



DOKUMENTI O  
GENOCIDU U  
BOSNI I  
HERCEGOVINI  
1991. - 1995.

(fotografije i faksimili)

DOCUMENTS OF  
GENOCIDE IN  
BOSNIA AND  
HERZEGOVINA  
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(photographs i facsimiles)

# BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA

INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV  
ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA, SARAJEVO

VIKTIMOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

**DOKUMENTI O GENOCIDU U**  
**BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI**

1991. - 1995.

(FOTOGRAFIJE I FAKSIMILI)

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU		
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**BOSNIA I HERZEGOVINA**

**INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIME AGAINST  
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, SARAJEVO**

**SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY OF  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**DOCUMENTS OF GENOCIDE IN  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**1991.-1995.**

**(PHOTOGRAPHS AND FACSIMILES)**

Srbijansko-Crnogorska agresija na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kojoj se u jednom periodu, pridružila i Republika Hrvatska, imala je dva temeljna cilja: uništenje ove, međunarodno priznate države i njeno pripajanje susjednim zemljama, te genocidno zatiranje bošnjačkog naroda i njegove kulture. Naime, agresori su željeli uništiti historijske dokaze i materijalna svjedočanstva o milenijskoj opstojnosti i posebnosti Bosne.

Jer, sve dok se u Bosni nalaze tragovi o našim autohtonim precima, bogumilstvu, odnosno Crkvi bosanskoj, koju su nemilosrdno progonili i na svojim područjima eksterminirali i pravoslavci i katolici, te dok je prisustvo islamske civilizacije, kao duhovno-kulturne nadgradnje u povijesnoj spirali razvoja Bošnjaka, ovu zemlju, naprosto, nije moguće negirati, a još manje proglasiti je onim što ona nikada nije bila, tj. srpskim, ili, pak, hrvatskim teritorijem.

Otuda se, uz masovne zločine nad Bošnjacima, uništava i njihova duhovna-kulturna baština, uključujući i višestoljetne kulturno-historijske spomenike, koji spadaju u nultu kategoriju svjetske baštine, kao što su mostovi, džamije i drugi sakralni objekti, starogradske četvrti sa prepoznatljivom islamskom arhitekturom i sl.

**Izložba Dokumenti o genocidu u Bosni 1991.-1995. (fotografije i faksimili)** svjedoči o razmjerama i karakteru zločina koje su agresori počinili na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kao i stavu međunarodne zajednice naspram tih zlodjela.

Sudu javnosti, ali i sudu povijesti, ponuđene su slike užasa: masakri nad civilima, golgote prognanih, naročito Srebreničana, prizori života u opkoljenim bošnjačkim enklavama, u koje je agresor sprečavao doturanje hrane, vodu, struju, plin, ogrjev, potom razorenost gradova, kulturno-historijskih spomenika, sakralnih objekata, uništena moderna privredna zdanja, saobraćajnice i tako redom.

Svako uskraćivanje istine o počinjenim zločinima implicitan je poziv na njihovo ponavljanje. Svako relativiziranje razmjera počinjenog zločina implicitno je aboliranje zločinaca.

Stoga je istina o agresiji i genocidu u Bosni i Hercegovini potrebna cijelom čovječanstvu, ukoliko ne želi da mu se slično dogodi.

## Introduction

Serbian and Montenegrin aggression in which the Republic of Croatia also was involved during one period of time, had two basic objectives: annihilation of this, internationally recognized state and its uniting to the neighbouring countries and extermination of the Bosniak people and its culture by genocide. In fact, the aggressors wished to destroy historical proofs and evidence on millenium existence and special character of Bosnia.

For, as long as there exist in Bosnia traces on our autochthonous ancestors, Bogomilism and/or Bosnian Church so pitilessly persecuted and exterminated on all areas both by members of Orthodox and Catholic Church, and while the Islamic civilization as spiritual and cultural superstructure exists in the historical development spiral of Bosniaks, this country is simple impossible to be denied and even less declared to be Serbian or Croatian territory, what it has never been

This is the reason why besides committing mass crimes over Bosniaks, their spiritual and cultural heritage is also being destroyed, including more-centuries-old monuments ranked as the "0" class world heritage as bridges, mosques and other sacral objects, old town quarters with the recognizable Islamic architecture etc.

The Exhibition Documents on **Genocide on Bosnia 1991-1995 (Photos and Faxes)** testimonies on the scales and character, as well as on the attitude of the International community toward these misdeeds.

The photos of horror are offered to the public, but also to the Court Of History: massacres over civilians, golgotha experienced by the expelled people, especially by Srebrenica citizens, scenes of life in the besieged Bosniak enclaves to which the aggressor prevented food, water, electricity, gas, woods to be supplied, then destructions of towns, cultural and historical monuments, sacral objects, destroyed modern industrial and economic buildings, traffic lines and so on.

Every depriving of truth on the crimes committed is implicate invitation for their repetition. Every relativization of the crime scale committed is implicit abolition of the criminals.

Therefore, the truth on the aggression and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina is indispensable to the whole mankind, unless it wishes to experience similar things repeatedly.

Sarajevo, April 1998.

Prof. Dr. Jusuf Žiga

## MASAKRI NAD CIVILIMA

Da je agresoru bio cilj ubiti što više civila, svjedoče brojni masakri po bosanskim gradovima, otkrivene masovne grobnice na okupiranim područjima, ubijanja zatočenika u konc-logorima, itd. Preko 85% ubijenih su civili, od čega čak 20% otpada na djecu!

## MASSACRES OF CIVILIANS

The aggressor's objective to kill as many civilians as possible was proved by numerous massacres throughout Bosnian towns, discovered mass graves within the occupied territory, killing of concentration camp inmates, etc.

More than 85% killed are civilians, out of which 20% children.



