

**UNITED
NATIONS**

International Tribunal for the
Prosecution of Persons
Responsible for Serious Violations of
International Humanitarian Law
Committed in the Territory of the
Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Case No. IT-09-92-T
Date: 20 November 2012

IN TRIAL CHAMBER I

Before: Judge Alphons Orie, Presiding
Judge Bakone Justice Moloto
Judge Christoph Flügge

Registrar: Mr. John Hocking

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RATKO MLADIĆ

*Public with
Public Annexes A & B*

**PROSECUTION 92^{TER} MOTION:
MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ (RM079)**

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Mr. Dermot Groome
Mr. Peter McCloskey

Counsel for Accused Ratko Mladić

Mr. Branko Lukić
Mr. Miodrag Stojanović

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

Case No. IT-09-92-T

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RATKO MLADIĆ

*Public with
Public Annexes A & B*

**PROSECUTION 92TER MOTION:
MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ (RM079)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Prosecution seeks leave of the Chamber to adduce the evidence of witness Munira Selmanović (RM079) pursuant to rule 92ter. The Prosecution also seeks leave to add two exhibits to its Rule 65ter exhibit list.¹

2. Selmanović has previously provided an ICTY witness statement dated 23 January 2009 (the “Statement”) and testified in *Prosecutor v. Karadžić* on 7 September 2011.² After careful review, the Prosecution believes that Ms. Selmanović’s ICTY statement best encapsulates her evidence and will tender that statement pursuant to Rule 92ter.

3. Attached to this application, in **Annex A**, is a chart summarising the witness’ Rule 92ter evidence. **Annex B** is a copy of the witness’ ICTY statement of 23 January 2009.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Rule 92ter

4. The Prosecution incorporates by reference its summary of the applicable law set forth in paragraph 5 of its Prosecution 92ter Motion: RM505.³

¹ On 19 January 2012, during a status conference, the Trial Chamber indicated that a 92ter filing would be an appropriate place to seek leave of the Chamber to add items to its 65ter exhibit list. *Prosecutor v. Mladić*, Case No. IT-09-92-PT (“*Mladić*”), T.157.

² Case No. IT-95-5/18-T.

³ *Mladić*, Prosecution 92ter Motion: RM505, 2 April 2012 (Confidential).

B. Additions to Rule 65ter Exhibit List

5. The Prosecution incorporates by reference its summary of the applicable law set forth in paragraphs 6 to 7 of its Prosecution 92ter Motion: RM147.⁴

III. DISCUSSION

A. Munira Selmanović's Witness Statement Should be Admitted Pursuant to Rule 92ter

6. In accordance with the Trial Chamber's existing Guidelines, the Prosecution seeks leave to adduce the Statement into evidence. The Statement is relevant, reliable and probative.

7. Ms. Selmanović's Statement is directly relevant to Scheduled Incident A8.1. It discusses, *inter alia*, the attack on Novoseoci of 22 September 1992; the gathering together of the villagers in a meadow called "Metaljka"; the separation of men and older boys from women, children, and elderly people; the subsequent transfer of the women, children and elderly people to Sarajevo; and the exhumation of the bodies of the men, including Ms. Selmanović's eighteen year old son, eight years later.

8. The witness will be available at trial for cross-examination by the Defence. Thus, the rights of the Accused will not be infringed by the admission of the witness' statement under Rule 92ter. The admission of the statement will save valuable trial time.

9. The Prosecution will conduct a focused examination of Ms. Selmanović within the forty-five minutes estimated in the Prosecution's initial Rule 65ter witness list.

10. The Prosecution submits that the requirements of Rule 92ter have been met and that it is in the interests of justice and trial efficiency to admit the Statement into evidence.

B. Addition to the Prosecution's Rule 65ter Exhibit List

11. The Prosecution seeks to add two exhibits to its 65ter exhibit list consisting of the following:

- i. The death certificate for the witness's husband, Muharem Selmanović, bearing ERN 0684-4392-0684-4392.

⁴ *Mladić*, Prosecution 92ter Motion: RM147, 8 June 2012 (Confidential).

- ii. A handwritten list of names of persons the witness last saw at Metaljka field and believes to have been killed at Novoseoci, bearing ERN 0684-4393-0684-4393.
12. The Defence will not be prejudiced by the addition to the *65ter* exhibit list of these two one-page documents. In addition, the documents are highly relevant to an adjudication of the Indictment.
13. Moreover, while the showing of good cause is not a requirement for the addition of documents to a party's Rule *65ter* exhibit list, it is one of the factors a Chamber may consider in determining whether such an addition is in the interests of justice.⁵ In this case, the witness provided Tribunal staff with these documents on 16 November 2012 – less than a week before the filing of this motion. The documents were processed and assigned ERNs on 20 November 2012. As such, the instant motion is both timely and prompt.⁶
14. Consequently, it is in the interests of justice for the Chamber to permit the addition.

