chauvinists, and highly intolerant of Serbs. Ježić then added that Tomić also asked him for a list for the municipality, but he responded by saying that the municipality had no such [people] that needed to be arrested. I should use this opportunity to note that, among the leading Ustashe individuals in Mitrovica, there existed a divide. On one side there was the *logor* with Brindl as the most influential member, the major of the 16th Ustasha Battalion [named] Ilik, and Ferdo Knez, and on the other side Ježić. The first group gathered around Dr. Gvozdić, often

going to his meetings, while Ježić, again via Šmit Matija and even more via Šperling Julijus, a Protestant pastor, gathered around Elicker. Ježić was connected to the representatives of Domobran troops, especially with Major or Lieutenant Colonel Maras. Both groups had ambitions to have all the power in their hands and to be the deciding factor in the affairs in Mitrovica. (...)

12)

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY¹³

Created on the 16th of October 1945 at the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica concerning the hearing of the witness Stanković Anica.

Present:

Dr. Bajić Miloš, member of the Survey Committee

Gomirac Desanka, typist

Case: Tomić's Action in Srem

Anica Stanković is being called forth, and is warned as a witness to tell the truth and [is informed] about the consequences of giving false testimony, and as such states the following:

Anica Stanković, from Srem. Mitrovica, 28 y.o, widow, Orthodox faith, Serbian woman, hasn't been in prison, states the following:

On the night between the 13th and 14th of August 1942, Gašparović Milan, a police officer, a policeman [called] Rerih and 10 other Ustashe, that arrived from Vukovar, came into our house and arrested my father-in-law Miloje, my mother-in-law Vukosava, my husband Borislav Stanković and me. They took us to the Mitrovica police station, where at that time Eugen Đurić, the police chief back then, Viktor Tomić, Ciprijanović, a police officer Majer and Salaj Đura as well as some other individuals that I don't remember now, were present [there as well]. After a short while, the women that were arrested, among them me and my mother-in-law, were taken to the basement. There were around 20 of us women. The next day, on the 14th, around 5 AM, we [women] were taken to the train station, and [together with us] the men that were arrested, which could have numbered around 30. We traveled in the freight wagon towards Vukovar, where we arrived by noon. Among the women that were taken with me, I remember Vera and Lela Tomić, Grgurov Vukosava, Zora Bilić and Puhalo Ankica, Repajić Irena, Lela Mojić, Radojević Radojka, Đajić Elvira and Janković Katica and her mother. We were tak-

¹³ Inv. No. 14475.

en to a warehouse at the station, and we were taken to the second floor. I spent 13 days in Vukovar. On the second day after I arrived, I was taken to "Dudik" with a group of 20 people [male and female] from Mitrovica, with an additional 20 villagers [that arrived] in court. When we arrived in Dudik, they separated the women from the men and then brought 20 villagers in front of a dug up pit, but I didn't watch the execution taking place, rather I only heard gunshots. We were wailing, all of us women, and Tomić said, "We can't help you if you don't [want to] tell us anything". I remember replying, "We don't know what this is all about, nobody asked us anything". After the executions were carried out, we were told that we would have only tonight the opportunity to speak and [after which] we were brought back to the warehouse. While we were being taken back, I also saw my husband being taken back, since he was also taken out of the warehouse. Actually, none of the ones that were taken out of the warehouse were shot. A day or two after this event, I heard via my mother-in-law that there are rumors that my father-in-law and the pharmacist Grgurov, [and] also Rada Mijić, were found innocent by the court, or rather the commission of inquiry, and that they already received a pass [to go] to Mitrovica. Later, I heard that they were already at the train station and that they were brought back. Apart from this, on the fifth day after our arrival in Vukovar, around 8:30 PM, those that were supposed to be shot were called forth, and, among others, my husband was also called. He was shot that night, along with my father and other people of Mitrovica whose names are mentioned on the public posters. Among those that were shot that day, some were taken from the warehouse, while others were taken from the prison, where the Drumhead Court-Martial was located, and its Investigation Department. My father-in-law was in that prison, and my husband, who was on the first floor of the warehouse, was not even questioned, just like the majority of those that were taken out of the warehouse.

I spent 13 days in Vukovar, and during that time I wasn't taken once for questioning. I wasn't told about any decision, and on the thirteenth day, with a large group that, by my estimate, could have numbered around a thousand males and females, I was boarded [on a train] and sent from Vukovar to Jasenovac. That was a train specifically tasked with transporting detainees from Vukovar to Jasenovac and was composed of about 20 railroad cars. I was in a mixed freight wagon and, as far

as I could tell, both there and in all other railroad cars, the prisoners were almost all Serbs. I noticed one Gypsy woman with five kids, and it seemed to me that during that transport there weren't any other Gypsies. We traveled for two days and two nights, because the train would wait for hours at sidings. While I was in Vukovar, and later on from other conversations, I found out that the people of Mitrovica were accused by Banjanin Dušan, [who was] a student that was shot in Vukovar, [as well as] Katić Nemanja, Vujašković Paja and Miličić Vera, who were all set free, it seems. When we arrived in Jasenovac, we spent the night in the railroad cars because we arrived in the evening, and the next day in the morning, we women were separated from the men, and around two hundred of us were transported to Gradina by ferry. There were also mothers with small children, I can't remember how many children were there exactly but I think there were around twenty of them. At Gradina i.e. on the other shore of the Sava [River] I didn't see any barracks or abandoned houses, apart from one abandoned house where the Ustashe were. It was a small Bosnian house that couldn't have had more than two rooms. I remember now that I saw an area fenced off by barbed wire that also had a similar small house, and in that area I saw a group of no more than ten Gypsies. Among them were women, and I think children as well. They were washing something in a tub. We asked the Ustashe, who brought us, where we would be housed, and Majstorović, the commander of Jasenovac who came to see what we were doing, said that we would be separated among abandoned village houses that are nearby and that we would be doing rural jobs. One of the Ustasha, whom we asked where we were being taken, asked us if there were Croatian women among us, and added that they should come forth before it's too late. Afterwards when Majstorović also asked if there were Croatian women [among us], I and Mrs. Budisavljević came forth, and he, without questioning or checking anything, told us to grab our things and that we would be heading to St. Gradiška to the Croatian concentration camp. And truly, we were taken there on the second day after spending the night in Jasenovac in solitary confinement.

My assumption at the time was that what the Ustashe and Majstorović said, about dividing us among abandoned houses, was not true and that the warning by that Ustasha for Croatian women to come forth was a warning call to us to save ourselves, and that our friends that

remained behind were shot the same day. Later on, I asked about them, but I didn't find out anything. My mother successfully acquired a certificate of release for the concentration camp, not only for me but for my mother-in-law [as well], but that certificate was not worth anything because my mother-in-law, at the time when the certificate was given i.e. four months after leaving Vukovar, was not among the living anymore. That's when the reply came from the Ustashe Supervisory Service from Zagreb.

In St. Gradiška, I was in the female ward of the Croatian labor camp. Food was poor there, nonexistent conditions for hygiene, we slept on a rock, and [we] were sent for outdoor work. Apart from a camp for Croatian women, there was also a camp for Orthodox [people] and Jews in the *Tower*. They were treated mostly the same as us, with the exception that they couldn't write home once a month and that they couldn't receive packages. I know this because I worked with them outdoors. After four months, I was told that I would be sent home, so I was taken to Zagreb where I spent three more weeks in a female prison. I was not questioned, neither in Jasenovac, nor Gradiška, nor in Zagreb nor was I informed about any resolution as to why I was put in a concentration camp. Neither could my mother find out why I was sent to a concentration camp. There were women in Gradiška who had a resolution that said that they were being sent to a camp, and women who didn't have such documents. There were more of the latter ones. Still, even those with such a document didn't know how long they would remain in the camp since the camp's administrators didn't pay much attention to it. So I knew a lot of women whose dates in the document had long since expired, and yet they still remained in the camp. Others, however, were released before the expiration date, surely at someone's intervention. Those who didn't have a document were released only because of someone's intervention. There was no procedure in the camp that was supposed to be carried out instead of the initial procedure. During my time [while I was there] there were several cases where [female] prisoners were taken, under the excuse that they were being taken home, whereby they ended up being shot in the *Tower* or in some basements. I heard that Serbian women from the *Tower* in Gradiška were killed in a way whereby instead of being transported to Germany like others that were transported, they were executed on the way there. In Vukovar, I found

out the names of two guards at the warehouse: one was called Rajzen-dorf, and he was an electrical technician in Vukovar, and the other one was called Vižinelov, a representative of "Tivar" suits. The first one who told us, while we were at the warehouse, that we would be released, [later on] said, before we got transported from Vukovar, that he knew that we were being sent to a concentration camp but that he didn't want to tell us earlier. These two didn't abuse us.

The [names of] individuals that were read to me today from the list of victims No. 63/45, that were taken from Vukovar to the concentration camp, were all taken to Jasenovac. Hadžić Emilija, who was noted to have been deported from Vukovar to some concentration camp, was taken with her two children to Gradina. I don't know why that woman didn't come forward as a Croatian woman, since she too was of Catholic faith before getting married. Dabić Stevan, for whom it was noted in the list that all traces of him were lost in Vukovar, was shot in Vukovar, and I know this because on one occasion when [some were] called forth and those that came forth were ordered to take off their clothes, and he was among them that were called forth and taken away after they were striped.

In Mitrovica, the officers, during our arrest, took away my and my mother-in-law's jewelry. They took my ring with jewels and my wedding ring, and they took my mother-in-law's wedding ring.

The minutes were read to me and they are fully in line with my verbal testimony, and I [can] sign [my name on] it.

13)

SURVEY COMMITTEE¹⁴
of
THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES
COMMITTED BY THE OCCUPIERS AND THEIR COLLABORATORS
IN VOJVODINA

Branch Office: Irig
No: ... 1945. yr.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY

Created in the building of the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Irig on the 24th of February 1945 at 10 AM, concerning the hearing of the injured party.

The hearing was carried out by:
Uzelac Miloš, member of the Sur. Com.
Savić Vera, typist

Case:
Crimes En Masse, arrests and executions in Irig in August 1942

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice of this branch office.

LAZAR BOJČIĆ, 64 y.o, farmer, Orthodox faith, Serb, settled in Irig, Revido No. 67, declares:

I was arrested on the 22nd of August 1942 around 10 AM, together with other citizens of Irig, during the mass arrests in the month of August 1942. One agent, two Ustashe and Jozef Herold, the commissioner of the Irig police [were the ones that] arrested me. I was brought to the

¹⁴ Inv. No. 14487.

municipality court where they wrote down my personal information and put me in prison. There I saw 7 – 8 people of whom I remember Damjan Pušić, his brother Borivoj, Đoka Pušić, [and] Mitar Jakovljević. Later on, they brought to prison: Lazar and Jovan Kostić with their three sons, Đorđe Radošević with two sons, and others. The prisoners were taken out of the prison to be questioned and, after the questioning, were taken back to the prison. Everyone was abused, with bruises all over their bodies. Đoka Pušić was taken in to be questioned around midnight, and after the questioning they didn't bring him back to the prison, rather they took him to the municipality court's courtyard where we found him dead near the prison on the 23rd of August 1942 around 4 AM, covered in leaves. They chose me, Lazar Kostić and two more people that they arrested to carry the deceased Đoka Pušić outside on the street in front of the court building, where the cart of Đura Cvetenić was located. Pušić was [placed on the cart and] taken to the field of Dr. Veseli, where the four of us buried him.

I was questioned on the 23rd of August 1942 at noon in room No.2 at the municipality court. I was questioned by Viktor Tomić. I was suspected of being [a member of] some Partisan ranks and that I brought them food. It turned out, however, that that was not true and so Tomić told me that I would be set free at once. In the afternoon on the same day, a table was placed out in the courtyard and all of those that were arrested were brought before Tomić, next to whom I saw many individuals but I only recognized Ivan Petrila. During that time, those who were arrested were divided. In one group were those that had committed more serious crimes, and they were later shot, while the other group was composed of those that were selected to be hostages and who were later sent to Vukovar and Sr. Mitrovica, where they were shot a few days later. I was among those who were released. I was not questioned in prison anymore, rather I was set free in the early morning on the 24th of August 1942.

Among those that were arrested, the pharmacist Dimitrije Matić was extremely abused. As soon as I arrived at the municipality court, I noticed him lying on some [kind of] tiny bed in a small prison cell. Tomorrow morning, he was carried outside to the courtyard, and he lay there the entire day. Dr. Grčić, who was also arrested, checked his pulse in front of us and said that he was still alive. Later on, Matić succumbed

to his injuries, so he was buried, together with another prisoner who was beaten in prison, in the field of Dr. Veseli outside of Irig.

The Drumhead Court-Martial held a meeting during the night between the 23rd and the 24th of August 1942 in the cadastre building. The prisoners that went before this court were the ones that were shot in Irig as well as those that were selected to be hostages, while we who were set free weren't brought before this court. After the meeting of the Drumhead Court-Martial was concluded, at dawn on the 24th of August 1942, some other citizens of Irig were arrested, some of whom were shot on the same day in Irig, while others were taken from Irig as hostages and later shot, without even appearing before the Drumhead Court-Martial.

On this occasion, in Irig on the 24th of August 1942, 36 people were shot, 80 were taken to Vukovar and Sr. Mitrovica, and 15 were released.

I should note that during this mass execution, the most influential people of Irig were the ones that lost their lives. The one who organized this atrocity was the aforementioned Viktor Tomić while his helpers were the then-officials of the Ustashe organization in Irig, Ivan Petrila, a *tabornik*, Nikola Delost, a *logornik*, and others.

Since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, he declares that it is completely faithful to his verbal statement and that he can swear [an oath to its credibility].

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY¹⁵

From the 17th of January 1945

Created in the building of the Local National Liberation Committee in Čalma.

PRESENT:

From the Survey Committee: Vinek Aleksandar.

Member of the Survey Committee: Grudić Vasa.

We proceede with the hearing of Milenko Miladinović, house number 56 from the village of Čalma, who declares: My name is Milenko Miladinović, a smith by profession, 41 years old, hasn't been to prison, Serbian Orthodox faith, married, father of two children, can read and write, served in the army, [and he] declares the following:

On the 19th of August 1942, around 9 AM, Nikola Felinger, a German from around here, came together with two [to me] unknown Domobran troops in order to take me away. Felinger told me to come with them to the municipality [building] just to ask some questions. Here they kept me in the community bull stable, with two hundred residents from Čalma: women, children, and men. Here we were held by the Ustashe without any questioning. On this occasion, the Ustashe beat up Baćanović Andrija (they hit him, [who was] barefoot, with their bayonets all over his feet) and Petar Tomašević [they beat] with their hands and feet, while the rest of us they insulted with all sorts of slurs. These arrests were carried out by the Ustashe and Domobran troops from Sremska Mitrovica with the help of domestic Germans and Croats. Before leaving for Sremska Mitrovica, one Ustashe officer wrote down [information about] all of us who were arrested, while also writing down our property status. German members of the community council [that were] present during this [were]: Flajt Jakob, Petar Brandelik Jr, Jakob Miler, [and] Brandelik Petar Sr. Around 6 PM they took all of us by truck to Sremska Mitrovica where they held us in the backyard of the municipality administration, where Domobran troops and Mitrovica

¹⁵ Inv. No. 14516.

gendarmerie watched over us. Around 11 PM we were taken to the train station in Sremska Mitrovica where they put us in three railroad cars, locked us in and drove us to Vinkovci. The railroad cars were crowded [so much so] that we were suffocating because of how tightly packed it was. When we got off the train in Vinkovci, we passed through a town around 10 AM, all the while, during our trip, the people would insult us calling us bandits, Partisans, arsonists and similar slurs. The Mitrovica gendarmerie and Domobran troops were the ones leading us through here, and then they locked us inside some warehouse. Together with us, there were a lot of Gypsies that were arrested, and so only 30 of us remained, and around 150 people from Divoš who were also taken with us, and there were 190 Gypsies that I never saw again nor did I hear anything about them. The policemen of Vinkovci brought us, the people of Čalma and Divoš, to Vukovar on the same day (20th of August). On the way from Mitrovica to Vukovar, we arrived [at our destination] around 5 PM, where at the train station the Ustashe were waiting with their guns and machine guns aimed at us, and like that, they took us to the warehouse near the station. On the way there, some civilians would constantly take pictures of us. At the warehouse, I saw our Catholic parish priest Paternjel Joža, who was standing and was tied up. In the attic where we were locked up, I saw many people from the Zemun Municipality who were all tied up with wires, whereby the Ustashe then quickly tied us up as well. We who were tied up here were guarded by the Ustashe from Vukovar, [like] some [guy called] "Pepica" [who was] the commander of the Ustashe at the warehouse and some [guy called] Steva. On the same night, they would take us group by group to the court, where they would write down our information concerning our families and property as well as take our fingerprints, while also taking pictures of us while holding a number on our chest. I was never questioned, nor were the people who were brought in with me. I was there three days and three nights and, in that time, day and night they would take people [who were] from Zemun Municipality, via trucks, to the court to be questioned, some of whom never returned, while others returned all beaten up, whereby one [man] that they brought in was [wrapped in] a blanket all bloodied, he was a student from Zemun.

On the 23rd of August 1942, an agent in civilian [clothes] arrived and told us, the people of Čalma and Divoš, to get ready because we would

be going home. They brought us, still tied up, to the Vukovar train station and packed us in cattle cars, locked us in and during the night took us to the Jasenovac concentration camp instead of [taking us] home like they said they would. The Ustashe were leading us from the Jasenovac train station to the concentration camp, whereby they divided us into males and females, while we were between the Sava River and the camp in some ravine, after which they separated us craftsmen. There they took all the things that we had on ourselves as well as our money. This separation was done by prisoners from the concentration camp who were Jewish, that were assigned secretarial tasks in the camp, [and] who were being supervised by Ustashe officers. The women were taken to work in Bosnia and I never saw them again for the entirety of the time while I was in the concentration camp. Us craftsmen were taken to the concentration camp, and they divided us into groups, and I, being a smith, was tasked with assembling all sorts of machines in group X, where around 180 of us prisoners, who were from all ends of the ISC, were working. There were [people of] all sorts of religions. The other prisoners that were brought with me (males) were likewise taken to the concentration camp, the so-called Gypsy [part] III C, and here they were separated into various groups, and they didn't meet up with me again apart from when we passed by each other during field work where, in the same way, we couldn't talk to each other. In my workshop we did all sorts of jobs under the supervision of the *logornik*, aka the group leader, the engineer Rozenberg, [who was] a Jewish prisoner – partially free, who was from Sarajevo, and manager Milan Prušić, a prisoner from Sarajevo, who was very harsh towards us worker prisoners: he would beat [people] with his hands, with iron tools, and [on one occasion] he pushed Danilo Vujić, a smith from Divoš, while he was working, towards one of the machines which seriously wounded him because of which he died afterwards. The Ustashe were watching all of that, and they likewise beat us with iron objects: with rods, hammers, and some with the butt of the rifle while insulting us [such as], "Do you want Tito, you Serb Partisan bandit bastards? It will never be like it was". I slept in wooden barracks where 250-500 people from all sorts of groups and crafts were sleeping as well. The Ustashe guards would visit us, some would beat us prisoners with their rifles, and some would beat us [with their hands], while others they would take them to the field and they would never return, nor did I

ever see them again. In such a way, 40-50 imprisoned people were taken from my room during my entire stay in the concentration camp.

There were around 8,000 imprisoned people at the concentration camp, and seeing as how there were constantly large groups of new prisoners arriving, all of us old prisoners would be gathered into the so-called "Nastup" where one Ustashe officer Maričić (small, blonde, shaved, fat) would separate around 600 people without calling them forth [by name], instead he would go between the lines and select who he wanted. This was happening always after work around 6 PM, and those that were separated were taken by the Ustashe to Bosnia to some [place called] "Gradina". That night we heard gunshots, and the next day the Ustashe brought, by car, the clothes of those prisoners that were executed. These scenes I witnessed during my stay at the concentration camp, about five of which I had to endure. We were fed really poorly at the concentration camp, receiving in the beginning only two potatoes and a small piece of proya of about 150 grams every 24 hours. There were no wells for us prisoners, rather there was some puddle (where some brick was being made) and here we bathed, we drank this water, and we used this water to boil our food. Because of the hunger, many prisoners gathered food from all sides of the camp, as well as from garbage dumps, and toilets (latrines), and when an Ustasha would notice this, he would lock [that person] up, and then he would be shot in front of all of us prisoners as an example as to why we shouldn't steal. In such a way, I remember vividly, over one hundred prisoners were shot in front of us, and the execution was carried out by Ustashe officers who could hardly wait to carry it out. Among the officers I know the names of: Luburić, the commander of all the concentration camps in the ISC, Ljuba Miloš, then some [guy called] Pećili, Maričić a sergeant major, Zrinušić Ante, Matijević a sergeant, and Alaga, all of whom killed and beat the prisoners.

Because of all the terror and poor food, the prisoners fled, or rather tried to flee, but were killed, [such as]: Šarašković Stanko from Veliki Radinac when five of them tried to flee, among whom three died and two got away, as well as on one occasion the engineer Radkov from Sremska Mitrovica. We, the prisoners, were blamed for all those escape attempts, and because of that, we were beaten during work and some were killed. The forestry group and the brick workers had it worse. Usu-

ally, for one escape attempt, 100 people were executed. Sometimes the prisoners would, in desperation and self-defense of their lives, attack and kill an Ustasha guard, but then it would be beyond horrifying, [because] mass executions would follow, and an Ustasha major called Pavlović on one such occasion said that for one dead Ustasha he will kill 100 prisoners, and for two dead Ustashe he would kill 1,000 prisoners, as was done when an Ustasha was killed. The worst punishment we endured was when we had our legs chained with a 50 cm long chain and had our food packages taken away for a period of three months, even though the packages were being sent from home.

Prisoner Aćimović Lazar from the Zemun Municipality, 27 years old, told us this in Jasenovac: he was imprisoned in the Gypsy concentration camp C III and on one occasion the Ustashe officer Maričić came and told him to prepare a towel and a bucket with water, and in front of him he butchered, with a *kama* knife, 20 people, while standing with a cigar in his teeth, all the while smiling. Laza later on cleaned his uniform and boots from all the blood and washed his hands. Maričić told him not to be scared and gave him a cigar. Rajnberger Bela, a Jew from Pakrac, a locksmith, told me that most female children were placed alive in hot brick furnaces where they would burn them alive, and he [Bela] heard the screams from the furnace. I personally saw the Ustashe bringing women to the brickyard, but I didn't see them ever return.

During one event, Radulović Svetozar, Veljković Toma, Matić Miloš, all from Čalma, voluntarily requested to be executed since they couldn't take the horrendous pain and suffering anymore. In October 1942 after the fieldwork was complete, they locked up a bunch of people in the Gypsy concentration camp C III, and condemned them to death by starvation. At [the entrance to] the camp, it said, "NO ENTRY – TYPHUS" even though all the people were healthy. The unfortunate souls ate all the grass and roots from the ground in a certain area, and when they started dying of hunger, they started eating the dead to survive. This torture lasted for a month, and among those that lived were 15 – 20 people, among whom, from Čalma, were: Ilić Uroš, Rogulja Svetislav, Matić Jovan, Petrović Svetislav and Matić Žarko, whom the Ustashe drove to Bosnia where they immured them alive in a small house. All of this was witnessed by us prisoners in the concentration camp, but we couldn't help them since they were guarded by fierce guards.

I, as a smith, had to do fieldwork for 20 days where we had to build bunkers around Jasenovac towards Novska, whereby we carried [wooden] beams for two kilometers from a nearby forest, and when we would return to the forest for new beams, we would walk between two rows of Ustashe who would beat us with wooden clubs, and if anyone fell unconscious from the hits and couldn't get up, they would finish him off with their clubs on the spot. That is how Dimitrijević Miloš from Čalma and Vuković Gavra from Divoš lost their lives, as well as many others that I don't know. In such a way, I was also beaten by a sergeant named Ante Zrinušić (I still have the wound on my face). I saw dead people in every part of the concentration camp, even in the toilets, [people] who were killed with blunt objects.

During my stay there, an international commission [tasked with] inspecting concentration camps came three times, and that's when Foreign Minister Lorković, Luburić, an Ustashe officer, and some Germans and Italians (officers) arrived as well and that's when we prisoners got armbands with numbers, including white ones for Serbs, red ones for Croats, and yellow ones for Jews. I always received an armband with a different number. As soon as the commission left, they would take away our armband. While the commission was staying, the entire concentration camp would be noisy because we needed to show that we were working. Before the commission arrived, we were instructed on how to behave in front of them, and we were supposed to answer every question with, "I am number such and such". All the weaker and sick prisoners were hidden somewhere, of whom I never again saw: Rogulja Dragomir and Divnić Pera, [as well as] Branko Čavić, Dušan Čavić and Panta Čavić, all from Čalma. If someone didn't follow the Ustashe supervisors' instructions during the commission's visit, that person would be beaten by Luburić after [the commission] left, and many were killed. I should note that the Gypsy concentration camp C III was under a clear sky without any buildings for shelter, and so the prisoners for the entire time were under the clear sky during the rain and snow.

Anything else is unknown to me.

I was released from the concentration camp via a decision by the Main Directorate for Security and Public Order in Zagreb dating to the 10th of April 1944, number 19755-B-I-1944.

Concluded.

15)

(fragment from the testimony)

Number 1350/945. yr.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY¹⁶

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid, on the 5th of September 1945.

The hearing was carried out by:
Dušan Babić, as a member of the commission.
Stevančević Slobodan, as the typist.

[We] proceed with the hearing of the witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out that he is aware of, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice of the committee.

PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WITNESS: Grković Predrag, 20 years old, Orthodox faith, Serb by nationality, in military service in Šid, declares:

(...) In summer of 1942, all across Croatia, and as [part of] the main strategy of persecuting Jews and Gypsies, in Grk there were around 200 Gypsies that were rounded up and sent towards Šid, then Mitrovica, and then, like with all of the other Gypsies, to Jasenovac. So far, only four women have returned from Jasenovac. I should note that the Gypsies of Grk neither called themselves Gypsies nor spoke the Gypsy language, not even the older ones. All of them were just our domestic poor people who considered themselves Serbs, and did mostly farm-related jobs, and since they were in most cases poor, they earned their daily bread in a fair way usually by being fieldworkers and shepherds. They didn't have anything in common with Gypsies apart from most of them having darker complexions.

¹⁶ Inv. No. 14538.

At the same time, during these crucial days for Grk during the summer of 1942, around 230 other citizens of Grk were rounded up in the following way:

As I said, I can't remember the exact date, I only recall that it was summer, so much so that people were walking in their underpants, during the height of the fieldwork season. In Grk there was a company of Domobran troops permanently stationed there a few months before. The commander of that company was a sergeant major called Vujković, originally from Podgajac. I was on that crucial day, by chance, in front of the community [building] when a messenger brought Vujković an order, and Vujković then declared at the community [building] that the blockade of the village is in force now. Soon afterwards, a Domobran captain arrived, whose name I don't know, while the unit that came with the captain was called "Gorski Zdrug". At that time, the community clerk in Grk was Krunoslav Herceg from Zagreb originally, the treasurer was Mikuljan, originally from Sesvete near Zagreb, and the head of the community was Ginder. Two days prior, the community clerk had left for Zagreb, and it is fair to assume that he had prior knowledge about what was going to happen here, so he moved, or it could be that he himself took part in the preparations and the creation of the kill list for the people of Grk. The captain at the community [building] had ordered a captain called Mikuljan, the treasurer, to make an announcement and to call all of the people to the community [building] and to line them up at the churchyard where they would hear a speech and an important announcement. It was ordered that everyone should bring two days worth of food and to answer the call without exception, because if someone was later found at their house or outside, he would be shot on the spot. The call was intended for men ten years old and older. When, after a while, the majority of our citizens of Grk gathered, they were divided at the churchyard into four groups, those being a group for children ages ten to seventeen, then a group for young men ages seventeen to twenty, then a third group ages twenty to thirty, and [lastly] all the ones above that. As soon as the captain started giving a speech to one group, three large green buses arrived and made a turn towards Morović. Immediately behind them, a small car with some high-ranking Ustashe officials arrived, among whom I recognized the forestry engineer Koščak from

Morović, and at the same time, the aforementioned captain gave an order to the Ustashe and, at that moment, bullets flew close to our heads from the machine gun fire that the Ustashe used to scare us. Children under 17 were allowed to go home, and the same was true for those 40 years old and older. Only those from 17 to 40 years old remained. This group was divided into four in a line, whereby they boarded them onto the buses, and all three buses full [of people] drove off towards Morović, or more specifically Šid. The company, together with the captain, also left, and only Vujković and his Domobran troops remained until the morning, when the rest [of the people] from the churchyard were put into two railroad cars, [whereby these sealed railroad cars] were headed to Mitrovica. In such a way, 230 of the fittest and hardest-working people from Grk were taken away. Among them, the majority were Serbs but [also] Croats and Slovenes and others. However, all of the other ones, except the Serbs in Mitrovica, were singled out and weren't taken to the prison, i.e. weren't put into railroad cars to be sent to Jasenovac, but were [however] locked up at the Mitrovica police station, and after being used as manual labor for a few days in order to dig large graves at the municipality cemetery in Mitrovica and to bury the large number of Serbs that were killed those days in Mitrovica, they were set free and came back to Grk. Out of those 230 deported people of Grk, only those that weren't Serbs had returned, and not a single Serb so far has returned, so it is assumed that all of them were killed either in Mitrovica during those days or later on in the Jasenovac concentration camp. Out of the non-Serbs that returned, there were seven of them, so 223 experienced a horrible fate either in Mitrovica or in Jasenovac.

Since all our men, who were in their prime, have been deported or killed, in the way I just described, and since all Gypsies slightly before that were also taken away, the trucks, or rather buses, came again, whereby the Ustashe gathered the remaining children and kids, the so-called Gypsies, and put them in two buses, surely around a hundred souls. They were deported to Jasenovac out of which only four females came back, as I noted before. (...)

Minutes of Testimony¹⁷

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid, on the 13th of July 1945 concerning the hearing of the injured party [i.e.] the witness.

Case: *Crimes En Masse*, arrests, abuse and murder of a large number of Serbs on the 28th of August 1942 (Tomić's Action)

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party [i.e. witness], since she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

Personal information about the witness: DANICA ŽUNIĆ, age 41, housewife, Orthodox faith, Serbian woman from Zemun, Primorska Street [No.] 19, declares the following:

On the 28th of August 1942, around 4:30 AM, the Ustashe came into my home and arrested my husband, Ljubomir, and after checking my home, they took my husband to the municipality [building]. The faces I recognized that arrested my husband were those of Milutin Korun, Dufek Stjepan, Mija Šuster and 1 agent that I didn't recognize. Out of all of these, Korun Anton behaved the worst. I at once went with my husband to the municipality [building] and in front of the community [building] I saw a group of Ustashe among whom I recognized the following: Šomodji Luj, and Jonka Horvat, a police commissioner. I asked them where my husband was, and Horvat replied that he was at the municipality [building], whereby the commissioner then scolded me and told me to go home. I went home and then again went out and took a suit with me to give to my husband since he left almost without any clothes. On my way there, I ran into Laufer Pera, one of the leading people in the Kulturbund and asked him to give the suit to my husband. He answered, "I don't get involved, I'm only going to get the keys of Ivan Stanivuković's machine (who was arrested that day)". As soon as my

¹⁷ Inv. No. 14542.

husband was arrested, I made a request to the Ustashe government in Zagreb and in December I received [a response saying] that he was shot in Sremska Mitrovica as a hostage .

After my husband's arrest, and that of the other people in Šid, I heard from Vahtarić Vlatko, the head of the municipality in Šid, as well as the wife of Toma Blečić, who was the chief of the gendarmerie, that certain people had created, at the Ustashe *tabor*, a list of people who were supposed to be arrested on the 28th of August 1942, and those were the following Ustashe: Joso Šuk, Dr. Đuka Vujić, Stjepan Frece, Šapić the trader who was married to Šuk's sister, and Branko Štimac. I should note that, concerning the former [statement], you should hold a hearing of Vlatarić [Vahtarić] Vlatko, the former municipality official in Šid, who knew a lot concerning the activities of the Ustashe in Šid since he himself was considered untrustworthy by the Ustashe. He also said this, "One should take heed when the day of reckoning comes for Seka Kler from Šid, a former official of the municipality administration who was laughing the entire time the people at the municipality [building] were being arrested, abused, tortured and killed". Just like Seka Krek [Kler]¹⁸, the military official was behaving in the same way, while the head of the municipality, Ilić Nikola, was in despair.

¹⁸ TN: Clearly a spelling mistake, both for Seka Kler, or Krek, and for Vlatko Vahtarić, or Vlatarić.

Minutes of Testimony¹⁹

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid, on the 23rd of June 1945 concerning the hearing of the injured party – the witness.

The hearing was carried out by:
Simeon Nešković, as the interrogator
Ivanka Ratković, typist

Case: *Crimes En Masse*, arrests, abuse and murder of numerous Serbs from Šid, on the 28th of August 1942 (Tomić's Action)

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party [i.e. witness], since she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

Personal information about the witness: Mirić Anđelka, 48 years of age, a housewife, Orthodox faith, Serbian nationality, place of residence and precise address: Šid, Džigura, [house] No. 202, declares the following:

On the 28th of August 1942, right after midnight [had passed], the Ustashe blocked our house and several of them entered inside, or rather jumped through the opened window and called out all of us i.e. my husband Borislav, me and my children Zagorka and Radojka. A short while after that, and since they tied up my husband, they took us to the municipality [building]. Along the way, they arrested the entire family of Čavić Žarko and took us away together. Of the Ustashe that took us away, I didn't recognize a single one. When they brought us to the municipality [building], one of the Ustasha asked why they brought women. I begged them to let us go, but he didn't let me, saying that we would spread the news about the arrest. We [women] were standing there in the hallway for about 15 minutes, and the entire time we could hear cries of pain coming from the rooms in the municipality [building]. After that, they

¹⁹ Inv. No. 14543.

put us women in a prison that was located at the end of the backyard. There were 30 of us women and children imprisoned inside. While we were imprisoned, we could constantly hear cries of pain from people that were coming from the municipality [building]'s basement, and I also saw certain Ustashe entering the garden and cutting up [wooden] rods. Around 9 AM they took us out of the prison [and brought us] to the municipality [building]'s backyard. There those who were arrested were already all tied up, with wires, and had their hands behind their backs. I saw, in the backyard, how they would beat and abuse the prisoners in all sorts of ways. They beat them with whips, rods, fists, legs, helmets, etc. In that backyard, I saw that my husband was lying on the ground, all beaten up. There were others who were lying down because of the beatings, but I can't remember their names. Around 11 AM, all of us women were allowed to go home, while the arrested men stayed in that backyard.

Since I was very scared, and since I have short eyesight, I didn't recognize any of the Ustashe that were at the municipality [building] and that took part in the abuse of prisoners. Later, I heard that all of those that were arrested were taken by trucks to the train station in Šid, and then by train to Sremska Mitrovica.

[The hearing has been] concluded at 5 PM, and since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, she declares that it is completely faithful to her statements and that she can swear [an oath to its credibility]. An addition to be noted is that, Panić Milan, who was our coachman, was also taken out of our house.

Continued on the same day at 5:05 PM.

Nikolić Branka, age 21, housewife, Orthodox faith, Serbian woman, from Šid, house No. 1074.

The witness was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

On the 28th of August 1942, right after midnight, 5 unknown Ustashe came to our home and ordered my husband Jovan, me and Avramović Vera, who was [visiting us as] a guest, to come to the municipality [building] with them at once for questioning. They tied up my husband

and took us out of the house. In front of the house, I saw Kulić Vlada, an Ustasha from Šid, who didn't enter our house. On our way to the municipality [building], [I saw that] Stepančević Svetozar, Zdravković Ilija, and Kordić Ostoja with his family, were also arrested.

And so they took all of us together to the municipality [building]. When we arrived at the municipality [building], they wrote down the personal information of my husband and others, and then Tomić started beating everyone with a rod. After that, they separated us women from the men and took us to the backyard, and when a large enough number of women were gathered, they took us to a prison. All this time, while we were standing in the backyard and while we were in a separate prison, we could hear cries of pain coming from the rooms in the municipality [building]'s basement. When they took us out into the backyard I saw there all the people that were arrested and tied up, whereby the Ustashe would abuse them in all sorts of ways. I saw Mirić Borislav lying on the ground, all beaten up. Also I saw Šumanović Sava lying down and yelling, "Owww! Doctor!" at which an Ustasha kicked him in the stomach and insulted his mother.

Among the Ustashe that took part in the abuse of prisoners, I knew these: Josa Šuka, Dufek Stjepan (supposedly arrested now), Štroka Steva from Adaševci, Šomod Đura, and one of Efler's [guys] but I can't remember the name.

After that, I heard that my husband was taken to Sremska Mitrovica with the rest.

Concluded at 5:20 PM

[The hearing has been] concluded at 5:20 PM, and since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, she declares that it is completely faithful to her statements and that she can swear [an oath to its credibility].

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY²⁰

Created in the building of the *Kustodija* prison in Sr. Mitrovica on behalf of the Survey Committee, specifically the Branch Office in Šid, on the 8th of June 1945 at 3 PM concerning the hearing of the witness.

The hearing was carried out by:

Dr. Kornel Lebl and Babić Dušan, members of the Survey Committee
Branko Divnić, typist

[We] proceed with the hearing of the witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

Personal information about the witness: My name is Ivan Daražac, born in 1903, community clerk, Roman Catholic, Croat, last place of residence [was] Županja.

In June or July 1942, Šuk invited me to his Ustashe headquarters and showed me a list of Serbs, telling me to have a look at that list and to see if all of the Serbian intelligentsia is there, as well as all the Serbs that were important citizens since they needed to be removed. I looked at the list and said that it indeed contained all of the Serbian intelligentsia and almost all important Serbian citizens, which is why I responded by saying that the list contains all of them. After that, a month or two passed when some high-ranking Ustashe official, whose last name was Tomić, arrived in Šid and then the arrests of Serbs started en masse. Those arrests were carried out by the Ustashe, who arrived with Tomić on buses from Zagreb. On that occasion, 138 Serbs were arrested. The permanent agents of Šuk assisted with the arrests, specifically: Rakonca, Štok, the two Efler brothers, Ruda Sepec, all of them from Šid, and two or three more from Adaševci. These arrests were carried out very cruelly and recklessly. I remember that Gabić, the head of the community back then, protested against such arrests. When I saw who was being arrested and imprisoned, I remembered the list that, as previously stated, was shown to me by Šuk a month or two before, because the very people

²⁰ Inv. No. 14548.

that were on the list were the ones that were arrested. I know for certain that 138 people were arrested then. Additionally among them, Kuzman or Paja Slavujević, Vida Ilić and Pera Dereta were killed in a very cruel way in Šid while the rest were taken by buses to the Šid train station and from there to Sr. Mitrovica. Their obituaries were released later on by the Ustashe authorities, and apart from that, the relatives of these [people] were submitting requests, and according to proclamations and the resolutions concerning these requests, [it seems that] all of the aforementioned were killed in Sr. Mitrovica.