Brat i sestra: Jasmin i Indira Brković ubijeni granatom sa agresorskih položaja na Alipašinom polju-Sarajevo, dok su se igrali pred ulazom zgrade u kojoj su stanovali.(22. januar 1994.)  
Brother and sister: Jasmin and Indira Brkovic killed by aggressor's shelling of Alipasino polje-Sarajevo, while playing in front of entrance of their building where they lived.  
(22 January 1994)



Mrtvačnica nakon masakra na pijaci Markale-Sarajevo, 5. februar 1994. ubijeno je 67 civila i ranjeno oko 200.

**The Mortuary after the massacre at the Markale market in Sarajevo 5. February 1994 when 67 civilians were killed and about 200 wounded.**





Markale-mjesto gdje je eksplodirala agresorska granata, pričinivši najteži masakr u Sarajevu od početka agresije.

Markale market-the place where an aggressor's shell exploded having committed so the heaviest massacre in Sarajevo since the beginning of the aggression.



Pokošena mladost Tuzle, topovskim projektilom sa Ozrena, srbijansko-crnogorski agresor je u centru Tuzle, gađajući omiljeno sastajalište mladih, 25. maja 1995. ubio 73 i ranio preko 200 mladića i djevojaka.

**The cut down youth of Tuzla.**

**Shooting by the cannon missile from Ozren, aggressor the favourite meeting place of young people on Maj 25 1995, the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor killed 73 and wounded morethen 200 boy.**

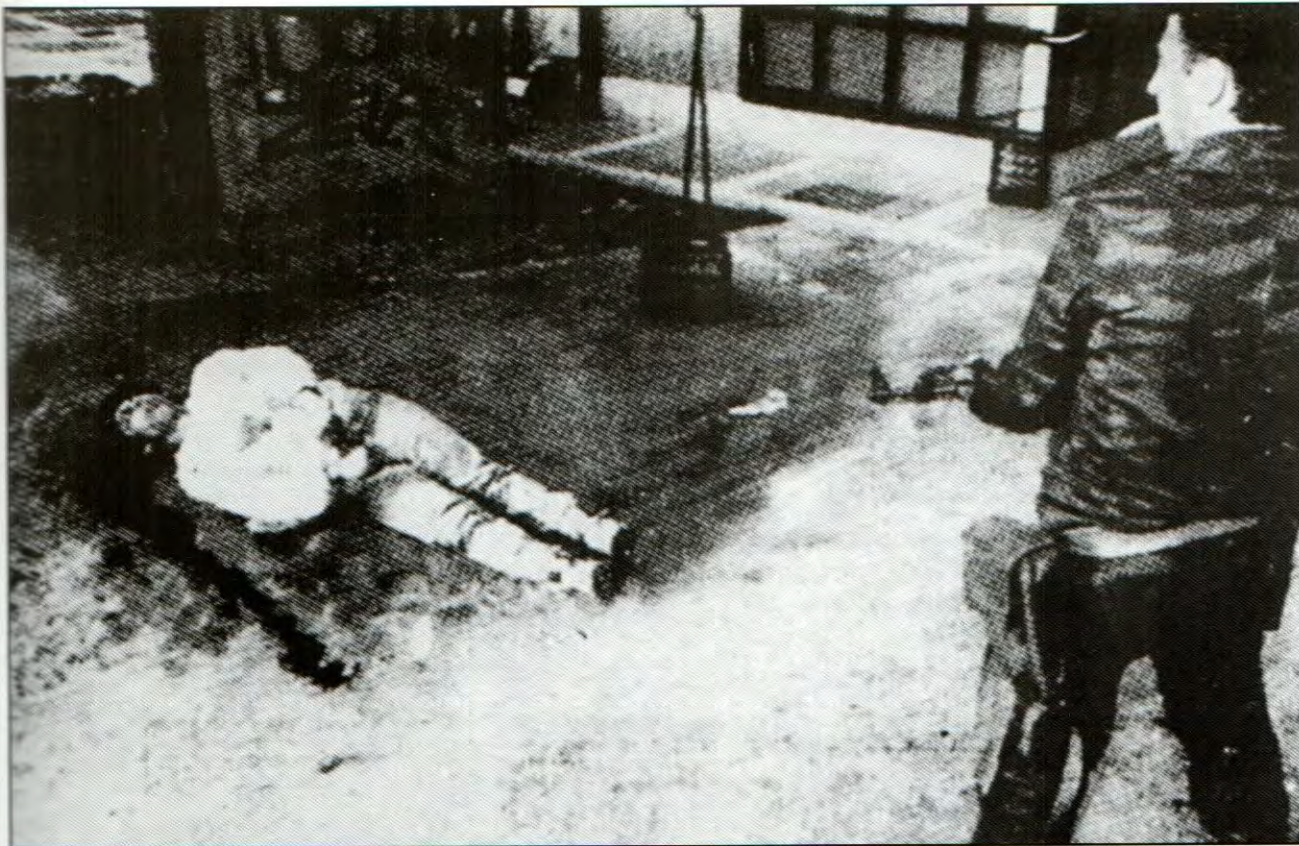


Ubijene medicinske sestre Šefika Hečo  
i Suada Kupus, u agresorskom  
granatiranju hirurške klinike u  
Sarajevu, 1.12.1993.

**Nurses Sefika Heco and Suada Kupus -  
killed by the aggresso's of the  
Surgical Clinic in Sarajevo, on  
December 1,1993.s**



Ostatci NN kostiju iz masovne grobnice-jama bezdana.  
The The remains of the unknown corpse from the mass grave-Jama Bezdana.



Odmah nakon okupacije - 1. maja 1992. srbijansko-crnogorski agresor je, u sudejstvu sa srpskim koloboracionistima iz Bosne i Hercegovine, u Brčkom ubio brojne civile. U centru grada ubijena je i ova nevina žrtva. Immediately after the occupation on May 1, 1992, the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor in co-operation with the Serb collaborationists from Bosnia and Herzegovina killed numerous civilians in Brcko.

