



Zagreb, raketiranje Gornjega grada s Banskim dvorima, 7. listopada 1991. (foto: Hrvoje Knez)

Zagreb, the bombing of the Upper Town with Presidential Residence October 7th 1991 (photo: Hrvoje Knez)

Izveštaj o raketiranju Gornjega grada u Zagrebu 7. listopada 1991.

(poslan Johnu Sellu, predsjedniku Radne grupe za ruralnu arhitekturu ECOVAST-a, na njegov telefonski poziv neposredno nakon napada)

Zagreb, 10. 10. 1991.

Poštovani gospodine,

Prilažemo sažetak koji govori o posljednjem zračnom napadu na Zagreb. Dana 7. listopada, oko 3 sata poslije podne, otprilike trideset vojnih aviona nadlijetalo je Zagreb. Njihova se razorna snaga (16 projektila, dvije bombe-krmače zabranjene međunarodnim konvencijama i istodobna vatra iz puškomitraljeza) usmjerila na srednjovjekovnu jezgru Zagreba, glavnoga grada Hrvatske.

Središte Zagreba, tzv. Gornji grad, postao je slobodnim kraljevskim gradom 1242. godine, te je stoga ovaj događaj i napad na simboličko središte hrvatske državnosti - Banske dvore (unutar kojih su u tijeku povijesti održavani sabori) i pokušaj atentata na predsjednika Republike i sve građane Hrvatske.

Na obližnjem raketiranom trgu uz spomenute Banske dvore (u kojima je predsjednikov kabinet) oštećeni su i zgrada Parlamenta - Sabor, Starogradska vijećnica, crkva sv. Marka, Povijesni muzej, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture, a prijave šteta na stambenim i poslovnim prostorima u okolici rastu iz sata u sat.

Report on the air raid on Zagreb-Gornji grad (the Upper Town) on October 7th 1991

(sent to John Sell, chairman of the ECOVAST Rural Architecture Working Group, after his telephone call immediately following the attack)

Zagreb, 10th October 1991

Dear Sir,

we are enclosing a summary concerning the latest air raid on Zagreb. On the seventh of October, around 3 p.m., some 30 army airplanes occupied the Zagreb air space and their destructive power (sixteen fired rockets, two cluster bombs which are banned by the international conventions were dropped, while at the same time fire was opened from machine guns) was aimed at the medieval core of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

The centre of Zagreb, the so-called Upper Town, became a free royal borough as early as 1242, and therefore this event represents an attack on the symbolic centre of Croatian statehood - Banski dvori (inside which, during its history, sessions of the parliament were held and which used to be a monastery), but also an attempt to kill the president of Croatia, as if in this way the people of Croatia, whose will he respects and executes, could also be killed.

On and near the square which was attacked with rockets, besides Banski dvori (the president's office), the Parliament building, the Old Town Hall and the church of St. Mark were also damaged, as



Zagreb, Gornji grad 7. listopada 1991. (foto: Lidija Japec)
Zagreb, The Upper Town, October 7th 1991 (photo: Lidija Japec)



Zagreb, Visoka ulica 16, 7. listopada 1991. (foto: Ranko Marković)
Zagreb, 16, Visoka street, October 7th 1991 (photo: Ranko Marković)

Vrhunac drskosti okupacijske armije u isto se vrijeme očituje u izjavi da "vojni vrh ne poznaje tako razorno oružje kojim bi naoružani avioni učinili toliku štetu i na tako velikom području kakvo je prikazano na Hrvatskoj televiziji". Isti vojni stručnjaci ne objašnjavaju ni to da je "mala količina eksploziva" uspjela uništiti krovnu konstrukciju Banskih dvora, dvorišne fasadne zidove, 50 metara udaljene objekte, stakla na zgradama udaljenim i 100 metara, kao i na Švicarskom konzulatu udaljenom čak 200 metara zračne linije.

U unutrašnjosti Banskih dvora oštećene su ili uništene gotovo sve prostorije, kao i namještaj, drvenina, umjetnička djela, a štete još popisuju stručnjaci iz Regionalnog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture. Kako policija i ekipe stručnjaka za popis ratnih šteta još obavljaju uviđaj, točni se podaci još ne znaju, no zasad se štete na konstrukciji Banskih dvora i restauratorski radovi procjenjuju na približno između 2 i 3 milijuna američkih dolara.

U ime Instituta za povijest umjetnosti

Darja Radović

P.S. Poštom Vam šaljem popis ratnih šteta zabilježenih od početka rata do 30. rujna.

well as the Museum of History and the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, and the amount of damage reported on the nearby apartments and business areas is growing by the hour.

The peak of cunning arrogance was displayed in the occupation army's statement in which it is said that "the high command does not know of any deadly weapon with which an airplane can be armed and which would produce such, it would seem, major damage spread over such wide area, as was shown on Croatian Television". The army experts do not, however, explain how this "minor quantity of explosives" managed to demolish the roof construction of Banski dvori, the walls of the inner facade, to tear down buildings 50 meters away as the crowflies, break glass in windows some 100 meters away and damage the Swiss consulate building 200 meters away in a straight line.

In the interior of Banski dvori almost all the rooms have been destroyed or damaged, as well as the furnishing, woodwork, works of art, so that besides the police, the investigation was also conducted by expert teams from the Regional institute for the protection of monuments.

It is not possible to get exact figures, because the committee for the assessment of damage is still investigating and it will take a considerable time before the exact figures are established.

First rough estimates suggest that the structural renewal and restoration of the works of art in Banski dvori alone will amount to approximately between 2 and 3 million US dollars.

On behalf of the Institute, Darja Radović

P.S. We will send by mail a list of all the damage since the beginning of the war in Croatia down to the 30th of September.