

GENOCID NAD BOŠNJACIMA SIGURNE ZONE UN SREBRENICA JULA 1995. GODINE
(Izložba fotodokumenata povodom desetogodišnjice zločina)

GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS OF THE UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995
Exhibition of photo-documents marking the 10th anniversary of the crime)



INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA
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SARAJEVO

INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
SARAJEVO

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SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995**

(Exhibition of photo-documents marking the 10th anniversary of the crime)

Sarajevo, 2005.

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U v o d n e n a p o m e n e

I

Svjedoci smo krajnje zlonamjernog pokušaja negiranja, falsifikovanja stravičnog genocida nad Bošnjacima, izvršenog od velikosrpskih vojnih i policijskih snaga u Srebrenici tokom jula 1995. godine.

Prema do sada prikupljenim podacima pobijeno je, i to na najsvirepiji način, preko 8000 nedužnih ljudi, među kojima su se nalazile majke sa tek rođenim bebama, trudnice, malodobni dječaci i djevojčice, starci, bolesnici, ranjenici...

O tom zaumlju zorno svjedoče brojni pisani, foto i filmski dokumenti te do sada otvorene masovne grobnice, a nadasve Memorijalni centar u Potočarima u kome su pokopani posmrtni ostaci do sada identificiranih žrtava srebreničkog genocida.

Želeći da zločine prikriju, mnoga od tih masovnih stratišta zlotvori su prekopavali, posmrtne ostatke uništavali i premještali na druge lokacije. Budući da je to dodatni zločin u zločinu, za isti su direktno odgovorne vlasti u Republici Srpskoj, koje to očito nisu željele spriječiti, iako su mogle i morale.

Treba, također, imati u vidu da je područje Srebrenice bilo proglašeno sigurnom zonom Ujedinjenih naroda još 1993. Tamo su bile stacionirane međunarodne vojne snage, zadužene za sigurnost potpuno izoliranog bošnjačkog stanovništva.

Pa ipak, ta, UN-ova sigurna zona, okupirana je od srpskih snaga i pored prisustva UN-ovih vojnika. Ne smije se zaboraviti ni izričito odbijanje saglasnosti za aktiviranje NATO-avijacije

tadašnjeg glavnomandujućeg mirovnih snaga UN na Ratištu u bivšoj Jugoslaviji, francuskog generala Žanvijeja, iako je imao ovlasti da to učini, a što je traženo od njemu potčinjenih oficira sa terena, čime bi se, sigurno, spriječio genocid nad bošnjačkim stanovništvom.

Tako je Srebrenica, to, još od drevnih rimskih vremena po rudama i mineralnim vodama poznato mjesto, postalo simbolom ne samo genocida nad bošnjačkim narodom u Bosni i Hercegovini, nego i najužasnijeg zločina koji se desio na tlu Evrope u drugoj polovici 20. stoljeća.

II

Prošlo je punih 10 godina, a još su na slobodi i Karadžić i Mladić, vrhovni i vojni zapovjednik te zločinačke operacije, ali i svekolikog barbarizma u Bosni i Hercegovini od početka 1992. do kraja 1995. godine. Istina, u međuvremenu su za zločine u Srebrenici, uključujući i za zločin genocida, neki od oficira vojske Republike Srpske procesuirani, te pravosnažno osuđeni od strane Međunarodnog tribunala u Hagu. Drugoj optuženičkoj skupini je dokazni postupak o krivici u toku. Ali sve dok se na optuženičkoj klupi ne nađu najodgovorniji, pomenuti Karadžić i Mladić, kakve takve "satisfakcije" za žrtve genocida nad Bošnjacima, naprosto ne može biti.

III

Pred nama su dokumenti koji zorno svjedoče o karakteru i razmjerama genocida nad bošnjačkim stanovništvom, koje se nalazilo u sigurnoj zoni UN Srebrenica.

U konceptualnom smislu za ovu jubilarnu izložbu istaknuto je sedam tematskih potcjelina i to: *Srebrenica do jula 1995.*; *Okupacija Srebrenice jula 1995. od strane srpskih snaga*; *Prognanička golgota*; *Masovna smaknuća*; *Masovne grobnice*; *Memorijalni kompleks u Potočarima*; *Odnos svijeta prema genocidu u Srebrenici*.

x x x

Umjesto zaključka navest ćemo znamenitu sintagmu jednog poznatog sarajevskog hroničara (Bašeskije), koja glasi: "što se zapiše ostaje, a što se pamti to nestaje".

Genocid nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici odveć je zastrašujući da bi iko smio i pomisliti na šutnju o istom.

Sarajevo, juna 2005.

Prof. dr Jusuf Žiga

Introductory Notes

I

We are the witnesses of the extremely ill-intentioned attempt of denying, falsifying of the horrible genocide against Bosniaks, committed by the Greater-Serbia military and police forces in Srebrenica during July 1995.