This innocent victim was killed also in the downtown.

## **KONCETRACIONI LOGORI**

Agresori su u Bosni i Hercegovini formirali brojne koncentracione logore i zatvore u kojima su izvršili masovne i pojedinačne likvidacije civila, uglavnom Bošnjaka.

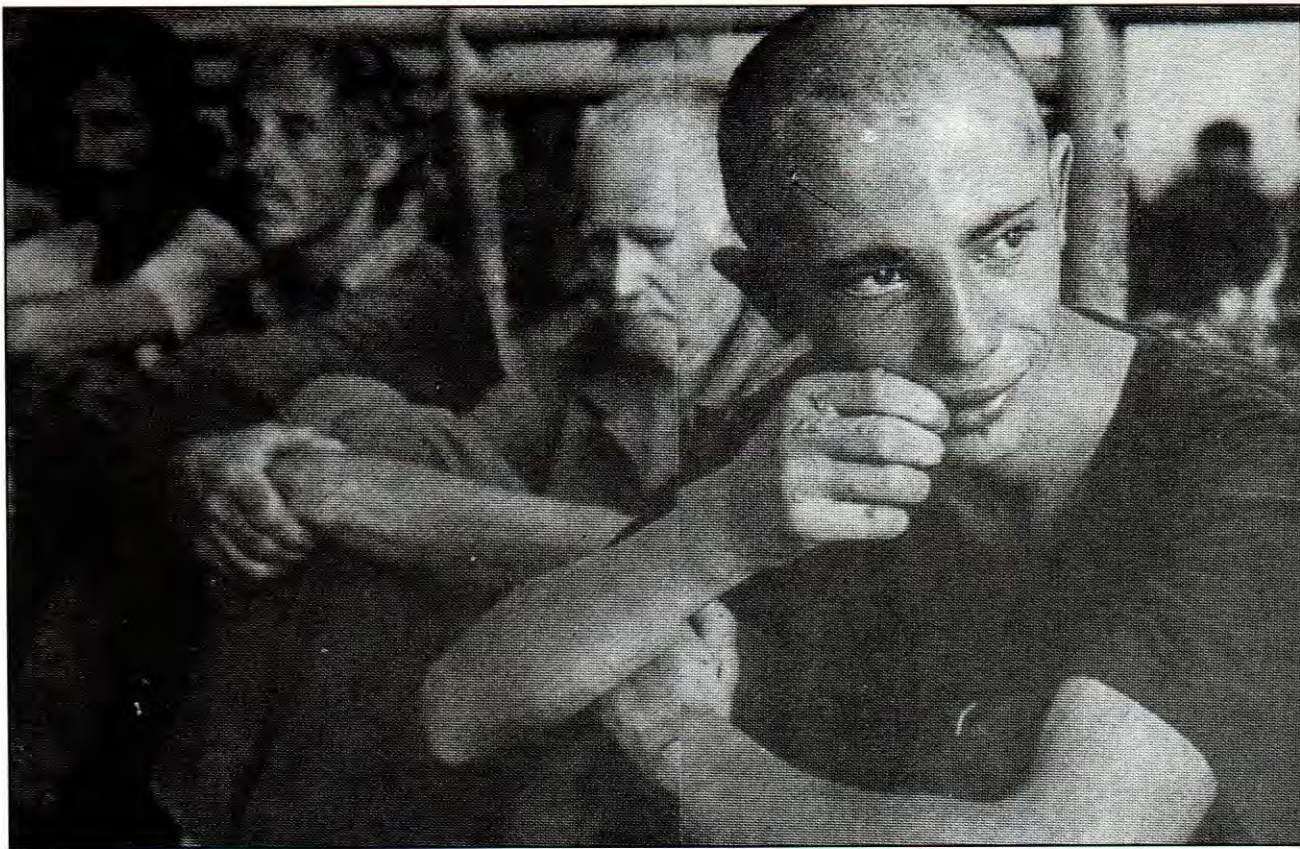
## **CONCETRATION CAMPS**

The aggressors formed in Bosnia and Herzegovina numerous concetration camps and prisons in wich they have committed mass and individual liquidation of civilians, mainly Bosniaks.



Najteže zločine nad civilnim stanovništvom na prostoru Brčkog agresor je izvršio u zloglasnom logoru "Luka", koga su sačinjavali hangari istoimenog istočnog preduzeća na obali rijeke Save, okruženi bodljikavom žicom i minskim poljem. U logoru "Luka" u maju i u junu 1992. ubijeno je oko 3.000 civila, uglavnom bošnjaka.

The most horrible crimes over the civil population in the region of Brcko have been committed in the notorious concentration camp "Luka" formed in the hangars of Luka enterprise at the coast of the river of Sava, closed by barbed wire and mine fields. In the camp "Luka", approximately 3.000 civilians-mainly Bosniaks-have been killed in May and June 1992.