⁵ *E.g. Mladić*, Decision on Third Motion to Amend Rule *65ter* Exhibit List, 2 November 2012, paragraph 8; *Prosecutor v. Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović*, Decision on Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Prosecution Motions for Leave to Amend its Rule *65ter* Exhibit List, 10 February 2010, para. 33.

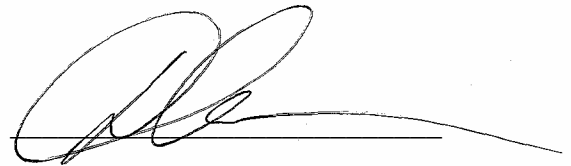
⁶ Translations of the documents are pending.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

15. For the foregoing reasons, the Prosecution respectfully requests the Chamber:
- i. Permit the Prosecution to introduce the evidence of Munira Selmanović (RM079) through Rule *92ter*; and
 - ii. Permit the Prosecution to add the above mentioned exhibits to its Rule *65ter* exhibit list.

Word Count: 769

Respectfully submitted,



Dermot Groome
Senior Trial Attorney



Peter McCloskey
Senior Trial Attorney

Dated this 20th day of November 2012
At The Hague, The Netherlands

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

Case No. IT-09-92-T

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RATKO MLADIĆ

Public

ANNEX A

TO

PROSECUTION 92 *TER* MOTION:

MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ (RM079)

92 *TER* SUMMARY CHART OF MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ

| Munira Selmanović (RM079) | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Previous statements to be admitted pursuant to Rule 92ter | | | |
| Statement | Date | ERN | Closed Session/ Under Seal |
| ICTY statement of witness Munira Selmanović | 23 January 2009 | 0646-2112-0646-2121 (Eng) 0646-2112-0646-2121-BCSDT | No |

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

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Public

ANNEX B

TO

PROSECUTION 92^{TER} MOTION:

MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ (RM079)

STATEMENT OF MUNIRA SELMANOVIĆ

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION
OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY
OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: SELMANOVIĆ

First Name(s): Munira

Father's First Name: Nazif

Nickname:

Gender: Female

Date of Birth: 15 June 1947
Municipality

Place of Birth: Bogovići, Pale

Ethnic Origin: Bosniak

Religion: Islam

Language(s) Spoken: Bosnian

Language(s) Written (if different from spoken):

Language(s) Used in Interview: English and Bosnian

Current Occupation: Housewife

Former: Housewife

Date(s) of Interview(s): 23 January 2009

Interviewer: P.J. Mitford-Burgess

Interpreter: Hazim Ahmić

Names of all other persons present during interview(s): Nil

Signature: Selmanović Munira

[Handwritten signature]

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WITNESS STATEMENT:

1. Prior to and during the war until my father and I were expelled we lived in the village of Novoseoci, in the Municipality of Sokolac, BiH. I lived there with my husband Muharem, my eighteen year old son Muhamed and my father Nazif DŽAFERAGIĆ who was born in 1910 and who was almost disabled. My husband worked for the company Romanija Iverica and he was a tool sharpener. I was a housewife and we lived in a house in the village.
2. There were about 60 to 70 houses in the village of Novoseoci which was occupied by Muslim people. Prior to the war everything was peaceful and the people in the village got on well with each other. There were no problems.
3. In 1992 in the springtime a man named Drago MAČAR came to our village and he met with the men from our village and asked them if they had any kind of weapons in the village and if so they were to turn them in to him at that time. I knew Drago MAČAR, he was a neighbour of ours from the next village, Bjelosavljevići. He was a Serb and was later killed in Žepa. I suspected that he came as a representative from the Serbs. At this time some of the villagers handed in some hunting rifles and other improvised weapons to him. I don't know why he wanted the weapons as Drago MAČAR spoke to the men and the women were not involved so I don't really know why he wanted the weapons.
4. Sometime later some others came to our village and this was after Drago MAČAR had been killed. One of them was Velemir Elez who was a journalist by vocation from the village of Pavičići – Megara and the other one was Milorad Savić. He was a professor at the school and he was from Sokolac. These two persons also wanted to know if there were weapons in our village and as well they took photographs of the village. I did not see these persons or what they did, I was told this by my husband after he returned from meeting with them.
5. My husband told me that these two persons also assured the men from our village that we were safe, so we continued living and working in our village.