That is all I know about the so-called Tomić's Action and I can't make any other statement concerning that, but I think that the secretaries who were working in the Ustashe headquarters could know more about it, and at the time that must have been either Marica Čaut, later on the wife of the head of the municipality Vuković, or some young man with a lame leg from Bapska Novak. Later on, [the people working] as secretaries at the same Ustashe headquarters were some hunchbacked Dalmatian, and after him Antun Đurašinić from nearby Đakovo, who was a former municipality clerk. The cadastre official Đurašinić from Šid might have some knowledge about those secretaries. This Tomić's Action had the goal of "removing" the Serbs, since at that time there were no Partisan activities. I base this claim on a statement by Šuk, whom I mentioned before, when he showed me a list of Serbian intelligentsia and Serbian citizens while stating that those Serbs must be removed.

19)

SURVEY COMMITTEE IN VUKOVAR²¹

of

The Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers
and Their Collaborators IN VOJVODINA

Branch Office: Šid

No: 55/45. yr.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid on
the 3rd of July 1945 at 4:10 PM, concerning the hearing of the injured
party – witness.

The hearing was carried out by:
Simeon Nešković, as the interrogator
Ivanka Ratković, typist

CASE:
the arrest, abuse and
murder of a large number of Serbs
on the 28th of August 1942 (Tomić's Action)

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party – witness, since
she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which
she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she
does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruc-
tion of justice.

Witness Zagorka Kerešević, 66 years old, housewife, Orthodox
faith, Serbian woman, from Šid house No. 739.

[We] proceed with the hearing of the [female] witness, since she
was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she

²¹ Inv. No. 14550.

is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice. So she states the following:

On the 29th of August 1942 around 11:30 AM, 4 Ustashe came into our home and then proceeded to arrest my husband Nikola, whereby they tied him up and took him to the municipality [building]. Among these Ustashe, I knew one and that was Kulić Vlada from Šid. Later I heard that my husband was taken the same day from the municipality [building] by bus to the Šid train station, and from there to Mitrovica where he was shot just like the rest. Approximately a month after my husband's arrest, some lawyer came to Šid, whose name I don't know, who said that he would find all of those that were arrested, either alive or dead, and that in 8 days he would notify everyone, who pays him 3,000 dinars, about the results of his investigation. I gave him 3,000 kuna, but still to this day the lawyer hasn't notified us nor did he notify me about my husband.

[The hearing has been] concluded at 4:15 PM, and since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, she declares that it is completely faithful to her statements and that she can swear [an oath to its credibility].

Continued on the same day at 4:17 PM.

Witness: Draga Širadović, 49 years old, housewife, Orthodox faith, Serbian woman, Šid, house No. 454.

[We] proceed with the hearing of the [female] witness, since she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice, and as such she states the following:

On the 28th of August 1942 around 11:30 PM, several Ustashe came to our house. They arrested my husband Đura and son Svetislav [Stanislav], and after tying us all up, they took us to the municipality [building]. Among the Ustashe that took part in the arrest, I knew one, Milović Franja, an Ustasha from Šid. When they brought us to the municipality [building], they took my husband to a room and, through

the glass door, I saw that they took off his shirt and that they beat him with all sorts of items such as rods, whips, etc. Several times, they would bring him in, beat him and then bring him out. They did this with others as well, such as with Mirić Borislav, Mojsilo Radovanov and others. As far as I remember, around thirty people that were arrested were beaten up and, to put it simply, brutalized. I saw with my own eyes how they would torture them in all sorts of ways. After some time, they took me to a prison where there were only women. Around six in the morning, they took Ilić Vida out of the female prison to be questioned. After a while, two Ustashe brought her back, since she was so beaten up and bloody that she couldn't walk by herself. She told us that she was tortured in the cruelest way possible and was forced to confess about her ties to the Partisans. She said that, among other tortures, four of the strongest men (Ustashe) would jump on her stomach. Even with all of this happening, she didn't admit to anything, but she advised us all to confess just so we wouldn't be tortured like that. Ilić Vida died later on. After some time, they took us to the backyard of the municipality [building], where we saw all of the people that were arrested being lined up and having their hands tied behind their backs. There, the Ustashe beat them and abused them again in all sorts of ways (with rods, fists, stakes, rifles, etc.). Among the Ustashe that were beating them, I recognized the following: Vlček Emil, Mačoš Ferenc, Đura Edelinški, Kulić Vlada, and Kalman Efler. Among the Ustashe officials from Šid, I saw there: Joso Šuk, Dr. Đuka Vujić, Stevan Stokić, Antun Gabrić, Ivan Daražac, Pišta Švarc, and Mirko Hrenković.

Around noon on the same day, they let us women go home.

I heard that all of those who were arrested were taken to Sremska Mitrovica on the same day. Since my son Stanislav was released by the Drumhead Court-Martial in Sremska Mitrovica he came back to Šid after approximately ten days. Upon his return, the authorities forbade him to say anything about what he saw there, but he still told me this: all of the people of Šid that were arrested arrived on the 28th of August 1942 to Sremska Mitrovica in the afternoon, where everyone was quickly photographed holding a number and [they] took their fingerprints. All of them were confined to a room until tomorrow afternoon. On the twenty-ninth of August in the afternoon, they took them to the back-

yard and separated eighteen of them, among whom were my husband and son. All eighteen of them were taken to the Drumhead Court-Martial on the [____] of September and all were sentenced to death, including him, who was still young and was still sixteen years old back then²².

My son heard that the remaining seventeen were shot that same night, and he received a permit to take his father's suit and to bring that suit home.

Since my son spent a few more days in prison, he heard from the other ones that were also freed that the remaining people from Šid were all killed. My son stayed at home for approximately fourteen days until he recovered a bit. After that, he took a passport in order to go to work in Germany, but he didn't go to work in Germany, instead he went to German-held Serbia and from there, he joined the Partisans. After two years, I still haven't heard anything about him and I don't know if he is still alive.

[The hearing has been] concluded at [____] hours and 0 minutes, and since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, she declares that it is completely faithful to her verbal statements and that she can swear [an oath to its credibility].

²² TN: The text isn't clear here, but it would seem that the son was condemned to death, but in the end, the sentence was not carried out against him. After viewing vital records, it was determined that the son's name was Stanislav, not Svetislav.

20)

SURVEY COMMITTEE IN VUKOVAR²³

of

The Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators IN VOJVODINA

Branch Office: Šid

No: 33/45. yr.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid on the 18th of June 1945 at [____] hours, concerning the hearing of the injured party – witness.

The hearing was carried out by:
Nešković Simeon, as the interrogator
Dobriła Đorđević, typist

CASE:
the arrest and abuse
of a large number of Serbs
on the twenty-eighth of August 1942
(Tomić's Action)

[We] proceed with the hearing of the injured party – witness, since she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WITNESS: Last name and name: Kostić Olga, 69 years of age, housewife by occupation, Orthodox faith, Serbian nationality, place of residence and precise address [is] Šid, house No. 515.

²³ Inv. No. 14561.

On the 28th of August 1942, around 6:30 AM, three Ustashe in uniforms came to my home carrying guns, [along with] one or two detectives, and one municipality policeman from Šid, who was a Ruthenian by nationality, but I don't remember his name. One Ustasha told me and my daughter Mila to get ready and to come with them. A detective went through all the rooms and asked who else was there. When I said that there was nobody else here, just us two, he told us to hurry up. We hurried up, and at seven o'clock we were taken to the municipality building. In the room where we were brought, the Zagreb police were present, three of them and a typist lady who was also unknown to me. Apart from them, the eldest son of the trader Klajn from Šid was also present in the room. What caught my eye was that one of them was carefully watching me and my daughter, and after writing down our personal information, he took our purses and a small hygiene bag, saying, "I will put this in the box, so it can be close by if I need it". After that, he told the attendant to take us to the prison, where the women were.

We saw there ten to twelve women among whom were: Jovičić Zorka, Ilić Vidosava and her daughter who was using a handkerchief to wipe away the blood from the battered legs of her mother. Ilić Vidosava was all black in the face and around her arms because of the beating. At my question, "What's wrong with you [Mrs.] Ilić?" she replied, "Don't you know, madam, what happened to me? I feel horrible, I will die". And then she kept asking for a glass of water. She finally got the water and turned around on her side and when they started calling the rest of us to come to the backyard, they called her as well, at which point her daughter shouted back from the prison, "Mom is dead". In the backyard I saw a horrific sight. Our people, who were arrested, were tied with wires [with hands] behind their backs, and four men whose names I don't know were hitting them with a nightstick. I think one of those four was in an Ustasha uniform. A horrifying scream was heard from the basement and the garden, while two men were lying in the backyard in critical condition, probably from the beatings. Ivo Nešković was several times called to come down, up, and all over, and the entire time he would be beaten with a nightstick, and many people would be hit in the head with a fist. While we were in the backyard, a member of that punitive expedition asked Žunić Ljubomir, [a man] from Šid, something that brought tears to Žunić's eyes, and one of the armed Ustashe yelled,

"What are you questioning him for? We are here", while holding a loaded gun.

Then that same chief, whose name I don't know, looked at me and at his watch and said, "We will let you go, we don't fight women". I kept quiet. After a short while, around twelve o'clock noon, the two of us and a few other women, among whom I remember Trumić Ksenija, were called to an office where we were brought. Our purses were returned, as well as our money and the other things that we gave them. The one that took us in said this to me, "We don't have anything against you or your daughter, grab your things and go home". He said the same to the other women that were present.

At that time, the head of the municipality was Ilić Nikola, while the head of the community was Gabić. The main Ustashe officials were: Dr. Đuka Vujić and Joso Šuk, both from Šid. Apart from those two I heard that their associates were some Babić and Petričević, both from Bapska.

[The hearing has been] concluded at 11 hours and 45 minutes, and since the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, she declares that it is completely faithful to her verbal statements and that she can swear [an oath to its credibility].

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY²⁴

from the 26th of March 1945

Created in Sremska Mitrovica with regard to the hearing of Janja Vu-
jadinović with the goal of providing evidence of mass murder

PRESENT:

Members of the Survey Committee: Vodanović Dujo, the president,
Vasa Grudić, the typist

Since the witness has been informed as to why she is being ques-
tioned, she is warned to tell the truth, otherwise, if need be, she will
have to take an oath regarding her statements.

JANJA VUJADINOVIĆ, born Augustinović, 41 years old, born in
Koritna, resides in Sremska Mitrovica, Roman Catholic faith, Croatian
woman, widow, 2 children, hasn't been to prison, states:

When Tomić's crew showed up in Sremska Mitrovica, in August
1942, I lived on the second floor of the Bilić house, while on the first
floor lived the owner Bilić who was arrested by agents 8 days before
Tomić arrived in Sremska Mitrovica, and who was taken to Vukovar
where he was shot. When Tomić came, together with his crew, he imme-
diately moved into the apartment of the deceased Bilić and slept there.
While Tomić was in Mitrovica, I often saw Eugen Đurić come to his
apartment, and on two occasions during the night I saw Dido Kvaternik.

When Tomić came into the apartment, he entered my apartment
with two other detectives and a German officer and ordered me to ac-
commodate three of his female secretaries. Since I didn't see a way out
[of this situation], I took them in. What were the names of these female
secretaries, I do not know, but I do know one, and that is Lidija Rajn-
feld that left her calling card, which I submit [as an attachment] to this
testimony. Of these two unknown girls, one was from Ruma and the
other from Pančevo who was a lover of the German officer. On the 8th
of September 1942, a banquet was held in Tomić's apartment, for what

²⁴ Inv. No. 14592.

occasion I don't know. That banquet lasted till morning, and his entire crew was present, as well as Eugen Đurić and Salaj Franjo. That Salaj Franjo was present, I know this because I heard the name being mentioned. I don't know the other members of the crew, since I was in a desperate state, since by then my husband had also been taken away. My husband was taken away by Filipović, a policeman, and some Ustasha that I didn't know. Tomić's deputy back then was Dr. Svežić. One of the Ustashe, that was killing [people] at the graveyard, was Kreger, a craftsman from Vinkovci. An Ustasha from Slankamen, whose name I don't know, was on guard at the house where Tomić resided.

Since the testimony has been read back to me, I confirm [that it's credible] entirely.

Concluded.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY²⁵

Created at the office of the Survey Committee [of the Commission] for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Sremska Mitrovica on the 16th of February 1945.

Those present from the committee:
 Vodanović Dujo, the president of the committee
 Janković Milena, typist

[We] call forth Janošević Pera, trader from Sremska Mitrovica, who was formerly warned to tell the whole truth, in light of an inviolable oath, and [was warned of] the consequences of perjury, and so states [the following]:

My name is Janošević Pera, a trader, married, father of 2 children, 45 years old, a Serb, Orthodox.

On the night between the 30th and 31st of August at 3 AM, two unknown Ustashe agents and around 10 armed Ustashe troops, with helmets on their heads, came for me. They ordered me to get ready and to come with them. When they knocked on the window, i.e. before that happened, my wife heard some racket outside and heard one of them say, "This is also a Serbian house, go there as well". That's when they started knocking, arrested me and took me to the Mitrovica police station. There I saw many Serbs from Mitrovica, among them were Branko Zoranović, Druljin Sajdzija, Veselinović, Paja Stojanović, Jovičić, [who was] a judge, and many other Serbs from Mitrovica. I was taken to the police station by bus, where I was immediately put on a different bus and sent to a prison. On the way to the prison, we were beaten by an Ustaša first lieutenant and some other Ustashe who were drunk, and since I was the closest to them, they would beat me the most and make me sing them some songs. I couldn't sing, but I had to make some sound, so it sounded more like groaning than singing, and they would, through laughter, say, "Good, this one can sing". Like that, they brought us to the

²⁵ Inv. No. 14602.

prison, and put us in a room, while writing down our personal information before that. That information was written down by people from Mitrovica, among whom I recognized Professor Poduška, Professor Maksimenko, Zdenka Petrinović, Katica Rajzer and some other people from Mitrovica whose names I don't remember. We were in that room until morning, and then they put us into a different room where there were 100 of us [inside]. Slavko Rajić, a trader from Sremska Mitrovica, was with me in that other room.

We were in that room for three days, and when they took us to the backyard, they put on one side those that said that they knew someone in the Croatian Domobrans, or had someone in their family that was a Croat, and other similar things, because before this they came and told us to report if we had any Croats as relatives. Then we who weren't related to any Croats were taken to some other room, and these other ones were taken to a different room. I stayed in this room for two more days and then Kvaternik, Tomić and some other Ustashe came to us while holding in their hands several lists. They told some people to go to one side without taking anything, and others were told to take their things, and in such a way, they separated us. Then they called up some people whose names were underlined with a red pencil. I was among them, and there were 5 of us. They were Sreta Milekić, Iskrić, and two more men who I didn't know. The first two were [former] Austro-Hungarian officers. When we arrived in the hall, where the officers who were writing down our personal information were, there I saw some Domobran lieutenant colonel, who at once greeted Milekić and Iskrić, and not long after that, Tomić himself came into that room, turned around and said to the lieutenant colonel, "Here are your protectees, they are free now". The other guy saluted him and went away. Then Tomić turned towards me and the other two men and asked us, "What are you doing here?", at which some senior man, whom I don't know, who was writing down our personal information said, "Those are the ones that are also freed". Tomić sarcastically smiled at that and said, "Eh, when they take out one of these Serbs, it's like they took out my healthy tooth". Dr. Karlo Helbih and Andrija Krzmanović, a *logornik* from Sremska Mitrovica, were also present. I just looked at the *logornik*, and he just laughed at what Viktor Tomić said.

From the room in which I was [located], screams and blunt hits could be heard, as well as yelling by the Ustashe, such as "Stab!" and "Hit that Serb bastard!" and similar things that could make anyone's skin crawl. We also heard how, in the middle of the night, they would move some people into buses, whereby we later found out that they were being taken to be executed. They tortured us in all sorts of ways, hunger, abuse, and any other way that a human being shouldn't be treated. The pain and emotional suffering that I went through there will never be forgotten.

When I was released from the prison, they took me to the *Kustodija* prison, where I remained for one night, and in the morning they made us go to the cemetery to bury the ones that were shot the previous night. I was at the graveyard until the afternoon, and in the afternoon Eugen Đurić arrived at the graveyard and told us to go back to the *Kustodija* prison, and that we are free and can go home.

I don't have anything else to say, and I can swear [an oath] on this. The testimony has been read back to me and I accept it as credible.

23)

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE IN ŠID²⁶
No. 234/45.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid on the 25th of September 1945 concerning the hearing of the witness.

The hearing was carried out by:
Nešković Simeon, as the interrogator
Marković Milan, as the typist

Case: Tomić's Action

[We] proceed with the hearing of the witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice of this committee.

PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WITNESS: Steva Marijan, 37 years old, worker, Orthodox faith, Serb by nationality, permanent residence in Šid, states [the following]:

Several days before Tomić's Action in Šid, there were rumors that there would be mass arrests of Serbs. Because of these rumors, I didn't sleep in my home for two nights, however in the meantime there were no arrests taking place, so I decided to go back to my home. On the night between the 27th and 28th of August 1942, Ferenc Bereš, Bošnjaković Stipa and eight other unknown Ustashe came to my home, tied me up and took me to the municipality administration in Šid. When they brought me to the municipality administration, I noticed there twenty people from Šid that were arrested. As soon as they brought me in, they put me in the hallway so that my face was turned towards the wall and I couldn't turn around to either side or else the Ustashe would beat me up. I noticed that all of the people that were arrested were being brought in and placed in such a way that they were facing

²⁶ Inv. No. 14608.

the wall and had their hands tied behind their backs, and nobody dared to move or else the Ustashe would beat them. In one instance, I turned my head slightly to the left and at once some unknown Ustasha hit me three times with the butt of his rifle. While we were standing in the hall, the entire time you could hear yelling and screams of pain, due to beatings, coming from some room. Since the Ustashe would beat people in the rooms, I couldn't see what they were beating the detainees with. After some time, the Ustashe took me, as well as all the others that were in the hallway, to the municipality prison. While we were passing through, I saw, in front of the municipality prison, on the right side of the door, Kuzman Slavujević from Šid who was half-dead from all the beatings and abuse, and who shortly afterwards died there next to the prison. At the prison, within short intervals, unknown Ustashe would come and ask who hadn't been questioned yet. Whoever answered saying that he wasn't questioned yet, they would start beating him while at the prison, and then [they would] take him in for questioning, and there everyone was beaten, so much so that I couldn't even recognize some of them [when they returned], seeing as how much they were beaten up. In such a battered state, when they approached the prison entrance, the Ustashe would beat them some more and make them open the door themselves, even though they couldn't since their hands were tied behind their backs. I was acquainted with all of these people that were taken to be questioned, but I didn't know the names of most of them since I wasn't born in Šid, rather I moved here later. I remember that these [people] were horribly beaten: Stevan Paić from Šid, apart from being beaten up, was also stabbed numerous times with a knife, and Miloš Đorđević, whose arms were broken from all the abuse. Along with them, I remember that, from Šid, Milan Grčić, and Sima Tetek and his two sons were severely abused. Almost all of the detainees were abused and beaten like that. The entire time I was at the prison, they would [constantly] bring in more and more people who were arrested. All of them had their hands tied behind their backs. The tying-up of the hands was done with wires, and the wire was tightened with pliers, because of which the hands were so swollen, since the tightness stopped the blood flow, that many people fainted because of the pain.

I didn't want to say that I wasn't questioned, and they didn't call my name, so I was never questioned while in Šid. When dawn broke,

they took us out of the prison into the backyard and lined us up into rows, three by three. In these rows, we stood [in such a way] that we were looking at the back of the [other person's] head, and we couldn't turn our heads at all. We stood like that until two in the afternoon. The entire time this was going on, new detainees were being brought in, and screams of pain could be heard because the Ustashe would constantly beat people in the municipality [building's] rooms. After that, they made us all lay down in the municipality building's backyard facing the ground. While we laid there, I noticed that a cart arrived in the municipality building's backyard and that they put three detainees, who died as a result of the beating and abuse, on top of it.

As soon as the cart with the corpses exited the backyard, they ordered us to sit up and then some unknown Ustashe went to each of us, checking our pockets, and taking all the valuable things we had: watches, rings, wedding rings, razors, etc. After that, they lined us up in two rows, and then all of the Ustashe, that were carrying out the arrests, gathered in the municipality building's backyard, and with them was also Josip Šuk, the Ustashe *tabornik* in Šid. Among those Ustashe I recognized the following: Ferenc Bereš, Bošnjaković Stipa, Malović Franja, Bačić Jaša, the two Denić brothers, all of them from Šid. I can't remember the names of the other ones, but I think that there were around ten Ustashe from Šid. The rest were some unknown agents and Ustashe from somewhere else. After that, they took us, one by one, from the backyard and put us on a bus that was waiting in front of the municipality administration. In such a way, they put us on three buses that took us to the train station. Then we were put into closed-up freight wagons, so in just one wagon there were around sixty of us.

As far as I could see and count, around 137 (one hundred and thirty-seven) people from Šid were arrested that day, and apart from the people from Šid, the people from the surrounding villages, that found themselves at the municipality prison, were taken to Sremska Mitrovica and shot there.

When they loaded us up into the railroad cars, they took us by train to the prison in Sremska Mitrovica. As soon as we arrived in Mitrovica, i.e. the prison, they locked us all up in one room. As far as I could determine, there were 220 people in that room. They untied our hands there and as far as we could notice, they threw in several people who were

spying on us, or rather listening to what we were saying. We didn't get any food the first day. The second day we received a very small amount of proya, and they told us, " That's white bread". During that day, every one of us had to be questioned, and during this, everyone had to give their personal information and sign their name on a piece of paper two or three times. The same day, nineteen people from our group were chosen, and it was said that they would be hostages while the rest of us would be sent home. On the third day, they again called us in for questioning, and this time they took all of our fingerprints. They didn't ask us anything else. On the night between the third and fourth day, precisely after midnight, they ordered us to go to the hallway, one by one, and to take off our clothes, i.e. to remain only in our underwear. As soon as someone took off their clothes, they would tie his hands behind his back and place him in a three-by-three line. I should note that the entire time those nineteen individuals, who were chosen to be hostages, were still with us, and they were with us when we were stripped. After we took our clothes off, they tied our hands and ordered us to lay down there in the hallway, after which they beat us again. I didn't see what they were beating [us] with, nor did I know any of the Ustashe. After that, they took us to the backyard, boarded us on four buses, and drove us to the Orthodox cemetery in Srem. Mitrovica. I was on the third bus. Together with me on the bus, as far as I can remember, were also these individuals from Šid: Ilija Osmokrović, Rada Tiosavljević, Sima, Radivoj and Milorad Tetek, Dušan, Vlada and Bogdan Kolarić, Dr. Dragutin Grčić, the rest I can't remember at the moment. When we arrived at the cemetery, they started taking people out of the first bus, fifteen by fifteen, and there they lined them up and shot them in the back of the head. The Ustashe were all around, and slightly further away I saw between forty and fifty civilians digging graves. I saw that the executions were personally directed by Viktor Tomić and, in case an individual wasn't completely dead after being shot, Tomić would personally finish those people off with a revolver. When I saw that all of the people from both buses had already been shot in front of me, and that they had left no one alive, I decided to run. I asked Rada Tiosavljević who was standing next to me on the bus, to untie my hands, which he did, and after that I untied his [hands] as well. I started untying the hands of Ilija Osmokrović but his hands were tied really tight, so I couldn't do it, nor did I have the time

anymore. When they started calling for fifteen of us to come out of the bus, first Dr. Dragutin Grčić came out, and I followed behind him. When we were about five meters before the gravesite, an Ustasha stopped us to check if our hands were tied. For a moment, I turned around to see if the others were also coming, and an Ustasha cut me on the ribs with a knife. Since the others still weren't coming out, I took the opportunity and started running. The Ustashe followed and were constantly shooting at me while chasing me through the cemetery. I didn't pay attention to it and only heard gunshots and running. Since not a single [bullet] hit me, I successfully reached the Sava River and swam to Serbia.

In Serbia, I settled in a village called Zasavica, in Mačva Municipality. I spent around a year there, and after that, I again entered Srem and joined the army of the National Liberation Movement in which I remain to this day.

Concluded, whereby the testimony has been read [back] to the witness, and he declares that it is completely faithful to what he said and that he can swear an oath [to its credibility].

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY²⁷

Created at the office of the Survey Committee [of the Commission] for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Srem. Mitrovica on the 14th of December 1944, in the case against Tomić Viktor and others.

Those present from the committee:
 Vodanović Dujo, the president of the committee
 Janković Milena, typist

We call forth Dimitrović Špiro, who states [the following]:

My name is Dimitrović Špiro, 65 years old, born in Knin, settled in Srem. Mitrovica, retired postal clerk.

My daughter was married to Pavle Tatić, a carpenter from Srem. Mitrovica, and she sent me a telegram telling me to come to Srem. Mitrovica at once to get the children since Pavle was seriously ill. As soon as I received that telegram, I went to Srem. Mitrovica and I arrived at Srem. Mitrovica on the 1st of September 1942. When I arrived at Srem. Mitrovica, it was then that I heard from my daughter what was really [happening], and [she said] that her husband Pavle was imprisoned. As soon as I arrived at Srem. Mitrovica, I at once went to see my daughter, and after a few hours, I went to the train station to buy some cigarettes. When I arrived at the station, I saw four [five]²⁸ drunk Ustashe, and they were Vlahotin, Mijo Marović, Brkan, Matak the Mechanic, [and] Glavan Antun, a mechanic, all of them were from Dubrovnik whom I knew well, just like they knew me [as well]. I asked them, "What are you doing here in Srem. Mitrovica?", to which they replied that where they arrive, the grass doesn't grow there anymore. Miško Magdić, a restaurateur at the train station, was with them as well, and he said that he was also here with the aforementioned guys to carry out arrests all over Mitrovica. After I had a brief conversation with them, they left the station saluting me with "Ready!".

²⁷ Inv. No. 14629.

²⁸ TN: Possibly a mistake, since the text says that he saw four people, while there were clearly five people mentioned.

Vlahotin had completed [his studies at the] school for friars in Dubrovnik and celebrated his graduation and, when the ISC was created, he went to Zagreb. Mijo Marović also celebrated his graduation, and in Dubrovnik he was a *tabornik* or a *logornik*, I can't remember which. Brkan, a police officer in Dubrovnik, while in Tomić's crew he was an Ustashe second lieutenant. Glavan Antun was a mechanic by profession, while in Dubrovnik word was that he was among the first who, in Rudine near Dubrovnik, shot 14 Serbs and Croats. Matak was a mechanic in Dubrovnik, and became an Ustasha when the ISC was created, after which he went from Dubrovnik to Zagreb.

The aforementioned [men], in their drunken state, told me about how they were killing people in Mitrovica, and that there was a lot of blood and brains. I have no direct knowledge about the beatings of those who were arrested, but word in Mitrovica was that all of those who were arrested were also beaten and afterwards were taken to be shot. My son-in-law was also killed then. My daughter was school friends with Mijo Marović and begged him to save her husband, but he didn't want to hear any of it. I personally don't know anything else.

Concluded.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY²⁹

Created at the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Šid on the
3rd of August 1945 at 9 AM.

The hearing was carried out by:
Babić Dušan, as a member of the Survey Committee
Stevanović Slobodan, as the typist

[We] proceed with the hearing of the witness, since he was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which he is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if he does he will be held responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice.

PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WITNESS: Stanković Stevan, nicknamed Lipić, 41 years old, farmer from Jamena, currently the president of the Municipal National Liberation Committee [MNLC] in Šid, Orthodox faith, Serb by nationality, states the following:

On the 7th of September 1942 in Jamena, mass arrests began, this time exclusively for Serb males ages 15 to 70, while also three to four women were arrested, [as well as] one Croat and one Hungarian. The excuse for these arrests were, again, [the actions by] the Chetniks who, under the command of Gligić, crossed into Srem towards us and, at the tripoint of Soljani, Jamena and Drenovac, disarmed a platoon of Dombrovan troops that was guarding a labor battalion. Gligić set up camp there and conducted all sorts of intrusions in the surrounding area, and since at that time in Srem Tomić's [grand] Action was taking place, there was also a large gathering of fascist soldiers there, whereby a large army arrived in Jamena on the 7th of September. Everyone that didn't manage to escape into Bosnia, ages 15 to 70, was rounded up and sent to Sr. Mitrovica, and everyone was supposed to be shot there, but, and I don't know how, the Drumhead Court-Martial all of a sudden stopped working, so

²⁹ Inv. No. 14631.

everyone was sent instead to Jasenovac. Out of that entire group, only one man returned home, because he jumped out of the train somewhere between Privlaka and Vinkovci. The name of this comrade that survived is Jova Vučković who is alive to this day and is located in Brčko. Similarly, but by legal means, two of the women that were taken had also returned, and the same goes for that Hungarian, and that Croat, and one [guy] that said that he was of the Greek Catholic faith.

After about four days, there was a declaration that said that all those who ran away should come back home without any fears, that nothing will happen to them, and that they should return to their houses, but that they should report to the Ustashe *tabor* every day. Around 40 of our people were deceived in such a way, so when they returned, the word was not kept, and instead they were all sent to Mitrovica and Jasenovac. In such a way, 280 people were taken from Jamena on two occasions, whereby only four [men] came back, who were freed because they were fathers to sons who serve as Domobran troops in labor battalions. Apart from that, Ivan Danilović and Milan Stepanović returned as fugitives in 1944. The first one lives in Jamena while the other one is a soldier in the Yugoslav Army. In 1945, on the eve of the liberation of the Jasenovac concentration camp, the Ustashe massacred the prisoners, while Cvetin Nenadović, Miloš Despot, Obrad Jovković, and another one whose name I can't remember, escaped the slaughter. The first two and the last one are in Jamena, while the third one is in the Yugoslav Army. The *tabornik* in Jamena, at the time when this mass catastrophe in Jamena took place, was Jakša Mataković, who escaped when the front-line troops arrived. The composition of the *tabor* was the same as in 1941.

26)

SURVEY COMMITTEE³⁰
of
The Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed
by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina

Branch Office in ILOK
No. 65/45

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY
Created in Ilok on the 30th of June 1945 at 9 o'clock concerning
the hearing of the witness

The hearing was carried out by
Petričević Boško, official of the S.C.
Dr. Marijan Kolarović, member of the S.C.

Crimes En Masse Case

We proceed with the hearing of the injured party i.e. witness, since she was formerly warned to tell the whole truth concerning that which she is questioned about and not to leave anything out, because if she does she will be responsible for giving false testimony and obstruction of justice of this branch office.

Personal information about the witness:

Name and last name: Olga Bukinac, 40 years old, housewife by occupation, Orthodox faith, Serbian nationality, place of residence and precise address [is] Ilok, [and she] states the following:

Up until Tomić's Action in September 1942, I lived relatively peacefully with my husband Mirko and the kids.

At the beginning of September 1942, just as we were whitewashing the house, in the evening we saw 2 cars arrive, and a while later Nedić Steva from Ilok passed by and said, "You are painting your house while the Drumhead Court-Martial just arrived". We were calm since

³⁰ Inv. No. 14651.

we knew that we had done nothing wrong, so we thought that nothing would happen to us.

A while later, our neighbor Stipa Martin came out of his house, and when he saw that we were also standing in front of our house, that we just painted, he said, "Keep looking at it, you won't be looking at it for long", I asked, "But why?", and he responded in such a way as to hide his true intentions, "Well, it might rain, so it won't be so pretty after that".

I should note that I saw those 2 aforementioned cars standing in front of the municipality building, and a bit later I saw 4 people come out of the municipality building and go into the house of Josip Kovačić.

During the night, around 10 PM – we had already gone to bed, and my husband Mirko had already begun to sleep – but then I heard [someone] walking in the yard, and not long afterwards some unknown man, tall and well-built, shined an electric lamp into our room and asked, "Is Mirko Bukinac there?". I answered that he is, and the same person ordered him to get up and get dressed. My husband at once got up and got dressed, and at that moment, the aforementioned man took out a piece of wire and tied my husband's hands behind his back and told him to get moving. At my pleading as to why he was tying up his hands since he didn't do anything wrong, [the man] answered, "That's not the bad [part], his death will be worse". I noticed that his right pocket was full of wires, and the left one had some list.

From one piece of paper he read, "Mirko Bukinac, father and son", so he asked me where my son was, and I answered that I don't have a son, and so he left without my son.

In the yard, I noticed several Ustashe, but I didn't recognize anyone since they had their backs turned, while on the street, that was lit up, I noticed Franja Majcan as well as Mirko Metković, who was an official of the Ilok Municipality, standing there, and also Ivica Matković, a civil geodetic technician from Ilok.

I stayed awake and watched behind the curtain what was happening on the street and then I saw how they were taking away Dr. Steva Rogulja, Dr. Mandl with his wife and two children, Dr. Branko Paunović, Steva Nedić, Steva Mirković and his wife, Taloš Petar, Rudika Horvatović, a geodetic technician, Laza Mihaljević, Ilija and Steva Ubavić and Pera Trifunović.

Around 4 AM, I saw an empty truck driving towards Lovka, and

after a while it came back, and on it were some [person called] Klešpic and Aleksa Stojnović.

I know that apart from these [two], Dragoš Barbarić, Dr. Giga Nikolić and many others were also arrested.

When I heard footsteps in the yard and when they came to arrest my husband, we at first thought that they were going to visit Valpotić Kata, who lived in our house, since the Ustashe and agents from Vukovar often visited her before, [whereby] they [also] drank at her place and made toasts [with their drinks], so I believe that the aforementioned Kata might know the names of the agents that came here.

The next day, I and the wives of those men that were arrested tried to go to the municipality [building] so we could do something for our husbands, but we couldn't since the street leading towards the municipality [building] was blocked and access was denied. So while we were standing in a group and crying, Mikuš Katica approached us and said, "Why are you crying? You should be arrested as well".

I heard, but I can't remember from whom, that the individual that arrested my husband and tied his hands, and as far as I can remember his picture from the newspaper on which I base my belief, was Kvaternik, the son of Field Marshal Kvaternik. He had a blue shirt on and was without a hat.

Apart from the aforementioned people, I saw others that were arresting people [and they were]: Franjo Babić, a coachman, and the young man Vražić, the son of the court janitor, both from Ilok. The first one is still in Ilok while the second one, [since he was] an Ustasha, is missing, and I don't know where he is.

So as soon as everyone was arrested, in the morning, specifically around 11 AM, all of the detainees were boarded on trucks while being tied together two by two, and taken to Mitrovica where, on the 8th of September 1942, they were all shot as hostages. I received a written notice about this from the District Police Department in Vukovar. Điković had signed that resolution. I lost that document.

Later on, Aleksa Jovin, who was also arrested and later released from Mitrovica, said that my husband was questioned on Saturday the 5th of September 1942, and when he returned, meaning two days later, he saw him in the backyard lined up with the rest of the detainees and noticed that his right eye was almost completely knocked out.

About 4 – 5 days after he was taken, Josip Škamrala, nicknamed Furtum, told me that everyone would be shot and that nothing could be done for him.

(...)

Finally, I would like to state that I noticed the following people as being [the new] prominent officials when the administration was overthrown in 1941: Tunja Matković, Stipan Šimić, Tunjica Tomić, Mirko Kovačić, Ivica Tomić, Josip Šarinić, Jakša Mađarević, and among the women, Pavica Pletikapić. I know that there was looting going on, disarmament of the Yugoslav Army, arrests of Serbs and abuse, [and some would go and] steal livestock from the surrounding villages and other things.

The testimony has been read back to me, and I can swear an oath [that it's credible].

Concluded in 12 o'clock.

27)

INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA³¹
HIGH POLICE COMMISSION
FOR THE GREAT COUNTY OF VUKA
No: 1209-42. Hrvatska Mitrovica, 8th of September 1942.

The Drumhead Court-Martial, which held a meeting on the 2nd of September 1942 in HRVATSKA MITROVICA, passed the following:

SENTENCE

1. Ilija Ninković, 31 y.o. from Vojka
2. Milan Popović, 38 y.o. from Golubinci
3. Ivan Hancev, 28 y.o. from Vojka
4. Živan Mazinjanin, innkeeper, 20 y.o. from Belegiš
5. Đorđe Savin, 21 y.o. from Belegiš
6. Slavko Nebrigić, 18 y.o. from Belegiš
7. Milorad Gruin, student at a teaching college, 20 y.o. from Vojka
8. Laza Barjaktarević, assistant tailor, 20 y.o. from Vojka
9. Đoka Beljin, wheelwright, 35 y.o. from Golubinci
10. Ljubiša Opačić, assistant film producer, 23 y.o. from Golubinci
11. Mirko Ljubinković, 24 y.o. from Golubinci
12. Nikola Vidović, 23 y.o. from Golubinci
13. Vlado Kočijašević, 20 y.o. from Vojka
14. Miloš Trkulja, painter, 33 y.o. from Vojka
15. Dušan Lepšanović, 20 y.o. from Golubinci
16. Đorđe Vukajlović, 22 y.o. from Golubinci
17. Mitar Opačić, 22 y.o. from Golubinci
18. Spasa Vidović, 20 y.o. from Golubinci
19. Dušan Svečanski, 24 y.o. from Golubinci
20. Josip Klein [Klajn]³², assistant trader, 30 y.o. from Šid
21. Ostoja Kordić, retired financial policeman, 40 y.o. from Šid

³¹ Inv. No. 14611.

³² TN: Not a mistake, but rather two variants of spelling the same last name. While originally the last name would be spelled "Klein", the Serbian variation of the last name would be spelled "Klajn".

22. Stevan Pajić, carpenter, 31 y.o. from Šid
23. Cveta Stepančević, shoemaker, 37 y.o. from Šid
24. Milan Arsić, tailor, 43 y.o. from Šid
25. Manojlo Vrzić, hatter, 32 y.o. from Šid
26. Paja Slavujević, 19 y.o. from Šid
27. Đorđe Širadović, innkeeper, 41 y.o. from Šid
28. Milan Grčić, smith, 34 y.o. from Šid
29. Simo Tetek, 34 y.o. from Šid
30. Borislav Mirić, 44 y.o. from Šid
31. Spasoje Slavujević, farmer, 45 y.o. from Šid
32. Laza Slavujević, day laborer, 49 y.o. from Šid
33. Antun Petrović, tinsmith, 30 y.o. from Šid
34. Stevan Bešević, farmer, 27 y.o. from Šid
35. Branislav Ilić, student at a teaching college, 21 y.o. from Šid
36. Lazar Arsić, tailor's apprentice, 19 y.o. from Šid

have been found guilty, some for being members of the Communist Party and also members of the local communist committee in Šid, for being members of communist squads, for being members of Partisan teams, for attending communist meetings and receiving and reading communist leaflets, and others for joining the Fruška Gora Partisan Detachment, for passing on letters to the Partisans, for gathering money for the Red Aid and food for the Partisans and listening to Radio London, and finally for not reporting to the authorities other individuals that they knew were conducting actions against the state, **and as such all of the aforementioned individuals have been condemned to DEATH BY FIRING SQUAD**, which was carried out on the 3rd of September 1942.