U konclogoru "Luka" bila su zatočena i djeca.  
**In the concetration camp "Luka" children were also detained.**

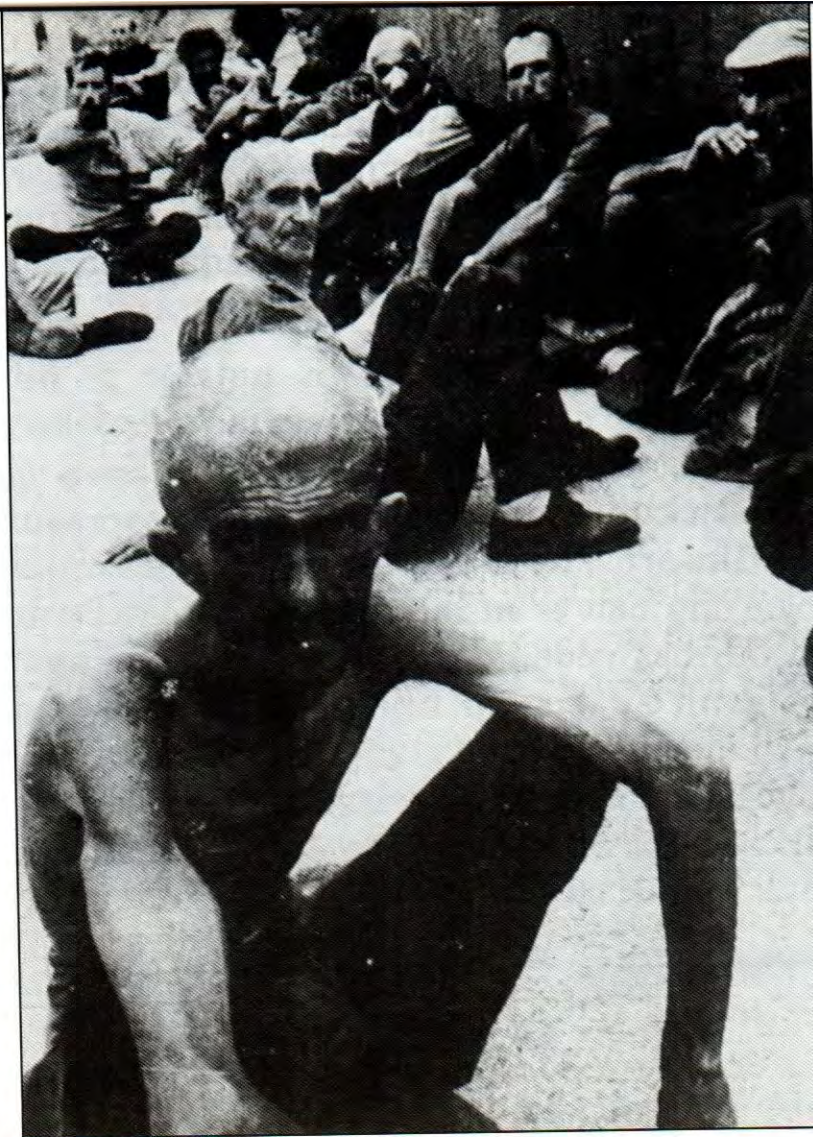




U srskom konclogoru Manjača agresor je izvršio masovne masakre nad civilima. Brojni zatočnici na podu otvorenih staja za stoku sa strahom očekuju da će i oni biti likvidirani.

**In the Serb concentration camp "Manjaca", the aggressor committed mass massacres over civilians.**

**Numerous captives are waiting in fear on the floor of the open cattle sheds when they will be liquidated as well.**



I postrojbe Hrvatske vojske i HVO izvršile su brojne zločine nad civilima. U jednom od najzloglasnijih logora - Dretelju Bošnjaci su doživjeli nevidenu golgotu.

**Both the units of Croatian Army and the Croatian Council of Defense have committed numerous crimes over the civilians. In one of the most notorious concentration camps "Dretelj", Bosniaks experienced an unforeseen golgotha.**

## **SNAJPERSKA DJEJSTVA PO ULICAMA**

Uz stalno agresorsko granatiranje Sarajeva, civili su izloženi permanentnoj snajperskoj paljbi. Na taj način ubijen je veliki broj ljudi, a mnogi su postali i trajni invalidi, među njima i veliki broj djece.

## **SNIPERS' ACTIONS OVER THE STREETS**

In addition to permanent aggressor's shelling of Sarajevo, the civilians were exposed to permanent snipers' fire. In this way, a large number of people was killed, and many others became permanent invalids, and among these there was a large number of children.



Uobičajeni detalji sa ulica u Sarajevu. Na ovoj raskrsnici agresor je snajperima ubio i ranio veliki broj civila.

Usual details from the streets in Sarajevo. On this crossroad a large number of civilians was killed and wounded by the aggressor's snipers.



Dječaka Zebić Admira (1983) agresor je 2.5.1995. pogodio snajperom na Dobrinji-Sarajevo. Agresor civile uglavnom gađa u kičmeni stub i glavu.

The boy Admir Zebic (1983) was hit by an aggressor's sniper on May 2, 1995 - Dobrinja Sarajevo. The aggressor most frequently aims at the civilians' spinal column and head.

## SARAJEVSKA GROBLJA

Smrt u ovom gradu je vidljiva na svakom koraku. Obnovljena su stara i formirana nova groblja. Žrtve su sahranjivane na fudbalskom stadionu, parkovima, vrtovima i sl.

## THE SARAJEVO CEMETRIES

Death is evident in this town at every step. Old cemeteries are used again and new ones have been formed. The victims were buried in the football stadium, parks, gardens etc.



Groblje "Lav" u Sarajevu. Nekada su na ovom mjestu bili sportski tereni.  
The cemetery "Lav" in Sarajevo. Formerly, sports grounds were located at this place.



Na očevom grobu. Šehidsko groblje na Kovačima-Sarajevo.  
By the father's grave. Shehids' Cemetery at Kovaci - Sarajevo.



## **PROGONI SA VJEKOVNIH OGNJIŠTA**

Preko milion i po ljudi, od čega najveći broj Bošnjaci, prisilno je prognano sa svojih vjekovnih ognjišta u toku agresije na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

## **EXPELLING FROM THE CENTURIES-OLD HOMES**

During the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina more than a million and a half people (majority of them were Bosniaks) have been expelled by force from the their centuries-old homes.



Jedna od brojnih kolona prognanih Bošnjaka iz Srebrenice koju su su UN proglasile zaštićenom i demilitarizovanom zonom, a onda izručile srbijansko-crnogorskom agresoru (juli 1995.).