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6. A Serb person by the name of Rade Dubovina was also regularly visiting our village during this time. He was from the nearby village of Kula. On his visits he would talk to some of the men from our village and told them that he would inform them if anything happened. Some of the men from our village were of the opinion that it was no longer safe to live here and wanted to move to Sarajevo, however Rade continued to tell the men that it was safe and there was no reason for everyone to leave and go elsewhere. A couple of days before we were rounded up Rade Dubovina was in the village with his sister Momirka but I can't remember whether it was in the daytime or night time, but he was a regular visitor at this time about twice a week.
7. On 22 September 1992 in the early morning, I had sent my son Muhamed together with my husband's brother's son by the name of Amir SELMANOVIĆ to go and get the horses so that they could bring some firewood. The horses were on a meadow called *Kamenite njive* /rocky meadows/ which were 100 metres away from our house. At the time, I was in the stable and I was surprised why Muhamed and Amir had not returned up with horses because they were supposed to be back quickly.
8. I was looking in direction of *Kamenite njive* where they had gone to and it was then that I saw a soldier in olive green military clothing carrying a knapsack and rifle. I was surprised about this so I told my husband about it. My husband immediately went to *Kamenite njive* and little bit later I followed him. As I did so I came across a soldier who was armed and he stopped me and ordered me by gesturing with his rifle to go in the direction of a nearby valley. He ordered me not to panic and to stay calm but he stayed where he was. As I reached the valley, I saw my husband Muharem, my brother-in-law Mustafa, my neighbour Melća OČUZ and sister-in-law Derviša SELMANOVIĆ inside the valley. This valley was about 20 to 30 metres across and they were all standing there. I saw also there were several soldiers with their rifles pointed at my family and friends who were standing in the valley and the soldiers were standing above the valley on the edge. The soldiers also ordered me to join them which I did. The soldiers told us not to shout, not to be scared because all of us would be transferred soon to the area called "Metaljka". It was a meadow or pasture located above our village. Since I did not see my children with the others, I asked my neighbours where Muhamed and Amir were. I was told that the soldiers who had

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captured them had sent them to the village. The soldiers had given them instructions to tell everyone in the village that they should go to the area known as "Metaljka". The soldiers had also told the two boys that if they did not do what they were told and all of the villagers did not go to "Metaljka". then the two boys would be killed.

9. Soon after that, they also ordered us to go to "Metaljka" where other people from the village were going to gather to. One of the soldiers ordered my brother-in-law Mustafa to carry his rucksacs and told him he was to carry it to all the way to Olovo. My brother-in-law Mustafa carried it without any complaint and thus we reached the place of "Metaljka". When we all arrived at "Metaljka" some of the villagers had already arrived there and others were still arriving. All the village-inhabitants gathered there because it had been ordered that we had to gather at that place and nobody was allowed to stay home. These were all of my friends from the village, about 100 women and children. The men were also gathered there as well about 44 altogether.
10. When we arrived at "Metaljka", I saw a lot of armed soldiers. They surrounded us from all sides with their weapons pointed at us. I also saw a lot of other soldiers some distance away who were also armed and they were standing and sitting. I don't know how many there were but it appeared as if there were more than 100.
11. When we gathered at "Metaljka", Momčilo PAJIĆ, who appeared to be the one in charge spoke to the villagers.
12. Momčilo PAJIĆ who was a Serb, was a surveyor from Sokolac whom I knew very well. He had over the years been a frequent visitor to our village in his capacity as a surveyor. I presumed that he was in charge of all of the soldiers because he stood out and was the one who spoke to all of us. He asked the gathered villagers whether we still had any weapons. The reply from the villagers was that they did not have any weapons. Then he said to all of us that he was awaiting orders from Sokolac. Momčilo PAJIĆ told us that we all had to remain where we were and that he was going to Sokolac but he did not say why.

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13. There were many soldiers there and besides Momčilo PAJIĆ I recognised Milorad SAVIĆ the professor of Serbo-Croatian language from Sokolac, Milomir GRAJIĆ a professor of maths from Sokolac, Miro POPOVIĆ who worked as electrician in Sokolac, Mile NOVOSEL who worked in carpenter's shop in Sokolac, Drago LIZDEK's son whose name is Delivoje, Nikola KOPRIVICA, Jadranko ŠUKA from Sokolac who prior to the war had worked in a lottery shop, Milenko KRSMANOVIĆ who was policeman in Sokolac, Duško TOŠIĆ, Slobodan GAŠEVIĆ and Krša, Buda ČIVŠA's son-in-law. Krša was the driver of a military vehicle who on one occasion saved the life of a child. They were all armed and in military uniforms. Besides short barrelled rifles and ammunition belts a number of them had grenades around their waist. Many of the soldiers I did not know but I recognised those who I have named because I knew them from before the war. I believe that all of the soldiers were Serbs.
14. Of the villagers who had gathered Nail KARIĆ was not among them and neither was my bed-ridden father because he could not get out of the house. Nail's wife Devla was sent to get him but she never came back because they killed her. While we were waiting at "Metaljka" I heard two shots which appeared to sound as if they came from the direction in which Devla had gone. When Nail arrived at "Metaljka" he said that he had seen the body of his wife on the way from the Muslim village of Pavičići to "Metaljka". He said his wife had been shot and that her throat had been cut.
15. I went to get my father Nazif and to take him out of the house. The soldiers told me to do it so I had to do it because it was ordered that nobody was allowed to stay in the village. When I went to get my father Nazif I was accompanied by a soldier and on the way we met my neighbour Azim Selmanović who also accompanied us. When I arrived at the house, I already saw the soldiers going around the houses and plundering and removing property. While some soldiers were with us in "Metaljka", the others were plundering our homes. They took a TV from my house, they started taking out bags with flour and other things, and when I entered my house I saw that my father appeared to have been beaten as he was covered with blood. He told me they had asked him why he was still in the house, why he had weapons and where were the weapons although I know that he did not have any at all.