28)

INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA³³
HIGH POLICE COMMISSION
FOR THE GREAT COUNTY OF VUKA

No: 1554-42.

Hrvatska Mitrovica, 8th of September 1942.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Drumhead Court-Martial, which held a meeting on the 7th of September 1942 in HRVATSKA MITROVICA, passed the following:

SENTENCE

1. Milan Stanković, baker, 18 y.o. from Ležimir
2. Boža Marinković, 21 y.o. from Ležimir
3. Marko Ostojić, 32 y.o. from Divoš
4. Rade Pejčinović, 23 y.o. from Ležimir
5. Rade Marić, 21 y.o. from Ležimir
6. Pavle Dragić, locksmith, 54 y.o. from Ležimir
7. Đoka Vuković, barber, 23 y.o. from Divoš
8. Milan Veselinović, 32 y.o. from Divoš
9. Milivoj Bugarski, 17 y.o. from Bukovac
10. Lazar Ilić, assistant butcher, 22 y.o. from Kuveždin
11. Steva Kašanić, barber, 21 y.o. from Divoš
12. Sava Vukmirović, farmer, 22 y.o. from Grgeteg
13. Danica Pajić, 50 y.o. from Neštin
14. Vera Pajić, tailor, 18 y.o. from Neštin
15. Laza Gajić, 16 y.o. from Ležimir
16. Stanko Alimpić, laborer, 18 y.o.
17. Simo Lazić, farmer, 41 y.o. from Grabovo
18. Dušan Aleksić, 21 y.o. from Sviloš
19. Mija Branković, farmer, 20 y.o. from Sviloš

³³ Inv. No. 14613.

20. Dušan Stepančević 18 y.o. from Ležimir
21. Milan Čeran, worker, 25 y.o. from Susek
22. Marija Novaković, housewife, 20 y.o. from Neštin
23. Branko Gangić, farmer, 23 y.o. from Divoš,

have been found guilty, some for running to the forest and joining the IV [Partisan] Ležimir Company and taking part in battles against Domobran troops, gendarmerie and Ustashe, for torturing captured Ustashe, and burning wheat in Divoš, and others for personally giving and gathering food from the village, then bringing it to the Partisans in the forest, and lastly for not reporting other Partisans that they knew about as well as their actions against the state, by which they have committed a crime against the existence of the state and its administration according to § 98. p. 2. CL. which is a punishable offense according to the Drumhead Court-Martial Legal Provision § 2. p. 2. and 3. from the 24th of June 1941, therefore all of the aforementioned individuals have been **CONDEMNED**, on the last count of the Drumhead Court-Martial Legal Provision § 2. from the 24th of June 1941, to **death by FIRING SQUAD**, which was carried out within the legal deadline on the 7th of September 1942.

29)

INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA³⁴
HIGH POLICE COMMISSION
FOR THE GREAT COUNTY OF VUKA
No: 1704-42. Hrvatska Mitrovica, 9th of September 1942.

The Drumhead Court-Martial, which held a meeting on the 8th of September 1942 in HRVATSKA MITROVICA, passed the following:

SENTENCE

1. Milorad Čalmanac, 21 y.o. from Vizić
2. Jova Komenić, 18 y.o. from Vizić
3. Boško Hadžić, 21 y.o. from Zemun
4. Ivan Ves, 19 y.o. from Zemun
5. Petar Golić, 19 y.o. from Zemun
6. Trifun Morošan, 19 y.o. from Zemun
7. Petar Marić, barber assistant, 18 y.o. from Zemun
8. Đuro Maronić, assistant tinsmith, 20 y.o. from Zemun
9. Zoran Dokić, 19 y.o. from Zemun
10. Milan Vlahović, weaver, 19 y.o. from Čortanovci
11. Ružica Skerlić, housewife, 18 y.o. from Zemun
12. Boško Banjeglav, assistant trader, 19 y.o. from Zemun
13. Miroslav Popović, butcher's apprentice, 18 y.o. from Zemun
14. Sava Zeljug, 24 y.o. from Zemun
15. Branko Vukotić, 21 y.o. from Zemun
16. Vlada Vukajlović, 18 y.o. from Zemun
17. Stanka Gnjatović, 22 y.o. from Zemun
18. Milica Dević, worker, 18 y.o. from Zemun
19. Đorđe Jelovac, mechanic, 22 y.o. from Zemun
20. Ismet Kulenović, assistant tailor, 22 y.o. from Zemun
21. Žarko Đukić, worker, 20 y.o. from Zemun
22. Olga Maletić, 18 y.o. from Zemun
23. Dušan Mihajlović, law student, 23 y.o. from Zemun
24. Milan Mileusnić, assistant furrier, 19 y.o. from Zemun

³⁴ Inv. No. 14615.

25. Laza Ležajić, 18 y.o. from Zemun
26. Mladen Balaban, 24 y.o. from Zemun
27. Jovan Martić, tinsmith, 21 y.o. from Zemun
28. Olga Radmanović, worker, 20 y.o. from Zemun
29. Steva Marjanović, innkeeper, 45 y.o. from Stejanovci
30. Jovan Trajković, weaver, 31 y.o. from Zemun
31. Ignjat Sarajlija, metal machinist, 18 y.o. from Zemun
32. Petar Obsenica, 18 y.o. from Novi Karlovci
33. Slavko Marinković, 41 y.o. from Novi Karlovci
34. Milivoj Čortanovački, 38 y.o. from Vojka
35. Stevan Oreščanin, 40 y.o. from Novi Karlovci
36. Stevan Marić, shoe cobbler, 33 y.o. from Vojka
37. Steva Vojnović, farmer, 34 y.o. from Golubinci
38. Krsta Matijašević, 46 y.o. from Laćarak
39. Mileva Matijašević, 48 y.o. from Laćark
40. Savka Pavić, 20 y.o. from Laćarak
41. Miroslav Nedić, 22 y.o. from Laćarak,

have been found guilty, some for running to the forest and joining the Partisans and taking the Partisan oath, and others for being members of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia "SKOJ" [LCYY] as well as members of squads and activist groups, for holding communist meetings where communist leaflets were read, for giving donations to the "Red Aid", for carrying out sabotages, and lastly for not reporting other communists that they knew about to the authorities as well as their actions, by which they have committed a crime against the existence of the state and its administration according to the Drumhead Court-Martial Legal Provision § 98. p. 2. CL and § 2. p. 3. from the 24th of June 1941, therefore all of the aforementioned individuals have been **condemned to DEATH BY FIRING SQUAD** which was carried out within the legal deadline on the 8th of September 1942.

Report³⁵

Created at the Serbian cemetery in Srem. Mitrovica, from the 23rd to the 31st of May 1945, primarily on behalf of the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica, referring to a resolution by the Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina [C.I.C.C.O.T.C.] District Committee in Srem. Mitrovica from the 15th of May 1945 No. 406/45.

Present:

Milorad Konić, official of the District Committee

Dr. Nikola Radojević, member of the Survey Committee

Vasa Grudić, typist at the Survey Committee

Dr. Vladislav Hanosek, a doctor at the Survey Committee

Dr. Zoran Miletić, a doctor at the Survey Committee in [Sremska] Mitrovica on behalf of the Local National Liberation Committee [LNLC]

Dr. Mladen Georgijević, a delegate of the Vukovar Branch Office of the S. C.

At the beginning of the exhumation, the president of the LNLC Milan Galogaža arrived at the cemetery, and the gravedigger Kosta Kulić, who was found and was present during the mass murder, as well as the current gravedigger Steva Kovačić, both from Mitrovica.

It is noted that, at the beginning of the exhumation, Comrade Jovan (?) Polzović, a photographer from Novi Sad, arrived and was present for 3 days, whereby he was then requested to send copies of the pictures to this committee.

It is noted that, concerning the beginning of the exhumation, via the aforementioned resolution, [the following] have been notified:

The provincial commission in Novi Sad

The Survey Committee in Zemun

The Survey Committee in Vukovar

MNLC in Srem. Mitrovica, Irig, and Ruma

LNLC in Višnjićevo, Ležimir, Šišatovac, Vizić, Ilok, Grabovo, Sviloš,

³⁵ Inv. No. 14625.

Divoš, Neštin, Susek, Banoštor, Čerević, Mandelos, Ruma, Irig, Ledinci and Šid.

The committee had arrived at the Serbian cemetery in Srem. Mitrovica in 4 AM on the 23rd of May 1945 where they were met by a large number of interested individuals, mostly women, mothers, and daughters of the executed victims, [who came] from all sorts of places but mostly from Mitrovica.

Since the workers from the prison camp, that were tasked with digging, didn't arrive on time, this committee used this time to show the mass graves, that were to be dug up, to all of the aforementioned [individuals], and to create a sketch and assign numbers to the graves, so that work could be done in the appropriate order. A sketch was made which will be attached to this report under the letter A. While inspecting the mass graves, it was noted that there are 14 (fourteen) of them in total. The victims were killed inside them and buried.

It was still noted that one of the largest graves, the one which was marked with the roman numerals for 14 in the sketch, was almost completely empty. The committee concluded that that one should be cleared, meaning that the dirt piled on top should be dug out [and a pit should be dug] as deep as possible, and as many of the discovered victims as possible should be placed inside there in order to place a collective monument in the smallest space possible, and because that grave is located in a favorable place and near the Milekić Chapel where requiems and commemorations of the dead are carried out.

During the clearing of grave number 14, there were 5 well-kept skulls that were found inside, that weren't in any coffins, so when the grave was cleared, they were placed inside [that grave] at the south end of the west side of the pit.

People from all places wanted to know which grave their family members were buried in. The Survey Committee couldn't give a precise and satisfactory answer to those questions since it couldn't determine if all of the detainees from one place were shot together nor in which precise grave they were shot and buried.

On the contrary, while listening to detainees that were set free, who spent several days in prison with the victims, and especially based on the testimony of Jovan Udicki, a retired school superintendent who was let out of prison after 8 days during the mass executions, it was deter-

mined that Viktor Tomić and his assistants would separate people, who were meant to be executed and were from different places, from several prison cells where the victims from all sorts of villages were held, and so several cells were emptied simultaneously.

What is known is that the people of Mitrovica, who were arrested on the night between the 29th and 30th of August 1942 and taken to prison, were (some of them) put in one room, which was emptied upon their arrival and which previously held people from Šid. That room was covered in blood from all the abuse, and the guards and Tomić's assistants told the detainees that, on the previous night, that room was cleared from all the people of Šid and that they were all shot, and truly you could hear gunshots that night, and the next day two gravesites could be found, numbered 8 and 7, so according to this, the people of Šid could be inside them, as well as gravesite number 9 where, on a different occasion, there were around 26 people from Šid that were shot and buried.

After questioning the gravedigger Kosta Kulić and the neighbor Steva Manjak, it was determined that during the massacre of Serbs, graves were filed up in this order: 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 10, 9, 12, 13 but even that sequence is not completely guaranteed.

The witness Pera Radišić noted that Tomić and his assistants, simultaneously in one night, would kill [people, filling up] two or three pits. So many citizens of Mitrovica were, at the same time, killed in pits number 12, and either 3 or 4.

With this information in mind, the relatives [of the victims] would carefully follow the digging and watch each buried corpse to see if they would recognize it.

In pit number 13, there were only 9 corpses found, and one was in a coffin, the latter of which, according to the gravedigger, was not a victim of the mass killing, but only those 9 without a coffin.

Since it was believed that only the people from Šid were shot [and buried] in pit number 9, and since there were a lot of relatives of the victims from Šid [present], the exhumation of pit number 9 started first, and likewise pit number 13 which was also assumed, based on the claims by the gravedigger Kulić, to have around 8 or 9 corpses inside, those killed in 1943 by order of the Drumhead Court-Martial. Based on his claims, among those [victims] that were shot, 5 were from Jarak, 1 from Laćarak and 1 from Šid.

And truly, in pit number 13, among the dug up corpses, a mother recognized her son Milan Umetić, a farmer from Laćarak, who was shot, according to her, on the 14th of February 1943 on the eve of Candlemas, together with 5 victims from Jarak and one from Divoš. Since the village of Laćarak is close by (3 km), the Survey Committee, in accordance with the doctor, acknowledged the request by the parents of the late Milan Umetić and permitted her to have him moved and buried in the family grave in Laćarak. The other corpses were moved to the collective pit number 14.

It was concluded that all of the corpses were rotten and were decomposing, but it could still be seen that they were shot in the back of the head and that they were stripped down to their underpants.

Pit number 13 was left open in case these exhumed corpses could not all be buried in pit number 14, in which case pit number 14 could be expanded towards pit number 13 so less work would need to be done with regard to the digging of the pit.

In pit number 9 there weren't 26 corpses found, as was initially assumed, but 33. Those corpses were also in a very decayed and decomposed state, more so because, during the exhumation, they were found deep bellow, in the underground waters. The graveyard itself is only 200 m away from the Sava River, so deep pits are, for 6 months during the entire year, beneath the underground water level.

In this pit also, the corpses that were found were barefoot and stripped to their underwear, many of them having their hands tied behind their backs with wire. They weren't placed orderly inside the pit, rather they were scattered all around, some on their backs, some on their belly, some on their sides, some had their legs or hands and heads beneath other corpses, which the committee interprets in the sense that the victims weren't necessarily dead right away, rather that they were trying to get out of the pit while new victims were being killed and thrown into the pit.

In pit number 9, when we reached the corpses that were 120 cm below the ground, firstly, a large rock weighing 20 kg was found, and below that, the head of a corpse, so [it seems] that the head was crushed with that rock. The committee interprets this in the sense that the murderers weren't satisfied with just killing the victims in horrible ways, but they also wanted to, in a savage way, bludgeon or finish off this corpse that was on top.

In that pit, the relatives recognized [some people], including: a mother [recognized] her son Boža Pantelić, a farmer from Ledinci in the Irig Municipality, Kata Tetek [recognized] her husband Sima Tetek, 45 y.o. from Šid, Angelina Klajn [recognized] her husband Josif Klajn, a trader from Šid, whereby everyone [was recognized] by their underwear and the shape of their bodies, and also a mother and a stepfather [named] Laza Barjaktarović from Vojka [recognized] their son i.e. stepson Ivan Mancev from Vojka, an assistant miller around 30 y.o. by his prosthetic leg, which was held by an iron rod.

All corpses from this pit were put into pit number 14 in the western row. All were lying on their backs, according to tradition, facing the sun. Only the corpse of Josif Klajn, at the request of his wife Angelina, was buried in the same pit number 9 where he was found, and a cross was placed over his head because the wife wanted to transport him to Šid as soon as she obtained a metal coffin and finished other preparations.

During the digging of pits number 8 and 7, and after seeing in what horrid condition the corpses were in those dug-up pits, the relatives requested that the mass graves should not be dug up since the exact number and names of those victims that were buried there were known, the same victims that were shot in accordance with resolutions by the Drumhead Court-Martial from the 7th of May and 12th of May 1942, as well as those victims that were killed during the expulsion of the people from Mačva to Srem. Mitrovica as soon as they set their foot on the land that the Ustashe authorities pronounced Hrvatska Mitrovica, which was called up until that point Srem. Mitrovica and is still called that today, which happened on the 29th of September 1941, when those victims were taken to the concentration camp in the village of Jarak (Srem. Mitrovica Municipality). Their requests were written down in specific minutes, and so the Survey Committee will bring forth a resolution shortly with regard to that.

In gravesite number 8, even though it is smaller in size than the others, around 141 corpses were found inside, 120 cm in depth, and like with the others, the victims had their shoes taken off and were stripped to their underwear before being killed, and rarely did anyone have any clothes or suits on them. There, the victims also had signs of being shot in the back of the head, but there were also many that were stabbed and butchered. The corpses there were also scattered and found in all

kinds of positions. Rotten and decaying. During the exhumation [of the bodies] the body parts often wouldn't hold together, among other reasons, because some body parts were covered by other corpses and were mixed. Many underwear and undergarments or clothes, that were on the corpses, were found [covered] with some red color, specifically near the corpses that had their throats slit or were stabbed in the heart.

In that gravesite number 8, among those that were recognized were: Steva Jovanović from Šid, a shoemaker who was recognized by a [female] friend, and also the pharmacist Jova Mirković from Šid. The latter one was recognized by those people that were present from Šid and specifically by his large, fat physique, since people with such a physique were rare. It was said that during his life, he weighed over 120 kg even though he wasn't overly obese. His corpse was found with his hands tied behind his back with wire and his head turned leftward.

In pit number 7, the corpses were found in similar depth, in the same state as in the other pits. Scattered, mixed up, stripped to their underwear, barefoot. At first glance, it was easy to notice that there were many who were butchered (had their throats slit), over 20 of them, as well as being stabbed in other body parts, specifically the chest and back. It is interpreted that the butchers were also inside the pit.

The relatives recognized the following people in that pit:

Borivoj Terzić, a trader from Šid who had multiple stab wounds on his arms, legs, back and the largest one being in his loins.

Đura Šarac from Šid, 32 y.o. recognized by his underwear and teeth, who was butchered and had a stab wound in his back.

Gojko Debeljački, a trader from Šid, 28 y.o. who had his hands tied behind his back with wire.

Dušan Šijakov, 18 y.o. from Šid who was recognized by his underwear, and who had his hands tied.

Kolarić Bogdan, 38 y.o. from Šid, corpse preserved, butchered.

Sima Ristić from Šid, 50 y.o. barkeeper, recognized by his teeth.

Several corpses were found with gold teeth and short underpants.

All of the relatives from Šid that were present, unanimously declared that those [people], that were arrested then, were brought to Mitrovica, and that those detainees that were brought from Šid were prominent [people] which were seen as the most beautiful, most capable and most influential and powerful people.

This claim seems likely since some people, who were tasked [with digging] at the graveyard on the first night, when the executions took place, saw that a bunch of large, fat and chubby people, in short summer underpants, were being brought to the pits to be executed. This was confirmed during the exhumation itself, since a lot of intact corpses were found, especially in the middle layers, despite the fact that the terrain, as previously stated, was under the water level for 6 months during the entire year, and despite the fact that it has been almost 3 years since the executions took place.

In pit number 7, 141 bodies were discovered in total.

In pit number 6, which was dug up on the 25th and 26th of May, there have been 280 bodies found in total.

In that pit, corpses were found to be in a similar state as with the previous ones, stripped to their underwear, barefoot, scattered in a disorderly way, rotten and significantly decomposed, especially the upper and lower layers, while the middle layers have been preserved somewhat better.

Water was found just 120 cm below the surface, so the corpses were all wet, muddy and soiled, and therefore they were hard to identify. Many corpses had their hands tied behind their backs with wires. Many were found to be butchered, cut up and stabbed, mostly with a hole in the back of the head or the head in general.

In that pit, the following [people] have been recognized:

Sima Janković, a trader from Srem. Mitrovica, who was handed over at the request of his family, whereby a requiem was held, and was buried in the family grave at the same cemetery.

Miloš Simatković, a farmer from Mitrovica.

Dr. Sava Šiljak, a doctor from Mitrovica.

Milenko Simonović, a professor from Mitrovica.

Vasa Nenadović, a shoemaker from Mitrovica.

These last (four) victims were carried over to mass grave number 14, either because the coffins were not ready yet for their burial in their family grave, or because they couldn't be identified with absolute certainty, or because they still don't have their family grave at this cemetery.

Other people who were recognized in that gravesite were:

Joca Žakula, a gendarme 42 y.o. from Šid, thanks to his wife Bosiljka.

Stevan Nešković, a trader 33 y.o. from Šid, thanks to his wife Vida

Nešković specifically by his underwear and hair.

These latter two were buried i.e. placed in the common grave number 14.

In that gravesite number 14, the corpses that were carried over there were placed in 3 rows, their heads pointing towards the west, lying on their backs, with their heads facing the Sun eastward. When those three rows reached a height of around 1 meter below the surface of the earth, then they were first doused with some liquid and then buried in such a way that when the dirt, that was dug up, was thrown back on top of the grave, the corpses would be at least two meters underground, at least at the beginning until the ground settled. Since pit number 14 was filled up in such a way, it was decided by the committee that it should be extended to include pit number 13, by digging up the area between pits number 14 and 13 and so the width of the pit would be expanded in order to line up in a straight line with pit number 14, and so that pit number 14 would expand eastward so that that side could be straightened.

And so it was done.

On the 28th of May, workers from the prison camp didn't arrive, and so on that day there was no digging, neither on the 29th, even though the workers came, and there was no exhumation of corpses [on that day], but there was some digging and rearranging of pit number 13, as stated before, as well as draining of the water from pit number 11 so that the corpses could be taken out more easily.

In pit number 12, 321 bodies were found in total.

The corpses inside were found in a similar state as in the other pits, except that such a large amount of bodies wasn't expected to be found there, since there were no piles of dirt over the pit.

In that pit, there was water 1 meter below the surface, so it had to be pumped out.

The corpses that were found had severely rotted away, many of them falling apart, especially the top ones, so the bones were separated from one another, especially the arms and legs and often the head as well, while the lower layers were more compact. The bodies were scattered, moved, without any order, with heads, arms and legs turned to all sides, and some corpses were found lying on their belly, on their back, to the side, stretched out, in a fetal position, sometimes even in a sitting position, head facing downward.

In that pit, a mother recognized her daughter Milica Dević, who was arrested on the 8th of September 1942 and taken to the Zemun concentration camp and then, together with some other women, was [later] taken to Mitrovica and shot during this mass execution of Serbs in Mitrovica.

And truly, among the corpses that were found, there were 6 female bodies, of which one stood out because of the length of her body and her strong, curly hair that was completely black. Milica Dević was given to her mother and was buried in the family grave at this cemetery.

In the largest pit number 11, there were 269 bodies found in total, mostly in the southern part of the pit. According to the testimonies of the witnesses, who were digging the pits and burying the bodies during the mass executions, it is possible that the killing was done at the end, which is why it was not completely full.

Precisely because of this, the corpses in this pit were found in a rotten and decomposed state, since there were no (middle layers), as well as scattered in a disorderly way like they were with the other gravesites.

Still in this pit [the following people] were recognized:

Vasa Timotijević, a trader from Mitrovica, and Milan Paklar, also a trader from Mitrovica, who were given to their families, which held requiems for them and buried them in their respective family graves at this cemetery.

Since it was raining on the 29th, 30th and 31st, this prolonged the exhumation of the corpses from the pits.

It was concluded that, after the expansion of pit number 13, there were 16 additional corpses that were found, without a coffin, in a very decomposed state, so [the existence of] any wounds couldn't be determined with accuracy, but since they were buried in a grave that was dug up, in September 1942, without a coffin, the committee considers that these were also victims of fascist terror, except that the precise day of their burial couldn't be established since it was usually done during the night, in secrecy, as the gravedigger Kulić suggested.

The corpses were severely decomposed and rotten, since they weren't buried deep enough, and so the air was able to reach them.

According to the aforementioned, [the following] was discovered:

- 269 corpses in total in grave number 11
- 5 skulls in grave number 14

- 25 corpses in total in grave number 13
- 321 corpses in total in grave number 11 [12]³⁶
- 33 corpses in total in grave number 9
- 141 corpses in total in grave number 8
- 141 corpses in total in grave number 7
- 280 corpses in total in grave number 6

in total, 1215 corpses, in letters: one thousand two hundred fifteen

It is noted that doctors took turns but were constantly present during the exhumation, examining the corpses and issuing the required professional advice and instructions.

A member of the Survey Committee Dr. Vladislav Hanosek was present the entire day, on the 23rd of May, and the following days he was present only during the afternoon, since he, as the only doctor in the District Labor Insurance Office at the time, had to carry out medical services each morning at the district office. Therefore, Dr. Zoran Miletić and Dr. Nikola Abafi, the local doctors, were sent, by the local health department, to take part in the exhumation, specifically: Dr. Miletić on the 23rd, 25th and 30th of May, and 1st of June until noon, while Dr. Abafi on the 24th, 26th and 31st of May 1945.

The medical experts were asked to create a joint analysis and findings concerning everything that was seen during this exhumation, which they believe should be stated, and their written analysis and findings will be attached to this exhumation report as an additional document.

It is further stated that the envoy of the Vukovar Branch Office of the Survey Committee, already on the 25th of May, supposedly traveled to Šid and then to Vukovar and that the president of the MNLC Mile Galoža didn't attend the entire exhumation [event], but was there only at the beginning.

It is also worth noting that, on the 24th of May, the president of the Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina, Comrade Petar Mijačević from Novi Sad, visited the exhumation [site], to see how the process of exhumation was going and gave some needed hints and advice.

³⁶ TN: A spelling mistake. According to the text, it was grave number 12 which had 321 corpses inside.

The mood of the people was, at the beginning, nervous and tense. Around 75% of those attending were women, and 25% were young men. When the interested male and female relatives saw that the digging would be carried out by prisoners who were mostly Germans, Hungarians and Poles, they expressed their indignation, especially the women who were asking that the digging be carried out by Ustashe that carried out the executions or the Ustashe and their families in general.

The commission already had their hands full with calming down the people at the cemetery, so the digging continued.

It is worth noting that many of those present didn't expect to find such a large number of murdered people in the graves, especially since the first few gravesites had a relatively small number of corpses. But as soon as the other gravesites were revealed to be full of corpses, the relatives that were present burst out crying and wailing since they saw that it was true that Tomić's victims were murdered and buried here, and that there was truly no hope that somebody might return from some concentration camp, and so they lost all hope that their dear family members would return.

When the exhumation of pit number 11 was done, the exhumation process was temporarily halted, after completing almost half of the exhumation.

The people at the cemetery, i.e. the relatives, had calmed down, since they were too tired after the stress, whereby they came to terms with their loss, so the committee, after talking with the relatives of the victims that were interested, determined that they wished for the exhumation to be completed and that all victims from the other 5 gravesites, that weren't exhumed, should be taken to the common grave so that they could all rest together and that for all of them a collective monument could be erected, since they died at the same time and place by the same butchers of our people.

All of the gravesites, from where the corpses were exhumed and moved, were covered up [with dirt] and flattened, and the bodies were buried in a common grave, even though a part of the pit was not covered since the exhumation of the remaining corpses in the undug pits was not finished.

Concluded on Friday the 1st of May, at noon.

REPORT

Created by the committee at the Sr. Mitrovica Serbian Orthodox Cemetery, on behalf of the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica, concerning the continuation of the exhumation of corpses that were victims of mass murder at the end of August and beginning of September 1942, from the 3rd to the 8th of June 1945.

Present:

Milorad Konić, official of the District Committee

Dr. Radojević Nikola , member of the Survey Committee

Kalenić Nikola, member of the Survey Committee

Vodanović Dujo, president of the Survey Committee

Dr. Vladislav Hanosek, member of the Survey Committee

Dr. Nikola Abafi, doctor

Dr. Zoran Miletić, doctor

Mila Milovančev, member of the C.I.C.C.O.T.C. in Mitrovica

Mira Obradović, member of the C.I.C.C.O.T.C. in Mitrovica

Beljanski Zagorka, member of the C.I.C.C.O.T.C in Mitrovica

The digging had started on the 3rd of June 1945 in the afternoon, with the exhumation of the gravesite marked with the number I, as well as the gravesite number III, but since the gravesites were 8 meters long and 3,5 meters wide, the exhumation of corpses was not done that day, rather only the removal of the layers of dirt that were on top of the corpses.

The exhumation of corpses specifically began on the 4th of June 1945 in the morning, starting from gravesite number I and then a bit later from gravesite number III as well.

At these gravesites, the corpses were found just 120 cm below the surface, and underground water and mud had already reached that depth. The bodies were found in a disorderly way, scattered around with their heads and feet facing all sides, mostly found lying on their belly, then also on their back, on their side, some even in a sitting position with their heads facing downward and covered in other corpses, and some in a fetal position.

Almost all corpses had their hands tied behind their backs with

wires, and judging by the fact that they were found lying on their belly, they probably had to jump inside the pit themselves, where they were killed by a gunshot.

In pit number I, there were in total 163 corpses found, among whom some were recognized by their relatives, such as:

Živko Radovanov, an economist from Sr. Mitrovica

Aleksandar Beočanin, a trader who was given to his family to be buried at the same cemetery in their family grave.

Kovačić Miloš, a water carrier, former policeman from Mitrovica

Kovačić Pera, a worker from Mitrovica

Mirić Lazar, a tailor from Mitrovica, who was given to his family and buried in their family grave.

Krestić Đorđe, a barber from Mitrovica, recognized by his acquaintances, most notably by the widow Marija Mudrok, as well as by his underwear, with the initials Đ.K, hair color and bodily proportions, but since there were no family members present at the cemetery, he was buried in the common grave.

Nikolić Sava, a framer from Mitrovica

Vesa Steva, a farmer from Mitrovica, recognized by his mother.

Marija Rozencvajg, wife of a doctor from Grgurevci, recognized by her height, earrings and hair color. Very tall and well-developed.

At the same gravesite, there were three more female corpses that were found, and all three were very tall and large individuals with well-preserved bodies, but they couldn't be identified.

At pit number III, there were 191 corpses found in total, in the same condition and positions as the corpses that were found in pit number I.

In that gravesite, the following [people] were recognized:

Zoranović Branko, a tailor from Mitrovica, [recognized] by his wife according to the size of his body and his black underwear.

Bogdanović Đorđe, barkeeper from Mitrovica .

Veselinović Gojko, a painter from Mitrovica [recognized] by the size of his body and golden teeth.

Zarić Đorđe, a tinsmith from Mitrovica, recognized by his wife.

All of the corpses from the gravesites I and III were moved and buried in the common grave and specifically in the part which was marked with the number XIII.

During the exhumation of the corpses from the gravesites that were

in the front, each layer of dirt was removed, by a group of workers, from gravesite number XI, where the bodies were found at 120 cm depth below the surface, again in water and mud, in a severely rotten and decomposed state.

It is noted that in this grave, a lot of added, as well as naturally occurring, rocks were [located] on top of the corpses, among which were some that weighed between 20 and 30 kg. Also, a lot of crushed heads were found, so much so that the heads couldn't be put back together. The committee is of the opinion that the villains were bashing the victims, who were put inside the grave and were still showing signs of life, with these rocks. Also, here as well, there were many skulls that were found with large holes in the back and the front.

In this gravesite number XI, there were 120 corpses found, but mostly in long white underwear that villagers wear, which leads us to conclude that those were farmers from the surrounding villages. In the pocket of one of the villagers, there was a small wallet with 1,000 kuna inside and the remains of some document that read, after it was washed and dried, "Krstić Svetozar, Grabovo" and had a date from August 1942. Since at that time all the male inhabitants from the village of Grabovo near Ležimir were gathered and taken to Mitrovica, the committee believes that the victims in this gravesite were from Grabovo, at least the majority [of them].

This gravesite also had 4 female corpses in a well-preserved state, very large, tall and developed. Their identity couldn't be determined since no ID was found on them.

All of the victims from pit number XI were transported and put in a common grave that was expanded westward from pit number XIV, whereby [they were] placed in a single row on the western side of that gravesite, lying on their backs with their heads pointing westward. All of the wires were cut and the bodies were arranged according to Serbian traditions, to the extent that it was possible. After that, the corpses were doused in slaked lime like all the other corpses before, and covered with a large layer of dirt.

On the same day, which was on the 6th of June 1945, layers of dirt were also dug out from gravesites numbers II and IV, both of which were 8 x 3,5 m, so on that day we reached the corpses in gravesite number IV, while we felt [we were getting] closer to the corpses in gravesite number II.

It should be noted that, according to the mutual agreement, doctors were taking part in the exhumation process and were constantly carrying out medical oversight while giving the required suggestions and examining the wounds on the bodies if it was possible to determine them, which will be submitted with this report.

One day, during the morning shift, Dr. Nikola Abafi would be present, while the next day, during the morning shift, Dr. Zoran Miletić would be present, and so on the 5th and 7th of June Dr. Miletić was taking part [in the exhumation], while on the 4th and 6th of June Dr. Nikola Abafi was taking part [in the exhumation], both during the morning shift, while Dr. Vladislav Hanosek took part in the exhumation the entire time but during the afternoon shift.

Further, it is noted that, during the exhumation of corpses from all of the gravesites, the clerks were: Mila Milovančev, Zalogka Beljanski, Mira Obradović, that wrote down [information] about every dug up corpse, each on a piece of paper, and in that way they completed the counting carried out by the members of the Survey Committee and doctors, and so at the end of the exhumation of corpses from every gravesite, a summary of the total number of exhumed corpses was carried out, and that number is the one in the report, as was agreed.

Everyone that attended agreed with regard to the total number of bodies that were exhumed.

Lastly, it should be noted that, since all of the corpses couldn't fit into graves numbers XIII and XIV nor in the space that was dug up between them, the common grave needed to be expanded for another 6 meters westward of gravesite number XIV, 8 meters in total, and so all of the corpses, that needed to be dug out because of this mass execution, will probably fit inside.

After the exhumed corpses were moved to the common grave, all of the other gravesites, where these corpses were taken out of, were filled with dirt and leveled.

In pit number IV, there were 220 corpses found in all sorts of positions and scattered around. Among them were also two female corpses, again both of large physiques, and [they] were noticeably younger women or girls. In this pit, too, there were many butchered corpses with stab wounds all over their bodies.

Among those corpses, the bodies of Steva Kosanić, a judge from

the district court in Mitrovica, was recognized by his mother because of his head that was preserved, the length of his body, and his underwear, and in the same way Dušan Nikolčić, a farmer, or rather a butcher from Srem. Mitrovica, was recognized by his wife because of his underwear, shoes and socks, as well as his physique and hair color.

Both corpses of the aforementioned victims were handed over by the committee to their families and were buried in their family graves.

Lastly, on Saturday the 9th of June 1945, the exhumation of corpses was concluded since they were dug out, from gravesite number II, and moved to the common grave, whereby that gravesite [number II] had 172 bodies in it, and among them were two clearly female ones, whereby one was large and developed and the other one was significantly smaller. Those females were, judging by the hair color, younger women or girls.

In this gravesite, only Petar Rakić, a mechanical locksmith from Srem. Mitrovica, was recognized by his family because of his underwear, bodily physique, hair color, and toes, so he was buried, at the request of his family, at his family grave at the same cemetery.

The exhumation and transfer of corpses was fully concluded on the 9th of June 1945, whereby all of the bodies were buried in a common grave, numbers XIV and XIII, and in the space between them, as well as the western extension of gravesite number XIV, so now that common grave is 20 meters long, 8 meters wide, and two meters deep, and has a pile of dirt covering it, about 30 centimeters above the surface, while all of the gravesites, from where the corpses were exhumed, have been filled back up with dirt and leveled.

Before the corpses were buried, they were doused in slaked lime.

It is highlighted that the bodies in pit number II were placed in order, lying on their belly with outstretched legs and arms besides their bodies, so one gets the feeling that those corpses were brought to that gravesite already dead and were placed [inside] in an orderly way, but even those bodies had a lot of stab wounds and signs of butchering.

According to what was noted, during this second part of the exhumation process, in pits numbers I, II, III, IV and XI, there were in total 866 corpses, or during both exhumations, [____] corpses in total.

Since many bodies were found in very decomposed states, some bones had to be gathered and many skulls were crushed, so it is the opinion of this committee that the actual number of corpses is 4 to 5

% higher than what was counted, as previously stated, and so it could be concluded that, because of the mass murder during the first quarter of September 1942, meaning the end of August, during Tomić's notorious punitive expedition, around 2180 Serbs from Mitrovica and its surroundings were killed at the Mitrovica Serbian Orthodox Cemetery. The medical findings and medical analysis are attached to this report as an integral part under No. 2.

Concluded.

REPORT³⁷

Written at the Survey Committee in Srem. Mitrovica on the 30th of June 1945, concerning the exhumation carried out on the corpses of those Serbs that were shot and killed by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka (Viktor Tomić) at the end of August and the first quarter of September 1942 at the Mitrovica Serbian Orthodox Cemetery.

Present.

Dr. Nikola Radojević, member of the Survey Committee

Dr. Vladislav Hanosek, doctor at the Survey Committee

Dr. Nikola Abafi, doctor from Srem. Mitrovica

Dr. Zoran Beljanski, member of the C.I.C.C.O.T.C. in Mitrovica

After the attendees had held the previous conference and summarized the exhumation process, whereby they were called in as experts to give their analysis and opinion in written form about that which they noticed and concluded during the exhumation of the victims, the currently present Dr. Vladislav Hanosek, Dr. Nikola Abafi and Dr. Zoran Miletić submit to this report their

MEDICAL FINDINGS

At the [Mitrovica] Serbian Orthodox Cemetery, there were 13 pits that, according to an approximation judging by the number of skulls and scattered bones, contained around 2180 corpses. The corpses were around 120-150 cm below the surface, mostly in mud and water since the terrain had groundwater. The water was drained using a firefighter's pump, which enabled the process to begin.

The corpses were in different poses: Some were arranged in an orderly way [lying] in a straight position, others were thrown on top of one another in different positions, mostly lying on their belly, and many were in a fetal position with their arms and legs all around.

³⁷ Inv. No. 14626.

The decomposition varied according to the terrain in which the bodies were found. Most were naked, and some were only in underwear.

All of the corpses had deadly wounds caused by blunt weapons and firearms, mostly to the head, but there were also those with stab wounds, broken arms and legs, or a slit throat. The hands were mostly tied behind their backs with wires.

In some pits, heavy stones were found next to crushed skulls. The identification was only possible, in some cases, on account of: their underwear, teeth, golden dental crown and dental bridge, as well as their deformed limbs.

MEDICAL ANALYSIS

For all exhumed corpses, it was concluded that death occurred violently, either by blunt [weapons], firearms, sharp weapons, and in many cases, according to the positions of the corpses, by suffocation since the victims were thrown in the pit while still alive. In those pits where the bodies were placed in an orderly way, those victims were brought to the cemetery while [they were] already dead and were then thrown inside.

The exhumed corpses were buried in a common pit, which was covered in slaked lime and covered with dirt.

Concluded.

Survey Committee in Vukovar
of the Commission for Investigation
of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers
and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina
No: 5/1945.

REPORT³⁸

Created in Dudik in Vukovar on behalf of the Survey Committee in Vukovar on the 25th of April 1945 at 10 AM, concerning the exhumation between 1941 and 1945.