**One of the numerous columns of Bosniaks persecuted from Srebrenica which has been proclaimed by the UN "safe and demilitarized area" and then delivered to the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor (July 1995)**



Kolona prognanih Srebreničana na putu prema aerodromu Dubrave kod Tuzle (juli 1995)  
A column of the persecuted Srebrenica inhabitants on the way to the Airport Dubrave near Tuzla  
(July 1995)



Prizor iz prognaničkih kolona. Trenutak umiranja iscrpljene djevojčice iz Srebrenice  
(13. juli 1995.)

A scene from the exile columns. The moment of dying of an exhausted girl from Srebrenica  
(July 13, 1995)

# KAKO PREŽIVJETI

Kako preživjeti u opkoljenim gradovima i izoliranim enklavama, gdje agresori sistematski uskraćuju Bošnjacima i preostalom nesrpskom živilju elementarne preduvjete za život: vodu, hranu, ogrijev i sve druge energente...?

## HOW TO SURVIVE?

How to survive in besieged cities and isolated enclaves, where the Bosniaks and other non-Serb population are deprived of elementary living conditions: water, food, fuel and other power...?



Glad. Ova starica pretražuje deponiju smeća u blizini sjedišta UNPROFORA u potrazi za bilo čim što bi joj moglo utoliti glad (Sarajevo, 1993.)

Famine. This old lady at the trash dump close to UNPROFOR base is searching for anything which would satisfy her hunger. (Sarajevo, 1993.).



Kako se zaštititi od hladnoće? I posljednji panjevi u nekadašnjim Sarajevskim parkovima su povučeni. Ciglane-Sarajevo, 1993.

How to protect oneself of cold? The last tree stumps in the former parks of Sarajevo have been pulled out. Ciglane-Sarajevo, 1993.



Osamdesetogodišnji Bečić Sulejman, prognanik iz Bilalića u potrazi za ogrijevom. Sada je smješten u jednoj razrušenoj kući u Teočaku.

Eighty-year-old Sulejman Bečić, persecuted from Bilalići, in search for fire-wood. Now, he lives in a damaged house in Teočak.





Svakodnevni prizor na Sarajevskim ulicama. Majka sa djetetom u potrazi za vodom. Agresor je zatvorio dotok vode u gradsku mrežu.

**Everyday sight of Sarajevo streets. Mother with child in search of water. The aggressor cut water supply to the city network.**



Koliba porodice Delić u blizini sela Kobilići, u kojoj žive nakon što im je agresor uništio kuću u selu Kraljevići, opština Zvornik, 14. april 1994.

The shed in the vicinity of Kobilići village, in which the Delić family has been living since the aggressor destroyed their house in Kraljevići village, municipality Zvornik, 14 April, 1994.

## UNIŠTAVANJE BOLNICA

Nema ni jedne medicinske ustanove koja je bila u dometu agresorskog naoružanja, a da je zločinci nisu gađali i uništavali. Mnoge su u potpunosti uništili.

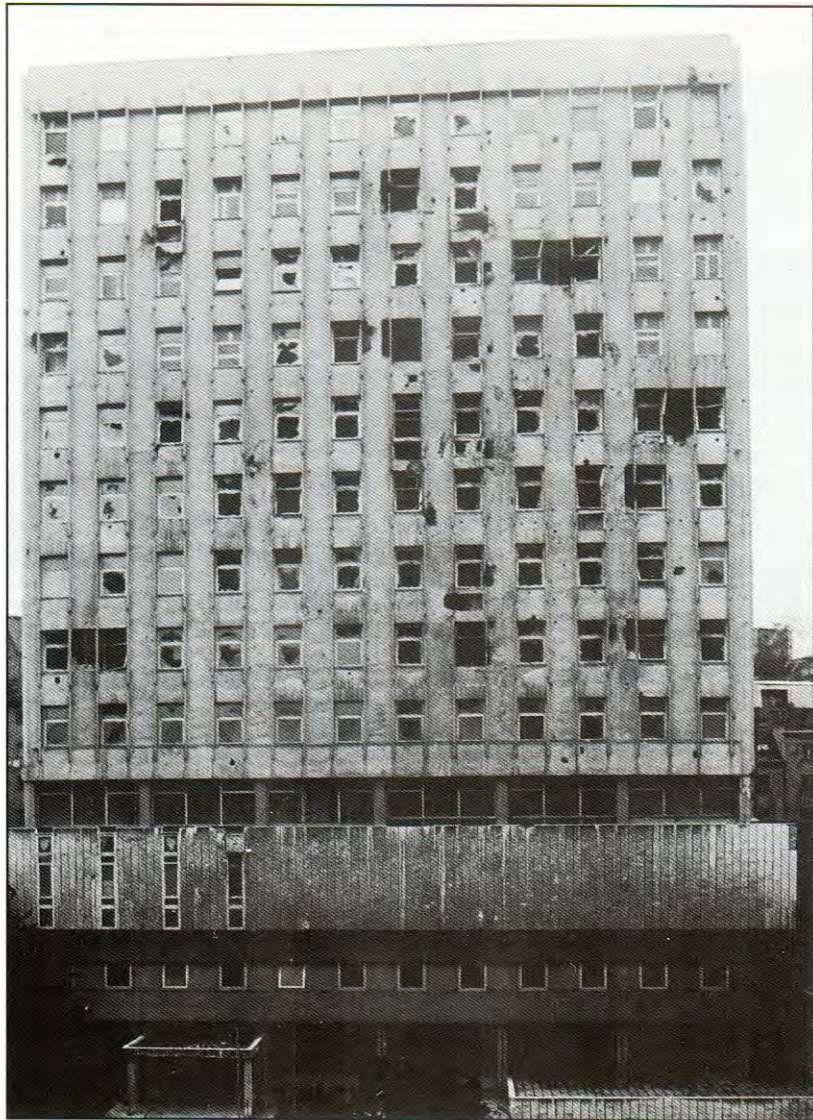
## DESTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS

There is not any medical institution, within the range of the aggressor weapons that was not hit. Many of them are completely destroyed.