According to the data collected up to now, more than 8000 innocent people were killed. Among them there were mothers with just born babies, pregnant women, underage boys and girls, old men, the sick and injured ... , and it was done in the cruelest way.

Numerous written, photo and film documents are vivid testimonies on such insanity, as well as the mass graves opened up to now and above all the Memorial Centre in Potočari where the remains of the identified victims of the Srebrenica genocide have been buried.

Wishing to cover up the crimes, criminals have been digging many of those mass execution sites, destroying the mortal remains, and displacing them on other locations. Regarding that this is an additional crime in the already committed crime, direct responsible for this crime are the authorities of Republika Srpska, which evidently did not wish to prevent it, although they could and should have done it.

One should also have in mind that as early as 1993, the area of Srebrenica was proclaimed the United Nations Safe Area. International military forces, responsible for the safety of completely isolated Bosniak population, were stationed there for that purpose.

Nevertheless, just this UN safe area was occupied by Serb forces in spite of the UN soldiers' presence. One must not forget expressive rejection of the consent for activating the NATO aviation by the actual Theatre Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia, the French General Janvier, although he had full powers to do it, what was also required by the field officers subordinated to him. Thereby, the genocide against Bosniak population would be surely prevented.

So Srebrenica, the well known place by ores and mineral waters since the ancient Roman times, became the symbol of not only genocide over the Bosniak people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also of the most appalling crime that had happened on the area of Europe in the second half of the 20th century.

II

Full ten years have passed, and Karadžić and Mladić remain at large, the supreme and military commander of that criminal operation, but also of the general barbarism in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the beginning of 1992 till the end of 1995. It is true that in the meantime, for the crimes in Srebrenica including also the crime of genocide, some of the officers from Republika Srpska have been processed and validly sentenced by the International Tribunal in The Hague. The process of evidence on the guilt of another indicted group is in the course. But, until the most responsible, the mentioned Karadžić and Mladić end up in the dock, any "satisfaction" simply cannot be acceptable for the victims of genocide against the Bosniaks.

III

Here are the documents clearly testifying of the character and scales of the genocide over the Bosniak population living in the UN safe area Srebrenica.

Conceptually for this jubilee exhibition there are seven topic sub-wholes and these are: *Srebrenica till July 1995; Occupation of Srebrenica in July 1995 by the Serb Forces; Exiles' Golgotha; Mass Executions; Mass Graves; Memorial Complex in Potočari; World's attitude toward Genocide in Srebrenica.*

X X X

Instead of the conclusion we shall quote the famous syntagm of a well-known chronicler from Sarajevo (Bašeskija), reading as follows: "What is written down, it remains further on, and what is remembered, it disappears".

The genocide against the Bosniaks in Srebrenica is too much abhorring that anyone would dare even think of the silence about it.

Sarajevo, June 2005.

Prof DSc Jusuf Žiga

SREBRENICA JE SIMBOL GENOCIDNOG STRADANJA BOŠNJAČKOG NARODA TOKOM AGRESIJE NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU. PREMA DO SADA PRIKUPLJENIM PODACIMA, TAMO SU VELIKOSRPSKE VOJNE I POLICIJSKE SNAGE POBILE, I TO NA NAJSVIREPIJI NAČIN, PREKO 8000 LJUDI.

POSEBNU DIMENZIJU ZLOČINA U SREBRENICI NALAZIMO U ČINJENICI DA JE ONA BILA PROGLAŠENA SIGURNOM ZONOM UN JOŠ 1993. GODINE. OD TOG VREMENA, PA DO GENOCIDNOG POKOLJA U JULU 1995. GODINE U NJOJ SU SE NALAZILI VOJNICI UN-a SA ZADATKOM DA ZAŠTITE GOTOVO 40.000 POTPUNO IZOLOVANOG BOŠNJAČKOG STANOVNIŠTVA.

SKANDALOZNO JE DA SU TU SIGURNU ZONU UN, SRPSKE SNAGE OKUPIRALE UZ PRISUSTVO I NAOČIGLED MEĐUNARODNIH VOJNIH SILA, A POTOM, IZVRŠILE I NAJGNUSNIJI GENOCID KOJI JE VIĐEN NA TLU EVROPE NAKON DRUGOG SVJETSKOG RATA.

SREBRENICA IS A SYMBOL OF THE GENOCIDAL SUFFERING OF BOSNIAK PEOPLE DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. ACCORDING TO THE DATA GATHERED UP TO NOW, THE GREATER-SERBIA MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES KILLED IN THE CRUELEST WAY MORE THAN 8000 PEOPLE.