Present:

1. Mijačević Petar, the president of the Provincial Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina .
2. Dr. Carić Vojin, member of the aforementioned commission and an official for the western parts of Srem.
3. Aranicki Petar, chief of the commission's propaganda department .
4. Vujić Žarko, chief of the commission's intelligence department,
5. Polzović, a photographer of the aforementioned commission,
6. Petković Miloš, for OZNA [Department for People's Protection/ DPP],
7. Jovović, for the Military Court,
8. Cirić, police chief for Srem
9. Janković, for the Territorial Command in Vukovar,
10. Nasradin Milan, for City National Liberation Committee [CNLC] in Vukovar,
11. Martinis Roko, for CNLC in Vukovar.
12. Cordaš Vlado, secretary at MNLC in Vukovar,
13. Dr. Mladen Georgijević, president of the Survey Committee.
14. Dr. Eles Ivo, secretary at the Survey Committee.
15. Dr. Ilić Đorđe, member of the committee.

³⁸ Inv. No. 14513.

16. Živković Bogdan, member of the committee.
17. Godinar Stjepan, member of the committee.
18. Cikovac Jovan, typist.
19. Dr. Šimunović Ivo, medical expert.

Case: Exhumation of corpses of victims that were murdered from 1941 to 1945 in Dudik in Vukovar.

Members of the Survey Committee, with all of the aforementioned representatives of military and civil authorities, arrived in Dudik in Vukovar at 10 AM. After the citizens, that were present, showed where the gravesites of the victims, that were killed in Dudik from 1941 to 1945, are located at, the Survey Committee published the following

INVESTIGATION RESULTS:

Outside of Vukovar, around 1 kilometer southeast of the city, there is a place where old mulberry trees are planted, and somehow in the center of Dudik itself there are nine large pits that have been covered up and four pits that are still open, according to the submitted sketch. Dudik itself is located next to the road that takes you from Vukovar to the village of Čakovci.

According to the statement given by the citizens of Vukovar and its surroundings, there are corpses inside the pits, specifically:

In the pit that was marked with the number I in the sketch, there are corpses [of people] from: Mitrovica, Irig, Zemun, Ilok and other places in the eastern parts of Srem, that were murdered in August 1942;

In the pit that was marked with the number II in the sketch, [there are corpses of people] from the village of Bobota, that were murdered on the 31st of July 1941;

In the pit that was marked with the number III in the sketch, [there are corpses of people] from Petrovaradin, Mitrovica and Novi Sad, that were murdered in October 1941;

In the pit that was marked with the number IV in the sketch, [there are corpses of people] from Negoslavci, Bršadin, Bobota and the Bata Colony, that were murdered in February 1942.

Continued [on the]: 26th of April 1945 at 8 AM.

Present: the same as on the 25th of April 1945,

II) After the pit, which is marked in the sketch with the number IV, was dug up, inside were the corpses of people from Negoslavci, Bršadin, Borovo Bata and Bobota, 19 bodies in total, of which 15 were male and 4 female. All corpses were tied, be it with rope or wires, and they were lying on their backs, one next to the other, while some were lying on their belly or on their side. All the bodies were in a state of decomposition, whereby some body parts were separate from the torso. Most had a gunshot wound through the skull. Some of the bodies were found in the following state:

1) a male corpse with his hands tied behind his back, there is a black coat made of broadcloth on the body, black pants, a pullover with white and blue lines across (like a sailor), black hair on his head, back of the head had shattered. According to the people that were nearby, it was concluded that the person's name was Brandajz Jovica;

2) a male corpse with his hands tied behind his back, his skull was pierced with a bullet to the back, red hair, a golden tooth in his jaw, he has a short butcher's leather coat on and a white and blue scarf around his neck. In his pocket were several letters and pictures that were found, and also receipts concerning money that was paid to various firms, as well as an apprentice's booklet, which belongs to Trenk Dragutin, a hairdresser's assistant from Vinkovci;

3) male corpse [lying] straight on his right side, hands tied with wires, has a black *šubara* hat on his head, a blue shirt, two pairs of pants with a leather belt, a sweater without sleeves, white socks, the back of his head has a gunshot wound. According to the people that were nearby, it was concluded that this was the corpse of Lukić Njegovan from Negoslavci;

4) male corpse, hands tied behind [his back] with a rope, a gunshot wound in the back of his head, brown hair, bald in the front, on him a brown waistcoat, a black coat, a blue shirt on with stripes, black lower shoes on;

5) male corpse decomposing, lying on his belly, hands tied behind his back with a rope, black hair, skull in pieces, has a green pullover on him, a leather belt, and a blue plaid shirt on, the corpse [belongs to] Rašić Veljko;

- 6) male corpse decomposing, lying on his belly, hands tied behind his back with a rope, skull shattered, wearing a yellow coat, has a blue shirt with stripes on, green-gray pants, a leather belt, lower black leather shoes, and wool socks. People that were nearby determined that this was the corpse of Nerandžić Nikola from Negoslavci;
- 7) male corpse decomposing, lying straight on his back, hands tied behind his back with a rope, gunshot wound to the head, the body has a leather coat and a blue plaid shirt on. People that were nearby recognized that it was Paroški Milan from Negoslavci;
- 8) female corpse with hands tied behind her back, hair in braids, wearing a green suit, gunshot wound to the head, lying on her back. People that were nearby recognized the body as Đurđević Ljuba from Bršadin;
- 9) male corpse, lying on his back, hands tied behind his back, head shattered and separated, has a black coat on him, blue pants and a blue-white shirt with stripes;
- 10) male corpse, lying on his back, hands tied behind his back with wires, gunshot wound to the back of his head, has a black coat on, a blue sweater, pants of unclear color with a belt, and wool socks. A yellow comb was found in his pocket. People that were nearby recognized it as the body of Plečaš Dušan from Negoslavci;
- 11) male corpse, lying on his back, hands tied behind his back, gunshot wound to the back of his head, has a velvet sports coat on, a (white) shirt made of flannel, a scarf around his neck, pants of unclear color, and a leather belt;
- 12) male corpse lying straight on his back, hands tied behind his back with wires, head shattered from a gunshot, has a sport shirt on, a belt around his waist, and rotten pants;
- 13) male corpse, lying on his back, hands tied with wires, gunshot wound to the head, has dark green riding pants on, a brown pullover, a black coat, a yellowish shirt, and *opanci* on his feet. People that were nearby recognized that body as being Nerandžić Dušan from Negoslavci;
- 14) female corpse with hands tied behind her back, gunshot wound to the head, has a black coat on, a wide black apron, a thin cloth plaid shirt, with red, blue and white colors, and black low shoes on her feet;
- 15) male corpse, lying straight on his side, with hands tied behind his back, and a gunshot wound to the head, has a black coat on and black velvet pants, a red scarf around his neck, a greenish shirt and thin gray socks;

16) female corpse, short, lying straight on her back, with her hands tied behind her back with wires, has a gray coat on her and a blue velvet dress, short stockings on her legs, shoes with short heels, head had shattered. People that were nearby recognized the corpse as Petričević Anka, a teacher from Negoslavci;

17) male corpse, lying straight on his back, hands behind his back but they weren't tied, gunshot wound to the head, has a yellow velvet suit, white socks and wooden clogs. People that were nearby said that this was some Žarko whose last name they don't know.

18) female corpse, lying straight on her back, hands tied behind her back, gunshot wound to the head, long braids on her head, has a plaid dress on her;

19) male corpse, lying straight on his back, hands tied behind his back, gunshot wound to the head, has a black coat on, brown pants, blue shirt, *opanci* on his feet. People who were nearby recognized him as Bingulac Slavko from Negoslavci.

It is concluded that, among the bodies that were found, the close relatives that were present recognized the bodies which are described under the numbers 3, 6, 7, 10, 13 and 19, those being Lukić Njegovan, Nerandžić Nikola, Paroški Milan, Plečaš Dušan, Petričević Anka and Bingulac Slavko, all from Negoslavci, and under the number 5 Rašić Veljko from Vukovar, after which they were placed in coffins by their families and were handed over in order to be transported.

From this, the medical expert gives the following
medical findings and analysis:

The corpses were found with signs of intense decay, so much so that limbs and heads were scattered around the bodies, all dried up.

The position of the bodies in the pit shows that, after being killed, they were placed one next to the other, but some were [lying] on their back, some on their belly, some on their sides.

It was determined that the five skulls, that were found in this pit, had shattered so much that some lacked a large part of their faces, while others lacked the back of their heads, which was the result of the bullet being shot at point-blank. One of the skulls that was found had in large part shattered at the bullet's entry point to the skull, while all the other skulls have an entry and exit point, so they remained intact.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were still alive, could not be found. For all of these victims of murder that were found, death came instantly via firearms.

In the pit marked in the sketch with the number V, there are bodies [of people] from Vojka, [in] Stara Pazova, which were killed in February 1942;

In the pit marked in the sketch with the number VI, there are bodies of people killed en masse from all sorts of places in Srem, which were killed in August and September 1942;

In the pit marked in the sketch with the number VII, there are bodies of people killed en masse from all sorts of places in Srem, which were killed in August and September 1942;

In the pit marked in the sketch with the number VIII, there are bodies of people from Irig, [from] Stara Pazova, who were killed in August and September 1942;

In the pit marked in the sketch with the number IX, there are bodies of people killed en masse from all sorts of places in Srem, which were killed in August and September 1942.

After the investigation was carried out, the digging of the buried pits and the exhumation of corpses began.

I) In the dug-up pit marked in the sketch with the number II, where the corpses of the people from Bobota, killed at the end of July 1941, are located, there were 15 bodies, 14 male and one female. All of the corpses are lying either on their belly or on their side, most had their hands tied behind their backs with wires and had a gunshot wound to the head. Some of the corpses were found in the following positions:

1) female corpse, [lying] straight, hands tied behind her back with wires, in underwear, skull was unharmed;

2) male corpse, [lying] straight, hands tied behind his back with wires, with a smashed skull due to a bullet wound to the head, in a white working class suit (worker's overalls) and a white pullover, his head has a bit of black hair;

3) male corpse, [lying] straight, without clothes, hands tied behind his back with wires, has village sandals on his feet;

4) male corpse, [lying] straight, hands tied behind his back with wires, a red sweater can be seen on him as well as having a velvet coat on and pants, in his coat there was a prayer book to the Mother of God and on his feet new *opanci*;

- 5) male corpse, [lying] straight, hands tied behind his back with wires, a black coat can be seen on him as well as *opanci* on his feet, has a gunshot wound to the head;
- 6) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, hands tied behind his back with wires, he has a velvet coat on, and socks and *opanci* on his feet, and a gunshot wound to his head;
- 7) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, hands tied behind his back with wires, on him were black velvet pants and a velvet coat, grayish hair on his head. No gunshot wound to the head;
- 8) male corpse, [lying] straight, can not be determined if he was tied up, has brown pants and a yellow velvet coat on. He was hit with a bullet to the back of the head, healthy teeth can be seen from the skull;
- 9) male corpse, [lying] straight, hands tied behind his back with wires, on him were brown velvet pants and a white shirt as well as a black hat. The skull is intact.
- 10) male corpse, decomposed and dismembered, no clothes, on his feet he has business shoes, back of his head shattered;
- 11) male corpse, [lying] straight, can not be determined if he was tied up, he has on him a brown velvet suit, a green shirt, yellow shoes on his feet. Brown hair on his head, skull intact.
- 12) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, hands tied behind his back with wires, gunshot wound to the head, the body is decomposed, and as for clothes, blue velvet pants can be noticed as well as a leather belt and a brown sweater. Rubber *opanci* on his feet;
- 13) male corpse, [lying] straight, decomposed, hands tied behind his back, a labor suit can be seen on him as well as a green sweater, his legs are spread, no gunshot wound;
- 14) male corpse, [lying] straight, decomposed, wasn't tied up, gunshot wound to the back of his head, the body has a yellow knitted sweater on, black velvet pants, *opanci* on his feet, skull detached from the body;
- 15) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the back of the head, a green sweater can be seen on the body and rubber shoes on his feet. The corpse is decomposing.

From this, the medical expert gives the following
medical findings and analysis:

All of the corpses that were found were dry with signs of mass decay, so much so that most had their arms, legs or heads detached from their bodies. The position of the bodies in the pit suggests that they weren't placed inside in an orderly way, rather they stayed in the same position in which they fell into the pit, some straight, some in a fetal position with their hands and feet bent.

Almost all of the skulls had clear signs of damage done to them by a bullet. The others mostly had their skulls intact, and others had their skulls broken, shattered because of a gunshot wound up close. In one instance (a woman) had no signs of injury to the skull, so most likely the braincase remained intact while the bullet shattered the cerebellum and the first cervical vertebra. Because the head remained connected with the body via the soft tissue, that had rotted away over time, a head without a body was found, while the vertebrae were scattered during the exhumation together with the dirt and lime.

Signs of the torture, while the victims were alive, could not be found. Death, therefore, came to the murdered victims swiftly via firearm.

Paused at 5 PM.

Mijačević Petar m.p.

Dr. Vojin Carić m.p.

Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p.

Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.

Joco [Jovan] Đ Cikovac m.p.

Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.

Dr. Petar A. Aranicki m.p.

Dr. Mladen Georgijević m.p.

Živković Bogdan m.p.

Godinar Stjepan m.p.

Petković Miloš m.p.

Janković Marko m.p.

Roko Martiniš m.p.

Continued on the 27th of April 1945 at 12 PM.

Present: as on the 25th of April 1945.

The Survey Committee together with the other representatives of civil and military authorities, arrived in Dudik at 8 AM, but since the

workers tasked with digging graves hadn't arrived yet, the work began at 12 PM when the workers arrived in order to start the exhumation.

III. After the pit, marked in the sketch with the number I, was dug up, where the bodies of people from Mitrovica, Irig, Zemun, Ilok and other places east of Srem were located, 92 corpses in total were found, of which 90 were male and two were female. All of the corpses had their (hands) tied in front or behind their backs with wires or rope in various positions as they fell down (be it on their belly, or on one side, or on their back or one over the other). All of the corpses are in a state of decay, to the extent that most bodies had their limbs intact, while some had their limbs separated from the torso. The corpses were found in the following state:

- 1) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the back of the head, one broken leg, has yellow striped pajamas on himself of brown color;
- 2) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the back of the head, gray hair on his head, has a blue striped shirt with flowers on it and brown riding pants;
- 3) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the back of the head, worker's suit tied with a wide belt, unclear what color the shirt was;
- 4) male corpse, [lying] straight, skull unharmed, has a purple shirt on him and short underpants with blue stripes, gray hair on his head and slightly bald;
- 5) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the head, has a white shirt with wide pink stripes on and white underwear;
- 6) male corpse, [lying] straight, gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a shirt on with pink stripes, colored underwear and a blue sweater;
- 7) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue shirt on and white socks, no underwear;
- 8) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the neck, flattened head full of hair, has blue underwear on and short wool socks;
- 9) male corpse, [lying] straight, head flattened, has a blue shirt with green stripes on, long white underpants;
- 10) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, red and blue shirt with black stripes, same color as his underwear;
- 11) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, a green shirt on him, and short blue silk underpants;

- 12) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, he has black pants on, a bluish shirt, and yellow socks;
- 13) male corpse, [lying] straight, skull unharmed, has a purple shirt on him, short white underwear, two pairs of white socks;
- 14) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, so much so that the bullet exited through the forehead, has a blue shirt on with black stripes, has brown hair on his head;
- 15) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a shattered skull, has a purple shirt on and white underwear;
- 16) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, short brown hair, has a blue shirt with black stripes on, no underwear;
- 17) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a completely shattered skull, grayish hair, has a plaid purple shirt, as well as light blue underwear;
- 18) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue-green shirt on, as well as short blue underwear with stripes;
- 19) male corpse, [lying] straight, top of the head shattered, has a black shirt on with short sleeves, and pink underwear as well as pink socks;
- 20) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a purple shirt on and short white underwear, with brown hair on his head;
- 21) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a purple shirt on with stripes, as well as purple underwear, a lot of hair on his head;
- 22) male corpse, [lying] straight, skull unharmed, has a purple shirt on with stripes, long black underwear with white stripes as well as gray-blue socks;
- 23) male corpse, [lying] straight, skull unharmed, has a light blue shirt on as well as long blue underwear;
- 24) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a flattened head, no visible injuries, has a white shirt on and blue underwear with stripes as well as blue plaid pants with stripes;
- 25) male corpse, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a yellowish-blue shirt on, as well as blue pants, green-red underwear with stripes and black socks. Long black hair on his head;
- 26) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a pink shirt on, gray-blue pants with red stripes and a wide leather belt;

- 27) female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long black hair, a white leotard, no underwear, a blue sweater, short white socks;
- 28) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, with a purple shirt and light colored pants and white socks;
- 29) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head that had shattered, has a light blue shirt on and blue pants;
- 30) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a light blue shirt on and purple-blue pants;
- 31) male corpse, [lying] straight, skull unharmed, has a vine colored shirt, brown plaid pants, has one golden tooth in his jaw;
- 32) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a light blue shirt on, blue pants and a green hat;
- 33) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, so much so that the bullet exited through the forehead, has a black striped shirt on and blue pants;
- 34) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue pants on and red socks;
- 35) female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, skull noticeably shattered, has a blue plaid dress on with red stripes;
- 36) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a blue shirt on and blue pants;
- 37) male corpse, dismembered, has a blue striped shirt on;
- 38) male corpse, [lying] straight, back of the skull shattered, has a striped shirt on and long white underwear;
- 39) male corpse, [lying] straight, head shattered, has a white shirt on and long white underwear;
- 40) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a bullet wound to the head, leg bent, has a blue shirt on and white underwear;
- 41) male corpse, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a blue shirt on and short underwear of unclear color as well as pink socks;
- 42) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a plaid shirt on and black pants;
- 43) male corpse, [lying in a] fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a white shirt on, and blue pants with a leather belt;
- 44) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a shirt on and blue officer pants;

- 45) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a shattered skull, has a blue-red shirt on, blue pants and pink socks;
- 46) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, decomposing, has a white shirt, leather belt, blue pants, hands tied behind his back with wires;
- 47) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, decomposing, hands tied behind his back with wires, shirt with no sleeves of unclear colors, blue pants;
- 48) male corpse, completely decayed, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, hands tied behind his back with wires, blue shirt, black pants, and black socks on his feet;
- 49) male corpse, dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the head, hands tied behind his back with wires, gray socks on his feet;
- 50) male corpse, dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the head, hands tied behind his back, blue shirt, black pants, brownish socks on his feet;
- 51) male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, hands tied behind his back, with a gunshot wound to the head and all bloody because of the bullet, white shirt with blue stripes, blue underwear, white socks tied with rubber;
- 52) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, hands tied behind his back, blue shirt, blue pullover, black pants, rubber belt around the waist, barefoot;
- 53) male corpse, [lying] straight on his right side, hands tied behind his back with wires, gray shirt, short black underwear and black socks;
- 54) male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, hands tied behind his back with wires, with a gunshot wound to the head, yellow shirt, blue pants, leather belt, *opanci* on his feet;
- 55) female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, hands tied behind her back with wires, short blonde hair, only in a blue-white shirt;
- 56) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, blueish shirt, short white underwear, without shoes;
- 57) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, decomposing, has a pink shirt on, no underwear nor any shoes;
- 58) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a gray shirt on, white underwear and gray socks;

- 59) male corpse, [lying] straight, without a gunshot wound to the head, a bit of black hair on his head, has a white shirt on, long blueish underwear, thin socks of unclear color;
- 60) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, back of the head had severely shattered, has a blue shirt on, short gray underwear, barefoot;
- 61) male corpse, [lying] in a half fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, brown hair, has a gray shirt on and wool socks;
- 62) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a brown shirt on, short white underwear, and has nothing on his feet;
- 63) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a yellow striped shirt on, long white underwear, barefoot;
- 64) male corpse, [lying] straight, no wounds on his head, has a white shirt on, unclear colored decomposed pants, gray socks on his feet;
- 65) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has brown underwear on and thin white socks on his feet;
- 66) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a white shirt on and short underwear of the same color, barefoot;
- 67) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a gray sport shirt on, black socks, no underwear;
- 68) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, head shattered, has a shirt on and short white underwear, barefoot;
- 69) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, head separated, has a gray shirt on with short sleeves, blueish striped underwear, thin gray socks on his feet;
- 70) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a brown striped shirt on, short blue underwear, gray wool socks on his feet;
- 71) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a white shirt on with short sleeves and long white underwear, black socks on his feet;
- 72) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, head had noticeably shattered, still has some brown hair, has a dark blue shirt on and long white underwear, barefoot;

- 73) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has long white underwear on and short socks;
- 74) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on and gray socks with straps;
- 75) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a white t-shirt on and short dark gray underwear, barefoot;
- 76) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short brown underwear on, gray wool socks on his feet;
- 77) male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head so the bullet pierced through the body, has long pants on and white socks, barefoot;
- 78) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a white shirt on and gray wool underwear, as well as white socks;
- 79) male corpse, [lying] straight, no signs of injury to the head, has a blueish shirt on with short sleeves and gray underwear, dark gray socks on his feet;
- 80) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a dark brown shirt on and white socks on his feet;
- 81) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a white t-shirt on with short sleeves and short gray underwear as well as dark brown socks;
- 82) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, back of the head had somewhat shattered, has a decomposed shirt on and grayish underwear, nothing on his feet;
- 83) male corpse, [lying] slightly in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a gray striped shirt on, short white underwear and gray socks;
- 84) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a gray plaid shirt on, long white underwear, black socks on his feet;
- 85) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a yellowish shirt on and gray socks; male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a brown shirt on, decomposed underwear that were probably white in color, and brown wool socks on his feet.³⁹

³⁹ TN: There is an obvious mistake here, since it would seem that there were two descriptions present in the text, under the number 85, for seemingly two different

- 86) male corpse, [lying] slightly in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue striped shirt on, and short white underwear as well as light gray socks;
- 87) male corpse, [lying] straight, no wounds on his head, has a white shirt on and grayish underwear as well as white socks;
- 88) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a gray shirt on and short black underwear as well as black socks;
- 89) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has grayish short underwear on and black socks on his feet;
- 90) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a grayish shirt on with stripes, long white underwear, and light gray socks on his feet;
- 91) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a shattered skull, has a gray shirt on as well as underwear of the same color, and brown wool socks on his feet;
- 92) male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, head separated from the body, has a white shirt on and gray underwear with stripes, nothing on his feet.

From this, the medical expert gives the following
medical findings and analysis:

The corpses were scattered in a disorderly way, in multiple layers, so much so that it made the exhumation a lot more difficult. All of the corpses, except the female ones, were found wearing underwear, some with shirts on. Most of the corpses were lying straight, and a lesser number were in a fetal position. The decomposition of the corpses had progressed to such an extent that remains of soft tissue could be seen only on some limbs.

Almost on all skulls, there were one or two bullet holes found, a small amount [of skulls] didn't have bullet wounds, in two cases, there were bullet wounds to the cervical vertebra, and in several cases this type of wound [to the bones] couldn't be found.

Since all soft parts were significantly decomposed due to rot, it is assumed that, in those last examples, the bullets hit [the victims] some-
individuals. The more likely explanation is that these are two descriptions of the same person.

where below the skull in the back of the head. Several of the skulls that were found had completely shattered, so much so that some large or small parts of the head were missing, which was most likely the result of a bullet being shot at point-blank.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were alive, couldn't be found.

Death, therefore, came to the victims swiftly via firearms.

IV. After that, the exhumation of the corpses in pit number VI started, which contained the corpses of people that were murdered from all around Srem during August and September 1942.

In this group, only bones and skulls were found, scattered one on top of the other in three rows, and they didn't have any flesh on them nor any clothes, so it was determined, based on the number of skulls found, that the pit contained in it 74 corpses. Describing each individual corpse is impossible, nor could it be determined which bones belonged to which skull, whereby all of the skulls had gunshot wounds to the back of the head and some had shattered so much that it was impossible to determine if it was the result of a gunshot or not.

From this, the medical expert gives, for the report, the following
medical findings and analysis:

The rot and decomposition of the corpses in this pit were complete, so the corpses that were found were completely dry and were, as was noted earlier, scattered in a disorderly way. The quick deterioration of some parts came about as a result of a large layer of lime and the rapid drying in the dry soil.

Most skulls had gunshot wounds in the back of the head; many had shattered just like in the previous pits.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were alive, couldn't be found.

Death came swiftly to everyone via firearms.

V. After that, the exhumation of corpses from the pit, marked with the number VII in the sketch, had continued, whereby [it was found that] it contained corpses of people that were killed en masse from the whole of

Srem during August and September 1942.

All of the bodies had [their hands] tied behind their backs, whereby those bodies were in a state of decomposition, but their clothes could be recognized, and so the total number of bodies is 33, 28 of which are male and 5 female.

The individual descriptions of the corpses are as follows:

1. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a shirt on with vertical stripes, brown pants, blue hat, legs have rotted away, the corpse was lying on its belly;
2. male corpse, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a velvet coat on, socks on his feet and *opanci*, pants have fallen apart, lying on his belly;
3. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, coat has rotted away, brown riding pants can be seen, legs decomposed;
4. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, has a coat on that has fallen apart, nothing on his feet;
5. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a brown winter coat on, nothing on his feet;
6. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has black hair on his head, has a black coat on, nothing on his feet;
7. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, coat falling apart, *opanci* on his feet;
8. female corpse, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, long black hair, a blue hat on her head, dress falling apart, black shoes, the corpse is in a fetal position;
9. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull completely shattered, has a brown coat on and riding pants, barefoot;
10. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a brown suit on, legs decomposed;
11. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, suit unrecognizable, high shoes on his feet;
12. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, suit has completely fallen apart, short black shoes on his feet;
13. male corpse, [lying] straight, head has completely fallen apart just like the legs, has yellow pants on;

14. male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a brown winter coat, pants falling apart, barefoot;
15. female corpse, [lying] on her belly, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has wool socks on her feet, brown coat, red headscarf;
16. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a blue shirt on, and *opanci* on his feet;
17. female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black coat on and nothing on her feet;
18. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull completely shattered, nothing on his feet;
19. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position on his side, skull completely shattered, has a winter coat on, torn pants, nothing on his feet;
20. female corpse, [lying] straight on her back, skull shattered, has a red dress with roses on, legs decomposed;
21. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a black coat on with unclear colors, high black shoes on his feet;
22. female corpse, [lying] straight on her back, skull shattered, has a blue striped [_____] on, and on her feet silk brown socks;
23. female corpse, [lying] straight on her belly, head completely shattered, legs decomposed, has a dress on of unclear color;
24. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, head completely shattered, legs decomposed, has a suit on with unclear colors;
25. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, suit rotted away, *opanci* on his feet;
26. male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, skull completely shattered, has blue locksmith's pants on, coat rotted away, nothing on his feet;
27. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull completely shattered, suit of unclear color rotted away, socks and *opanci* on his feet,
28. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a rotten suit on and *opanci* on his feet;
29. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, has a rotten suit on of unclear color, barefoot;
30. male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, suit unidentifiable, *opanci* on his feet;
31. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, legs decom-

posed, has a rotten suit on of unclear color;

32. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, skull shattered, suit unidentifiable, barefoot;

33. male corpse, decomposed to pieces with a shattered skull, suit unidentifiable.

After this the medical expert gives, for the report, the following
medical findings and analysis:

The soil in this pit was very wet because, most likely, it lies right under the canopy of several trees. The corpses were found to be almost completely clothed, and so the aforementioned moisture in the soil and the humidity together contributed to the corpses being in the final stage of decomposition, yet you would still have plenty of soft tissue on all of the bones. The bodies weren't arranged in an orderly way, rather they were scattered around in the pit in a disorderly way.

All of the corpses had head injuries, be they gunshot wounds to the back of the head, or skulls that had shattered into pieces, probably as a result of the bullet piercing the head.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were alive, couldn't be found.

Death came swiftly, in all cases, via firearms.

Concluded at 5 PM.

Mijačević Petar, m.p.

Dr. Vojin Carić m.p.

Dr. Mladen Georgijević m.p.

Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p..

Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.

Jovan Cikovac m.p.

Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.

Petar Sr. Aranicki m.p.

Živković Bogdan m.p.

Godinar Stjepan

Petković Miloš m.p.

Janković Marko m.p.

Roko Martiniš m.p.

Continued on the 28th of April 1945, at 8 AM.

Present: as on the 25th of April 1945.

The Survey Committee, together with other representatives of both military and civil authorities, came to Dudik at 8 AM and continued with the exhumation of corpses from other pits.

VI. The exhumation of the pit, marked with the number IX in the sketch, where corpses of people from all over Srem are located in, i.e. those people who were killed in August and September 1942, resulted in finding 33 corpses in total, of which 29 were male and 4 female.

All of the corpses were in a state of decomposition, had their hands tied behind their backs with wires, while individually the corpses were found in the following state:

1. female corpse, shattered skull, black hair, striped underwear, corpse [lying] straight;
2. female corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black curly hair, no clothes on her;
3. male corpse, short, shattered skull, broken legs, [lying] in a fetal position, no clothes on him;
4. male corpse, tall, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, [lying] straight, underwear are of unclear color;
5. female corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, shattered skull, short black hair;
6. male corpse, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, [lying] straight, hair and beard are black, underwear are of unclear color;
7. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, no clothes;
8. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, underwear are of unclear color;
9. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, underwear decomposing and of unclear color;
10. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, underwear decomposing and of unclear color;
11. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, white underwear;
12. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of

the head, the corpse is that of a tall man, white underwear;

13. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has long white underwear on;

14. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long underwear on of unclear color;

15. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has blue underwear on;

16. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has underwear on of unclear color;

17. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has white underwear on;

18. female corpse, [lying] straight, tall, skull shattered, black hair, has underwear on of unclear color;

19. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, with a wooden prosthesis on his left leg because he lacked his lower leg, on his right leg he has an *opanak*, wears gray plaid pants and next to him a wooden bent stick tied with wires at the end;

20. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has blue underwear with stripes on;

21. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a shirt on and underwear of unclear color;

22. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has rotten underwear on of unclear color;

23. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has white underwear on;

24. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has white underwear on;

25. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;

26. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on and a shirt, both decomposing;

27. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;

28. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has underwear on of unclear color;

29. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;

30. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, skull shattered, has white underwear on;
31. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has white underwear on;
32. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has white underwear on;
33. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has underwear on of unclear color.

After this the medical expert gives, for the report, the following
medical findings and analysis:

In this pit, the top layer of corpses has already dried up, and the bones as well as the insides have been covered with lime and dirt, while the lower layer is still in the last stage of decomposition, with some parts of the bones having soft tissue. The corpses were scattered, some [were] only in underwear [and some were] clothed.

Just like in all the other pits, the vast majority of corpses had a gunshot wound to the back of the head, and a lesser number had a shattered skull due to the gunshot.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were alive, couldn't be found.

Death came swiftly, in all cases, via firearms.

VII. The exhumation of the pit, marked with the number III in the sketch, where corpses of people from Petrovaradin, Mitrovica, and Novi Sad were located, i.e. those that were killed in October 1941, resulted in finding 30 corpses, of which 29 were male and 1 was female. All corpses had their hands tied behind their backs with wires and were in a state of decomposition, so much so that some bodies had certain limbs that were separated from the torso.

Individually the corpses were found in the following state:

1. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a black suit on and high black shoes on his feet;
2. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has a golden tooth in his upper jaw, legs and feet separated from the torso, has a gray shirt on and a leather belt around his waist;

3. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has traces of black hair on his head, has a yellow coat on and black riding pants, high black shoes on his feet;
4. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, blonde hair, has a black suit on and black half-shoes;
5. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has gray plaid pants on, lower limbs separated from the torso;
6. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on, feet separated from the legs;
7. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, black suit, feet separated from the legs;
8. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, legs separated from the torso, black hair, has a black suit on;
9. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, lower limbs separated from the torso, suit decomposing, has lower black shoes on and gray socks;
10. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, blond hair, has a decomposing suit on of unclear colors, and black shoes;
11. female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, limbs separated from the body, clothes rotten;
12. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on;
13. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has black hair on his head, a black suit and high black shoes;
14. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on and a sports hat;
15. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair on his head, has a black suit on, feet separated from the legs;
16. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, suit decomposing, feet separated from the legs;

17. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on, feet separated from the legs;
18. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on, feet separated from the legs;
19. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has a black suit on, feet separated from the legs;
20. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, feet separated from the legs, black hair, has a black suit on;
21. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the body, has a black suit on;
22. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
23. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
24. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
25. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
26. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
27. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;
28. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;

29. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on;

30. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, feet separated from the legs, has a black suit on.

After this, the medical expert gives, for the report, the following:
medical findings and analysis:

The corpses in this pit were found to be mostly dry, while those in the lowest layers are in the final stage of decomposition, so they still have some soft tissue on themselves. They have been scattered throughout the pit in a disorderly way, some lying straight and some in a fetal position, and many had their hands, feet or heads fall off due to decomposition.

All of the skulls of the victims, that were found in this pit, had gunshot wounds in the back of their heads, and only a small amount of skulls had shattered, because of the bullet, to such an extent that a large portion of those skulls was blown off.

Due to intense decomposition of some parts, signs of torture, while they [the victims] were alive, couldn't be found.

Death came swiftly, in all cases, via firearms.

VIII After that, the exhumation of corpses from the pit, marked with the number VIII in the sketch, had continued, whereby [it was found that] it contained corpses of people that were killed from all over Srem during August and September 1942. There were 145 corpses found in this pit, of which 143 were male and 2 were female. All of the corpses had either a gunshot wound in their head or a shattered skull, while the bodies were flattened, due to the pressure from other corpses and the earth. All of the corpses had their hands tied behind their backs with wires, and the bodies were mostly wearing only underwear with nothing on their feet.

The individual descriptions of the corpses are as follows:

1. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short underwear on;

2. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head and a gunshot wound to the chest, has long white underwear on;
3. male corpse, short, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short striped underwear on;
4. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, a beard can be noticed, has short white underwear on;
5. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head whereby the bullet exited through the eye, has short colorless underwear on;
6. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, completely naked;
7. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short white underwear on;
8. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long underwear on of unclear color;
9. male corpse, [lying] straight, head separated from the body, with a gunshot wound to the head, has long blue striped underwear on;
10. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, legs broken, has short white underwear on;
11. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has blue striped underwear on;
12. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short gray underwear on;
13. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
14. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short underwear on of unclear color;
15. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short blue underwear on;
16. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white underwear on;
17. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has colorless underwear on;
18. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short colorless underwear on;
19. male corpse, [lying] straight, shattered forehead, has short blue underwear on;

20. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short striped underwear on;
21. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, skull shattered and leg broken, has short blue underwear on;
22. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, black hair, has short colorless underwear on;
23. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, completely naked;
24. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short colorless underwear;
25. male corpse, back of the head had shattered, head flattened, has blue underwear on;
26. female corpse, dismembered, no head, has a black skirt on and a white shirt;
27. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a black beard, wears a blue shirt and short pink underwear;
28. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has short underwear on;
29. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has white underwear on;
30. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short red underwear on;
31. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;
32. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white underwear on and black socks;
33. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue shirt on, long blue underwear and white socks;
34. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has colorless underwear on;
35. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long blue underwear on;
36. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a pink shirt on;
37. male corpse, decomposed to pieces so only bones can be identified;
38. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue shirt on and colorless underwear;

39. male corpse, short, with a gunshot wound to the head, in a state of decay;
40. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short colorless underwear on;
41. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short colorless underwear on;
42. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white underwear on;
43. male corpse, dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, naked;
44. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
45. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on and short black shoes
46. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, head flattened, has short colorless underwear on;
47. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a blue shirt on and short white underwear;
48. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, head flattened, has short white underwear on;
49. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, skull shattered, has short colorless underwear on;
50. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has blue underwear on;
51. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
52. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white underwear on;
53. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, naked;
54. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
55. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
56. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
57. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, naked;
58. male corpse, completely dismembered, only partially shattered skull fragments can be identified;

59. female corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a pink skirt on;
60. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
61. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a mustache, and has short blue underwear on;
62. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, head flattened, has blue underwear on;
63. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, so much so that the bullet exited through the forehead, has white socks on;
64. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound at the forehead, has short blue underwear on;
65. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a shirt on, blue underwear and socks;
66. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white farmer's pants;
67. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
68. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, [skull] shattered, has black pants on and a leather belt;
69. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short blue underwear on;
70. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue striped underwear on;
71. male corpse, skull shattered, has short white underwear on;
72. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head and a gunshot wound to the chest, has long white underwear on;
73. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, legs broken, has short white underwear on;
74. male corpse, [lying] straight, shattered forehead, has short underwear of unclear color;
75. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, skull flattened, has white underwear on;
76. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short reddish striped underwear;
77. male corpse, [lying] straight, with an undamaged skull, has short blue underwear on;

78. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short blue underwear on;
79. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short white underwear on;
80. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, lower part of the corpse has been dismembered, has short white underwear on;
81. male corpse, dismembered, only fragments of bones can be identified;
82. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short reddish striped underwear on;
83. male corpse, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
84. male corpse, dismembered, only the skull and bones can be identified, gunshot wound to the head;
85. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
86. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has long white underwear on;
87. male corpse, [lying] straight, back of the skull shattered, has short white underwear on;
88. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short reddish striped underwear on;
89. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
90. male corpse, upper part [of the body] completely decomposed, only black pants are visible on him;
91. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short black underwear on;
92. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
93. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head and a gunshot wound to the belly, has short blue underwear on;
94. male corpse, completely decomposed, no clothes, with an undamaged skull;
95. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
96. male corpse, [lying] straight, without a gunshot wound to the head, has short blue underwear on;

97. male corpse, dismembered, without the lower parts of the body, with a gunshot wound to the head, a black beard can be seen on his face;
98. male corpse, completely dismembered, skull shattered;
99. male corpse, completely dismembered, skull shattered;
100. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on.

Concluded at 5 PM.

Živković Bogdan m.p.
Godinar Stjepan m.p.
Petković Miloš m.p.
Janković Marko m.p.
Roko Martiniš m.p.
Dr. Mladen Georgijević m.p.
Mijačević Petar m.p.
Dr. Vojin Carić m.p.
Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p.
Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.
Jovan Đ. Cikovac m.p.
Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.
Petar Sr. Aranicki m.p.

Continued on the 30th of April 1945.
Same people present.

The continuation of the exhumation of corpses from the same pit, marked with the number VIII in the sketch, starting at 8 AM.