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16. My father told me that the soldiers then beat him across the head with a rifle butt. Azim and I then took my father out of the house to a nearby meadow and left him there. Azim, the soldier and I then returned to "Metaljka".
17. When we got back to "Metaljka", the villagers were all in a panicky mood and were upset. This was because PAJIĆ had arrived back from Sokolac and read out an order to the villagers. This order informed them that the women, children, old and disabled were to be placed on buses and taken to Sarajevo and that the men were to remain and would undertake mandatory work. I did not hear him read out the order.
18. When I arrived at "Metaljka" I heard PAJIĆ repeat that the women, children, old and disabled were to be placed on buses and taken to Sarajevo. The women, children, old and disabled then assembled and left "Metaljka" and walked back down towards the entrance of Novoseoci, the part called "Okretaljka". I was with this group and we were accompanied by the soldiers. Some of the men were also allowed to accompany us to Okretaljka but they had to later return to Metaljka. My brother in law Mustafa was one of such men – he escorted his mother down to Okretaljka. My husband Muharem also escorted a woman who was not feeling well down to Okretaljka. On my way to Okretaljka together with my aunt we collected my father who was still in the meadow and we put him in a wheelbarrow and took him with us to "Okretaljka" which was the area where the buses parked and turned near the mosque.
19. The rest of the men remained at "Metaljka" with some of the soldiers. My son Muhamed and all the other village-men fit for work. had to remain at "Metaljka" There were 44 men in total who stayed including the men from the area of Rogatica who happened to be in our village earlier that day when everyone was ordered to assemble at "Metaljka".
20. Shortly after we arrived at Okretaljka a bus arrived and parked near the mosque. We were then all told to get on the bus which we did. My husband Muharem helped me put my father onto the bus, but then a soldier came and told my husband that he was not meant to be here so he left and that was the last I saw of him. After we all squeezed into the bus Momčilo PAJIĆ entered the bus to check if any of the men had also got in. At this stage I also saw Milorad SAVIĆ a Serb soldier standing next to the

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bus. After getting on the bus we were driven to Hreša, where we had to leave the bus and walk into Sarajevo. We were escorted by a small group of Serb soldiers until they told us we had to walk the rest of the way on our own as we were told we were now in our territory.

21. Among the 44 men from Novoseoci who were detained were Munever OĆUZ and his son Damir who was 15 years old, Ćamil SELMANOVIĆ, my husband Muharem SELMANOVIĆ, my son Muhamed SELMANOVIĆ, my brother-in-law Mustafa SELMANOVIĆ and his son Amir, Šaćir SELMANOVIĆ and his son Azim, Osman SELMANOVIĆ, Salko SELMANOVIĆ and his son Memo, Zahid KABAŠ, Lutvo OĆUZ, Hasan OĆUZ, Asim OĆUZ, his son Ismet, Redžo KARIĆ, Huso KARIĆ and his son Mehmed, Kasim KARIĆ and his son Halis, Edhem KARIĆ, Osman ŠETIĆ, Hilmija KARIĆ and his son Edin, Izet KARIĆ and his son Sead, Bajro VATREŠ, Suljo KARIĆ, Lutvo KARIĆ, Memiš SELMANOVIĆ and his son Amir, Smajo SELMANOVIĆ and his son Velija, Nail KARIĆ and his two sons Rifet and Fikret.
22. The 22 September 1992 was the last date that I saw my husband and son alive together with the other men from the village of Novoseoci who had been detained by the Serb soldiers at "Metaljka".
23. All the above-mentioned persons were exhumed from a gravesite in Ivan Polje which is in the Sokolac municipality. The gravesite was located and the remains exhumed and identified sometime prior to November 2000. My husband Muharem's remains were not found on the location where the others were exhumed. Amir SELMANOVIĆ's remains were also not found.

Selmanović Munira



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I have been advised that my statement may be provided to other law enforcement agencies and /or judicial authorities.