SPECIAL DIMENSION OF THE CRIME IN SREBRENICA IS FOUND IN THE FACT THAT ALREADY IN 1993 IT WAS PROCLAIMED THE UN SAFE AREA. JUST FROM THIS TIME TILL THE GENOCIDE MASSACRE IN JULY 1995, THE UN SOLDIERS WERE STATIONED IN IT WITH THE TASK TO PROTECT ALMOST 40.000 COMPLETELY ISOLATED BOSNIAK POPULATION.

IT IS SCANDALOUS FACT THAT THE SERB FORCES OCCUPIED SUCH A SAFE AREA OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE PRESENCE AND IN THE SIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCES, AND AFTER THAT, THEY COMMITTED THE MOST HEINOUS GENOCIDE EVER SEEN ON THE TERRITORY OF EUROPE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

I

SREBRENICA DO AGRESIJE NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU

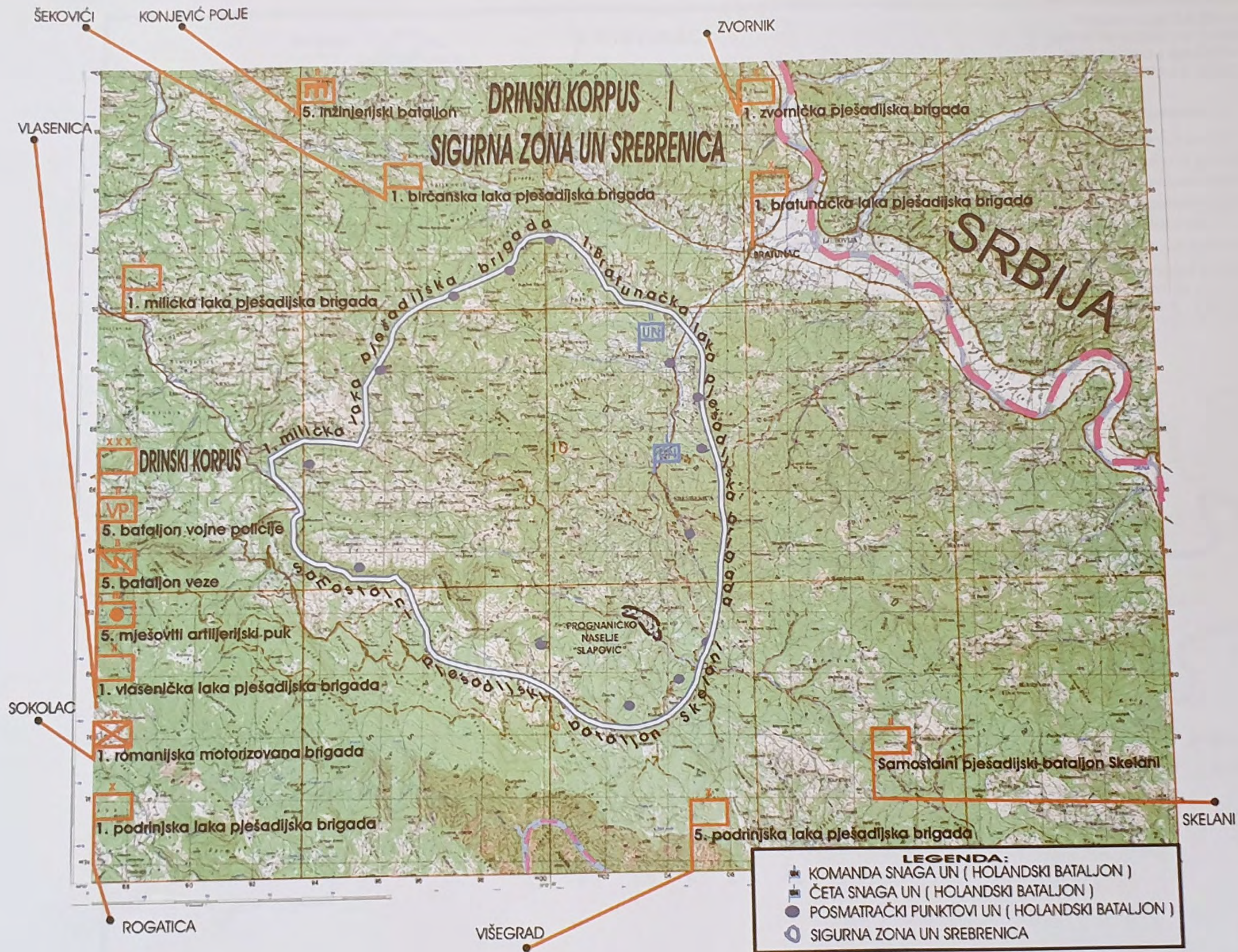
SREBRENICA BEFORE AGGRESSION ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Srebrenica početkom 20. stoljeća.
Srebrenica by the beginning of the 20th century.