101. male corpse, [lying] straight, decomposing, no head, has short blue underwear on;

102. male corpse, completely dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head;
103. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, forehead shattered, has short white underwear on;
104. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, on his right arm above his palm and [below] his elbow he has a tattoo with some unclear letters, naked;
105. male corpse, dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head;
106. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has black hair on his head, has short white underwear on;
107. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the chest, an undamaged skull, has short underwear on;
108. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short underwear on;
109. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;
110. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has short white underwear on;
111. male corpse, [lying] straight, front of the head had shattered, has short blue striped underwear on;
112. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has pink underwear on;
113. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull partially shattered, has short white underwear on;
114. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
115. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has a shirt on and long white underwear;
116. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has long blue underwear on;
117. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the head, has a white shirt on and short blue underwear;
118. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
119. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has dark blue underwear on;

120. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short black underwear on;
121. male corpse, [lying] straight, head had shattered and had been separated from the body;
122. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
123. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short socks on;
124. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
125. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short white underwear on;
126. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue underwear on;
127. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on and black socks;
128. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
129. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short blue striped underwear on;
130. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has light blue striped underwear on;
131. male corpse, [lying] straight, with an undamaged skull and a gunshot wound to the chest, has short white underwear on;
132. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short greenish underwear on;
133. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has black hair and has long white underwear on;
134. male corpse, [lying] straight, skull shattered, has short underwear on;
135. male corpse, body dismembered, head had shattered;
136. male corpse, [lying] in a fetal position, head had shattered, has short white underwear on;
137. male corpse, [lying] straight, head had shattered, lower parts of the body decomposed;
138. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has blue underwear on;
139. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of

- the head, has short blue underwear on;
140. male corpse, dismembered, head had shattered;
 141. male corpse, [lying] straight, severely dismembered, with a gunshot wound to the chest, skull undamaged, no clothes;
 142. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
 143. male corpse, [lying] straight, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, has short white underwear on;
 144. male corpse, [lying] straight, head had shattered, has a white shirt on and short white underwear;
 145. male corpse, decomposed and dismembered, head had shattered.

After this, the medical expert gives, for the report, the following:
medical findings and analysis:

During the exhumation of this pit, an unusually strong stench was present, which gave us the impression that there was a very large number of corpses inside it.

Around 2 meters below [the surface], the first layer of victims was present, whose bodies were thrown one on top of the other in a disorderly way, some lying straight and some in a fetal position. The exhumation of the corpses was really difficult since they were completely scattered around, so on several occasions during the exhumation, certain body parts would break off, despite the utmost caution being taken during the job.

In this pit, there were 5 rows of such corpses, whereby the upper layers were already dry and the decomposition process was complete, while the lower layers were still wet and the decomposition process was still ongoing. Because of this, these corpses were still wet and had, in some places, parts with soft tissue, but were severely flattened due to the weight of the upper layers of corpses and the earth.

The vast majority of corpses wore only underwear, and only some had shirts.

The vast majority of corpses had gunshot wounds to the back of the head, and a small number of skulls had shattered due to the shots. In a few cases, it was noticed that some had suffered injuries to the bones inside their chest due to a bullet, which was most likely shot afterwards at

the victims, who were probably still moving while [they were] in the pit.

Signs of the torture of the victims, while they were alive, couldn't be found due to rot and [the lack of] soft tissue.

Everyone died as a result of a bullet wound to the head, while in a few of the aforementioned instances [the victims] were, most likely afterwards, swiftly shot in the chest before the pit was buried.

IX After that, the exhumation of corpses from the pit, marked with number V in the sketch, had continued, whereby Kovačević Danica from Vukovar said that, according to her memory, that pit contained the corpses of people from Pazova and Vojka, that were killed in February 1942.

While digging up this pit, which was 3 meters deep, 3 meters wide and 6 meters in length, no signs of any corpses could be found, even though the digging and investigation were very thorough, and another pit, of the same size, was being dug up right next to that one.

The ground below, that was dug up, was completely solid, and there were no signs that dirt had been thrown back in.

Therefore, in all of the pits that were dug up, there were a total of 441 corpses found.

All of the discovered corpses, except those that were given to the families, were reburied in those same pits, in well-kept graves and were given to the CNLC in Vukovar to take care of them.

Concluded at 4 PM.

Dr. Vojin Carić m.p.

Mijačević Petar m.p.

Dr. Mladen Georgijević m.p.

Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.

Petar Sr. Aranicki m.p.

Živković Bogdan m.p.

Godinar Stjepan m.p.

Petković Miloš m.p.

Janković Marko m.p.

Roki Martiniš m.p. .

Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p.
Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.
Jovan Cikovac m.p.

Survey Committee in Vukovar
of the Commission for Investigation
of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers
and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina
No: 8/1945.

Report

Created in Dudik in Vukovar on behalf of the Survey Committee in Vukovar on the 3rd of May 1945 at 9 AM, concerning the exhumation of the corpses of the victims that were killed between 1941 and 1945.

Present:

1. Dr. Ilić Đorđe, member of the Survey Committee,
2. Godinar Stjepan, member of the Survey Committee,
3. Dr. Eles Ivo, secretary of the Survey Committee,
4. Dr. Šimunović Ivo, medical expert,
5. Pšenica Antun, typist,
6. Cikovac Jovan, member of the CNLC,

Case: Exhumation of the corpses of the victims that were murdered between 1941 and 1945 in Vukovar in Dudik.

On the 2nd of May 1945, Antonieti Katica, Manojlović Melanija, Tomašević Ljubica, from Stari Banovci, and Bako Erža and Feldi Zuza, from St. Pazova, came to the Survey Committee's office in Vukovar and asked how the exhumation of the victims in Dudik was progressing, specifically if there were 14 corpses found in a gravesite, where their husbands and sons are located in, since they were killed in January or February 1942.

After the sketch of the dug up gravesites was shown to them, they claimed that the corpses of their husbands and sons must be located in the gravesite with the number V in the sketch, but when they were told

that in that gravesite there was no corpse found, despite the thorough digging and search, they claimed that they were at the spot in Dudik, that they saw that gravesite being completely buried and that it wasn't arranged like a pile of dirt intended for a grave, and that the corpses of their families are located somewhat to the south of that gravesite.

Because of this, the Survey Committee, while being accompanied by the aforementioned individuals, concluded that the spot should be searched in order to determine if there are corpses inside the pit that was marked by them.

Since there were no manual laborers available before 12 AM [noon], the exhumation of this pit, which was marked by the aforementioned [individuals], had to start at 12 o'clock.

The digging of this pit lasted until 5 PM when traces of corpses appeared.

After that, the exhumation was paused and continued the next day.

Concluded at 5 PM.

Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.

Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p.

Godinar Stjepan m.p.

Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.

Pšenica Antun m.p.

Jovan Cikovac m.p.

Continued on the 4th of May 1945 at 8 PM.

Present: the same as on the 3rd of May 1945.

The digging of the pit continued as well as the exhumation of the corpses from it, which Antoneti Katica and others said that it contained the corpses of their families. The work started at 8 AM but since the workers were old, the work didn't show any signs of progress, rather the work started progressing around 12 o'clock when a new quality workforce arrived.

This pit is located in the same direction as the pits marked in the sketch with the numbers I, II, III and IV, whereby it is located 5 meters away from pit number IV towards the south, or rather southeast.

After exhuming this pit, it was determined that it contained 14

corpses, all of them male, all wearing clothes but without shoes, everyone had their hands tied behind their backs with rope, while the color of the clothes cannot be determined due to the lime that bleached the colors off the clothes. The corpses were not arranged in an orderly way, rather they were scattered around according to how the victim was killed and how they fell into this pit.

The individual descriptions of the corpses are as follows:

1. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull had completely shattered, feet separated from the legs, this corpse was identified by Tomašević Ljubica from St. Banovci as her son Kocić Jovica;

2. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head;

3. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, has socks on his feet;

4. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, back of the head had shattered, has socks on his feet;

5. male corpse, [lying] straight on his side, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head, foot separated from the body, black hair can be seen on his head. This corpse was identified by Antioneti Katica as her husband Antioneti Jozo from St. Banovci;

6. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, with a gunshot wound to the back of the head and a single gunshot wound to the chest. This corpse has been identified by Bako Erža from St. Pazova as her husband Bako Jan from St. Pazova;

7. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull had completely shattered, feet have fallen off, can be seen wearing a military blouse. Those attending hold [to the opinion] that this is the corpse of Bolanović Mile from St. Banovci;

8. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull had completely shattered, blonde hair can be seen, feet have fallen off. Those attending hold [to the opinion] that this is the corpse of a man from Zemun whose name and last name they do not know;

9. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, feet have fallen off. Feldi Zuza from St. Pazova identified the corpse as her son Feldi Pavle from St. Pazova.

10. male corpse, [lying] straight on his right side, skull shattered, feet have fallen off;

11. male corpse, [lying] straight on his belly, skull shattered, feet have fallen off, has military pants on. Manojlović Melanija identified the corpse as her husband Manojlović Žika from St. Pazova.

12. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, feet have fallen off;

13. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, feet have fallen off;

14. male corpse, [lying] straight on his back, skull shattered, feet have fallen off;

It has been determined that the present family members placed the corpses, described under numbers 1, 5, 6, 9, and 11, in caskets, i.e. the corpses of Kocić Jovica, Antoneti Jozo, Bako Jan, Feldi Pavle and Manojlović Žika, whereby these corpses were buried in a separate grave that is located between the gravesites that are marked in the sketch with the numbers VIII and IX, therefore this new gravesite will be marked in the sketch with the letter A. The other corpses that were discovered in this pit were buried again in the same pit.

After this, the medical expert gives, for the report, the following:

medical findings and analysis:

The corpses were found lying one on top of the other, in a disorderly way, all of them wearing clothes, whereby the decomposition of the corpses was still visible because certain bones still had a lot of soft tissue. Almost all of the bodies, apart from a few, had their heads shattered, probably due to the short distance between the gun [and the head] during the killing, while some had entry and exit wounds in the skull due to the bullet.

Signs of the torture of the victims, who are buried here, while they were alive, couldn't be found.

All [of the victims] that were found in this pit were killed by firearms, and death was instant.

It was concluded that in the first eight pits, there were 441 corpses found, but seeing as how in this pit there were 14 additional corpses found, it means that in total, there were 455 corpses found in these nine pits.

Concluded at 4 PM.

Dr. Ivo Eles m.p.
Dr. Ilić Đorđe m.p.
Godinar Stjepan m.p.
Dr. Šimunović Ivo m.p.
Pšenica Antun m.p.
Jovan Cikovac m.p.

33)

REPORT⁴⁰

Created at the Survey Committee in Ruma on the 21st of February 1945
at 5 PM

Present:

Georgijević Dr. Veljko, an official of the Branch Office of the Survey
Committee in Ruma.
Radonić Milica, typist
Petrović Dr. Dušan, doctor
Brkić Božidar, member of the LNLC in Ruma
Stanojević Rajko, member of the MNLC in Ruma

The work began on Monday the 19th of February 1945 at 8 o'clock,
and was concluded on the 21st of February 1945 at 5 PM.

The witnesses that were present, Vuculin Marinko and Dedić
Živan, while at the eastern end of Ruma, pointed to where supposedly
90 – ninety [people] were shot on the 15th of August 1942.

The exhumation of this gravesite began, and so ninety-five (95)
corpses were exhumed, whereby the following ones were identified:

1. Adnađević Branko, butcher from Ruma, by his mother Zorka
2. Subašić Sava from Ruma, by his wife Saveta
3. Nedeljković Kosta from Ruma, by his wife Draga
4. Tatanović Lazar from Jazak, by his mother
5. Bosiljkić Lazar from Ruma, by his father Rada
6. Mitrović Sava from Ruma, by his wife Kovinka
7. Vasić Đorđe from Ruma, by his father Žarko
8. Mihajlović Ilija from Ruma, by his brother Pavle
9. Utvić Đoka from Jazak, by his mother Smilja
10. Maletić Nikola from Jazak, by his mother Zorka
11. Kuzminac Milan from Jazak, by his mother Kruna
12. Nedeljković Pera from Irig, by his wife Zora
13. Ivanišević Stanislav from Stejanovci, by his mother Bojana
14. Jovanović Živan from Stejanovci, by his wife Kata

⁴⁰ Inv. No. 14449.

15. Pavlović Pera from Pavlovci, by his family
16. Pavlović Radovan from Pavlovci, by his wife Đurđica
17. Malešević Pavle from Pavlovci, by his family
18. Vukov Milovan from Pećinci, by his uncle Ilija
19. Jovičić Žarko from Pećinci, by his mother
20. Nikolić Milanko from Pećinci, by his wife
21. Malešević Vasa from Pavlovci, by his father Dušan and mother Melanija
22. Jakovljević Luka from Pavlovci, by his family
23. Višnjevčanin Lazar from Pećinci, by his mother Mileva

These individuals were on the announcements that were published by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka on the 20th of August 1942 and 21st of August 1942, under the numbers 3, 8, 9, 13, 34, 35, 36, and 37; then I. 3, 7, 8; then II. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9; then III. 2, 3, 4; then IV. 4, 7; then V. 1.

They were [actually] shot as hostages on the 15th of August 1942, while according to the aforementioned announcements [they were shot] on the 14th of August 1942.

Afterwards, the exhumation of the pit, which is located 4 meters east of the previous one, had begun, and according to those present, several individuals were buried there. This pit is 6 meters long and 4 meters wide. In total, 17 corpses were exhumed, of which the following ones were identified:

1. Radović Pavle from Buđanovci, by his wife Soka
2. Jokić Sava from Buđanovci, by his mother Milka
3. Petrović Milan from Stejanovci, by his sister Soka Bunović
4. Janković Dušan from Bešenovo, by his mother Zagorka
5. Matić Boško from Irig, by his wife Bojka
6. Kišdobranski Paja from Rivica, by his sister-in-law Ružica.

These individuals were on the announcement that was published by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka on the 16th of August 1942, under the numbers 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 15, and were shot based on a sentence by the Drumhead Court-Martial from the 10th of August 1942.

At the end, the exhumation of the pit, which was located near the stream, had begun, whereby the pit was located around 100 meters to the north of the Ruma-Putinci pit and was once used as a military bath

area. In that pit, 34 (thirty-four) corpses were exhumed, whereby the following ones were identified:

1. Stojčević Mitar from Jazak, by his mother Slavka
2. Bugarski Jovan from Jazak, by his wife Ljubica
3. Alanović Petar from Stejanovci, by his father Živan
4. Barjaktarović Stevan, by his mother Vezilja
5. Utvić Stevan from Jazak, by his wife Ruža
6. Radonić Obrad from Jazak, by his wife Aleksandra
7. Stojčević Mirko from Jazak, by his mother Slavka
8. Stričević Živan from Jazak, by his wife Ljubica
9. Mladenović Dušan, by his wife Smilja
10. Avramović Stevan from Jazak, by his sister Angelina Dragutinović
11. Riđički Stevan from Jazak, by his mother Anđa
12. Utvić Jovan from Jazak, by his mother Darinka
13. Jovanović Neša from Jazak, by his brother Vasa
14. Avramović Đorđe from Jazak, by his wife Mara
15. Brašančević Petar from Stejanovci, by his father Milan
16. Grujić Milan from Ruma, by his mother Milica
17. Segić Jovan from Stejanovci, by his sister Saveta
18. Utvić Nikola from Jazak, by his wife Milica
19. Utvić Arsenije from Jazak, by his wife Draga
20. Nenadović Živko from Jazak, by his father Mladen.

These individuals were on the announcement that was published by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka on the 14th of August 1942, under the numbers 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, and 33, and were shot based on a sentence by the Drumhead Court-Martial from the 7th of August 1942.

Apart from that, four smaller pits were dug up – three in the pits and one in the backyard of the house belonging to T.C. I. Štajner and Vesl at Novo Vašarište, where 3 bodies (three corpses) were found, 1 (one) corpse and 2 (two) corpses, whereby the following ones were identified⁴¹:

⁴¹ TN: The text here is slightly convoluted. It may have been the case that there were 6 corpses found, of which 5 were identified. The location of the pits is not that clear either. The part that mentions "I. Štajner and Vesl" may be referring to a trading company, hence the letters T.C.

1. Kefer Žika from Ogar, by his mother Ljubica
2. Zeljajić Luka from Stejanovci, by his mother Ljubica
3. Vukosavljević Đorđe from Veliki Radinci, by his sister Anđelka Bicikli from Ruma
4. Ratković Sava from Veliki Radinci, by his wife Nata
5. Lukić Zdravko from Veliki Radinci, by his neighbour Vukosavljević Živka

After a short requiem, on the 20th of February 1945 at 1 PM, which was attended by Mijačević Petar, the president of the Survey Committee in Novi Sad, Maslić Petar, the vice president of the regional committee from Sremska Mitrovica, Stojković Mirko, the president of the MNLC and Vukelić Petar a regional official at the Survey Committee in Sr. Mitrovica, the remains of some of the identified individuals were handed over to their respective families, which wanted them to be transferred to their villages, while the remaining ones were handed over to the LNLC Ruma to be transferred to the local Serbian Orthodox cemetery, where they were buried in a common grave.

On Wednesday on the 21st of February 1945, the exhumation of the common grave was carried out at the Serbian Orthodox cemetery in Ruma where twenty-six – 26 corpses were exhumed. Among these, the following [individuals] have been identified:

1. Mijatović Spasa from Irig, by his mother Mara
2. Stepanović Milovan nicknamed Mita from Stejanovci, by his wife Milena
3. Gavrilović Budimir from Orahovica or rather Grabovac, by his wife
4. Nikšić Nikola from Stejanovci, by his mother Kovinka
5. Mišković Svetozar from Stejanovci, by his sister Mara Ninković
6. Adamović Kosta from Stejanovci, by his sister Anđa
7. Segić Branko from Stejanovci, by his wife
8. Jovanović Živan from Stejanovci, by his father
9. Ristić Dimitrije from Stejanovci, by his father Petar
10. Đuričić Mitar from Stejanovci, by his wife Angelina
11. Đuričić Ilija from Stejanovci, by his daughter Milica
12. Segić Slavko from Stejanovci, by his wife Smiljka
13. Kulić Nikola from Ruma, by his mother Darinka
14. Zeljajić Boško from Stejanovci, by his mother Darinka
15. Kričković Nikola from Stejanovci, by his sister Olgica.

These individuals were on the announcement that was published by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka on the 12th of August 1942, under the numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, and 23, and were shot based on a sentence by the Drumhead Court-Martial from the 3rd of August 1942.

These corpses were also handed over to the LNLC Ruma and buried together with the ones above, except for the body of Mijatović Spasa which was handed over to his mother, so she could take him back to Irig.

All of the corpses were mostly decomposed, so nothing could be determined by observation, apart from the fact that they died a violent death, since all of the skulls had shattered due to gunshots.

Concluded.

V. Georgijević

M. Radonić

Brkić Božidar
Rajko Stanojević
Živan Dedić
Marinko Viculin
Dr. D. Petrović

REPORT⁴²

Created in the building of the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Irig on the 7th of March 1945 at 11 AM.

Present:

Uzelac Miloš, head of the Branch Office of the Survey Committee in Irig
Savić Vera, typist

Dr. Fekete Bruno, doctor

Vinokić Sima, secretary at the MNLC in Irig

Pazarski Pavle, president of the NLC in Irig

The work was attended by Vukelić Petar, an official of the Survey Committee for Srem, on the 5th of March 1945.

The work began on Monday the 5th of March 1945 at 9:15 AM, and ended on the 7th of March 1945 at 10 AM.

The witnesses that were present, Nikolić Stevan and Jakovljević Vasilije from Irig, showed the place where supposedly *t h i r -*ty-three (33) individuals were shot on the 24th of August 1942. That place, at the so-called *Kasarna*, lies close to Irig at the south-eastern side, around 20 m from the Irig-Neradin road in a valley towards a pasture. The gravesite is 10 m long and 2 m wide.

The exhumation of this gravesite began, and it was around 2 m deep. By dusk on the 5th of March 1945, there were twenty-six (26) corpses exhumed from the gravesite. The exhumation continued in the morning on the 6th of March 1945, and by 10 AM the same day, eight (8) more corpses had been dug up. Therefore, thirty-four (34) corpses in total were dug up from this gravesite, of which three (3) were female and thirty-one (31) were male, among whom the following ones were identified:

1. Kostić Dušan, farmer from Irig, by his wife Anka
2. Kostić Sava, farmer from Irig, by his wife Persa
3. Sekulić Milan, farmer from Irig, by his wife Jelena

⁴² Inv. No. 14489.

4. Milin Miloš, farmer from Irig, by his mother Persa
5. Dr. Grčić Sima, doctor from Irig, by his wife Julka
6. Mirković Nestor, *opanak* maker from Irig, by his sister Danica
7. Lazarević Jovan, official from Irig, by his mother Evica
8. Majstorčić Petar, assistant tailor from Irig, by his sister Ljubica
9. Subotić Gavra, farmer from Irig, by his wife Jela
10. Bankovački Nestor, smith from Irig, by his wife Spasenija
11. Žižakić Mitar, farmer from Irig, by his wife Desa
12. Prokić Jovan, carbonated water maker from Irig, by his wife Julka
13. Matić Mirko, farmer from Irig, by his mother Zorka
14. Matić Todor, farmer from Irig, by his mother Zorka
15. Pisarević Žika, trader from Irig, by his wife Spasa
16. Tomić Đorđe, trader from Irig, by his mother Zorka
17. Ljubinković Milan, farmer from Irig, by his son Jovan
18. Miškičević Sava, farmer from Irig, by his wife Vukica
19. Najić Proka, *opanak* maker from Irig, by his wife Ankica
20. Kostić Jovan, farmer from Irig, by his wife Ana
21. Pušić Nevena, housewife from Irig, by her sister Dana
22. Stojnić Milan, assistant tailor from Irig, by his uncle Toma
23. Trifunović Todor, farmer from Irig, by his wife Ljubica
24. Ibročić Živka, housewife from Irig, by her sister Mila
25. Srdanović Svetozar, assistant tailor from Irig, by his wife Katica
26. Pušić Borivoj, farmer from Irig, by his sister Dana
27. Bajić Stevan, tailor from Irig, by his brother Aca
28. Najić Todor, from Irig, by his mother Ankica
29. Mićašević Jelica, from Irig, by her father Petar

These individuals were mentioned in an announcement by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka number 640 from the 24th of August 1942 under the numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, and 35, and were shot based on a sentence by the Drumhead Court-Martial that held a meeting in Irig on the 24th of August 1942.

Afterwards, the exhumation had started for a gravesite that was located half a meter westward of the mass grave, and where two corpses were buried based on claims by the individuals that were present. However, one corpse and two skulls were dug up. The corpse was identified by Persa Radulović, who was present [during the exhumation], as be-

longing to her son Lazar, who was supposedly buried here around a month after the [mass] execution took place.

After the exhumation was completed, the remains of Jelica Mićašević were given to her father Petar who wanted to bury her at the cemetery, while the rest were handed over to the LNLC in order to be buried in a common grave at the churchyard of the Assumption Orthodox Church in Irig. After that, a short requiem was held for the victims at 10:30.

Around 1 PM, on the 6th of March 1945, the exhumation of corpses began, [specifically] those that were buried on the land [owned by] wid. Roza Veseli and her children, which lies to the north of Irig, on the right side of the Irig-Venac road. The witness that was present, Lazar Bojčić from Irig, showed the place where supposedly three (3) corpses were buried, which was around 50 m away from a garden of a former Hungarian school and around 100 m from the Irig-Venac road.

The exhumation at the marked place had begun, during which two (2) corpses were dug up. Both bodies were identified, and they were:

1. Matić Dimitrije, pharmacist from Irig, by his wife Sofija
2. Pušić Đoka, farmer from Irig, by his brother Milenko.

These individuals were also mentioned in the aforementioned announcement by the High Police Commission for the Great County of Vuka number 640 from the 24th of August 1942, under the numbers 10 and 36, and were shot based on a sentence by the Drumhead Court-Martial that held a meeting in Irig on the 24th of August 1942.

The corpse of Dimitrije Matić was given to his wife Sofija and on the same day, at 5 PM, he was buried at [his] family grave in Irig. The remains of Đoka Pušić were given to the LNLC to be buried in a common grave with the other victims.

The exhumation was continued near the place where the bodies of Matić and Pušić were found. This work was extended to the morning hours on the 7th of March 1945 at 10 AM, whereby a surface area, one meter deep, was dug up, which was 5 m long and 2,5 m wide, but the third corpse was not found.

During the exhumation of the common grave at the so-called *Kasarna*, it was discovered that all of the corpses in that gravesite were lying in a disorderly way, one on top of the other, mostly on their belly. Almost all of the victims had their hands tied behind their backs with wires.

The corpses that were found in the common grave at the *Kasarna*, as well as those that were found on the land owned by wid. Roza Veseli, were severely decomposed, so identification had to be done based on clothes.

The doctor that was present, after examining the corpses, said that he couldn't determine with what tool the injuries were inflicted, nor what was the cause of death, all because the bodies were so decomposed.

Concluded.

SELECTED SCANNED DOCUMENTS

I

1191

NEZAVISNA DRZAVA HRVATSKA
VIŠE REDARSTVENO POUKARSTVO ZA VELIKI ŽUPU VUKOVAR.

P R O G L A S .

Po nalogu glavnog stana poglavnika došao sam u Veliku župu Vukovar da uspostavim red i mir na čitavom području Strane. Da postojanja N.D.H. hrvatska državna vlada uvijek je nastojala, da se na području Velike župe Vukove sva pitanja reše mirnim putem. Uca sve te jedna grupa zločinaca, neka da, da vi stanovnici ove župe uživete plod većih muka i vašeg rođaka sam došao u ovu župu, da vas oslobodim ovih zlikovaca.

Dolazio vam kao prijatelj, koji osjeća za vasu sretnu budućnost kao i vi. Neću praviti razlike, da li je ko katolik, pravoslavac, evanđelist, ili koje druge vjeroispovesti, jer su svi građani pred zakonom jednaki, a moja je zadaća, da kažnim prekršitelje zakona na koje se nalazim i koje polaze koje samiznati. Imam na raspoloženju dovoljno sile, da uništim sve neprijatelje N.D.H. i novog evropskog porетка. Dolazim u čas kad po bedoneano njemačke i savezničke sadaju sadnji udarac Sovjetskoj Rusiji.

Na vama je stanovnici ove župe, da pokazete, da ste vi us državni i li svoje sredine otjerajte i prokažite vlastima sve zlikovce.

svanog koji radi protivno etički de zaslužena i neumoljiva kazna.

VUKOVAR, 10. kolovoza 1942.

Za Dom Spretni !

Viši redarstveni poukarnik
za Veliku župu Vukovar

VIKTOR TOMIĆ v.r.

... je ovaj prepis vjerni originala tvrdi i overava.

Usp. Anketno Komisije
Vukovar, 10. kolovoza 1942. g.

[Handwritten signature]
Dr. Aleks ...



Predsjednik:
[Handwritten signature]
Vuković Bogdan

A proclamation by Viktor Tomić, high police commissioner for the Great County of Vukovar from the 10th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1191); 1/1

Kotarska oblast u Iloku.

Покр. комисија за укр. зов.
окуп. и др. пр. и др. др.
Изм. бр. 14462

Broj: V-T. 13/42.

Ilok 13. VIII. 1942.

Općinsko poglavarstvo 1-12
Oružnička postaja 1-5 Ilok.

Otvorenom zapovedi poglavnikovog glavnog stana od 9 kolovoza 1942. a pod brojem 1481/42 osnovano je "VIŠE REDARSTVENO POVJERENIŠTVO ZA VELIKU ŽUPU YUKA" sa sjedištem u yukovaru. Istim otvorenom zapovedi imenovan je višim redarstvenim povjerenikom Viktor Gomić a njegovim punopravnim zamjenikom dr. Oktavijan svječić. Zadaća novo osnovanog višeg redarstvenog povjereništva biti će smisljenim redarstvenim djelovanjem uspostaviti mir i red na čitavom području velike župe yuka.

Kako bi povjerena zadaća što prije uspjela, nepoaredno su istom povjereništvu podređjene sve upravne vlasti, redarstvene vlasti kao i cjelokupno oružništvo na čitavom području velike župe yuka.

U vezi sa gornjim, a na temelju dobivenih naloga.

Z A P O V E D A M

1/ Sa danom 13 kolovoza 1942 u 8 sati u jutro proglašuje se nevažecima sve propusnice, bilo da su pojedinci iste uživali trajno, bilo da su ih dobili za jedno kratko ili višekratno putovanje unutar velike župe yuka. U osobito važnim i gurnim slučajevima, zatražiti će se odobrenje za izdavanje propusnica od župsko redarstvene oblasti u yukovaru.

2/ Slobodno kretanje cjelokupnog pučanstva ograničuje se tako, da redarstveni sat počinje u pet sati u jutro, a završuje se u dvadeset sati na večer.

poslanu naredbu proglasite će te na području čitavog kotara na uobičajeni način.

Prekršitelji kazniti će se odmah sa 30 dana zatvora, nepretvorivo u globu, kao i globom od 10.000 kuna. U ponovljenom slučaju, staviti će se otkovca osoba pod pokretni priječki sud.

3/ O svim događajima, pa i onim najsitnijim i najneznatnijim na području izvijestavati će te izravno i to na najbrži način t.j. brzo i glasno ili brzojavom.

penom primitka ove zapovjedi ukida se odredba o postojećem uređnom vremenu te se služba imade vršiti neprekidno čitav dan.

Ze dom spremni!

Upravitelj kotara:
/ nečitljiv/

Da je prepis veran svome originalu potvrđuje.
Predsjednik komisije za vojvazinu.



An order by the municipality administrator in Ilok concerning the restriction of movement from the 13th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14462); 1/2

Независна Држава Хрватска
О Р У Ж Н И Ћ К А П О С Т А Ј А
Илок

теј. број 328.13. колovoза 1942 год.

по примљеном на знање и таџан поступак
по предњем налогу.

У С П И С А.

У.З. Заровједника, мередник.

/ Јарамазовић /



З Е М А Љ С К А К О М И С И Ј А

за уредно одржавање општине и њене комуналне уредности

АНКЕТНА КОМИСИЈА ЗА СРЕМ

У СРЕМ

Бр. 1534

11 XII 1942 год.

Универзитет. Број 14462-25/1. 1946

An order by the municipality administrator in Ilok concerning the restriction of movement from the 13th of August 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14462); 2/2

Срем. комисија за утврђивање злочина
окуп. и њих. и у Српској
Инв. бр. 12/12

Државна комисија
комисија за возводни

PRIJAVA

Srez: Sr. Mitrovica
R. br. spiska: 236

ПОДАЦИ

Pov. Sr. Mitrovica
Datum: 30 XI 1944 god.,

О ЗЛОЧИНИМА ОКУПАТОРА И ЊИХОВИХ ПОМАГАЧА

ЗЛОЧИНАЦ

Презиме, име и функција у извршењу злочина

BRINDL FRANJA, naredbodavac

Име оца и име и девојачко презиме матере

Старост, народност и место одакле је

44 god., Hrvat, Srem. Mitrovica

Својство, служба, положај, занимање

ustasa, funkcioner, gradonacelnik

Последње борбавиште

Srem. Mitrovica

ЖРТВА ЗЛОЧИНА (оштећеник)

Презиме, име и занимање

BARAKSADIC DJOKA, ratar

Име оца и име и девојачко презиме матере

Mita i Persa, rodj. Simatkovic

Старост, место и срез рођења

1881 god., Srem. Mitrovica

Верс, народност и брачно стање

pravosl. Srbin, ozenjen

Пребивалиште

Srem. Mitrovica, Ratarska br. 32.

Имена особа које је жртва била дужна издржавати и њихов родбински однос с њом

Vidi prijavu broj

ГДЕ ЈЕ ЗЛОЧИН ИЗВРШЕН

Срез, општина и место

Srem. Mitrovica

ЗЛОЧИН

Врста злочина

hapsenje, batinanje i kopanje, zatrpavanje raka na groblju. 30 avgusta 1942 god., Srem. Mitrovica

Време и место извршења

Начин и средства извршења

Vidi prijavu pod broj 235
Izvod iz prijave 235.

Pomenutog dana oko 3 sata posle podne došli su po mene

Kraljevic, Djuka Marosevic i Gas Stevan, ustasa i neki nepoznati agent. Stali su pred bife Ljubice Radovanove, gde im je Gas platio jednu litru vina govoreci im: "popijte vino pa na posao". To mi je kasnije rekla Ljubica Radovanov. Tada su uhapsili Peru Kovacicu i odveli nas u policiju. Tu nas je Kraljevic poceo ispitivati, rekao nam je da smo partizani, da partizanima dajemo brasno i med. Ja sam rekao da to nije istina a on me je onda poceo tuci puskom po stomaku, slavini i celom telu. Rekao mi je da je za sve to svedok Stavan Gas, zatim je Kraljevic isto tako poceo tuci i Peru Kovacicu. psujuci nam majku srpsku, Djuka Marosevic mi je rekao, da me ne tuce, jer on zna da sam ja dobar covek a da je Gasova optuzba lazna. Kraljevic je prestao tuci i u tom su doveli

A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Franja Brindl from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Đoka Baraksadić from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1212); 1/4

Djoku Mlijinog i svu trojicu su nas ugorali u automobil i odveli su nas u kaznionu. Kada sam dospao u kaznionu zapisali su mi ime, oduzeli mi 1500 kuna, gotovog novca, tabakeru sa duvanom i kaja. Slikali su me i uzeli otiske prstiju zatim su me odveli u veliku sobu, gde su bili sve sami Mitrovčani, njih oko 200. niko od nas nije znao, zasto smo uhapšeni niti smo znali sta ce s nama biti. Neki su govorili da je to sve delo, Krznanovica, Brindla, Helbina, Gvozdića i dr. Medju nama bio je i pekar Munisaba Ravle, koji je lezao pretučen i nije mogao da ustane. Neki su pričali, da su bili bijeni puskama jos prilikom hapšenja u autobusima. Za jelo smo dobijali samo / 4 malog hleba cenog i plesnivog i to smo za rucak. Kod nas je cesto dolazio Viktor Tomic, Kvaternik Gvido i jos neki covek / manji crnomanjast 40 god. / Kada su oni ulazili morali smo vikati: "ziveli Hrvatii, ziveo Pavalic i t.d. Na to je Tomic odgovorio "majku vam vlasuku, srpaku, ciganku jedni trebali ste to vikati pre tri dana.

U nasoj sobi nije bio niko tučen, nego su izvodili negu iz sobe a ti se nisu vise vraćali kao: Vrevic Stevan, Lenjatovic Vlada, Dencic Steva, Kljajic Laza, Paklar Milan i jos drugi, koji se sada ne nalaze u zivotu. Pored negu sobe bile su seance iz kojih se omlu strano batinanje i vika ljudi, koje su tukli, od zrtvava se trazilo da priznaju da su partizani i da su iste pomagali. Licno sam cuo ovo: "Jaoj deca moja, lepa deca moja, "a stalno se culli udarci i pitanja: Dali si dao partizanima ovo da li ono, da li si palio zito ili seno ili vrsalice. Ako srtrva nije priznala onda su je tako tukli dok nije priznala. Vujaskovic Aleksan dar iz Mitrovice gledao je kroz prozor kako tuku ljude i pričao mi je ovo: Zrtva je u gadićama srušena na zemlju dva agenta su tukli po zrtvi koja je zapomagala, na svoju priredbu zasto gleda sve to rekao mi je Vujaskovic, da hoće sve da vidi kako ljude muče, da može posle pričati, on je tako gledao preko citavoga dana i noci. Isti je izveden posle iz nase sobe izgleda da je i on stradao. Batinani su vecinom noci i u to vreme culli su se motori automobili. Bilo je zatvoreno i zenakih, koje su takodjer zivotinjski mučili. Medju njima bila je zatvorena i Devic Milio, koji Raje Devica, koja nam je pričala koliko je kad ljudi strejajano: 500, 700, ok i 1200, ja sam je molio da nam to vise ne govori jer su se ljudi poceli plasiti i buniti. Nasa se soba stalno praznila i ponovo punila, tako da je u ponedjeljak 7 septembra ostalo nas oko 130 ljudi a oko 4 sata posle podne usao je kod nas strazar kaznogog zatvora Sarangradac i rekao nam je da uzememo stvari i da sidjemo dole. Kada smo stigli dole video sam masu ljudi iz raznih sela.

Na to su nama dosli Viktor Tomic, Kvaternik, i jos jedan civil. Tomic nas je poceo ispitivati kako se ko zove, odakle je ko, koliko ima zemlje i t.d. Kada je dospao do Zivka Kadovanogog iz Sremske Mitrovice ovaj je rekao da radi 400 ktj. zemlje drzavne, a Tomic ga je hteo udariti zikom. Tada je Tomic prestao sa ispitivanjem, koje je hteo izvodjio je u stranu, dva agenta su izvodili ljude i pred nama ih tukli. Udarajuci njima o zid boksirajuci ih i udarajuci ih korbacima. Kada bi zrtva iznemogla od batina, bacili su je iza zgrade kao vrecu. To isto je radio i Tomic. Prilikom batinanja stalno su pivali majku vlasuku i partizansku da ce nas sve pobiti. Na taj nacin istrebljeno je oko 50 ljudi. Kada je Tomic upitao mene ko sam ja sam mu odgovorio da sam star preko 60 god., nisam se mesao u nista, nisam bio ni zatvaren nikad, a siromasan sam covek, na to mi je rekao ovaj treci civil, sto je dolazio sa Tomiceu u masu sobu da se izvodjio, tako nas je izvodjeno oko 130 ljudi vecinom starijih i siromaniji, a Mitrovcana je bilo oko 35. Nasa su imena popisali ostali oko 2.000 ljudi, sto muski sto zenski, uzeli su svoje stvari, i otisli gore u svoje sobe. Nas oko 130 ljudi sproveli su ustase u grad u opstinu, putem smo morali vikati, da zivi poglavnik, Hrvatata, Kvaternik i Tomic i predali nas policiji. Ovde smo bili do jutro, kada je dospao sef policije, koji je rekao: "Majku vam srpsku koji je hteo nocas begati, asove i motike i na groblje zatrpavati one uroine, sto su nocas pobijene. Kada smo isli na groblje sproveli su nas Ciguel Djura, Mackanic i Pera Janosveski policajci. Jedni su kopali tri jame, koje su bile velike, a drugi, medjutim i ja, zatrpavali su take jame. Je bila s desne strane uz ~~stariju~~ ogradu do manja koja je do gore bila puna leševa, malo se videlo krece i zemlje. Na ogradii o bilo usirena krvi i mozga, to smo morali strugati i zatrpavati, policajci i ustase su nam pretile da ce nas sve pobiti, ako jame ne budu iskopane, do 6 sati uvece. Kada su jame bile gotove, ponovo su nas odveli u policiju, odatle pustili li kućama 8 septembra 1942 god..

Dok sam jos bio zatvoren u kaznionu cuo sam vise puta nosu veliku graju

A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Franja Brindl from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Doka Baraksadić from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1212); 2/4

iz "Mladicke zgrade". Doznali smo da su to nesretne zrtve, koje su
biti streljane, te nocu terane na treci sprat iz prizemlja, a usput
i tako malaksale vezivali su bodljikavom zicom, a zatim se ulara neka luka
automobila.