I agree

to my statement being provided to those authorities at the discretion of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia .“

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POTVRDA SVJEDOKA

Izjava mi je glasno pročitana na bosanskom jeziku i sadrži sve što sam rekla, po svom znanju i sjećanju. Izjavu sam dala dobrovoljno i svjesna sam da se može upotrijebiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim sudom za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na području bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvana da javno svjedočim pred Sudom.

Potpis: Selmanović MerižaDatum: 23.1.2009

NB: Only the BCS version is to be signed

WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Statement has been read over to me in the Bosnian language and is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this Statement voluntarily and am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the Tribunal.

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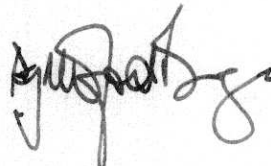
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INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

I, Hazim Ahmić Interpreter, certify that:

1. I am duly qualified and approved by The Registry of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to interpret from the Bosnian language into the English language and from the English language into the Bosnian language.
2. I have been informed by Munira Selmanović that she speaks and understands the Bosnian language.
3. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Bosnian language in the presence of Munira Selmanović who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this Statement.
4. Munira Selmanović has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in her Statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of her knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed her signature where indicated.

Dated: 23 Jan 2009
Signed: Hazim Ahmić


23/01/09

MEĐUNARODNI KRIVIČNI SUD ZA KRIVIČNO GONJENJE OSOBA
ODGOVORNIH ZA TEŠKA KRŠENJA MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
POČINJENA NA TERITORIJI BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE OD 1991.

IZJAVA SVJEDOKA

INFORMACIJE O SVJEDOKU:

Prezime: SELMANOVIĆ

Ime: Munira

Ime oca: Nazif

Nadimak:

Pol: ženski

Datum rođenja: 15. juni 1947.

Mjesto rođenja: Bogovići, Pale

Nacionalnost: Bošnjak

vjera: islam

Jezici koje govori: bosanski

Jezici koje piše (ako se razlikuju od govornih):

Jezici korišteni tokom razgovora: engleski i bosanski

Sadašnje zanimanje: domaćica

Prethodno: domaćica

Datumi razgovora: 23. januar 2009.

Razgovarao: P.J. Mitford-Burgess

Prevodilac: Hazim Ahmić

Imena svih drugih osoba prisutnih razgovoru: nema

potpis: /potpisano/

/paraf/

1. Prije i tokom rata sve dok moj otac i ja nismo protjerani živjeli smo u selu Novoseoci u opštini Sokolac, BiH. Živjela sam sa suprugom Muharemom, osamnaestogodišnjim sinom Muhamedom i ocem Nazifom DŽAFERAGIĆEM koji je rođen 1910. i bio je gotovo potpuni invalid. Suprug je radio kao oštrač alata u preduzeću Romanija Iverica. Ja sam bila domaćica i živjeli smo u jednoj kući u selu.

2. U selu Novoseoci bilo je oko 60 do 70 kuća u kojima su živjeli Muslimani. Prije rata sve je bilo mirno i ljudi u selu dobro su se slagali. Nije bilo nikakvih problema.

3. U proljeće 1992. čovjek po imenu Drago MAČAR došao je u naše selo, sastao se sa muškarcima iz sela i pitao ih imaju li kakvog oružja u selu, pa ako imaju neka mu ga tada predaju. Poznavala sam Dragu MAČARA, bio je to naš komšija iz susjednog sela Bjelosavljevići. Bio je Srbin i kasnije je poginuo u Žepi. Mislim da je došao kao predstavnik Srba. Tada su mu neki od seljana predali neke lovačke puške i nešto improvizovanog oružja. Ne znam zašto je on htjeo to oružje jer je Drago MAČAR razgovarao sa muškarcima, žene nisu u tome učestvovala tako da ja stvarno ne znam zašto je on htjeo to oružje.

4. Nešto kasnije neki drugi ljudi došli su u naše selo, nakon što je Drago MAČAR poginuo. Jedan od njih bio je Velemir ELEZ, novinar po zanimanju iz sela Pavičići – Megara, a drugi je bio Milorad SAVIĆ. On je bio profesor u Školi, iz Sokoca. Te dvije osobe takođe su htjele da znaju ima li oružja u našem selu, a isto tako su i fotografisali selo. Nisam ih vidjela, kao ni šta su radili, to mi je ispričao moj suprug nakon što se vratio sa sastanka sa njima.

5. Moj suprug rekao mi je da su ova dvojica ljudi pružili uvjerenja muškarcima iz našeg sela da smo bezbjedni pa smo nastavili živjeti i raditi u našem selu.