Porodilište "Zehra Mujbegović" u Sarajevu moralo se izmjestiti iz ovog objekta zbog stalnog agresorskog granatiranja.

Maternity hospital "Zehra Mujbegovic" in Sarajevo had to be dislocated from this building which was continuously exposed to shelling.

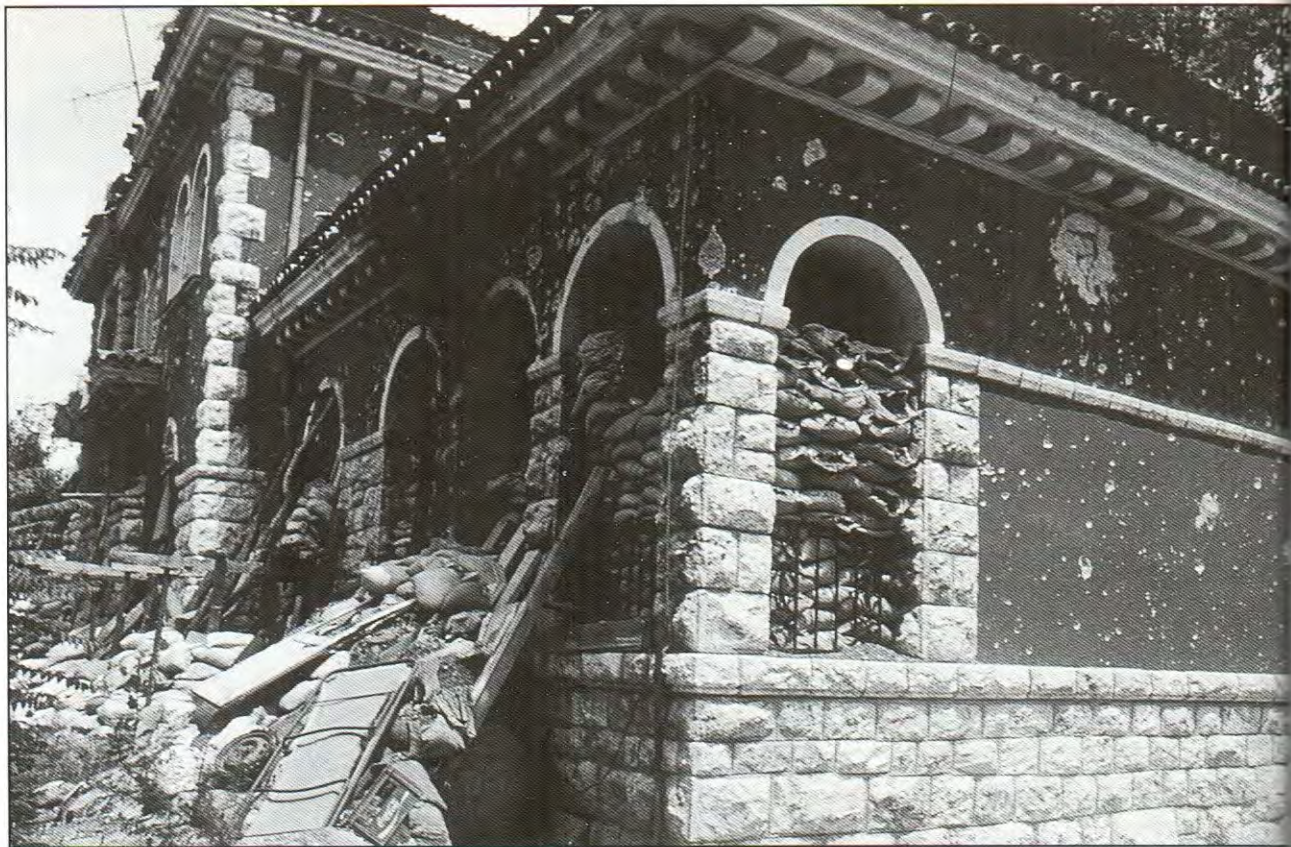


Državna bolnica u Sarajevu, pogođena je sa nekoliko stotina agresorskih projektila različitog kalibra.

**State hospital in Sarajevo, hit by several hundreds of projectiles of various calibres.**



hirurška klinika u Sarajevu pogodena agresorskom granatom (2. decembar, 1993)  
Surgical clinic in Sarajevo hit by the aggressor shell (2 December, 1993.).



Uništena bolnica na istočnoj obali Neretve (Mostar, juna 1994)  
Hospital on the east bank of the Neretva-destroyed (Mostar, Jun 1994)



Krug Državne bolnice u Sarajevu.  
Pranje bolesničke posteljine.  
State hospital in Sarajevo-washing of  
patient bed-linen.



## KULTUROCID

Uz zatiranje biološke, agresori su nastojali da potpuno unište i duhovno-kulturnu supstancu Bosne i Hercegovine, a pogotovo bošnjačku kulturu.

## CULTURE-CIDE

Alongside with biological abliteration, the aggressor wants to raze down spiritual-cultural substance of Bosnia and Herzegovina and especialy the Bosniak culture.



Mjesto na kome se nalazio Stari most u Mostaru, simbol grada i jedna od najljepših građevina te vrste na svijetu.

The site in Mostar where the Old Bridge was, the symbol of the city and one of the most beautiful bridges in the world.