Srebrenica 80-tih godina 20. stoljeća.
Srebrenica in the 80-ies of the 20th century.



Karta sigurne zone UN Srebrenica
 Map UN safe area UN Srebrenica.



Potpuno opkoljene enklave sa bošnjačkim stanovništvom u središnjem dijelu istočne Bosne, kome pripada i Srebrenica. Completely encircled enclaves with Bosniak population in the central part of Eastern Bosnia, with Srebrenica belonging to it, too.

II

SREBRENICA DO JULA 1995. GODINE

PONIŽAVAJUĆE PATNJE BOŠNJAČKOG STANOVNIŠTVA U SIGURNOJ ZONI UN SREBRENICA OD 16. MARTA 1993. DO 11. JULA 1995. GODINE. SPREČAVANO IM JE DOTURANJE HUMANITARNE POMOĆI , ISKLJUČENA VODA I STRUJA.

SREBRENICA TILL JULY 1995.

HUMILIATING SUFFERING OF BOSNIAK POPULATION IN THE UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA FROM MARCH 16, 1993 TO JULY 11, 1995. PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AID, WATER AND CURRENT SUPPLY WERE PREVENTED FOR THEM.



Obraćanje generala Filipa Moriona, komandanta snaga UNPROFOR-a u BiH Srebreničanima koji su tražili zaštitu UN vojnika.
Address of General Philippe Morillon, UNPROFOR Commander in BiH to the Srebrenica citizens requiring the protection by the UN soldiers.



Gladni Srebreničani kod UNPROFOR-ove baze - u ponižavajućoj potrazi za hranom.
Hungry Srebrenica citizens near the UNPROFOR base - in humiliating search for food.



Uzaludno čekanje humanitarne pomoći - svakodnevni prizori u potpuno opkoljenoj Srebrenici.
Waiting for humanitarian aid in vain - everyday scenes in completely encircled Srebrenica.



Nekadašnji poslovni prostor Energoinvesta, pretvoren u prinudni smještaj prognanog bošnjačkog stanovništva.
Former Energoinvest premises, transformed to a provisional accommodation for the persecuted Bosniak population.



Švedsko kamp naselje za prognanike Podrinja.
Swedish camp settlement for the expellees from Podrinje.

III

**SRPSKA OKUPACIJA SREBRENICE 11. JULA 1995. GODINE;
PROGON I GENOCIDNI POKOLJ BOŠNJAKA**

**OCCUPATION OF SREBRENICA BY THE SERB FORCES ON JULY 11, 1995;
EXPULSION AND GENOCIDAL MASSACRE OF BOSNIAKS**

*Prizor proganjeničkih kolona iz srebreničkog pakla.
Views of expelled columns from the Srebrenica hell.*



Prizori prognaničkih kolona iz srebreničkog pakla.
Views of expellees' columns from the Srebrenica hell.



Preplašene majke sa uplakanom djecom: kuda i kako dalje?

Frightened mothers with weeping children: where and how to go on ... ?



Umjesto predaha: srpske zasjede su vrebale sa svih strana.

Instead of a pause for breath: Serb ambushes were lurking from everywhere.



I djeca su morala nositi...
Even children had to carry



I oni su morali napustiti svoj dom i uputiti se ka slobodnom teritoriju kroz zločinačke pojaseve smrti: majka sa dvoje male djece.
They also had to leave their home and set out toward the free territory through the criminals' death belts: a mother with her two small children.



S ranjenikom u naručju, bosonogo, kroz planinske vrleti, u pokušaju da se domognu slobodne teritorije.
With a wounded in arms, barefooted, through the mountainous craggy area, in the attempt to reach the free territory.

IV

**ZA ONE KOJI SU ŽIVI STIGLI DO SLOBODNE TERITORIJE,
ORGANIZIRAN JE PRIHVATNI KAMP U DUBRAVAMA KOD TUZLE**

**FOR THOSE WHO REACHED THE FREE TERRITORY ALIVE,
A RECEPTION CAMP WAS ORGANIZED IN DUBRAVE NEAR TUZLA**



Prizori iz kampa Dubrave kod Tuzle.
Scenes from the Dubrave camp near Tuzla.



Prizori iz kampa Dubrave kod Tuzle.
Scenes from the Dubrave camp near Tuzla.



Njima je surovo oteto pravo na bezbrižno djetinjstvo.
They have cruelly been deprived of the right to careless childhood.



Suze koje nema ko da briše. Ko zna koliko je njegovih vršnjaka ostalo bez jednog ili oba roditelja?
There is nobody to wipe off these tears. Who knows how many his age-peers left without one or both parents?



Umjesto toplog dječijeg doma.
Instead of warm sweet children's home.



Pravo na život - šta to za njih znači?
Right to live - what does it mean for them?