6. Jedan Srbin po imenu Rade DUBOVINA je u to vrijeme takođe redovno dolazio u naše selo. On je bio iz obližnjeg sela Kula. Prilikom svojih posjeta razgovarao bi sa nekima od muškaraca iz sela i rekao im da će ih obavijestiti ako se

nešto desi. Neki od muškaraca u našem selu smatrali su da više nije bilo bezbjedno tamo živjeti i htjeli su da se presele u Sarajevo, ali Rade je nastavio da im govori da je bezbjedno i da nema razloga da svi odu negdje drugdje. Par dana prije nego što smo sakupljeni, Rade DUBOVINA bio je u selu sa svojom sestrom Momirkom. Ne mogu se sjetiti je li to bilo danju ili noću, ali on je u to vrijeme redovno dolazio otprilike dva puta sedmično.

7. Dana 22. septembra rano ujutro poslala sam sina Muhameda zajedno sa sinom brata mog supruga po imenu Amir SELMANOVIĆ da odu po konje kako bi dovezli drvo za ogrjev. Konji su bili na livadi zvanj Kamenite njive sto metara od naše kuće. Ja sam tada bila u štali i iznenadilo me da se Muhamed i Amir nisu vratili sa konjima jer su se trebali brzo vratiti.

8. Gledala sam u smjeru Kamenitih njiva kuda su oni otišli i tada sam ugledala jednog vojnika u maslinasto-zelenoj vojnoj uniformi koji je nosio ruksak i pušku. To me iznenadilo pa sam to rekla suprugu. Moj suprug je odmah otišao na Kamenite njive a malo kasnije i ja sam pošla za njim. Dok sam tamo išla naišla sam na jednog naoružanog vojnika koji me zaustavio i naredio mi pokretom puške da idem u smjeru obližnje udoline. Naredio mi je da ne paničarim i da budem mirna ali je ostao tamo gdje je bio. Kad sam stigla do udoline tamo sam vidjela mog supruga Muharema, mog djevera Mustafu, komšiju Melću OČUZA i moju jetrvu Dervišu SELMANOVIĆ. Ta je udolina široka jedno 20 do 30 metara i oni su svi tamo stajali. Takođe sam vidjela nekoliko vojnika sa puškama uperenim u moju porodicu i prijatelje koji su stajali u udolini a vojnici na rubu iznad udoline. Ti vojnici naredili su mi da im se pridružim što sam i uradila. Vojnici su nam rekli da ne vičemo i da se ne bojimo jer ćemo uskoro svi biti prebačeni na mjesto zvano Metaljka. To je jedna livada odnosno ispaša iznad našeg sela. Pošto nisam vidjela moju djecu sa ostalima, pitala sam komšije gdje su mi Muhamed i Amir. Rekli su mi da su ih vojnici koji su ih zarobili poslali u selo. Vojnici su im dali uputstvo da svima u selu kažu da treba odu na mjesto zvano Metaljka. Vojnici su dvojici mladića takođe rekli da ako ne urade to što im je rečeno i ako svi seljani ne odu na Metaljku, onda će njih dvojicu ubiti.

9. Nedugo nakon toga i nama su naredili da odemo na Metaljku gdje će se okupiti i drugi seljani. Jedan od vojnika naredio mom djeveru Mustafi da mu nosi ruksak i rekao mu da će ga nositi sve do Olova. Moj djever Mustafa je to nosio bez ikakve pritužbe i tako smo došli do Metaljke. Kad smo stigli do Metaljke neki seljani su već bili tamo a drugi su još stizali. Svi stanovnici sela su se tamo okupili jer je bilo naređeno da se svi moramo tamo okupiti i da niko ne smije da ostane u kući. To su sve bili moji prijatelji iz sela, oko 100 žena i djece. I muškarci su tamo bili okupljeni, njih ukupno oko 44.

10. Kad smo stigli na Metaljku vidjela sam mnogo naoružanih vojnika. Opolikli su nas sa svih strana i uperili puške na nas. Vidjela sam i mnogo drugih vojnika nešto dalje koji su također bili naoružani i koji su stajali i sjedili. Ne znam koliko ih je bilo ali činilo se da ih je više od 100.

11. Kad smo se okupili na Metaljki, Momčilo PAJIĆ, koji je izgleda tamo bio glavni, se obratio seljanima.

12. Momčilo PAJIĆ, Srbin iz Sokoca, bio je geodet kojeg sam dobro poznavala. Tokom godina često je dolazio u naše selo kao geodet. Pretpostavila sam da je on bio načelu svih tih vojnika jer je on istupio i svima nam se obratio. Pitao je okupljene seljake da li imamo još neko oružje. Seljani su odgovorili da nemaju oružja. Onda nam je svima rekao da čeka naređenja iz Sokoca. Momčilo PAJIĆ rekao nam je da ostanemo gdje jesmo i da on ide u Sokolac ali nije rekao zašto.