Dok smo bili zatvoreni dolazili su nam stalno agenti i neki
su od nas porucivali njima po njima, da ih porodica izvadi na po koju ce-
nu. Beljanski, Timotijevic i t.d.

Kada je Tomic izdvojio nas 130 7 septembar koji nismo str-
ljani video sam na jednom, prozoru kaznionc Dr. Loncarovic Ivana, koji
nam je dao znak da ce mo za logor. Cuo sam da je Dr Loncarovic neke branio
a neke i napolje izcupao.

Da se... ..

*vid.
Kilinski...*



A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal:
Franja Brindl from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Đoka Baraksadić from Sremska
Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1212); 3/4

Докази Vidi prijavu broj 235

Izjava supruge Milanove Marije i brata mu Stevana kao i stan-
pani plakat od 25 VIII 1942 god. u koga poseduje Stevan.

Milovanec Stevan s.r.

ШТЕТА (материјална)

Vidi prijavu 235 gg

У чему се састоји штета

U gubitku hranioca i staraoca maloletne dece oste-
ceni smo месечно 5.000 din.,

Вредност штете у предатим
динарима

ПАПОМЕНЕ

Vidi prijavu br. 235.

Sucesnici: Kraljevic, policajnik Mas Stevan, Helbih Dr. Karlo, Krz-
manovic Andrija, logornik, Sarengrac strazar na kaznioni, Maresovic
Djuka, Kvaternik Dido, Gvozdic Dr. Petar, Djuric Eugen,omic Vlkabr.
Spominjem da su nam porodice slale hranu i preobuku, ali od
hrane dobili smo vrlo malo, a preobuku uopste nismo dobili.

Секретар
Prijavio, davalac podataka
Djoka Baraksadić s.r.

Упошљено
Prijavio, davalac podataka:
Tinek Aleksandar s.r.
Bopot Ivan s.r.

Da je zapis veran svome originalu tvrdi
Šef opsteg otkesa.



A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal:
Franja Brindl from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Đoka Baraksadić from Sremska
Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1212); 4/4

Зем. комисија за утврђ. злоч.
окуп. и њих. п. у Војводини
Инв. бр. 1278

ДРЖАВНА КОМИСИЈА
КОМИСИЈА ВОЈВОДИНИ

Срез: Sr. Mitrevica
R. број spiska 76

P R I J A V A

ПОДАЦИ

Рев. Sr. Mitrevica
Datum: 24 nov. 1944

О ЗЛОЧИНИМА ОКУПАТОРА И ЊИХОВИХ ПОМАГАЧА

ЗЛОЧИНАЦ

Презиме, име и функција у извршењу злочина Pilipević Luka, izvršilac

Име оца и име и девојачко презиме матере

Старост, народност и место одакле је 35 год. Hrvat. Srem, Mitrevica

Својство, служба, положај, занимање policaj u Sr. Mitrevici

Последње боравиште u begstvu

ЖРТВА ЗЛОЧИНА (оштећеник)

Презиме, име и занимање Selaković Jovan, cipelar

Име оца и име и девојачко презиме матере Mirke i Kevinke redj. Kupunjski

Старост, место и срез рођења 1906 Martinci Srem, Mitrevica

Вера, народност и брачно стање pravoslavna, Srbi, oženjen

Пребивалиште Srem, Mitrevica, ul. 3

Имена особа које је жртва била дужна издржавати и њихов родбински однос с њом

ГДЕ ЈЕ ЗЛОЧИН ИЗВРШЕН

Срез, општина и место Srem, Mitrevica

ЗЛОЧИН

Врста злочина Prisilan rad/kepanje jama za masovna ubistva/

Време и место извршења 4 na 5. IX. 1942 Srem, Mitrevica

Начин и околности извршења 4. IX. пре подне око 10 сати дошло је по мене 1 policaj iz Kukujevasa/crnomer jest, srednjega rasta i naredio mi je da uzmem lepatu i idem na pravoslavne greblje kulučiti. Tamo me je primio Luka Pilipević, policaj i naredio mi je da kepanjenu sa ostalima. Taj dan bile nas je oko 50 ljudi na kepanju i kepani smo do 1/2 12 sati u reči

A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Luka Filipović from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Jovan Selaković from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1278); 1/3

Prilog prijavi br. 76

Rubrika: ubistvo i sredstva izvršenja

i iskopali sme 3 jame i te prve velika 4x 8 x 1,80 cm, uz zgradu žice sa ulice, a druge 2 bile su 18 x 6 x 1,80, u uglu greblje i Marjkeve kuće. Oke pels neđi dešle su ustaše i opkolile greblje, a demobreni su bili ble. Kirali celu grebljensku ulicu. U te su dešli nekolicke luksuznih automobila sa ustaškim oficirima. Malé pre tega dešee je Eugen Djurić, šef policije iz Srem, Mitrevica i reke je nima: "Vi pravoslavci, koji ste dešli svama da radite, ako vas neke upite što ste radili ništa ništa radili. Recite da ste kopali jame za tepiti kudelju, a ona mala jama posedi veća, te je sa vas ske se što čuje.

U te su dešli 4 velika plava autobu sa, puna belih ljudi. Jedan ustaša naredio je nima koji sme kops li jame da segneme glavu, da ne gledeme u ene što devede, a nima, koji su devedili žrtvama naredjeno je da segnu glave i da ne govore. U sve tri jame devedili su žrtve u iste vreme, gde su bile pe 2 ustaše sa automatskim puškama, oni su slagali žrtve, kajima u su ruke bile vezane sa žicom na ledjima, ubijajuđi ih u stejedem stavu u patiljku. Ako neke žrtve nije bilo odmah mrtve, odmah su unutra skokale okolne ustaše i klele nečevima takeve žrtve. Čule se je struganje noževa e tela, vrat žrtve i strasen krik žrtve.

Brejsa sam žrtve, koje su izvedjene iz autobusa i ustanovio sam, da je u svakom bile eke 55 ljudi i dešle je na greblje 14-15 tekevih autobusa, prema tome stradale je te nađi eke 300 ljudi. Medju žrtvama, bile je i 3 ženske, koje su bile edevene same u košulje, ženske su vrištale kada su dešle da jame, a muškeroi su čutali sam dva slušaje, kada je jedna žrtva vi- knula: "Ja sam iz ne što jeej je ustaše, koji ju je vedio, rukom zatvorio usta i gurao u jsmu. Drugi slušaj je bilo jedna šepava žrtva, koja je vi- kela: "Ama nemojte me sa Bega vuđi učinio mi se poznat glas i esoba, a te je bio Beogradac, stuđer iz Srem, Mitrevica.

Tako je te išle etprilike 2 sata i za te vreme dželatli nisu čekali ni momenta, jer su autobusi stalno da dešli nave žrtve. Ustaški oficiri na- redjivali su ustašama, kojih je u neslu ubijanja bile eke 30 i za te vreme pili su vino iz 3 balona, svaki je bio zapremine eke 15 litara. Ustaše su izvedile žrtve iz autobusa, jednu pe jednu, devedile ih da jame i gurali ih u iste gde su ih dželatli ubijali hitocm u patiljku. Neke žrtve nisu magle same iđi već su ih ustaše vukle. Onim usašama, koje su još žive žrtve u jas- nima, klele sa nečevima, bili su krvavi rukavi i ruke, koje su brisali e tr- vu, zajedno sa nečevima. -

Ođ civila video sam jednog velikog krupnog, lepe edevenež Čevoke, sa kojega sam čuo ed ~~imena~~ drugih, da je Viktor Pemio, Kajođ Ivan, po- licaj iz Srem, Mitrevica, dešee je sadnjim autobusom na greblje, sa još ne- koliko meni nepoznata policaja, sa koje sme mi vreme zatrpavali jame i ka- da je bila geteve, trebali sme iđi u policiju, da nos zapišu i da nam dadu negradu, sa kopaње jama. Pošte sam Kajođa poznavao, zsmelio sam ga, da mene i Mičević Savu sprevede kuđi sa greblje, da ne bi merali iđi u policiju. Isti sam je usput pričee da je en bio na streši pred Kaznionem kraj veli- ke električne sijalice pred vrata, gde su ukrosvli žrtve u autobuse i da je tom prilikom poznao medju žrtvama: Branka Zerina, messer, Matija Beška, Saviđ Djeku, eba gestioničara, Beogradac, cipelars i Brezevo, sina Živana/ ratara, sve iz Srem, Mitrevica.

Kuđi sam dešee na greblje ujutro 5. IX. eke 4 sata ed silneg uzru janje i petrošerih živaca, sa strašnih prizera, kojih sam bio edevideo, bio sam u tekven stanju, da sam etišee u beštu i plaške kas mele dete. Pošle te ga nisam više išee na kopaње u greblje.

Ova su sve videli i čuli sladeći: Milešević Pero, trg, Matijašević Cveter, cipelars, Petešević Svetislav, staler, Stevan Vasa, radnik, Puvsče Stevan ratar i Čelić Bogdan ratar, svi pravoslavci iz Srem, Mitrevica. -

A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal: Luka Filipović from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Jovan Selaković from Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1278); 2/3

Докази

ШТЕТА (материјална)
У чему се састоји штета

Вредност штете у предузетним
динарима

НАПОМЕНЕ

Суучесници: Eugen Djurić, Filipović Luke i Kejić Ivar, svi policaji
Sremske Mitrovice

Српски
Комисија за Борбу
Пријавилац, давалац података

Selaković Jovan s.

Da je prepis veran svime
originalu tvrdi:

W.d.okruž. referenta

Правна
Тужилаштво

Повереник и помоћник:

Vinek Aleksandar s.r.

Hudji Djudevit s.r.



A report of a crime committed by the occupiers and their collaborators; criminal:
Luka Filipović from Sremska Mitrovica, victim: Jovan Selaković from
Sremska Mitrovica. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1278); 3/3

1945. 10. 10. 1945
Op. 12/45

14469
N. 1

Z A P I S N I K

Sastavljen dana 10. septembra 1945 god kod anketne komisije u
Sren. Mitrovići o saslušanju svedoka Ilić Kazimira. Predmet:
Dr. Milon Bujid, član A.K. Zolideva skokja
Govornik Besanka, zapisničar

Kratkim pozivom bude pozvan Ilić Kazimir i upozoren na kazivanje
istine, te posledice neistinitog kazivanja, pa prehlusan kako sledi:
Ilić Kazimir, sudija, sada u NOV., 33 god star, Hrvat, katoličke
vere, oženjen, otac jednog deteta, pismon, neporočen.
U Sren. Mitrovići počelo je sa većim hapšenjima u noći 13 ina 14
avgusta 1942 god. pa sledeće noći a velikodušnih čina. Da li je ovom hap-
šenju predvodio da jeste i da su neki mitrovačke studentske tade uhap-
šene. U noći na 13 sa 14 uhapšen je vodi broj sledećih ljudi među kojima se
sećam Mikulčić Ivica, br. Ilić Radisavljević, lekara, Pora Stankovića, ano-
tekara, Jovan Gjuric, apotekar za stano, Jurica otud, Farmacije, Pebojsa
Forisković, stud. tehničke, Ilić, student, Mato Almonović kancelista sren-
skog suda, Frida Radisavljević, stud. lekara Radisavljević, Noviković, student
učenic Višarske gimnazije, Armonoslav Stabier, Kirović poreske urave, i
drugi čijih se imena ne sećam, odnosno ne mogu sa sigurnošću tvrditi, da
su toga dana hapšeni. Ja sam uhapšen iduće noći 14 sa 15 avgusta. Pošli su
jedan policaj koji me poznam i Regl Anton, te Morak elektromonter mitrovačke
centrale, obojica pripadnike ustaske pripreme bojne. Ja sam ovo hapšenje
čekivao, jer sam 14. bojeći se da bih mogao biti hapšen otišao do Franje
Brindla, tadašnjeg gradonačelnika, a mog tetka, da ga pitam kakva su to hap-
šenja i šta se to dešava. Brindl mi je tada kratko odgovorio "biće izmena-
djenja, videćeš šta će sutra biti." Ja sam kod kuće imao nekoliko težnih
boombi koje sam sa sobom kao domobranac doneo i hteo sam se s njima poslužiti
kad sam čuo lupu na vratima. Moja me je žena tada molila da ne upotrebljavam
bombe i je sam je poslu ko, pa je ona brzo bombe iznela na stranaža vrata i
sklonila u svinjac. Čim su iza toga usli napred spomenuta lica saopštili mi
da sam uhapšen i pozvali me da podjem sa njima. Odveli su me u zgradu poli-
cije, a sa vreme sprovođenja primetio sam i druge grupe koje vode hapšenike.
U policijskom hodniku video sam dolazeti Matu Gjurijanovića, zapovednika
ustaske prip. bojne i čuo sam kad je izdavao nekim patrolama naredjenja za
hapšenja. Spominjao je u koju ulicu treba da podju i opisivao kuću, gde će
izvršiti hapšenje. Tu se u isto vreme nalazio i šef mitzijske ispostave žup-
sje redarstvena oblasti Djurić Milan, čija Kovačić funkcioner iste policije,
zatim Daniela Čajna i još neke pripadnike ustaske prip. bojne i policije.
Zapitao sam Matu Gjurijanovića u prolazu "šta će se to dešavati" i on je odgo-
vorio "ništa, ništa ti će već videti". Dovedeno je to noći oko 80 ljudi
među kojima su bili profesor Ranko Radučka, profesor Aleksije Petrović,
Rus Mićev, Ilić Jozica, asijar, radnikovi trg. pomoćnik u činovničkoj
Zadrugi, Djuro Šauer, pomodnja čin. Zadruga, Kerić bifečija sa radnjom
preko puta stare pravosl. crkve i još neki drugi. U policiji smo otišli
do tri sata, a zatim su dolazili novi hapšenici, a tada smo izvedeni u dvo-
rište i vezivani po dvoje rucem. Policajac Anton Ilić niostrovalao je i tu-
kac prišao i delovao u dvojniha uspon i pozivao. Zatim smo svi povratni
sprovoeni kroz stari mitrovački stanica i utvoreni u poseban putnički
vežni voz koji je išao za Vukovar. Svi 80 bili smo smesteni u jednom vago-
nu, a žena je bila sa mnom Djurić sa deset do 15 mitrovačkih policajaca. Ja sam
sa vreme vožnje u jedan mah posao do klozeta uztrajivši prethodno odobrenje.
Kad je policajac počeo da me vodi u zatvor mi je Djurić i tiho mi je nešto
na uho rekao. Taj policajac se zvao Trokop, ja sam ga iz ranije poznavao, je
ne stajući rekao od mene i on mi je saopštio da mi je Djurić naredio da
me u putu uliče pod izgovorom da sam potukao begstvo, ali je on ~~u zatvoru~~
~~me~~ rekao da se ne bojam, jer on to neće učiniti, kad smo stigli u Vukovar
oko 6 sati ujutro, u Vukovogradu nas je opkolila grupa ustasa i sprovela

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u biv i magacin grofa Blaša kraj stanice, na kome se nalazile ^{u njemu} ~~štampe~~ Karolina
 Gomen. Cim smo u magacin ušli mi smo u prizemnoj prostori ~~štampanici~~ i
 zlostavljeni na najrazličitiji način, našao je Eugen Bido kvaterik, pa
 pretio, psuovao, vredjao, naredjivao ustašama da pucaju na nas iz mitraljeza
 a ustaše već unapred upoznate sa njegovom željom potegli su puške-mitraljeze
 uvlačili u njih prazne karabere i škijocali. Po betonu prizemne prostorije
 magacina video sam nestabilne grupice peska i pretpostavljam da su njima p
 riveni tragovi krvi. Posle izvesnog vremena, je sam sa jednom grupom prebaš
 na prvi sprat, gde su se već nalazili oni koji su dan ranije uhapšeni i sp
 vedeni. Magacin je bio izgrađen u dva sprata. U prizemlju i prvom spratu,
 smatšteni su bili muškarci, a u drugom su se nalazile ženske. U prizemlju u
 prvom spratu magacin moglo nas je biti po mom računu oko 5-400, a po kretanju
 i ostalim sumovima zaključivali smo da iz nas ima oko 100 ženskih. Celo
 vreme koje sam proveo u magacinu, valjda 8 dana, bili smo vezani ruku i
 danju i noću, a stražara je moglo biti do 50 u celoj zgradi. Oni koji su s
 u našoj prostoriji smanjivali stalno su nam pretili i govorili "evo naših
 volova za klanicu". Agenti su povremeno upadali iznenada i upravljali onome
 ko im se svidelo pitanja. Taj je ustao odgovarao odakle je, šta je po zani
 manju i tome slično, a onda bi iz tog prijateljskog razgovora udareni pesak
 nogomokršću stomak, ikolema i slično, pa ga udareni odmah skijokao. Čuo sam
 sapatno jek ime jednog agenta zvao se Škarpa, a po njegovom izgovoru, mog
 je biti Dalmatinac. Ja sam 4 ili 5 puta vođen radi saslušavanja u zgradu
 zupanije i tu sam čekao u jednoj sobi na red radi saslušavanja. Dovedli bi me
 obično 10 -15 autobusom, u sobi bi stajali okrenuti licem zidu. Ja sam došao
 na red tek peti put, a tad me je saslušavao Drago Ilek, svakako svršeni pravu
 za koga sam čuo da se štražitelj istakao u Sarajevu. Za vreme čekanja u sob
 gde se čekalo nailazio je više puta Viktor Tomić i tada bi obično pograbio
 nekoga između nas za kosu udario ga o sid, a zatim okrenuvši ga natio ga
 volovskom šlom, pri tome je psuovao, a zatim tuženog odvodio na saslušavanje.
 Taj Tomić liči više na gopilu nego na čoveka, životinjske fisionomije, ogro
 man i masan, a stražara svome ophodjenju. Osim Ileka vrtili su i drugi istr
 žitelji saslušavanja, među njima Dr. Svječić koji je kako sam čuo pri saslu
 šavanju i tukao. Bilo je prilikom saslušavanja prolazili kroz sobu Viktor
 Tomić udario nekog po glavi, dok me ostali nisu tukli. Pitan sam što sam po
 političkom ubedjenju, a kim sam drugovao, što sam o profesoru Mili Lozjanin
 u, koji je u to doba već bio streljan, što sam zaključio iz proglašao o stre
 ljanima koji su mi stavili pred oči, šta sam o Zlamaljkovoj i Miličićevoj.
 Neke pitanja o konkretnoj mojoj krivici nisu postavljali. Na moja pitanja,
 zašto sam upravo uhapšen i doveden nisam dobio odredjen odgovor. Posle toga
 sam vraćen u magacin i treći dan pušten. U logoru sam među ustašama prepoznao
 Gregurinić Ivicu iz Tovarnika, a čuo sam da je tu bio i neki Šabo iz
 Sotina. U magacinu sam od Dr. Mane Budisavljevića čuo, da on sigurno smatra,
 Dr. Karla Kelbina krivcem za svoje hapšenje. Od Bore Stankovića čuo sam, da
 su ga pitali da li sam ja komunist, i šta zna mene i da je negativan odgovor
 Dr. Mile Gajić moj pašenok koga je njegova žena napustila i gjege se odrekla,
 čuo sam da je smatrao krivcem za svoje stradanje svoju ženu, a svoju sestričnu
 Ružu. Za vreme boravka čuo sam da je Djura Šauer i Mačkovekog odao Panta
 Đoković koji je streljan, a Aleku Petrovića, Nemanja-Ketiđ za koga ne znam
 šta je kasnije bilo. Video sam kako su došli u logor Krizanović Andrija, mitr.
 ustaški logornik, Kovačić Meta, sin. policije, Djuriđ Bujeta, šef policije i
 knez Perdo, viši privredni poverenik Ministarstva imbrana. Ja sam opazivši
 Andriju Krizanovića zovao po imenu dva do tri puta, na on se pravio da me
 ne vidi i ne čuje. Perdo knez se pojavio samo na vratima. On je došao da me
 interveniše za svoju svojtu Eduarda Gorickog i Vineta Aleksandra, a zauzeo se
 usput i za mene jer me pozna mnogo godina. Da li je on došao sa nekim drugim
 ciljem to mi nije poznato. Mene je pričao Jeđić Zdravko sreski načelnik u
 Mitrovici istovremeno, da je za mene interveniše preko Hlikera velikog šupan
 šupe Vuka. Je sam nadirujući se sad otvor kojim su vodile stepenice u priz
 emlje video i čuo kako je naredjeno grupi koja je odvođena na streljanje,
 a u kojoj su se nalazili profesor Alkasa Petrović, Dr. Mane Budisavljević, le
 kar, Dr. Mile Gajić, lekar, Bora Stanković, apotekar, Jova Ugrurov, apotekar
 i sin, Mbojasa Foricković Ivica Mikulić, Mate Simonović, Mihajlović Mikois,
 Djakica Tamiđ, Djuro Šauer, student Aljajić, Mačkovski i drugi, da se skinao
 do gačisa, da zatim kako ih surove zlostavljaju i tuku i gone u kamione. Tuđa je
 tražila nekoliko minuta dok nisu utovareni u kamione i dok su prolazili kroz
 špatir ustaša. One koje su vratio ostali na streljanje potpisao u *Gregurinić*

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a da na osnovu nekih sedulja. Sedulje su izgledale neuredno pisane, a njima morala biti nekritički i pogrešno pisana, tako se dogodjalo da se na neko prezvano ime nije niko odazvao, a onda su prisivači uzeli onoga, koji je imao najslabije ime.

Ja sam se iz Vukovara vraćao u društva sa Dr. Mašom Madojevićem, Jankom Bajićem, Aleksandrom Vinikom, Ferdom Poduškom, Đurđicom Gorički, Rajkom Jankovićem, i još jednim muslimanom iz Bjeljine, tu mi je Kasjka pričala o onome što je ona opazila na svome saslušanju. Rekla mi je da je do mog hapšenja došlo verovatno po kasivanju Vere Milišić, koja je nabrojala mitrovačke komuniste. Milišićeva je tužena i kao razmaženo dete popustila je pred zlostavljanjima i govorila je otprilike samo da se zlostavljanja ratosilja. Teretila je Poduku, mene, Veru Tomićevu i Janka Bajića, a svakako i druga lica, a izgleda da je pri tome imala uvidu sve članove studentskog udruženja, koje je bilo u Mitrovici razglabeno kao levičarski nastrojeno. Nju su zamerali, zabedali joj iverje pod nohte, pa su njene ruke koje sam u vozu video nosile o tome trag. Ona sama nije ništa priznala, a osuđivala je Milišićevu i Zlamalikovu radi njihovog kukavičkog držanja. Inače sam ja dobio utisak kako iz vlastitog opažanja, tako i na temelju razgovora sa nekima koji su muštteni da nije bilo odlučno sa otpuštanjem da li su oni bili krivi ili nisu, a nego da li je sa njih ako im nije ništa dokazano intervenisao od strane nekog lica od uticaja. Tako na primer izvesna lica, koje su prozvana i odvedena na streljanje kao Nebojša Foričković, Nevaković i Kljajić nisu uopšte bili saslušavani, nije bio saslušan ni Nikola Mihajlović, a svi su oni streljani. S druge strane sa Aleksu Petrovića došlo su jake intervencije od strane nemačke Narodne Skupine, pa to ipak nije pomoglo, jer ga je Nemaška Antia teretio navodeći, da je pričao i izlagao o metodama nabobate u industrijskim preduzećima u Behoslovačkom protektoratu. Iz njegovog iskaza proizlazi je da je to Aleksa Petrović imao radio i govorio u cilju prestavljanja i preko toga ustaške vlasti nisu htjele preći. Čekerinac Rada, mesar iz Mitrovice, pričao mi je u zatvoru, da ga je Zlamalikova teretila kako je dao za crvenu pomoć i on mi je ispričavši da je priznao da je dao 20 dinara pitao "pa zar za dvadeset dinara da me vođe na streljanje" i nije očekivao da će mu se to dogoditi. Panta Djaković, kojia je po onome što mi je pričao Sauer ljuro njega teretio, bio je strahovito mučen. Ja sam u zatvoru video kako su mu jagodice pretiju i a okti bili sagnjeni, pomodrali i na rukama i na nogama, što više neki su nokti bili i isčupani. Sauer je kad su ga počeli tući, posle suđenja sa Djakovićem priznao, da je liferovao partizanima Šešer i da je trebao organizuje uništavanje vršalica i to baš da je trebao da uništi Luke vajberića, bogatog mitrovačkog seljaka rođjaka Dr. Petra Gvozdića.

Kad sam se vratio u Mitrovicu ja sam se prvih dana sasvim povukao, pa nemam direktnih opažanja o događajima i hapšenja koncem augusta i početkom se tembra 1942 god. Doznaje u razgovoru sa Zdravkom Ježićem, kotarskim prestojnikom u Sremu. Mitrovici u to vreme, a mojim stariim dobrim poznanikom i svojkom saznao, da su spiskove uhapšenih i streljanih mitrovčana mesec septembra sastavljali gradski načelnik Brindl Franjo i zapovodnik ustaške priprave bojne Čiprijanović Mato. To ne znači da su samo oni učestvovali u sastavljanju spiskova, već da su oni bili glavni kođ toga posla. Ova ova čoveka su bili veliki ločveni i kraja je netrpeljivi prema Srbima. Ježić mi je tom prilikom dodao da je Tomić i od njega tražio spisak za srez, no on mu je odgovorio da u Srebu nema takvih koje bi trebalo hapšiti. U ovoj prilici treba da istaknem, da je medju mitrovačkim vođedin ustaškim ličnostima postojala razdvojenost. S jedne strane bio je logor sa Brindlom anodoljnim kao najutičajnijim članom, zatim bojak XVI ustaške Ilik te Ferdo Ansa, a s druge strane Ježić. Prvi su se naslanjali na Dr. Gvozdića išli često kod njega na konferenciju, a Ježić opet preko mite Matije, a još više preko protestanskog pastora perlinga Julijusa na Mikera. Ježić je bio u vezi sa prestavaicima domobranstva, naročito sa bojnikom ili dopukovnikom Marazom, i jedna i druga grupa je imala ambiciju da svu vlast uzme u svoje ruke i bude odlučujući faktor u mitrovačkim zbivanjima.

halk

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Ex. 140/45
L. J. K. y. C. M.

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No. omakajase utreb, su
uz. nom. u Belogorju
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Z A P I S N I K

Sastavljen dana 16. oktobra 1945. godine kod Anketne komisije u Srem. Mitrovici o saslušanju svedoka Stankević Anice

P. prisutni:

Dr. Bajić Mileš, član Anketne komisije
Gemirac Desanka, zapisničar

Predmet:

Temićeva akcija u Sremu

Na pozivu pristupi Anica Stankević, koja bude upozorena kao svedokinja na kazivanje istine i posledice neistinitog kazivanja, te preslušana kako sledi:

Anica Stankević, iz Srem Mitrovice, 28g., udevica, pravoslavne vere, Srпкиnja, imk sudski nekažnjavana, iskazuje:

U noći 13 na 14. augusta 1942g. došli su u naš stan Gašparović Milan, policijski činovnik, policajac Reriš i još ne ustaša, koji su stigli iz Vukevara, te su lišili slobode mego svekra Mileja, meju svekra u Vukevaru, mego muža Berislava Stankevića i mene. Spreveli su nas u mitrovačke vrdarstvo gdje su se u to vreme nalazili Eugen Djurić, tadašnji šef policije, Viktor Temić, Ciprijanović, policiste Majer i Salaj Djura i još neka druga lica kojih se sada ne sećam. Posle kraćeg vremena ženske koje su u iste vreme uhapšene, a među njima ja i meja svekra sprovedene smo u podrum. Nas je ženskih megle biti oko 20. Sutra dan 14. oko 5 sati izjutra mi smo sprovedene za željezničku stanicu, a sa nama uhapšeni muškarci, kojih je megle biti 30. U furgonu smo putevali za Vukevar kamo smo stigle još dopodne. Između ženskih koje su sa nama bile sprovedjene sećam se Vere i Lele Temićeve, Grgurav Vukešave, Zere Bilićeve i Puhale Ankice, Repajić Irene, Lele Mejićeve, Redejević Rede, ke Džajić Tivira i Jankević Katice, te njene majke. Sprovedeni smo u magazin u magazinu kod stanice i smeštene u drugi sprat. Ja sam u Vukevaru prevela 13 dana. Drugi dan po dolasku vedjena sam u "Dudik" sa grupom od 20 mitrovačana i mitrovačanki, kojima su u sidu pridruženi 20 seljaka. Kad smo stigli a Dudik odelili su žene od muškaraca, a potom 20 seljaka develi pred iskapanu rađu, ne ja nisam gledala kake se obavija streljanje, nego sam čula pucnjavulu amo jedikevale sve miženske, a Temić nam je rekao, ne možemo vam pomoći kad vi nećete ništa da goverite". Sećam se da sam mu ja nato dobacila "ne znamo o čemu se radi, niko nas ništa i ne pita". Kad je streljanje završeno rečene nam je da ćemo imati još nečas priliku da goverimo i vraćeni smo u magazin. Pri povratku sam videla da je i mej muž vraćen, jer je i on izveden iz magazina. U stvari niko od onih koji su izvedeni iz magazina nije ni streljan. Dan dva posle sveg događaja ja čula sam od meje svekrve, da se goverio kake je mej svekar i apotekar Grgurav, te Rada Mijić od strane suda odnese istražne kazni je prenađjeni kao nedužni, pa da su već dobili i prepisnicu za Mitrovicu. Kasnije sam čula da su bili već i na željezničkoj stanici pa da su ih vratili. Pered svega tega pati dan po dolasku u Vukevar oko pola 9 sati naveče vršeno je prezivanje onih koji će na streljanje, pa iz njih ustalih gu prezvan mej muž. Streljan je to večeri zajedno sa svejima ocem i još drugim mitrovačanima, čija se imena spominju na objavljenim pljektama. Od onih koji su tege dana streljani neki su pekupljeni u magazin, a drugi opet iz zatvora da se nalaze. Pekratni preki sud i njegova istražna odelenje. Mej svekar je bio u tom zatvoru, a mej muž koji je bio u prvom spratu magazina nije uopšte ni saslušavan kao i većina onih koji su iz magazina izvedeni.

Ja sam u Vukevaru prevela 13 dana i zato vreme nijednom nisam

Stankević Anica

Minutes of testimony of Anica Stanković from Sremska Mitrovica.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14475); 1/3

nisam uzeta na saslušanje. Nije mi saopštena niti kakva odluka a tri-
naestih dana sa jednom velikom grupom u kojej negle po mene računam negle
biti eke hiljadu što muških što ženskih, ukrcana sam, pa sme krenuli iz Vu-
kevara put Jasenovca. To je bio jedan vez odredjen isključivo za prevoz
uhapšenih lica iz Vukevara za Jasenovac a sastojao se od prilike od 20
vagona. Ja sam bila u jednom mešovitem furgenu i koliko sam mogla primeti-
ti i tu a i u ostalim kelima zatverenioci su skoro sve bili Srbi. Primetila
sam jednu Ciganku sa petere dece i čini mi se da u tem transportu više Ci-
gana nije ni bilo. Putevali sme dva dana i dve noći i to zato jer je voz
na sporednim prugama satima stajao. Za vreme dok sam još bila u Vukevaru
a i kasnije naput iz razgovora zasabrala sam da su mitrovačane uglavnom
teretili Banjanin Dušan, student, streljan u Vukevar, Katić Nemanja, Vujaš-
kević Faja i Miličić Vera, koji su kada svi pušteni. Kad sme stigli u Ja-
senovac, pranećili sme u vagonima jer sme pripeli predvoće a idućeg dana
dajutra, odvejene sme ženake od muških i nas eke dve stotine, prebačene sme
skolem za Gradinu. Bile je i majki sa malom decom, ja se ne sećam kelike je
dece negle biti, ne nisam da ih je bile eke dvadesetak. Na Gradini, t. j. na
drugej obali Save nigde nisam videla barake ili napuštenih kuća, osim jed-
ne napuštene zgrade gde su bile ustaše. To je bila bosanaka kućica u kojej
nije negle biti više od dve presterije. Videla sam jedan veliki žicom ogr-
đeni prester u kome je, sad, se sećam, opet bila slična mala kućica i u
tem sam presteru spazila jednu grupu od najviše desetak Cigana. Medju njima
je bila žena a kada i dece. Nešto su prali u kerivu. Mi sme pitali ustaše
keje su nas dovele gde ćemo biti smeštene a zapevalnik Jasenovca Majster-
ević koji je došao da vidi šta mi radimo, rekao je da ćemo mi biti ras-
poredjene po seljačkim napuštenim kućama u blizini i ja ćemo raditi seljač-
ke poslove. Jedan od ustaša, kod kojih sme, se raspitivao kuda ćemo biti od-
vedene, zapitao je ima li medju nama Hrvatica pa je došao da treba da se na
vreme jave jer bi negle, biti kasno. Kad je posle tega i Majsterević pitao
da li ima Hrvatica javile sme se ja i zapevalja Bujisavljević a na to je
on ništa ne ispitujući i ne proveravajući rekao da uzmete svoje stvari i
da ćemo poći za St. Gradišku za hrvatski leger. I zaista ni sme ename dru-
gog dana sprevedeni nakon što sme prevale neć u jasenovačkim sanicama.

Moje je utisak bio u to vreme da sme što su ustaše i Majsterević priča-
li o razmeštanju po napuštenim seljačkim kućama nije istina i da je upeze-
renje ustaše da se Hrvatice jave na vreme bio poziv da se spasu ke neže,
te da su naše zaostale drugarice međa još istog dana streljane. Ja sam se
ostala kasnije za njih raspitivala, ne nikad ništa nisam negla saznati.
Moje je majci uspelo da izdejstvuje otpusnicu iz legera ne same za mene
nego i za moju svekrvu ne ta otpusnica nije vredela ništa jer moja svek-
rva u vreme kada su otpusnice izdate t. j. četiri meseca posle odlaska iz
Vukevara nije više bila medju živima. Takav je odgover stigao od ustaške
nadzorne službe iz Zagreba.

Ja sam u St. Gradiški bila u odelenju hrvatakog ženskog radnog legera.
Ta je hrana bila slaba, higijenske prilike nikakve, spavali sme na kamenu,
a išli sme i na vanjske radove. Osim legera za Hrvatice postojao je leger
za pravoslavne i Jevreje u Kuli. Režim je njihov u glavnom bio isti kao i
naš a tem razlikom što nisu imali prave da pišu kući jednesesečne i što
nisu mogli dobijati pakete. Ove znam jer sam sa njima radila zajedno na
vanjskim poslovima. Posle četiri meseca saopšteno mi je da ću biti pušte-
na kući, pa sam sprevedena u Zagreb gde sam prevela u ženakej kasniem još
tri nedelje. Ja ni u Jasenovcu ni u Gradiški ni u Zagrebu nisam saslušava-
na i nikada mi nije saopšteno neko rešenje po kome sa stavljam u leger.
Ni moja majka nije negla nikad saznati zašto sam stišla u leger. U Gradi-

Sp. 1447/15

11

Škej je bile žene koje su imale rešenje da se upućuju u leger i žene koje ove rešenje nisu imale. Ovih drugih bilo je više. Ipak i one koje su bile sa rešenjem nikaža nisu znale kelike će ostati u legeru jer se legerske vlasti nisu mnoge starale o tome. Take sam znala mnoge žene kojama je davno pretekao rok u odluci a one su i dalje ostajale u legeru. Druge su medju tim puštane i pre preteka roka, svakako na neku intervenciju. U pogledu onih koje nisu imale rešenja dolazilo je do puštanja same na neku intervenciju. U legeru se nije vedio postupak koji bi trebao da zameni izostali postupak pre legera. Za naše vreme bilo je nekolike slučajeva odvedenja zatvorenica pod izgovorom da idu kući pa su streljane bile u kuli ili u nekim pedrumima. Čula sam da su Srkinje iz kule u Gradiškoj likvidirane na taj način što je izmedju njih sastavljen transport pa taj transport mesto da ode za Nemačku kao što su neki transporti i išli, bude na putu likvidirane. Ja sam u Vukevaru saznala za imena dvajice čuvara magacina i to: jedan se zvao Rajzenderf i bio elektrotehničar u Vukevaru a drugi Vižinelev, zaslužnik "Tivar" odela. Prvi od njih, koji je dok smo bile u magacinu pričao da ćemo biti puštene, rekao je pre nego što smo pešle iz Vukevara, da je on znao da ćemo mi za leger ali nam nije ranije htio reći. Ova dvejiica nas nisu zlostavljali.

Lica koja su mi danas prečitana iz popisa žrtava broj 63/45 kao odvedena iz Vukevara u legere sva su odvedena za Jasenovac. Hadžić Emilija za koju je navedeno da je oterana iz Vukevara nekamo u leger odvedena je sa svoje dvoje dece na Gradinu. Ja ne znam zašto je ta žena nije prijavila kao Hrvatica kad je i ona bila katoličke vere pre udaje. Dabić Stevan, za koga je u popisu spomenuto da mu se u Vukevaru izgubio trag, streljan je u Vukevaru a ja to znam po tome što je jednom prilikom kada su prezivali i prezvanima naredjivali da se skinu i on bio u grupi prezvanih i po skidanju odvedenih.

U Mitrovici nam je činovništvo prilikom hapšenja, rukoveni i mojeg svekrvi oduzeli šunk. Meni je oduzet prsten sa brilijantima i burma a mojeg svekrvi burma.

Zapisnik mi je prečitao, potpuno odgovara memo usmenom kazivanju i potpisujem ga.

D o v r š e n o .

L. Rajić
Souvisek

Stanković Anica

1452/45

АНКЕТНА КОМИСИЈА
ПРИ
КОМИСИЈИ ЗА УТВРЂИВАЊЕ ЗЛОЧИНА
ОСУДНОРА И ЊИХОВИХ ПОМАГАЧА У
ВОЈВОДИНИ
Експозитура: И р и г

Број :.....1945г.

З А П И С Н И К

који је сачињен у просторијима експозитуре Анкетне Комисије у Иригу на дан 24.II.1945г. у 10 сати пре подне, а о саслушању оштећеника.-

Саслушање обавио:
Увелец Милош, члан Анк. Ком.
Свић Вера, записничар

Предмет:
масовни злочин хапшења и
стрељања у Иригу августа
1942 год.-

Пристаје се саслушању оштећеника, пошто је претходно напоменуто да истраже само праву истину о ономе о чему буде питан и да ништа не предузму јер ће у противном одговорати због лакног сведочења и саботирања рада ове Експозитуре.-

ЛАЗАР БОЈЧИЋ, 64 г. стар, ратар, вере православне, Србин, настањен у Иригу, Ревидо бр. 67. најављује:

Међу другим гавренима Ирига приликом масовног хапшења у месецу августу 1942г. био сам ухапшен и ја 22.VIII.1942г. око 10 сати пре подне. Ухапсили су ме један агент, два усташе и Јозеф Херолд, комесар иришке полиције. Дозведен сам у срески суд, где су узети од мене лични подаци и стављен сам у затвор. Ту сам затекао 7-8 људи од којих се сећам Дамјане Пушића, његовог сина Боривоја, Док. Пушића, Митра Јаковљевића. Касније су у затвор били дотерани: Лазара и Јована Костића са њихова три сина, Борђе Радосевића са два сина и др. Ухапшеници су били појединачно извођени из затвора на саслушање и после саслушања враћани су назад у затвор. Сви су били злостављани, са модрицама на телу. Вожа Пушић био је изведен на саслушање око поноћи и после саслушања није враћен у затвор, већ је изнешен у дворште среског суда, где смо га 23.VIII.1942г. око 4 сата у јутро нашли мртвог поред затвора, закрпеног лишћем. Одређила су мене, Лазара Костића и још два ухапшеника да пок. доку Пушића изнесемо на улицу пред судску зграду, где су се налазила кола дуре Цветенића. Пушић је неколима одмешен на њиву др. Веспелна, где смо га нас четворица закопали.