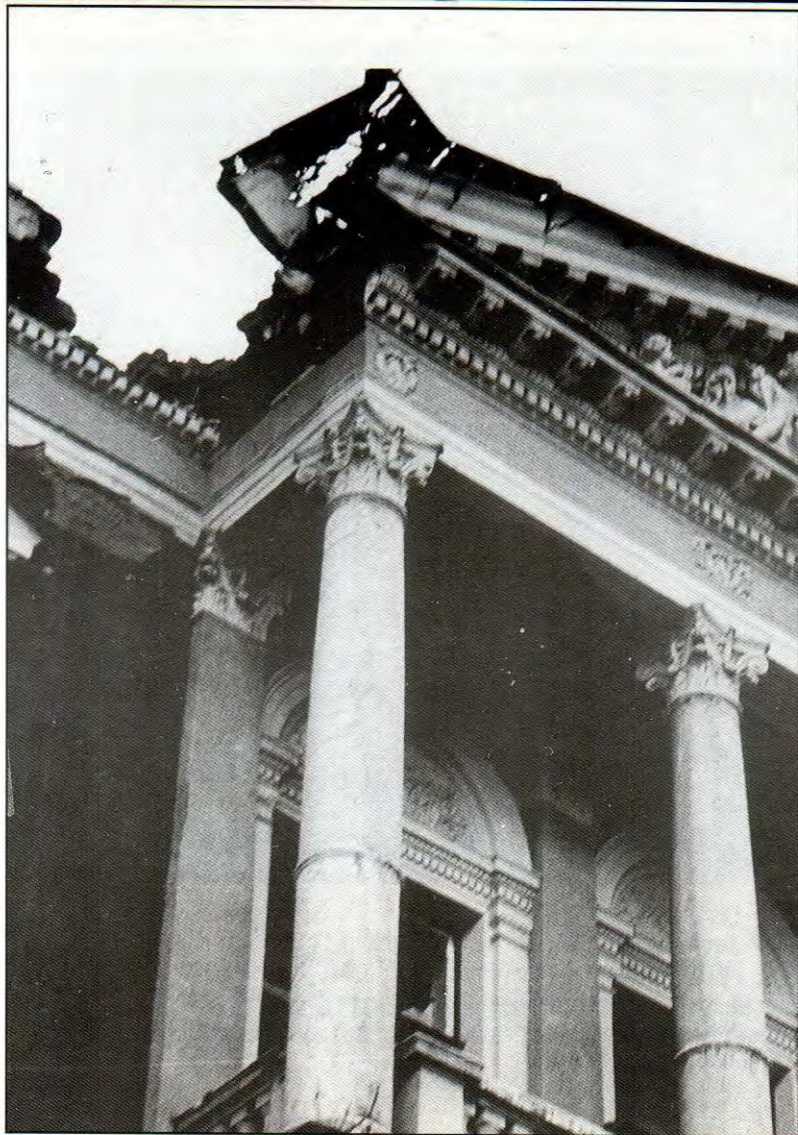


Pošta na Obali - Sarajevo. Velelepno zdanje koje je u arhitektonskom smislu bilo poznato u svijetu. Agresor je 2. maja 1992. uništio modernu opremu sa 45.000 telefonskih priključaka.  
**Post-office building at Obala - Sarajevo. A magnificent structure world-known by its architecture. On 2 May, 1992 the aggressor destroyed the modern equipment with 45.000 telephone connections.**



Potpuno uništena Gradska Vijećnica u Sarajevu, izgrađena u mauritskom stilu, u kojoj se nalazila  
i Univerzitetska biblioteka.

Now completely devastated, the Town Hall at Sarajevo in which was situated the Univerisity library,  
was built in maori style.



Muzej XIV Zimskih Olimpijskih igara u Sarajevu, potpuno uništen agresorskim granatama.

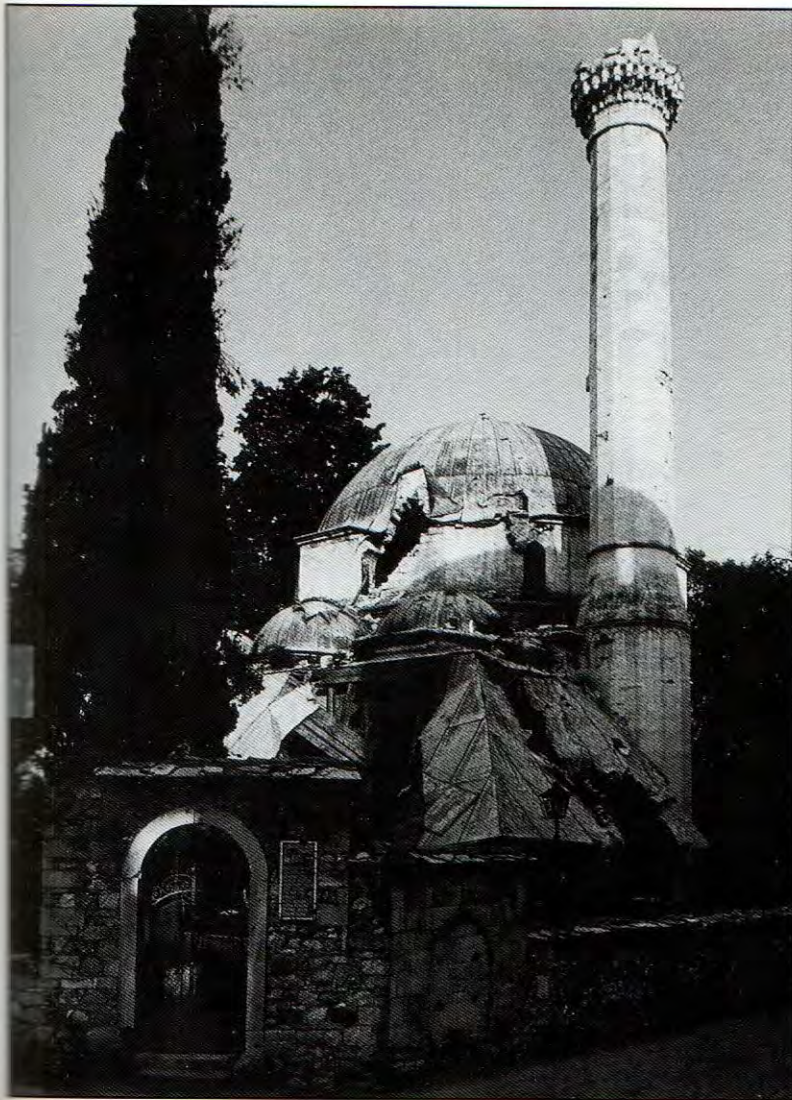
**The Museum of the 14th Olympic games in Sarajevo, completely destroyed by shells.**