13. Tamo je bilo mnogo vojnika i osim Momčila PAJIĆA prepoznala sam Milorada SAVIĆA, profesora srpskohrvatskog iz Sokoca, Milomira GRAJIĆA, profesora matematike iz Sokoca, Miru POPOVIĆA koji je u Sokocu radio kao električar, Mileta NOVOSELA koji je radio u jednoj stolariji u Sokocu, sina Drage LIZDEKA koji se zove Delivoje, Nikolu KOPRIVICU, Jadranka ŠUKU iz Sokoca koji je prije rata radio u prodavnici lutrije, Milenka KRSMANOVIĆA, koji je bio policajac u Sokocu, Duška TOŠIĆA, Slobodana GAŠEVIĆA i Kršu, zeta Bude ČIVŠE. Krša je bio vozač vojnog vozila koji je jednom prilikom spasio život jednom

djetetu. Svi su oni bili naoružani i u vojnim uniformama. Osim pušaka kratke cijevi i redenika neki od njih imali su i bombe oko pojasa. Mnoge vojnike nisam znala no prepoznala sam ove čija sam imena navela jer ih znam od prije rata. Mislim da su svi vojnici bili Srbi.

14. Među okupljenim seljanima nije bilo Naila KARIĆA kao ni mog oca koji je bio prikovan uz krevet i nije mogao izaći iz kuće. Nailova supruga Devla poslana je da ga dovede ali se nikad nije vratila jer su je ubili. Dok smo čekali na Metaljki čula sam dva pucnja koji su zvučali kao da su došli iz smjera kojim je pošla Devla. Kad je Nail došao na Metaljku rekao je da je vidio leš svoje supruge na putu od muslimanskog sela Pavičići do Metaljke. Rekao je da mu je žena ustrijeljena i da joj je vrat prerezan.

15. Ja sam otišla da izvedem iz kuće mog oca Nazifa. Vojnici su mi rekli da to uradim jer je bilo naređeno da niko ne smije da ostane u selu. Kad sam išla po svog oca Nazifa pratio me jedan vojnik a po putu smo susreli mog komšiju Azima SELMANOVIĆA koji nas je takođe pratio. Kad sam došla do kuće vidjela sam da vojnici već idu po kućama i pljačkaju i odnose imovinu. Dok su jedni vojnici bili sa nama na Metaljki, drugi su pljačkali naše kuće. Iz moje kuće su odnijeli televizor i počeli su da iznose vreće sa brašnom i druge stvari i kad sam ušla u kuću vidjela sam da izgleda da su mi oca pretukli jer je bio obliven krvlju. Rekao mi je da su ga pitali zašto je još u kući, zašto ima oružje i gdje je oružje, iako sam ja znala da on nije imao nikakvo oružje.

16. Otac mi je rekao da su ga vojnici onda udarili kundakom u glavu. Azim i ja onda smo izveli mog oca iz kuće do obližnje livade i tamo ga ostavili. Azim, onaj vojnik i ja vratili smo se onda na Metaljku.

17. Kad smo se vratili na Metaljku seljani su svi bili u paničnom raspoloženju i uzrujani. To je bilo zato jer se PAJIĆ bio vratio iz Sokoca i seljanima pročitao jednu naredbu. U toj naredbi stajalo je da se žene, djeca, stari i nemoćni moraju ukrcati u

autobuse i odvesti u Sarajevo a da će muškarci ostati na radnoj obavezi. Ja nisam čula kad je on čitao tu naredbu.

18. Kad sam došla na Metaljku čula sam PAJIĆA kako ponavlja da žene, djeca, stari i nemoćni treba da se ukrcaju u autobuse i idu za Sarajevo. Žene, djeca, stari i nemoćni su se onda okupili i napustili Metaljku i otpješačili natrag dolje prema ulazu u Novoseoce do mjesta zvanog Okretaljka. Ja sam bila u toj grupi i pratili su nas vojnici. Nekima od muškaraca bilo je dozvoljeno da nas prate do Okretaljke ali su se kasnije morali vratiti na Metaljku. Moj djever Mustafa bio je jedan od njih – otpratio je svoju majku dolje do Okretaljke. Na putu do Okretaljke ja i moja tetka pokupili smo mog oca koji je još uvijek bio na onoj livadi. Stavili smo ga u tačke i odvezli ga sa nama do Okretaljke što je bilo mjesto gdje su se autobusi parkirali i okretali blizu džamije.

19. Ostali muškarci ostali su na Metaljki zajedno sa nekim vojnicima. Moj sin Muhamed i svi drugi muškarci iz sela sposobni za rad morali su ostati na Metaljki. Tamo su ukupno ostala 44 muškarca, uključujući i muškarce iz Rogatice koji su se zatekli u našem selu ranije toga dana kad je svima naređeno da se okupe na Metaljki.