Ја сам саслушаван 23.VIII.1942г. у подне у соби среског суда бр. 2. Саслушавало ме је Виктор Томић. Био сам осумњичен да сам се налазио у партизанским редовима и да сам им носио храну. Испоставило се међутим да то није било тачно, па ми је Томић одмах рекао да ћу бити пуштен на слободу. После подне истог дана био је у дворшту постављен један стол и сви су ухапшеници извођени пред Томића, поред кога се налазило више лица од којих сам препознао само Ивана Петрила. Том приликом били су ухапшеници распоређени. У једну групу дошли су они са теклом кривицом и иста су касније стрељани, док су у другу групу дошли они који су одређени за таоце и који су касније отпремљени у Вуковар и у Ср. Митровицу, где су после пар дана стрељани. Ја сам уврштен у групу оних који су имали бити пуштени на слободу. У затвору нисам више испитиван, него сам пуштен на слободу у рано јутро 24.VIII.1942г.

Међу ухапшенима такође је злостављен епотечар Димитрије Матић. Им сам дотеран у срески суд, приметно сам га где лежи на некомом креветцу у једној собици затвора. Сутрадан у јутро изнешен је на дворште суда и ту лежао цели дан. др. Грчић такође ухапшеници опипао му је пред нама пуле и казао да је исти још жив. Касније је Матић подлегао озледама,

те је се још једним ухапшеником, који је такођер претучен у затвору, сакречен на виви Др. Веселиа изван Ирига.

Покретни преки суд заседао је у ноћи од 23-24.VIII.1942г. у просторијама грађевинарнице. Пред овај суд ишли су они ухапшеници који су стрељани у Иригу, као и они који су били одређени за тасце, док ми који смо пуштени на слободу нисмо били пред овим судом. После завршеног заседања покретног преког суда били су у зору 24.VIII.1942г. ухапшени још неки иршки грађани, од којих су неки истог дана стрељани у Иригу, а неки одведени из Ирига као тасци и касније стрељани, а да уопште нису били пред преким судом.

Овом приликом стрељано је у Иригу 24.VIII.1942г. 36 лица, око 80 одведено је у Буковар и СР. Митровицу, а око 15 пуштено је на слободу.

Напомињем да су у овој масовној злочину страдали животом највиђенији грађани Ирига. Организатор овог злочина био је споменути Винтор Томић, а његови помагачи били су тадашњи функционери усташке организације у Иригу Иван Петрица, Таборник, Никола делост, логорник и други.-

Пошто је сведоку исказ прочитан, исти изјављује да је потпуно веран његовом усменом изјављују и да је већан не исти свагда положити заклетву.-

Испитаник: *Милош Чубац*
записничар: *Ђека Валић*

Сведок:

Лазар Бојчић

ЗЕМАЉСКА КОМИСИЈА

За утврђивање околности злочина и његовог извршења

АНГЕЛЦИ ЦРМНИ ЈЕЛА ЗА СРЕМ

У БЕЛАМБУ

Бр. *910*
7 IX 1942 год.

Умб. бр. 14487

Minutes of testimony of Lazar Bojčić from Irig.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14487); 2/2

АНКЕТНА КОМИСИЈА У ВУКОВАРУ

п р и

Комисији за утврђивање злочина окупатора и њихових помагача
у ВОЈВОДИНИ

Експозитура: III Д

Број 34 / 145 год.



Државна Комисија
за утврђивање злочина окупатора и њихових помагача у Војводини

Записник

Број 4892
2-10 / 1945 год.
НОВИ САД

Сачињен код Експозитуре злочина комисија у Џиду

на дан 23. јуна 1945 год. у часова о саслушању оштеће-
ника — сведока.

Саслушање обавио:

ПРЕДМЕТ: масовни злочин

Нешкољин Симион, као наследник

хатне
Бр. и збојевања већег броја Срб
23. августа 1942 год. / Домашна др
шја /

Иванка Ратковић, записничар.

Приступа се саслушању оштећеника-сведока, пошто је претходно опоменуто да искаже само праву истину о ономе о чему буде питан и да ништа не прегрути, јер ће у противном одговорити због лажног сведочења и саботирања рада.

ГЕНЕРАЛИЈА СВЕДОКА: Презиме и име Мирна Анђелка

године старости 48 занимање домашница, вера правосл., народ-

ност Српкиња, место становања и тачна адреса Џидува мбр. 202

изјави:

Дана 29. августа 1942 године одмах по је пола ноћи бацили су усташе нашу кућу и њих неколико је ушло унутра односно уметили кроз отворен прозор и провалили су нас нас то јест и га мужа Борислава, мене и моју ћеру Загорку и Радојку. Кратко време после тога и пошто су мога мужа везали повели су нас све у срез. Ја сам у срезу ухватила цело породицу Чавки Марка и сре заједно су нас спровели. Чд усташа који су нас спровели сам никога препознала. Над су нас довели у срезе је један од усташа: зашто су водили девојке. Ја сам мислила да не могу те водити, али он није дозволио наредити, да би ми провирале весте о хатнебу. Ту у ходнику стајали смо од приближе 15 минута и зато цело време чули смо јауке којије долазио из соба у срезу. Након тога су нас све женске затворили у затвор, који се налазио на крају дворишта. Тамо нас је било затворено око 30 жена и деце. Ја сам била затворена стално се је чуо јауке буђе који је долазио из среза и из подрума, а и видела сам поједине жеташе како улазе у банту и секу штапове. Од прилике око 9 сати пре подне извели су нас из затвора у срезко двориште. У дворишту су већ били познати сви ухапсени ljudi и то сви везани са жандарму су их стајали крајма. Видела сам да су ухапшенике ту у дворишту турили и зостав али на најразноврсније начине. Туки су их са виллом, штаповима, песницама, ногама, беговима и т.д. Дворишту видела сам да је још један човек који је из срезе и претучен. Било их је и другикоји су били претучени и усјед тога ле-

Minutes of testimony of Anđelka Mirić from Šid and Branka Nikolić from Šid.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14543); 1/2

1.
али, али се не могу тачно сетити њихових имена. О о 11 сати нас све жене устали су кућама а ухапшени уди остали су у дворишту.
Пошто сам се ја била једно неплаћена и како сам и кратковидна, нисам по-
нала никога од устана који су били у срезу и који су учествовали у
постављању ухапшеника. После сам чула да су сви ухапшени спроведени ка-
нонимима на железничку станицу Шид, а затим возом у Сремску М трговицу.
Завршено у 17 сати и пошто је сведоку исказ прочитан и сти изјављује, да
је потпуно веран његовом казивању и да је вољан вазда на исти положаји
акливету. Голајем да је том приликом из наше куће одведени и Панић Милан,
који је код нас био кочијаш.

Испитаник:

[Signature]
Затвореник:
[Signature]

Сведок:

[Signature]

Настав емо истога дана у 17 сати и 5 минута.
Николић Бранка, стара 21 год. домаћица, вере православне, Сремска, из
ида кор. 1074.

Пошто је сведок предходно ожежен да искаже са о праву и истину,
окоје о чему буде питан и да ништа не прећути, јер ће у противном од-
судити због лажног сведочења и саботирања рада.

Дана 28. августа 1942 године злих после пола ноћи како је 5 непозна-
их устана у наш стан и наредили су моме муњу Јовану, жени и Даркован Ве-
и која је код нас била у гостиња, да одмах пођемо с нама у срез на пре-
дугавце. Међу су муња везали и тако су нас извели из куће. Пред кућом сам
видела Милоша Вазду усталу на Шиду, који није улазио у кућу. Приликом спрет
среза у срез ухапшени су поред нас Степановић Светозар, Званковић Милан
и Чрдан Остоја са породицом, и тако су нас ве заједно спровели у срез.
Од смо дошли у срез од мога мужа као и од осталих туђи узимали су личне
сведке и том приликом их је одмах Томаш са штапом свакога тукло. После
ог су нас мене одвели од муња и интервали нас у зворните, а када се
свакидне већи број жена одведи су нас у затвор. За све време док смо
тајали у зворниту и у посебном затвору чуо се је јуки из соба у срезу
да подрума. Како су нас извели у зворните ту сам видела све ухапшене
уде везане, а устале су их ставило на најразноврсније начине злостављани
Идела сам Миронка Бели слава како лежи на земљи претучена. Осим тега
сам видела Шумановића Саву где лежи и лице : јао докторе. Пошто га је
један устан ударно ногом у стомак и спровео му чајку.

Д устана који су учествовали у постављању затвореника неснаде сам
видела Шума Душек Стјепана/сада назидно ухапшен Штрока Стеву на Ада-
леваца, Немој Вуру, једног од Балетских али се имена не могу сетити.

Након тога сам чула да је већ мнх се осталима сведок са Сремску М-
трговицу.

Завршено у 17 и 20. и насте је сведоку исказ прочитан и сти из-
јављује да је потпуно веран његовом казивању и да је вољн вазда на исти
положаји акливету.

Испитаник:

[Signature]
Затвореник:
[Signature]

Сведок:

[Signature]

Сем. комисаријат утврђ. злоч.
окуп. и њих. у Врховној
Има *[Signature]*

Minutes of testimony of Anđelka Mirić from Šid and Branka Nikolić from Šid.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14543); 2/2

Број: 134 145.

З А П И С К И

Свијетом код Министарства Народне Комисије у Биду дана 25. септембра 1945. год. о саслушању сведока.

Саслушање обавио:

Милошвић Симеон као председник,
Марковић Милан као записничар.

ПРЕМИТ: Томићева женица.

Присућа се саслушању сведока пошто је претходно споменути да не може само праву истину о ономе о чему буде питан и да ништа не пренети, јер ће у противном одговорити због даног сведочења и саборнава радње комисије.

ГЕНЕРАЛНА СВЕРКА: Стеван Маријан 37 год, радник, вере православног вероисповијеста Србин, стално настањен у Биду, изјављује:

Неколико дана пре Томићеве женице у Биду говорило се да ће бити велико хапшење Срба. Поводом тих вести ја нисам две ноћи спавао у своје стамбу пошто за то време није било никаквог хапшења и ја сам се поново вратио у свој стамбу. У ноћи између 27 и 28 августа 1942. године дошао су у мој стамбу усташе берери Берен, Воваковић Смија са још осам непознатих усташа, који су ме одмах везали и држали у средно начелство у Биду. Када су ме довели у средно начелство ту сам већ затекао оо двадесет ухапшених лица из Вида. Ухапшених чим су ме довели одмах су ме у ходнику поставили тако да сам лицем био окренут према зиду и нисам се смео никуда окретати јер су одмах усташе туле. Приметио сам да су све ухапшенике које су доводили постављали тако лицем окренуте према зиду и рукама везаним на зидове, и нико се није смео махнути јер би га усташе одмах туле и у једном моменту ја сам малко главу окренуо на десно и одмах ме је један непознати усташа ударио крајем кунџице. За цело време држао смо тако стајали у ходнику чува се из соба страхобита ика и јуки од туче. Пошто су усташе туле у собама нисам видео о чиме су тучили ухапшенике. После извесног времена одведене су усташе мене као и све остале који су били у ходнику у средни затвор. Првином пролаза из овог затвора пред средним затвором на десној страни врата већ пољу претог од батина и заоставања Аузмана Смија, јеница из Вида који је имао хапшенике умро ту пред затвором. У затвору су у кратким размјанама доносили непознате усташе и питали ко није био на испиту. Који год се јавио да није био на испиту, они су га већ у затвору почели тучи и водили га на испит где су сви били тучени, тако да оне који су били на испиту нисам могао ни познати толико су били измучени од туче. Тако измучене када су долазили до врата од затвора поново су усташе туле у терале их, да сами отворе врата од затвора, и ако то нису могли учинити јер су им руке биле везане на леђима. Све те уде који су вођени на саслушање и тамо тучени ја познајем на виђева или на већини неким именом, јер ја нисам рођен у Биду него сам се касније поселио. Сећам се да су ова били страховито тучени: Стеван Пилић из Вида осим тога што је био и тучени био је на небројено места изабран новем, као и Милош Ђорђевић, коме су и руке биле везане од заоставања. Осим тога се сећам да су нарочито били заостављени из Вида Милан Грчић, Смија Тетек и његова два сина. Готово сви ухапшеници су били тако заостављени и тучени. За цело време док сам био у затвору доводили су све нове и нове ухапшенике. Сви ухапшеници били су везаних руку на леђима. То везање дуго је извршено са вином а икада је било стезање са кљентима тако да су руке уред заоставања. Крвоточна била стасије тако да су многи само усред тих болова надали у несвест.

Ја се сам нисам хтео пријављивати на испит з оми ме нису прозвали и тако у Биду нисам ни био на испиту. Иад је свануло истерали су нас из затвора у двориште и ту су нас поставили у редове три по три. У редовима смо стојали тако да смо гурдали један другог у потицаи и никуда нисмо смели главу окретати. Тако смо стајали све до два сата после подне. За цело то време довођени су нови ухапшеници и стално се чуо јуки, јер су усташе у средним собама стално тучале. После тога су нас истрепали до сами зегнемо у средном дворишту тако да лицем будемо окренути према зиди. Још смо им тако нешто приметно сам да су покла једна кола у средно двориште на која су готово сви три ухапшеника који су били умрли односно убијени од батина и заоставања.

Minutes of testimony of Stevan Marijan from Sid. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 1460); 1/3

Čim su kolica sa vozovima izšla iz dvorane otklizali su nam na
 rednici da se nalaze u nepoznatoj ustani i da su se nalazili u jednom od željeznog
 drugog, sve nas pretrjavali i oduzimali sve stvari od vrijednosti:
 satove, prstenje, burme, britve i t. d. Kolica toga su nas potrošnjim
 u dva reda i nakon toga su se skupila u sredini dvorane sve us-
 tane koji su vrtili kolica i u njima je bio Josip Šuš u ustani
 teborina u kolu. Među tim ustanih poznio sam nekoliko: Berenc
 Berenc, Božidarovi Stina, Malomir Brava, Vasilj Jova, dva brata Levača
 dva iz Vinda. Imena drugih nemogu da se setim ali većina ih je
 bilo iz Vinda svega oko deset ustani. Ostali su sve bili nepoznati
 ljudi iz ustane sa strane. Nakon toga su nas željelo po jedno iz-
 vodilo iz dvorane i tovarila u autobus koji je čekao pred središ-
 nim izlazom. Tada su nas potovarili u tri autobusa i odvezli
 me u vagone tako da nas je u jednom vagonu bilo oko pedeset ljudi.
 Kasnije sam ja mogao vidjeti i brojni bili je uhapšeno toga
 dana oko 137 (oko trideset sedam) ljudi a svi ljudi odvedeni
 su u Sremsku Mitrovicu i tamo strahani i svi oni ljudi na otko-
 nih se vozila su se toga dana zatvili u srednjem zatvoru.
 Kad su nas potovarili u vagone vozom su nas odvezli upravo
 u kazničku u Sremsku Mitrovicu. Čim smo stigli u Mitrovicu odnos-
 no u kazničku zatvorili su nas sve u jednu sobu. Kasnije sam mogao
 ustanoviti u toj sobi bilo je zatvoreno oko 230 ljudi. Tu su nam
 odrezali ruke i koljima smo mogli vidjeti ubijeni su ne samo
 ljudi koji su nas uhapšili već i drugi ljudi. Jedan od govornika prvoga
 dana nitko od njih nije sa jeo. I drugi dan su nam dali po jedno
 vrlo malo porcije proteje i ređali su nam to. Nam je bilo ležati.
 U toku toga dana mogli smo svi njih na krevet i tom prigodom je
 svaki morao dati svoje lične podatke i svi su se morali potpisati
 na čistom pismu svoje ime i da su tri puta. Istoga dana su nam
 grupno odvođeni je devetnaest ljudi i sa njih su govornici da se da-
 la teški a nas ostale da se pustiti kući. Trećega dana su nas
 opet pozvali na krevet i tom prigodom smo svi morali dati ovisni
 pisma. Niti niko drugo nismo pitali. U noći nametnu trenog i
 četvrtog dana niko odmah posle ponoći narednja su nam da jedni po
 jedan izlazimo u koljima i da se do gola odvezemo t. j. da ostane
 jedan od nas u koljima i da se do gola odvezemo t. j. da ostane
 samo u koljima. Čim se po jedan od nas u koljima i da se nam
 na leđa i postrojavala u red tri po tri. Neko sam dan sa nama
 ostali ostali i oni devetnaest ljudi koji su bili pročitani sa
 tim da i oni su se tamo svi skupili i svi nam vezali ruke i
 nam. Nost smo se tako svi skupili i svi nam vezali ruke i
 redjali su nam da tu u koljima svi položimo i nakon toga su nas
 opet tukli. Nakon video čime su tukli niti sam nikog od ustani
 potovarili. Nakon toga su nas otvarali u dvorane i tu su nas po-
 tovarili u četiri autobusa i tako nas odvezli na Privredno
 grobje u Sremsku Mitrovicu. Ja sam bio u trećem autobusu. Sa mnom su
 u autobusu bili se sa mnom bila još dva ljudi iz Vinda i ja
 Biserarović, Rada Anđelović, Sina, Radivoj i Malomir Tetec, Bruni
 Vasilj i Bogdan Kolarik, Dr. Branislav Gulin. U drugom autobusu
 se sedla da sedi. Kad smo stigli na grobje iz ovog autobusa
 izavode petnaest po petnaest ljudi tu ih postroje i strepuju u
 potizak. Svaki su zadržali u ustani. a malo kasnije sam video četr-
 deset po pedeset ljudi u kazničku koji su koljima i koljima koje
 sam da je strepa. Upravo lično Viktor Tomić je lično nam na-
 lice nije bilo strepa. Svi su ubijeni. Kad sam ja video da su svih sm-
 na na rezervoari ubijao te ljude. Kad sam ja video da su svih sm-
 ljudi iz oba autobusa predajom strahani i da nikog ne ostavljaju
 ja sam doneo odluku da bežim. Zamolio sam Rada Anđelovića a koji
 je otađao do mene u autobusu da mi odredi ruke i on mi je od-
 rešio a nakon toga sam ja veći odrezao sam drveni ruke
 i liki. Osim ruku sam su ruke bile četvrt vezane na ruke
 mogao, a nisam niko kome na vremena. Kad su na nas autobus
 pozvali da izađu petnaest ljudi izavode je prvi Dr. Branislav
 Gulin i ja iziđem sa mnom i kad smo došli blizu grobnice otprilike
 šest metara zaustavio nas je jedan ustani a pretpredao ljudi su
 nam ruke vezane. U jednom momentu ja sam se okrenuo da vidim
 dali ih ostali i ostali i ostali me je odmah zadržao nosem po redima.
 Nost ostali još nisu izišli je sam i svidjelo tu priliku
 i počeo da bežim. Ustane su postale i pušale stajao samno go-
 neću me kroz grobje. Ja se nisam obazreo samo sam čuo pušanje
 i traganje. Nost me ni jedan meta ni je moglo ja sam uspeo
 da dođem do Save i prebjah u Srbiju.

Minutes of testimony of Stevan Marijan from Sid.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14608); 2/3

14608 1-2

Живео сам у Србији сам се настанио у селу Засадни срез
Минчиноци. Ту сам провео одличне године дана и након тога
сам поново прешао у срез и ступио у војску Народне Ослобо-
дилачког покрета у којој сам остао све до данас.
Завршено е тако да је сведоку алишани прочитан и исти
најављује да је све верно забележено онако како је он говорио
и да је позан на исти и заклетву положити.

Испитани
Stevan Marijan

Зани сличар,
Marković M.

Сведок,
Marković M.
Stevan



ЗЕМАЉСКА КОМИСИЈА
ЗА Иstražивање ЗЛОСТАВЉА И ПЛОЧА СЪОМОУЦИЈА И ОСТАЛИХ
ДЕЈСТАВА НЕМИЦИЈА ЗА СРБИЈУ
У 1941
Бр. 28 194 год.

Minutes of testimony of Stevan Marijan from Šid.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14608); 3/3

Sp. 29

14-77-64

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Полк. еванџелија за утрпх. архив
огул. и архив. у Београдине
Мил. Ср. 14629

1

Z A P I S N I K

Sastavljen u kancelariji anketnog odbora za utvrđivanje ratnih zločina i njihovih pomagača u Srem-Mitrovici, dne 14. XII 1944 god. u stvari protiv Tomić Viktora i dr.

Prisutni su : Od strane komisije:
Vodanović Dujo, predsednik komisije
Janković Milena, zapisničar,

Špiro Dimitrović

Pristupa pozvani Dimitrović Špiro pa oizjavljuje:
Zovem se Dimitrović Spiro, 65 god. rođen u Kninu nastanjen u Srem-Mitrovici, penzionisani pošt. činovnik.
Moja ćerka je bila udata za Pavla Tatića, stolara iz Srem-Mitrovice i ona mi je 28 augusta poslala ekspres telegram, da dodjem odmah u Srem-Mitrovicu po decu, jer je Pavle teško bolestan. Čim sam primio taj brzojav, ja sam se odmah uputio za Srem-Mitrovicu i u Srem-Mitrovicu sam stigao oko 1 septembra 1942 god. Kad sam došao u Srem-Mitrovicu kod kćeri, tada mi je kazala šta je u stvari da je njen muž Pavle zatvoren. Čim sam došao u Srem-Mitrovicu odmah sam pošao kod ćeti i nakon nekoliko sati pošao na stanicu da kupim cigarete. Kad sam došao na stanicu, tada sam video četiri ustaše napite, a to su bili Vlahotin, Mijo Marović, Matak Mehaničar, Glavan Antun Mehaničar, svi iz Dubrovnika koje dobro poznajem kao što i oni mene. Ja sam pitao dotične "Šta radi ovdje u Srem-Mitrovici, a oni su mi odgovorili da su oni oni gde dolaze trava ne raste. Sa njima je u društvu bio i Miško Magdić, restourater na željeznici, koji mi je kazao da je i on bio sa dotičnima da hapsi po Mitrovici. Nakon kratkog razgovora sa njima onis su pošli sa stanice pozdravivši se sa mnom sa "Spremani".

M Vlahotin je svršavao fratarsku školu u Dubrovniku i imao je veliku maturu i kada je stvorena N.D.H. pošao je u Zagreb Mijo Marović isto je imao maturu, i u Dubrovniku je bio dalji tabornik ili logornik, ne mogu da se setim Brkan, policijski činovnik u Dubrovniku, a u Tomićevoj ekipi bio je kao ustaški podporučnik, Glavan Antun, bio je po zanimanju mehaničar, a po Dubrovniku se je govorilo da je on bio jedan od prvih koji su u rudinama kod Dubrovnika streljali 14 Srba i Hrvata; Matak, bio je Mehaničar u Dubrovniku, a bio je i uspostarkom N.D.H. ustaša, te je iz Dubrovnika otišao u Zagreb.

Dotični u svom pijanstvu pričali su mi kako su ubijali tu u Mitrovici i da je krvi mozga dosta bilo. Ne posredno o tuđi uhapšenih ne znam ali se pričalo u Mitrovici da su svi uhapšeni bili isprebijani i nakon toga odvedeni na streljanje. Moja zet tom prilikom isto je bio ubijen. Moja ćerka bila je školska druga rica sa Mijom Marovićem, i molila ga je da joj spase muža, ali on nije htio ni čuti. Ništa drugo neposredno neznam.

Dovršeno,

Janković Milena
Vodanović Dujo

Dimitrović Špiro

578/6

1336

ANKETNA KOMISIJA

pri
Komisiji za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača u
Vojvodini.

Ekspozitura u I L O K U
Broj 65/45

Sve informacije su priložene
Dokumentarni materijal
14657 M.A.

Sastavljen u I l o k u dana 30. juna 1945 g. u 9 čas. o
saslušanj u svedoka.

Z A P I S N I K

Saslušanje obavio:

Predmet masovnih zličina

Petričević Boško, referent A.K.

Dr. Marijan Kolarović član A.K.

Pristupa se saslušanju oštećenika svedoka, pošto je predhodno opo-
mni da iskaze samo pravu istinu o onome o čemu bude pitan i da ~~nikak~~ nesme da pre-
đuti, jer će u protivnom odgovarati zbog lažnog svedočenja i sabotiranja rada
ove ekspoziture.

Generalije svedoka:

Ime i prezime Olga Bukinac god. starosti 40 menut
zanimanje domaćica veštica prav. narodnost Srpske mesobstanovanje
i tačna adresa I l o k izjavl:

Sve do Tomićeve akcije u septembru 1942. živela sam prilično na miru
zajedno sa mojim mužem Mirkom i decom.

Početkom septembra 1942. vaš smo krečili kuću, kad smo predveče vidili
doći 2 automobila, a malo kasnije prošao je kod naš Nedid Steva iz Iloka, pa na
je reko: "Kak je Vama do krečenja, a ovamo je dođe preko sud". Mi smo bili mir-
ni, jer smo znali da nismo nikada ništa skrivili, pa smo mislili, nemože nam sa
ništa ni dogoditi.

Malo kasnije izašo je pred svoju kuću naš komšija Stipa Matin pa kad
je vidio da i mi stojimo pred kućom i da smo našu kuću ofarbali reko nam je:
"Gledajte je, nećete je dugo gledati", a kad sam ja zapitala: "a zašto"
odgovorio je, da bi sakrio pravu nameru: "Pa može kiša da padne, pa da nebua
više tako lepa".

Napominjem, da sam vidila kad su spomenuta 2 automobila stala pred
srezom, a malo kasnije vidila sam iz sresa otići oko 4 lica u kuću Josipa Do-
vačića.

Noću nko lo sati - već smo bili legli i moj muž Mirko već je bio zaspo-
ćula sam neko hodanje po avliji, a malo zatim je neki nepoznati muškarac, visok
i dobro razvijen rasvetlio električnom lampicom našu sobu i zapito: "Jeli tu
Mirko Bukinac?" Je sam odgovorila daje ste, a isti je nakto zapovedio da
odam ustane i da se obude. Moj muž je odmah ustao i obuko se, a nato je spome-
nuti muškarac izvadio komad žice i mom mužu veso ruke na ledja, te ga potero
pred sobom. Na moje zapaganje zašto ga veše kad nije ništa kriv, odgovorio
je: "da to nije strašno, smrt će mu biti strašnija." Primitila sam da je imo
pun desni djepe žica, a u levom je imo spisak.

Iz jedne ceduljice je čito: "Mirko Bukinac, otac i sin", pa me pito ga
gde mi je sin, a ja sam odgovorila, da nemam sina i tako je on onda otišo bez
mog sina.

U avliji primetila sam više ustaša, ali nisam nikoga prepoznala, jer
su bili okremli ledja, a na ulici, koja je bila rasvetljena primetila sam sta-
jati Franju Majšana i Mirka Matkovića, činovnika iločkog sresa i Ivicu Matkovi-
ća, civ. geometra iz Iloka.

Ja sam ostala budna i iza zavesa gledala što se ulicom događa pa sam
vidila, kako su odveli Dr. Stevu Reguljac, Dr. Manila sa ženom i dvoje dece

Minutes of testimony of Olga Bukinac from Ilok.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14651); 1/3

Dr. Branika Pauhovića, Stevu Nedića, Stevu Mirkovića i ženu, Taloša Petar, Rudiku Horvatevića, geometra, Iasu Mihaljevića, Iliju i Stevu Ubavića, Peru Trifunovića.

Oko 4 sata u jutrovidila sam prazan kamion kako je vozio prema Lovki, a nešto kasnije se vratio te se na nekom nalazili neki Klešpic i Aleksa Stojanović.

Znam da je osim ovih bio uhapšen Dragoš Barbarić, Dr. Giga Nikolić i više ljudi.

Kad sam šula u dvorišta korake i kad su došli da hapse mog muža, mislili smo da idu u posetu Valpotić Kati, koja je stanovala kod nas u kući, jer su kod nje ranije dolazili ustaše i agenti iz Vukovara, pili kod nje i dizali zadržice, pa od tuđa smatram da bi pomenuta Kata znala imena agenata, koji su dolazili.

Putradan sam ja sa ostalim ženama pohapšenih ljudi pokušala da dodjem do sresa, da nešto uradimo za naše muševce, ali nismo mogli proći jer je ulica oko sresa bila blokirana i prilaz zabranjen. Kako smo stajale u grupi i plakale prišla nam je Mikuš Katia i rekla: što plačete i vas bi sve trebalo s njima pohapsiti.

Čula sam, ali se nesećam od koga, da je ovo lice, koje je mog muža uhapsilo i vezalo mu ruke, a koliko se sećam njegove slike iz novina i po tomu držim, da je to bio Kvaternik, sin maršala Kvaternika. Imao je na sebi plavu košulju, a bio je golglav.

Vidila sam osim spomenutih da su išli po hapšenike: Franjo Babić, koji je jaš i mladi Vračić, sin sudskog podvornika, izbojca iz Iloka. Prvi se i sada nalazi u Iloku, a drugi je kao ustaša odsutan, nepoznato mi gde.

Odmah u jutro po hapšenju, odnosno oko 11 sati ukrcani su svi hapšeni u kamione, vesani dva po dva zajedno i odvećeni u Mitroviću, gde su 8. septembra 1942. streljani kao taoci. O tomu sam dobila pismeno obavještenje od šupakog redarstva u Vukovaru. Potpisan je bio na tom rešenju Djiković, ja sam to rešenje izgubila.

Posle mi je priprevalo Aleksa Jovin, koji je takoda bio uhapšen, a posle iz Mitrovića vraćen, da je moj muž bio u subotu 5.9.1942. prслуšavan, akad se vratio, odnosno dva dana kasnije, kad ga je video u dvorištu postrojenog sa ostalim hapšenicima prisetio je, da mu je geđno oko bilo skoro izbijeno.

4-5 dana posle odvedjenja rekao mi je Josip Skamrala zvani Furtum, da će svi biti postraljani i da se sa njih nemože ništa uraditi.

U septembru 1943. odveli su mog sina Branimira u vojsku i on je pošao, jer se bojao da od kuće pobjegne, ali je iz vojske posle nedelju pobjegao iz Oseka u NOV. A vremenom se primetila, da moj sin nije više u vojski pa su dolazile sa njim poternice, ali je meni nekako uspelo uveravati, da je on u vojski.

Prepod pomenuta Kata Valputić nagovarala nas je da se pokratimo, govoreći nam: pokratite se, pa vam se neće dogoditi ništa, ali mi smo to odbili. Znam da je Valpotićka bila sekretarica ženskog ustaškog društva "Ženska loma".

Posle begatva mog sina u NOV, preporučavala mi je Kata Valputić neka tražim evog sina preko Crvenog krsta, ali sam ja to odbijala, da se nepravi velika galama oko mog sina, a osim toga sam se pretvarala da čekam od njega pismo, pa sam iščekivala poštare, a kad mi naravno nije donosio nikakovo pismo, rekla sam: Jaoj Bože, nikako mi se ne javlja, Bog zna hoću li ga ikada videti. Ova sam ređi izgovorila u kući i mogla ih je čuti samo Kata Valputić, a kad se bila uhapsila od strane Vukovarskog redarstva, bila sam kod policije pitana, dali sam gornje ređi izgovorila, pa mislim da ih je jedino Kata Valputić mogla dostaviti.

Tre mog hapšenja govorila je Ema Jerabek iz Iloka, da me treba uhapsiti jer da ja znam gde je moj sin.

Tre mog hapšenja dolazila su četiri dana 4 detektiva meni u kuću i ja sam ih morala hraniti. Jedan je među njima u košnom kaputu, mal govjek i zvao se Brantner, drugi se zvao Mešić, a ima treći Ponjević, dočim 4. imena neznam.

Tražili su od mene rakije, šunke, kobasice, jaja, vina i td. i ja sam ih morala kroz 4 dana hraniti. Četvrtog dana došao je k meni neki nepoznat agent iz Vukovara i jedan policaj iz Vukovara i odmah su me pitali: gde mi je sin. Ja sam im odgovorila, da je moj sin u vojski, a oni su mi rekli da dodjem s njima u kotar da to izjavim. Tada sam s njima pošla, a vani su nas dočekali 6 ustaša, 2 iz Iloka: Gulka Stipan i još jedan kome imena neznam, a 4 su bili

Anta Bukinac

Minutes of testimony of Olga Bukinac from Ilok.
(Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14651); 2/3

2
strani. U arezu sam bila jednomput preslušana o tomu, zašto sam kažala; Jao! Bože, nikako mi se sin ne javlja, Bog zna hoćeli ga ikada videti?

Iz Iloka smo bili nakon 5 dana odvedeni u Vukovar i to: ja, Olga Namniković, Šešević Amalija, Kopčok Ruženka, Steva Keravica, Svetozar Teofan i Trifunović Aleksa. U Vukovaru smo bili kod Župskog redarstva 6 dana, a od tamo smo otpremljeni u Sisaak u sabirni logor.

U tom logoru u Sisku bio je zapovednik neki Brkić, pa sam tamo bila samom logoru 1 mesec, a nakon toga sam prešla k njemu u službu, jer je isti poznavao mog strica pa se za mene zauzeo. Ovaj logor je čuvala žandarmerija pa je dotle bilo u logoru dobro, ali je nakon što sam bila 4 meseca u Sisku žandarmerija smenjena, a logor su preuzeli ustaše iz Jasenovca. Tom priliko je smenjen i Brkić, a zapovedništvo je preuzeo Ivica Barić. Nekoe vreme je i pod njim bilo stanje smetljivo, no tada su opet promenili ustaše, i došli a neki drugi, koji su bili jako grubo, tukli su logoraše i td. Tada je bio i nabrane izlasek iz logora i ja sam se tada morala vratiti u logor.

Primeđujem, da kada je Barić preuzeo vlast u logoru bio je na rukku pomenutog Brkića i pitao me tko sam i šta sam i obećao mi da će me pustiti kući kad bude bilo vreme za to.

25. novembra 1944. odvedeni su svi muški iz logora s time da će biti preveženi u Jasenovac, ali kako smo čuli svi su odvedeni u Gušće, t.j. na u Kupe u Savu i tamo su svi pobijeni i bačeni u Savu.

27. novembra 1944. trebale su biti odvećene sve ženske, i ja sam se setila obećanja Barićevog, pa mi je nekako uspešlo doći do njega i on me je pustio iz logora i tako sam se spasila. Sve ostale odvećene su 27/XI.1944. na u Gušće, kao i dva čama ranije muškarci i tamo potučene.

Znađen takodjer da se i Svetozar Teofanov spasio, jer je netko u Sisku garantiro za njega, pa je i on prije pušten.

U Sisku sam ostala pod policijskom paskom sve do oslobođenja, pa su da je kratko vreme pre oslobođenja Duburić preuzeo komandu Siska te pohapa oko 400 lica, Hrvata i Srba, sve koji nisu bili nakljeni ustaškom pokretu ih je sve u noći od 4. na 5. maja dao na Savi pobiti i baciti u Savu. Ja sam vidila svoja očima.

Dodajem, da sam u Vukovaru vidila, kako su agenti mučili i tukli Srbe i Srba iz Jugoslavaca i to tako da su mu noge bile okovane lancima, a za ruke su ga obesili na neku karku, koja je bila u zidu učvršćena. Tukli su ga strahovito, a posle dva sata smo odvedeni u tu sobu, pa sam vidila, da je bila sva poprskana krvlju, svažem i s marioj. Smrad je bio u toj ćeliji neizdrživ, a premda nas je bilo u toj ćeliji 50 lica, dobili smo svega 1 l vode, odnosno svađok se ispravlja te kaše, da dok su bili u predjašnjoj ćeliji bilo ih je 27 u jednoj ćeliji, a dobijali su samo 1 1/2 litre vode, a kad su preseljeni u ćeliju gde je bio mučen Srba, nisu dobili ni vode ni hrane. Ćelija je bila sagadjena vašima i svakojakom gamadi. Nisam poznala ni koga od agenata u Vukovaru, pa nisam kasati tko su to bili.

Konačno još izjavljujem, da sam primetila kao isteknute funkcionere prilikom preuzimanja vlasti godine 1941.: Tunju Matkovića, Stipana Simića, Tunjicu Tomića, Mirka Kovačića, Ivicu Tomića, Josipa Barinčića, Ranku Madjarevića, a od Lenkih Pavicu Platikapić. Znađen da se pljačkalo, razorušavalo Jugoslavensku vojsku, hapсило Srbe i slovstavljalo, i išlo u okolna sela te doterivalo stoku i slično.

Ikaz mi je prečitao pa se na isti nogu zakleti.

Devršeno u 12 časova.

M. M. M. M.

Olga Bukinac



NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA
VIŠE REDARSTVENO POVJERENIČTVO
ZA VELIKU ŽUPU VUKA

Broj: 1554-42.

Hrvatska Mitrovica, 8. rujna 1942.