20. Nedugo nakon što smo stigli na Okretaljku stigao je jedan autobus i parkirao se blizu džamije. Onda nam je svima rečeno da se ukrcamo u autobus što smo i uradili. Moj suprug Muharem pomogao mi je da oca ukrcam na autobus, ali je onda došao jedan vojnik i rekao mu da on tu ne smije da bude pa je on otišao i to je bilo posljednji put da sam ga vidjela. Nakon što smo se svi nagurali u autobus, došao je Momčilo PAJIĆ da provjeri da li je ušao i neki od muškaraca. Tada sam vidjela i Milorada SAVIĆA, srpskog vojnika, kako stoji pred autobusa. Nakon što smo se ukrcali u autobus, odvezli su nas do Hreše gdje smo morali izaći iz autobusa i otpješačiti do Sarajeva. Pratila nas je jedna manja grupa srpskih vojnika sve dok nam nisu rekli da ostatak puta moramo hodati sami jer, kako su nam rekli, sada smo na našem teritoriju.

21. Među 44 muškaraca iz Novoseoca koji su zadržani bili su Munever OĆUZ i njegov sin Damir kojemu je bilo 15 godina, Ćamil SELMANOVIĆ, moj suprug Muharem SELMANOVIĆ, moj sin Muhamed SELMANOVIĆ, moj djever Mustafa SELMANOVIĆ i njegov sin Amir, Šaćir SELMANOVIĆ i njegov sin Azim, Osman SELMANOVIĆ, Salko SELMANOVIĆ i njegov sin Memo, Zahid KABAŠ, Lutvo OĆUZ, Hasan OĆUZ, Asim OĆUZ, njegov sin Ismet, Redžo KARIĆ, Huso KARIĆ i njegov sin Mehmed, Kasim KARIĆ i njegov sin Halis, Edhem KARIĆ, Osman ŠETIĆ, Hilmija KARIĆ i njegov sin Edin, Izet KARIĆ i njegov sin Sead, Bajro VATREŠ, Suljo KARIĆ, Lutvo KARIĆ, Memiš SELMANOVIĆ i njegov sin Amir, Smajo SELMANOVIĆ i njegov sin Velija, Nail KARIĆ i njegova dva sina Rifet i Fikret.

22. Dana 22. septembra 1992. bio je posljednji dan kada sam vidjela mog supruga i sina žive, zajedno sa drugim muškarcima iz sela Novoseoci koje su srpski vojnici zadržali na Metaljki.

23. Sve gorenavedene osobe ekshumirane su iz grobnice u Ivan Polju u opštini Sokolac. Ta je grobnica locirana a posmrtni ostaci ekshumirani i identifikovani negdje prije novembra 2000. Ostaci mog supruga Muharema nisu pronađeni na mjestu gdje su drugi ekshumirani. Nisu pronađeni ni ostaci Amira SELMANOVIĆA.

/potpis/

Rečeno mi je da će moja izjava možda biti predata drugim organima krivičnog gonjenja i/ili pravosudnim organima.

Slažem se

da moja izjava bude predata tim vlastima po nahođenju Tužilaštva Međunarodnog krivičnog suda za bivšu Jugoslaviju.

/potpis/

RADNA VERZIJA

POTVRDA SVJEDOKA

Izjava mi je glasno pročitana na bosanskom jeziku i sadrži sve što sam rekla, po svom znanju i sjećanju. Izjavu sam dala dobrovoljno i svjesna sam da se može upotrijebiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim sudom za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriju bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvana da javno svjedočim pred sudom.

Potpis: /potpisano/

Datum:

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 Primjedba: Potrebno je potpisati samo verziju na BHS-u.
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WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Statement has been read over to me in the Bosnian language and is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily and am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the Tribunal.

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 /paraf/

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POTVRDA PREVODIOCA

Ja, Hazim Ahmić, prevodilac, potvrđujem:

1. Da sam odgovarajuće kvalifikovan i ovlašten od strane Sekretarijata Međunarodnog krivičnog suda za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991. da prevodim s bosanskog na engleski jezik i s engleskog na bosanski jezik.
2. Da me Munira Selmanović obavijestila da govori i razumije bosanski jezik.
3. Da sam gornju izjavu usmeno preveo s engleskog na bosanski jezik u prisustvu Munire Selmanović koja je po svemu sudeći čula i razumjela moja prijevod ove izjave.
4. Munira Selmanović je potvrdila da su činjenice i stvari iznijete u njezinoj izjavi onako kako sam je ja preveo istinite po njenom najboljem znanju i sjećanju i potpisala je.

Datum: 23. januar 2009.

Potpis: /potpisano/