OGLAS

Pokretni Priekni sud, koji je dne 7. rujna 1942. zasjedao u HRVATSKOJ MITROVICI, donio je sljedeću:

OSUDU

1. **Milan Stanković**, pekar, 18 godina star, iz Ležimira
2. **Boža Marinković**, 21 godinu star, iz Ležimira
3. **Marko Ostojić**, 32 godine star, iz Divoša
4. **Rade Pejčinović**, 23 godine star, iz Ležimira
5. **Rade Marić**, 21 godinu star, iz Ležimira
6. **Pavle Dragić**, bravar, 54 godine star, iz Ležimira
7. **Djoka Vuković**, brijač, 23 godine star, iz Divoša
8. **Milan Veselinović**, 32 godine star, iz Divoša
9. **Milivoj Bugarski**, 17 godina star, iz Bukovca
10. **Lazar Ilić**, mesarski pomoćnik, 22 godine star, iz Kuveždina
11. **Steva Kašanić**, brijač, 21 godinu star, iz Divoša
12. **Sava Vukmirović**, ratar, 22 godine star, iz Grgeteka
13. **Danica Pajić**, 50 godina stara, iz Neština
14. **Vera Pajić**, krojačica, 18 godina stara, iz Neština
15. **Laza Gajić**, 16 godina star, iz Ležimira
16. **Stanko Alimpić**, seoski sluga, 18 godina star,
17. **Simo Lazić**, ratar, 41 godinu star, iz Grabova
18. **Dušan Aleksić**, 21 godinu star, iz Sviloša
19. **Mija Branković**, ratar, 20 godina star, iz Sviloša
20. **Dušan Štepančević**, 18 godina star, iz Ležimira
21. **Milan Čeran**, radnik, 25 godina star, iz Suseka
22. **Marija Novaković**, kućanica, 20 godina stara, iz Neština
23. **Branko Gangić**, ratar, 23 godine star, iz Divoša.

proглаšeni su krivima, jednli što su se odmetnuli u šumu, te stupili u četvrtu Ležimirsku četu i sudjelovali u borbama protiv domobrana, oružnika i Ustaša, mučili uhvaćene Ustaše, palili žito u mjestu Divoš, a drugi što su osobno davali i sakupljali u selu hranu, te je donosili partizanima u šumu, te konačno što nisu prijavili druge poznate im partizane, kao i njihov protudržavni rad, čime su počinili zločin protiv obstanaka države i njezinog uređenja u smislu § 98. t. 2. Kz., te kažnjivi čin u smislu § 2. t. 2. 1. 3. Zakonske odredbe o Pokretnom priekom sudu od 24. VI. 1941., stoga su svi napred navedeni **OSUĐENI** po zadnjem stavku § 2. Zakonske odredbe o Pokretnom priekom sudu od 24. VI. 1941. na kaznu smrti STRIJELJANJEM, koja je kazna nad njima u zakonskom roku i izvršena dne 7. rujna 1942.

An announcement about the execution of hostages in Sremska Mitrovica from the 8th of September 1942. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14613); 1/1

Z a p i s n i k.

Spisan na srpskom groblju u Srem Mitrovici na dan 23. do 31. maja 1945. poverenstveno u ime Anketne komisije u Srem Mitrovici pozivom na rešenje Komisije z.u.z.o.i.n.j.p.u.v. Okružno povereništvo u Srem Mitrovici od 16/6.1945. broj 406/45

Pristani:

Milena Konic, referent Okružnog povereništva
 Dr. Nikola Androjević, član anketne komisije
 Vasa Grudić, perovođa
 Dr. Vladislav Manosek, lekar " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Dr. Zoran Miletić " " " " " " " " " " " "
 M.N.O.O.
 Dr. Mladen Georgijević delegat Vukovarske ekspoziture A.A.
 iz Mitrovice upućeni od

Na groblje je na početku iskopavanja stigao predsednik M.N.O.O. drug Milan Golobže a nedjen i zatečen grobar za vreme masovnog ubijanja Kosta Kulid i sasudnji grobar Steva K. vacić oba iz Mitrovice.

Konstatuje se, da je na početak otkopavanja stigao i otkopavanju prisustvoval 3. dana fotoreferent drug A. van Polzović iz Novog-Sada, koji je zamoljen da od snimke izradjene primerke dostavi i ovoj komisiji.

Konstatuje se, da je o početku iskopavanja napred citir. rešenjem obavesteno:

Zemaljska komisija u Novom-Sadu
 Anketna komisija odeljak u Zemunu
 Anketna komisija odeljak u Vukovaru
 SNOD u Srem Mitrovici, Irigu, Kumi
 M.N.O.O. u Višnjicima, Bežimiru, Bišatovcu, Bizidu, Iloku, Grabovu, Svilošu, Divošu, Neštinu, Guseku, Banostru, Čereviću, Mandjelosu, Kumi, Irigu, Ledinci i idu.-

Poverenstvo je stiglo na srpsko groblje u Srem Mitrovici već u 4. sata u jutro na dan 23.5.1945. gdje je zateklo priličan broj ovim iskopavanjem zainteresovanih lica, većinom žena i deteta i koji masovno pobijeni žrtava iz raznih mesta a najviše iz Srema Mitrovice.

Pošto radnici iz samog logora u kaznion, koji su imali vršiti otkopavanje nisu stigli u zakazano vreme, to je poverenstvo iskoristilo međuvremena da svima napred navedenima pokaze zajedničke grobove, koji se se otkopavati i da secinju skicu citih i grobove numerise, pa da se radi po utvrdjenom redu. Secinjena je skica koje se ovom zapisniku prilaze pod A./ Obilaskom okupnih grobnica utvrdjeno je, da isti ima ukupno 14. (četnaest u njihovu ubijanju kao i zatrpavali u njima pobijena žrtve.

Konstatovano je ipak, da je jednna od najvećih grobnica i to ona koja je u skici označena sa rimskim brojem 14. skoro prazna. Povereništvo je zaključilo istu procistiti tj. izbaciti iz nje zasutu zemlju i iskopati je što dublje i u nju preneti po mogućnosti što više otkopanih žrtava da bi se moglo na širo manjem prostoru podići zajednički spomenik, i ta grobnica leži na povoljnom mestu i blizu Milekiova kapele, u kojoj se obavljaju opela i pomeni mrtvima.

Prigodom čišćenja te grobnice broj 14. nedjena je u njoj 5. dobro očuvanih lubanja, koje nisu bile u saducima, pa su iste uskon što je grobnica očišćena postavljene u nju i to uz južni kraj zapadne strane reke.

Svet iz raznih mesta okolice Želeo je sastiti, u kojoj su grobnici zakopani njihovi rođjaci. Ank. komisiji nije mogla dati odgovor i zadovoljavajući odgovor na te pitanja, jer u toku potrebnje 1941. nije mogla utvrditi, da bi svi uhapšeni iz jednog mesta bili zajedno streljeni niti u koju grobnicu bi bili streljeni i pokopani.

Sprotiv preslušanjem puštenih na slobodu uhapšenika, koji su

sa žrtvama više dana u kaznionici proveli, a naročito iskazom Jovana Udičkog, penzionisanog školskog nadzornika, koji je tek nakon 8. dana iz kaznionice pušten na slobodu sa vreme masovnog ubijanja utvrđeno je, da su Viktor Tadić i njegovi pomagači iz više zatvorskih soba u kojima su bile smeštene žrtve iz raznih sela vodio i ovaj čas za streljanje ljude iz raznih mesta, pa su se više soba paralelno ispražnjivale.

Jedino se zna, da su mitrovački, koji su noću 29-30.8.1942. uhapšeni i ovedeni u kaznionicu bili /njih jedan deo/ smešteni u jednu sobu, koje pred njihov dolazak bila ispražnjena, a u kojoj su pre njih bili šidjeni. Te je soba bila krvava od zlostavljanja i kaznistažera i Tom mićevih pomagača su govorili uhapšenima da su te noci iz te sobe ispražnili šidjene i postreljali ih, a doista se čulo te noci puškanje i sutradan su nađeni zatvoreni u grobnice br. 6. i 7., pa se po tom zaključilo da bi šidjena u njima moglo biti, kao i u grobnici broj 9. gdje je drugom prilikom streljano i pokopano oko 26. šidjeng.

Preslušanjem grobara Koste Kulića i Busea Steve Manjke utvrđeno je, da su prilikom masovnog ubijanja Srbe u grobnice pušene ovim redom: 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 10, 9, 12, 13 ali da i taj redosled nije gerantovan.

Svedok Pera Radišić, iskazao je da su Tomić i njegovi pomagači istodobno za jednu noć ubijali u Ive do tri ruke. Tako da su doista mitrovačkih građana istovremeno ubijani u raku broj 12. i 3. ili 4.

Ša tekvim obavještenjima rođjaci su pratili otkopavanje i razgledali svaki pokopani leš, da bi ga prepoznali.

U raki broj 13. nađeno je svega 9. leševa i jedan u sanduku koji potomji po izjavi grobara nije žrtva mas. ubijanja, već samo onih 9. bez sanduka.

Posto se verovalo, da su u raki broj 9. streljani samo šidja ali se iz čida je bilo dosta rođjaka streljanih žrtava, to se pristupilo prvo otkopavanju ruke broj 9. istovremeno i raku broj 13. za koju se također po iskazima iskazu grobara Kulića verovalo, da ima samo 8 do 9. leševa i to streljanih 1943. g. po presudi prekog suda. Ša njegovom iskazu od tih streljanih bilo je 5. iz Jarka, 1. iz Lascarka i 1. iz čida.

I česta u raku broj 13. iz čidju iskopsanih leševa prepoznala je mati svođe sina Milana Umetića tetara iz Lascarka, koji je po njenom iskazu streljan 14. 2. 1943. u oči Sretenija i to sa 5. žrtve iz Jarka i jednog žrtvom iz Divoša.

Posto je selo Lascarak blizu /3km./ to je ank. poverenstvo u saglasnosti sa dežurnim lekarom uovoljilo molbu roditelja pok. Milana Umetića, i dozvolio da ga prenesu i sahrane u porodičnu grobnicu u Lascarku Ostali leševi preneseni su u skupnu raku br. 14.

Konstatuje se, da su svi leševi bili mnogo istuili i raspačnuti, ili se pak moglo videti, da su streljani u potiljak a bili su gđa skinuti.

Raka broj 13. ostavljena je otvorenom za slučaj, da se nebi ovi ekshumirani leševi mogli sahraniti u raku broj 14. da bi se onda iste mogle pročititi i na ovu raku broj 13. da se ima manje posla oko iskopavanja ruke.

U raki broj 9. nađeno je ne 26. leševa, kako se predpostavljalo nego 33. Ti leševi bili su također u vrlo istrukulom stanju i raspadnutom stanju, tim više, što su i u vreme iskopavanja nađeni u dubini ispod podzemnog vodostaja. Čopšte, čopblje je svega 200. m. deloko od Save pa su duboke reke svake godine preko 6. meseci delomično ispod podzemnog vodostaja.

U ovoj raki nađjeji leševi također su pronađeni bozi i skinuti noge, mnogi su imali ruke na l. dijima vezane žicom. Nisu bili u raki poslegeni, nego ispreturneni, neki naledja, neki potruške, neki postrance, nekom su noge ili ruke glava bili ispod drugih leševa, što komična tumači time, da nisu pri ubijanju bili otkih žrtvi, nego su se sa rukama i nogama izvlačili dok bi nove žrtve u raku padale i bivale ubijane.

U raki broj 9. kad se došlo do leševa u dubini od 120. do ispod zemljine površine, nađjen je prvo jedan veliki kamen težak od 20. kg a ispod njega glava sa lešom tako da je glava tim kamenom bila razmekar komična tumači, da ubioama nije bilo dosta što su žrtve na mučenicki nađ

An exhumation report of corpses in Sremska Mitrovica from the 23rd to the 31st of May and from the 3rd to the 8th of June 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14625); 2/9

način poubijani ne o svojoj gornji leš hteli na jedan divljački način izarcvare ili oturkuz

U toj ruci rodbina prepoznala je i to: majke svoga sina, Bozu entelica ratara iz Ledinaca, brez Irig, keta Teferk svoga mušca Simu isteka 46.g. starog, iz Sida, Angelina žena svoga mušca Josifa Klejasa trg. iz Sida, svi po gešama i dimenzijama tela, te mati i ocuh žena Borjaktarovic iz Vojke svoga sina ocaosno pastorka Ivana Hanceva iz Vojke oko 30.g. starog mininerskog pomocnika, i to po umetno pomodu gvozdena veze odrzavane noge.

Svi leševi iz ove reke smešteni su u raki broj 14. u za psoni redjovi na leđje okrenuti po obicaju licem prema ishodu bunca. Jedino je leš Josifa Klejasa po želji supruge mu Angeline sahranjen u istoj raki br. 14. gdje je i nadjen, te mu je gubljena krataca celo glave, jer supruge ima nameru da ga prenese u Sid, cim nestavi metalni sanduk i svrši druge predradnje.

Za vreme otkopavanja reka broj 8 i 7. a pošto su videli u kako groznom stanju se nalaze leševi u dotle iskopanim rekama, rodbina žrtava streljanih po rešenjima pomocnih prekih sudova dne 7.5. i 12.5. 1942.g. kao i onih žrtava koje su poubijane prigodom preterivanja stanovništva Macve u Srem. Mitrovicu čim su stupile samoste na zemlju, koju su ustaške vlasti proglasile hrvatskom Mitrovicom, a koja se dotle kao macva zvala i zove Srem. Mitrovica, a to je bilo 29. septembra 1941.g. kad su reko Mitrovicu terani u sabirni logor u selu Jarak /srez Srem. Mitrovica/ izvezile su želje da se lotične skupne grobnice na otkopavaju pošto se tačno znade broj i imena u njima pokopanih streljenih žrtava. Njihove molbe uzete su na posebne zapisnike, te se Anketna komisija po njima blagovremeno doneti rešenje.

U grobnici broj 8. iako je mali prema ostalim dimenzijama u dubini ispod 120.cm. nadjeni su leševi i to u broju njih 141. u toj grobnici, kao i u dosad njima, žrtve su bile pri ubijanju izute i svinute do geša, retko je još po neki imao na sebi nešto rublje i odelo. I kod ovih žrtava se moglo opoziti ubijanja streljenjem u potiljak, ali je bilo mnogo zaklanih i izboleni. Leševi su i tu bili bez reda ispretureni i nadjeni u raznim položajima. Istrule i respadute. Kod vadjanja se često delovi tela nisu mogli zajedno održati tim pre, što su delovi tela bili pokriveni drugim leševima i izmršeni. Mnoge glave i moga rublje ili odelo na leševima nadjeni su u nekoj crvenkastoj boji pacbito u blizini leševa, koji su bili u vrat zaklani ili u srca ubadani.

U toj grobnici broj 8. prepoznati su i to: Stava Jovanovic iz Sida cipelar, koga je prepoznala jedna drugarica, te spotekar Jova Markovic iz Sida. Ovaj potonji je prepoznat od ovih prisutnih lica iz Sida i to po svojoj vešernoj krupnoj i ugojenoj fizičkoj strukturi teko ce su bili retki ljudi takove fizičke strukture. Govorilo se da je za života bio preko 120.kg. težak i ako nije bio preterano debeo. Njegov leš je nadjen sa rukama vezanim žicom na leđjima i na levo zakrenute glave.

U raki broj 7. leševi su nadjeni u slicnoj dubini i u stanju, kao i u predhodnim rekama. Ispretureni, zamršeni, skinuti sve do geša, bosu. Ruka u oči da se ved na prvi pogled moglo ustanoviti, da ima mnogo zaklanih /prorazanih grkljama/ preko 20. i izboljenih u druge delove tela nerocito u prsa i leđja. Tušci se, desu u toj ruci sudelovali i koljaci.

U toj ruci prepoznati su po članovima svojih porodica ixt to:

Borivoj Terzić trgovac iz Sida, na kom je nadjeno više uboda po rukama, nogama, leđjima a najveći ubod u slabinu.

Djura Marac iz Sida, star 32.g. prepoznat po gešama i zubima čisti je zaklan i ima ubod u leđja.

Gojko Debeljaki, trg. iz Sida, star 26.g. na njemu su na djene žicom požadi vezane ruke.

Dušan Mijakov 18.g. iz Sida poznat po gešama ruke vezene

Kolaric Bogdan 38.g. iz Sida leš ocuvan zaklan

Sims Ristić iz Sida, 50.g. kafedjija prepoznat po zubima

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Više leševa nađeno je sa zlatnim zubima i kratkim gadićama. Svi prisutni rođjaci iz Šida složno izjavljuju, da su tada pohapseni doterani u Mitrovicu doterana lica iz Šida bili probreni, može se reći prvi, najlepší, najposposobniji, najvidjeniji i najimudniji ljudi.

Ova tvrija ukazuje se verovatnom, jer su već neki ljudi koji su prve noći streljani bili upošteni na groblju videli, da su na rake za streljanje prevodili sve neke krupne, ugojene, pune ljude, kratkim gadićama letnjim. Kod smog iskopavanja moglo se to utvrditi, jer je nađeno dosta očuvanih leševa, osobito u srednjim slojevima, ma da je teren kako je napred navedeno svake godine preko 6. meseci podvođen i ma da je od streljanja prošlo već blizu 3. godine.

U raki broj 7. nađeno je tekodje ukupno 141. leš.

U raki broj 6. koja se otkopavala 25. i 26. maja nađeno je ukupno 280. leševa.

U toj raki nađeni su leševi u sličnom stanju kao i u predhodnima, skinuti do glave, boči ispreturani bez reda, isturli i znatno raspanuti naročito gornji i donji sloj, očim su srednji ipak nešto bolje očuvani.

Voda je nađena odmah ispod 120. cm. ispod zemljine površine, pa su leševi bili mokri i kaljevi, zamazani i zato teže prepoznatvani. Na mnogim leševima nađene su ruke vezane pozadi zicom. Dosta ih je nađeno zaklanih izdženih i izbođenih, a najviše se razom u zatljku ili glava u opšte.

U toj raki prepoznati su sledeći:

Sima Jenković trgovac iz Srem. Mitrovice koji je po želji članove porodice izavojen, opojan i sahranjen u porodičnu grobnicu na isto groblju.

Miloš Simatković retar iz Mitrovice

Dr. Sava Bijek, lekar iz Mitrovice

Milenko Simonović, profesor iz Mitrovice

Vasa Nenadović sipular iz Mitrovice.

Prednja žrtve četvoriica prenesena su u skupnu grobnicu broj 14. bilo zbog toga, što nisu bili spremljeni sanduci, za njihov sahranu u porodičnu grobnicu, bilo zbog toga, što nisu spolno sigurno prepoznati ili što još nemaju na istom groblju još svoju porodičnu grobnicu.

Nedelje su prepoznati u toj grobnici:

Joca Jakula žandar 42. g. iz Šida po supruci Bosiljki

Stevan Nešković trgovac 33. g. iz Šida po supruci Vidi

Nešković i to prepoznat po gadićama i kosi.

I ova potonja dvojica su sahranjena zaprevo po openu u zajedničkoj grobnici br. 14.

U toj grobnici broj 14. slozeni su prenti leševi u 3. redu tako da su im glave na zapadnoj strani, položeni sledeće sa licem gledajući prema istoku sunca. Na su ta tri reda doseglavsinu nešto preko 1. meter ispod zemljine površine, onda su predhodno zaliveni tekucinom i zatrpni tako kad se odseca na grobnicu zemlja koja je iskopana da se biti leševi bez u prvo vreme, dok se ne slagne zemlja bar 2. metra po se-miljom. Pošto je teško raka broj 14. ispunjena, to je povezanstvo zaključilo da se ona proširi i na raku broj 13. time, što bi se iskopao prostor između raka broj 14 i 13 i što bi se širina raka proširila da padne u pravu liniju sa širinom raka broj 14. te što bi se i raka broj 13. na isto čnoj strani proširila da joj ta strana dobije pravu dimenziju.

Tako je i učinjeno.

Dne 28. maja nisu dobiveni radnici iz logora, pa se zato toga dana nije iskopavanje ni vršilo, a tako ni 29. maja ma da su radnici došli nije se vršilo vadjenje leševa, nego iskopavanje i predušavanje grobnice broj 13. kako je napred navedeno, kao i iskopavanje vode iz raka broj 11. da bi se iz nje mogli leševi lakše vaditi.

U raki broj 12. nađeno je ukupno 321. leš.

U njoj su leševi nađeni u stanju kao i u predhodnim rakama, samo se nije očekivalo da će u njoj biti tako veliki broj leševa, jer nad rakom nije bile izdignute hučke.

U toj raki je voda odmah ispod površine od 1. meter pa se

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ista morala smanjem s pumpom izbacivati.

Leševi su nađeni mnogo istrula, mnogi posve raspadnuti osobito gornji, tako da su se kosti nalazile već odvojene odnosno rastičvije ne jedna od drugih osobite ruke i noge i često i glava, dolnji su slojevi ipak bili kompaktniji. Leševi su bili bez reda ispreturani i izmršeni glave noge i ruke na razne strane okrenuti, leševi nađeni potrbuske, na leđjima, postrance, ispužana, zgrčena, poneki čak i u sedećem stavu zatvorenom glavom.

U toj grobnici prepoznala je mati sv. ju. koer Milica Dević koja je uhapšena 8.9.1942. odvedena u Zemunski logor ali odande sa još nekoliko žena dotersna u Mitrovicu i streljana za vreme ovog masovnog ubijanja Srba u Mitrovici.

I dosiđa među nađenim leševima nađeno je je još 6. ženskih leševa od kojih se jedana isticala dužinom svoga tela i jakom kovrdžavom kosom posve crnom. Milica Dević je izdana materi i sahranjena u porodičnoj grobnici na istom groblju.

U najvećoj reki broj 11. nađeno je ukupno 269. leševa i to više u južnom delu te reke. Prema iskazu svedoka, koji su kod masovnog ubijanja leševa sahranjivali i kopali reku. Verovatno je da je u reki ubijanje vršeno na početku i da zato nije ispunjena.

U toj reki su leševi baš zbog toga, što nije bilo više /tj. srednjih slojeva/ naročito nađeni u istrulom i raspadnutom stanju ispreturani i bez reda kao i u napred opisanim grobnicama.

Ipak su u toj grobnici prepoznati:

Vasa Timotijević trgovac iz Mitrovice i Milan Pakler trgovac iz Mitrovice te su izdani njihovim porodicama, koje su ih dale opojati i sahranile u porodičnim grobnicama na istom groblju.

Pošto je 29. 30. i 31. maja padala obilna kiša, to se otkopavanje leševa iz navedenih reka znatno proteglo.

Konstatuje se, da je od pročišćenja reke br. 13. nađeno u toj još 16. leševa bez sanduka u vrlo raspadnutom stanju da ko se se na njima sa nekom sigurnošću nisu mogle ustanoviti oskole, ali pošto su sahranjeni bez sanduka u grobnicu, koja je u septembru 1942. bila iskopana to poverenstvo smatra da su i to žrtve fašističkog terora, samo nije mogla ustanoviti dan njihovog zakopavanja, jer se to obično vršilo noću i u strogoj tajnosti, kako grobar Kulić navodja.

Leševi su mnogo istruli i raspadnuti, zbog toga što su bili malo zatrpani, pa je zrak mogao do njih više doprijeti.

Prema napred navedenom nađeno je

U grobnici broj 11. leševa svega 269	--
U grobnici broj 14. lubanja	5. komada
U grobnici broj 13. leševa svega	25.
11. leševa svega	321.
9. leševa svega	33.
8. leševa svega	141.
7. leševi svega	141.
6. leševa svega	280.

ima ukupno leševa 1215 slovime hiljadu

dvestotine petnaest.

Konstatuje se, da su lekari naizmenično sli pri celom iskopavanju prisustvovali i leševa pregledali i izdavali potrebne stručne savete i upute.

Anketni član Dr. Vledislav Hanosek, prisustvovalo je dne 23. maja kao dan s sledećih dana samo pošte podne i to jer je kao jedini lekar ovdašnjeg okružnog ureda za osiguranje radnika svako pre podne morao obavljati lekarsku službu u okružnom uredu, dočim su dr. Zoran Miletić i dr. Nikola Anđić ovdašnji lekari upućeni na otkopavanje po masnom zadržavanom odeluku sudelovali i to: Dr. Miletić dne 23, 26, 30. maja 1. juna do podne, a dr. Anđić dne 24, 26, i 31. maja 1945. tih dana takodje samo popodne.

Lekarski stručnjaci su pozvani, da izrade zajednički nalez i mjenje glade svega, što su prigodom ovog otkopavanja videla što misle da treba da se konstatuje, a njihov pismeni nalez i mjenje priklopiće se

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ovom zapisniku o otkopavanju kao prilog.

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Nadalje se konstatuje, da je izaslanik Vukovarske Ank. komisije-ekspoziture već 25.maja otputovao navodno u Sid pazu Vukovar i da predsjednik M.O.N.O. Mila Galogaža nije prisustvovao celom orkopavanju, nego samo početku.

konstatuje se takodjer, da je dne 24.maja pre podne obišao rad otkopavanja predsjednik komisije za u.z.o.i .nj.p. za Vojvodinu drug "etar Mijačević iz Novog-Sada i pregledao rad otkopavanja i dao potrebne upute i savete.

Raspoloženje naroda je bilo upočetku nervozno i napeto. Prisustvovali su oko 75% žene, a oko 25% muškarcima mlađji. Kad su zainteresovani rođaci i rođjake žrtava videli, da će otkopavanje vršiti logoraši mahom Nemci, Madjari, Poljaci izražavali su svoje negodovanje i naročito žene trežile, da otkopavanje vrše ustaše, koji su i ubijale ili ustaše i njihove porodice u opšte.

Poverenstvo je imalo pune ruke posla oko umirivanja naroda na groblju, pa je ipak rad otkopavanja nastavljen.

Vajsa opoziti, da se većina prisutnih nije nedela da će se naći toliki broj pobijenih u grobnicama tim više, što je u prvim grobnicama relativno malo leševa. Ali kada su neke grobnice nadjene prenatrpene leševima prisutna rođbina je užasila u jask i plač i to zato, što su vidili da je to istina, da su Tomićeve žrtve doista ovdje pobijene i pokopane, pa da sad više nema nade da će se možda vratiti iz nekog logora, dakle što su izgubili svaku nadu u povratak njihovih dragih hranitelja.

Na završetkom otkopavanja rake li. privremeno je otkopavanje obustavljeno, nakon što je približno polovicu posla otkopavanja.

Narod na groblju tj. rodina već se umirila, jer su im živci premoreni i pomirili se sa žalosnim i teškim činjenicama te je povjerenstvo moglo u zajedničkom razgovoru sa zainteresovanim rođbinom žrtava utvrditi da je želja da se otkopavanje i završi i sve žrtve iz još neotkopanih 5.grobnica prenesu u zajedničku grobnicu, da svi zajedno počivaju i da im se svima nad zajedničkom grobnicom podigne zajednički spomenik kad su i tako zajednički u isto vreme, na istom mestu i od istih krvnika našeg naroda izginuli.

Sve grobnice iz kojih su leševi povedjeni a preneseni su zatrpane i zemlja poravnana, a leševi u zajedničkim zapravo u zajedničkoj grobnici su zatrpani, premda je neopotrebljavana deo te rake ostao n zatrpan radi eventualnog dovršenja ekshumacije preostali leševi u neotkopanim rakama.

Dovršeno u petak dne 1.maja u podne.

Da je prepis veran svome originalu tvrdi:

Претседник Анкетне комисије у Срем.



Đuro Korošček

Попр. Комисија за утврђивање
окуп. и ван. под. у Српској
Ист. Оп. 14625

80/W

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Z A P I S N I K

spisem poverenstveno na Srpskom groblju u Sr.Mitrovici u ime Anketne Komisije u Srpskoj Mitrovici o nastavnom otkopavanju leševa koncem avgusta i početkom septembra 1942 masovno poubijenih narodnih žrtava u razdoblju od 3 do 8 juna 1945 godine.

- Prisutni:
- Milorad Konić, referent okružnog odbora,
 - Dr. Rađojević Nikola, član Anketne Komisije,
 - Kalenić Nikola, član Anketne Komisije,
 - Vodanović Dujo, pret. član Anketne Komisije,
 - Dr. Vladislav Manosekxxx član Anketne Komisije,
 - Dr. Nikola Abafi, lekar,
 - Dr. Zoran Miletić, lekar,
 - Mila Milovančev član Komisije z.u.z.o. i nj.p.u Mitrovici
 - Mira Obradović, član " " " " " "
 - Beljanski Zagorka, član " " " " " "

Otkopavanje je otkočelo dne 3 juna 1945 godine po podne otkopavanjem grobnice označene u nacrtu sa brojem I, kao i grobnice broj III, no počto su grobnice bile 8 metara dugačke i 3 1/2 metra široke, to se istog dana samo vadjenje leševa nije ni vršilo, nego tek skidanje slojeva zemlje iznad leševa.

Sa vadjenjem leševa započelo se stvarno dne 4 juna 1945 g. izjutra i to prvo iz grobnice I, a malo kasnije i iz grobnice III. U ova grobnice leševi su nađeni tek u dubini od 120 cm. ispod zemljine površine, a u toj dubini je već dostignut i podzemni vodostaj i blato. Leševi su nađeni bez ikakvog reda, ispreturani sa glavama i nogama na sve strane, većim delom nađeni potrbuške, zatim na leđima, postrešce, ponešto i u sedećem stavu zaburane glave i pretrpani drugim leševima, a neki i u zgrčnom položaju.

Skoro svi leševi imali su vezani ruke na leđima žicom i sudeći po tome da su nađeni većinom ležeći potrbuške verovatno je da su morali skakati sami u ruku gde su bili streljanjem ubijani.

U raki broj I. pronađeno je ukupno 163 leša, među kojima su prepoznati po svojoj rodbini i to:

Žirko Radevanov, ekonom iz Sr.Mitrovice,
Aleksandar Bočanin, trgovac
koji potonji je izdan svojoj porodici i sahranjen na istom groblju u porodičnu grobnicu.

Kovačić Miloš, butunjar, bivši policaj iz Mitrovice,
Kovačić Pera, radnik iz Mitrovice,
Mirčić Lassar, krojač iz Mitrovice, koji je izdan svojoj porodici i sahranjen u porodičnoj grobnici.

Krestić Djordje, bešbetin iz Mitrovice, prepoznat po poznicima naročito po Mariji udovi Mudrok i to po rublju, monogramu D.J.K., boji kose i dimenzijama tela, ali od članova porodice istoga nije niko teša na groblju bio, pa je pokopan u skupnu grobnicu.

Nikolić Sava, ratar iz Mitrovice,
Vasa Stava, ratar iz Mitrovice, prepoznat od svoje matere.
Marija Rozenovaj supruga lekara iz Grgurevac, prepoznata po visini, mrdnušama i boji kose. Vrlo visoka i dobro razvijena.

U istoj grobnici nađeno je još tri ženska leša, i to sva tri vrlo visoke i krupne osobe sa dobro očuvanim telima, ali im se identitet nije mogao ustanoviti.

U raki broj III. nađeno je ukupno 191 leš u istom stanju i položaju kao što su nađeni i leševi u grobnici broj I.

U toj grobnici prepoznati su:
Zoranović Branko, krojač iz Mitrovice od strane svoje supruge po ornim gaćicama i dimenzijama tela.
Pegdanović Djordje, kafedžija iz Mitrovice,
Veselinović Gojko, farbar iz Mitrovice po dimenzijama tela i zlatnim zubima.

Zarić Djordje, limar iz Mitrovice prepoznat od strane svoje supruge.

Svi leševi iz grobnice I. i III. preneseni su i pokopani u skupnoj grobnici.

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grobnici i to u onome delu, koji je označen sa XIII.

Za vreme iskopavanja leševa iz prednjih grobnica skidana je po partiji radnika zemlja iz grobnice XI., u kojoj su leševi nadjeni tek u dubini od 120 sm. ispod zemljine površine, opet u vodi i blatu, te mnogo u istrulom i raspadnutom stanju.

Konstatuje se, da je i u ovoj grobnici na samim leševima nadjeno mnogo kamenja umetnog i prirodnog, među kojima je bilo i takovih, koji su bili teški 20- 30 kg. Nadjeno je i takođe vrlo mnogo posve razmekani glava, tako da se mnoge glave nisu mogle ni složiti. Poverenstvo tumači, da su u toj grobnici zlikovci kamenjem tukli unutra potpane žrtve, koje su pokazivale još znakova života. Inače su i ove bile mnoge lubljanje nadjene sa dosta velikim rupama od ostrag i napred.

U ovoj grobnici broj XI. nadjeno je 120 leševa, ali većinom u dugačkim belim seljaškim gaćama, po čemu se da zaključiti, da su to ratari iz okolnih sela. Kod jednog leša u džepu nadjeno je i jedan mali novčanik a u njemu 1000 kuna i ostaci neke isprave na kojoj se, pošto je oprana i osušena, moglo pročitati Krstić Svetozar, Grabovo i datum iz avgusta 1942 g. Pošto je tada iz sela Grabova kod Ležimira pokupljeno sve muško stanovništvo i doterano u Mitroviću, poverenstvo veruje, da bi žrtve u ovoj grobnici bile iz sela Grabovo bar u znatnom delu.

I u ovoj grobnici nadjeno je 4 ženska leša u dosta očuvanom stanju vrlo krupna, visoka i razvijena. Njihov identitet nije se mogao ustanoviti, jer kod njih nisu nadjene nikakve isprave.

Sve ove žrtve iz rake broj XI prenesene su i poslagane u skupnoj grobnici proširenoj zapadno od rake broj XIV i poslagane u jedan red uz zapadnu stenu te grobnice, poslagane na leđja sa glavom na zapadnoj strani. Sve žrtve su sa ruku odrešene i leševi složeni po srpskom običaju u koliko je to bilo moguće. Zatim su leševi poškropljeni sa krečnom tekućinom kao i svi leševi prethodno, te su pokriveni sa debelim slojem zemlja.

Istodobno, a to je bilo dana 6 juna 1945 g. otkopavana je još i zemlja sa grobnice broj II i IV, koje su obe dimenzija 8 x 3 1/2 metra, te su toga dana stiglo do leševa u grobnici broj IV, a u grobnici broj II se osećalo da su i tu blizu leševi.

Konstatuje se, da su po međusobnom dogovoru lekari stalno sudelovali na groblju kod rada iskopavanja i vršili zdravstveni nadzor i davali potrebne upute te pregledali ozlede na leševima u koliko se to dalo ustanoviti, o čemu će podneti pismeni nalaz i mišljenje, koji će se priložiti ovome zapisniku.

Pre podne izmeđivali su se jednog dana, Dr. Nikola Abafi, a drugog dana Dr. Zoran Miletić, tako da je Dr. Miletić sudelovao 5 i 7 juna, a Dr. Nikola Abafi 4 i 6 juna pre podne, dočim je Dr. Vladislav Hanosek sudelovao kroz celo vreme svakog dana po podne.

Nadalje se konstatuje, da su prigodom radjenja iz svih grobnica sudelovale kao beležnice: Mla. Milovančev, Zagorka Beljanski, te Mira Obradović, koje su svaki izneseni leš na posebni papir beležile, i tako upotpunjavale brojanje od strane članova Anketne Komisije i lekara, te je prigodom savršetka iskopavanja leševa iz svake grobnice obavljena skraćena ukupnog broja izvađenih leševa, i taj broj unesen u zapisnik, kao sporazumno utvrđen.

U broju otkopanih leševa svi su se prisutni složali.

Nakon se konstatuje, da je radi toga što svi leševi nisu mogli stati u grobnice broj XIII i XIV ni u između njih iskopani prostor, morala se proširiti skupna grobnica još za 8 metara zapadno od grobnice broj XIV sa celokupnom celinom od kojih 8 metara, te će u istu verovatno stati svi leševi, koji se iz ovog masovnog ubijanja imaju otkopati.

Nakon prenesenih otkopanih leševa u skupnu grobnicu sve su ranije grobnice iz kojih su leševi povadjeni, ponovo zatrpani i poravnati.

U raki broj IV pronađeno je ukupno leševa 220 i to u raznim položajima i ispreturani. Među njima su pronađene i dve ženske leše, opet obe stasite figura i to mladjé žene ili devojke. U ovoj raki nadjeno je mnogo zaklanih leševa i inače izbođenih po ostalim delovima tela.

Među tim leševima prepoznati su leševi Steva Kapanić sudijske okružnog suda u Mitrovići, koga je prepoznala njegova mati po očuvanoj glavi, dužim tela i gubicima, isto tako prepoznato je, os strane svoje

An exhumation report of corpses in Sremska Mitrovica from the 23rd to the 31st of May and from the 3rd to the 8th of June 1945. (Fonds 183, Inv. No. 14625); 8/9

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septembru Dušan Mikolčić ratar odnosno mesar iz Srem. Mitrovice i to po ~~kući~~ ~~godišama~~, ~~visinama~~ i ~~čarapama~~, dimenzijama tela i boji kose.

Oba leša spomenutih žrtava izdana su po komisiji njihovim porodicama i sahranjena i porodičnim njihovim grobnicama.

Nakon, u subotu dne 9 juna 1945 godine završeno je otkopavanje leševa iz time što su povodjeni i preneseni u zajedničku grobnicu broj I i svi leševi iz grobnice broj II, kojih je u istoj nađjeno ukupno 172, a među kojima je bilo i dva ženska leša i to jedan krupan i razvijen a jedan dosta omalen. I to su sudeći po boji kose ženske bile mlađe žene ili devojke.

U ovoj grobnici prepoznat je jedino Peter Bakić mašinski bravar iz Srem. Mitrovice od strane svoje rodbine, i to po godinama i dimenzijama tela i boji kose, te ~~prstima~~ prstima na nogama, pa je i on izdan na ~~zahtev~~ zahtev njegove porodice i sahranjen u porodičnoj grobnici na istom groblju.

Otkopavanje i pronošenje leševa završeno je stvarno dne 9 juna 1945, te su svi leševi sahranjeni u skupnoj grobnici broj XV XIV i XIII i prostoru između njih kao i u zapadnom produženju grobnice broj XIV, tako da sada ta skupna grobnica zaprema površinu od kojih 20 metara dužina i 3 metara širine te dva metra dubine, nad kojom je podignuta zemljana humka od oko 30 santimetara viša od zemljine razine, dočim su sve grobnice iz kojih su leševi povodjeni nanovo zatrpani i na njima zemlja poravnata.

Pre nego što su leševi zatrpani preliveni su se kvačnom tekućinom.

Ističe se naročito, da su leševi koji su nađjeni u raki br. II. bili poslagani, tako da su bili smešteni ~~uz~~ potbuške i sa ispruženim nogama i rukama nuz telo, tako da se dobija dojam da su ti leševi u tu grobnicu mrtvi uneseni i poslagani, a i kod tih je leševa nađjeno dosta zaklanih i izbađenih.

Prema izloženom u ovom drugom delu iskopavanja leševa a u rakama broj I, II, III, IV i XI nađjeno je ukupno 366 leševa ili u oba otkopavanja svega leševa.

Pošto su mnogi leševi nađjeni u posve raspadnutom stanju tako da su se skupljale pojedine kosti a i mnoge lubanje su bile razarskane, to se po shvatanju ove komisije može uzeti da je leševa nađjeno stvarno 4 do 5% više, nego što je pobrojano, kako je napred navedeno, te o da bi se moglo smatrati da je prigodom toga masovnog ubijanja u prvoj trećini meseca septembra 1942 odnoso koncem avgusta po zloglasnoj kaznenoj ekspediciji Tomičevoj na srpsko-pravoslavnom groblju u Mitrovici ubijeno oko 2180 Srba iz Mitrovice i okolnih mesta.

Lezarski nalez i mišljenje prilaže se ovom zapisniku kao njegov sastavni deo pod 2/.

D o v r š e n o .

Ljubomir Nikšić
Milovanović
St. Popov
Mica Kostov

Rad. komisija
Popov
M. Kostov
Tomica
M. Kostov

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Radovan Sremac, MA

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