## UNIŠTAVANJE SAKRALNIH OBJEKATA

Uz uništavanje kulturno-historijskih spomenika, srbijansko-crnogorski agresor je sistematski razarao i sakralne objekte, posebno muslimanske, uključujući i one čija je kulturno historijska vrijednost neprocijenjiva.

## DESTRUCTION OF SACRAL OBJECTS

Beside destruction of the cultural-historical monuments, Serbian-Montenegrin aggressor systematically destroyed sacral objects especially moslemones with extra-high cultural and historical value.



Karadoz-begova džamija u Mostaru predstavljala je vrhunac Islamskog graditeljstva.

**Karadoz-bey mosque in Mostar - it represented the climax of Islamic architecture.**



Bijela džamija na Vratniku, Sarajevo.  
The white mosque at Vratnik, Sarajevo.





Katolička crkva u  
Tasovčićima-Herzegovina.  
**Catholic church in  
Tasovčići-Herzegovina.**



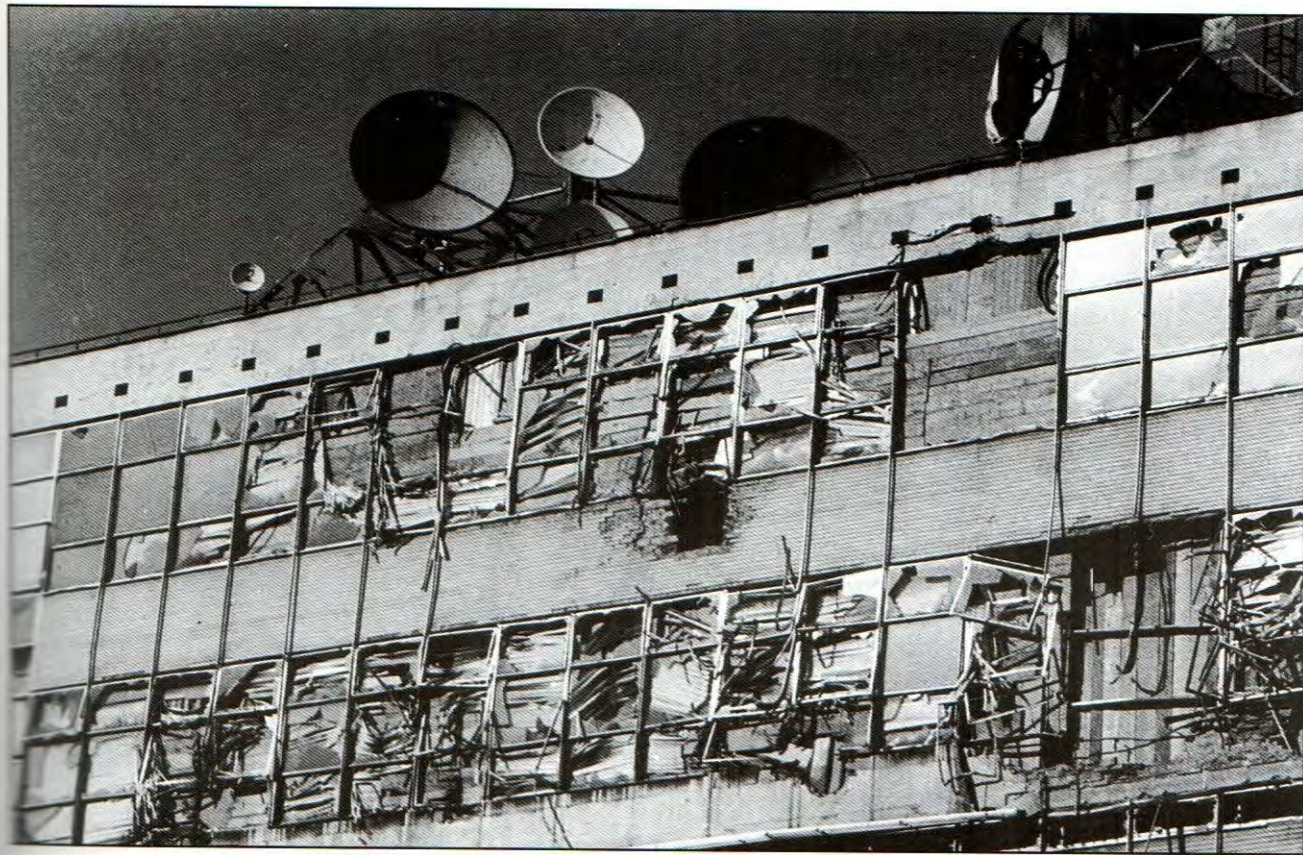
Pravoslavna crkva kod Mostara.  
Orthodox church near Mostar.

# **UNIŠTAVANJE PRIVREDNIH I DRUGIH OBJEKATA**

Pored rušenja kulturno-historijskih spomenika, i sakralnih objekata, agresori su uništili i sve najčajnije privredne i druge potencijale Bosne i Hercegovine.

# **DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER OBJECTS**

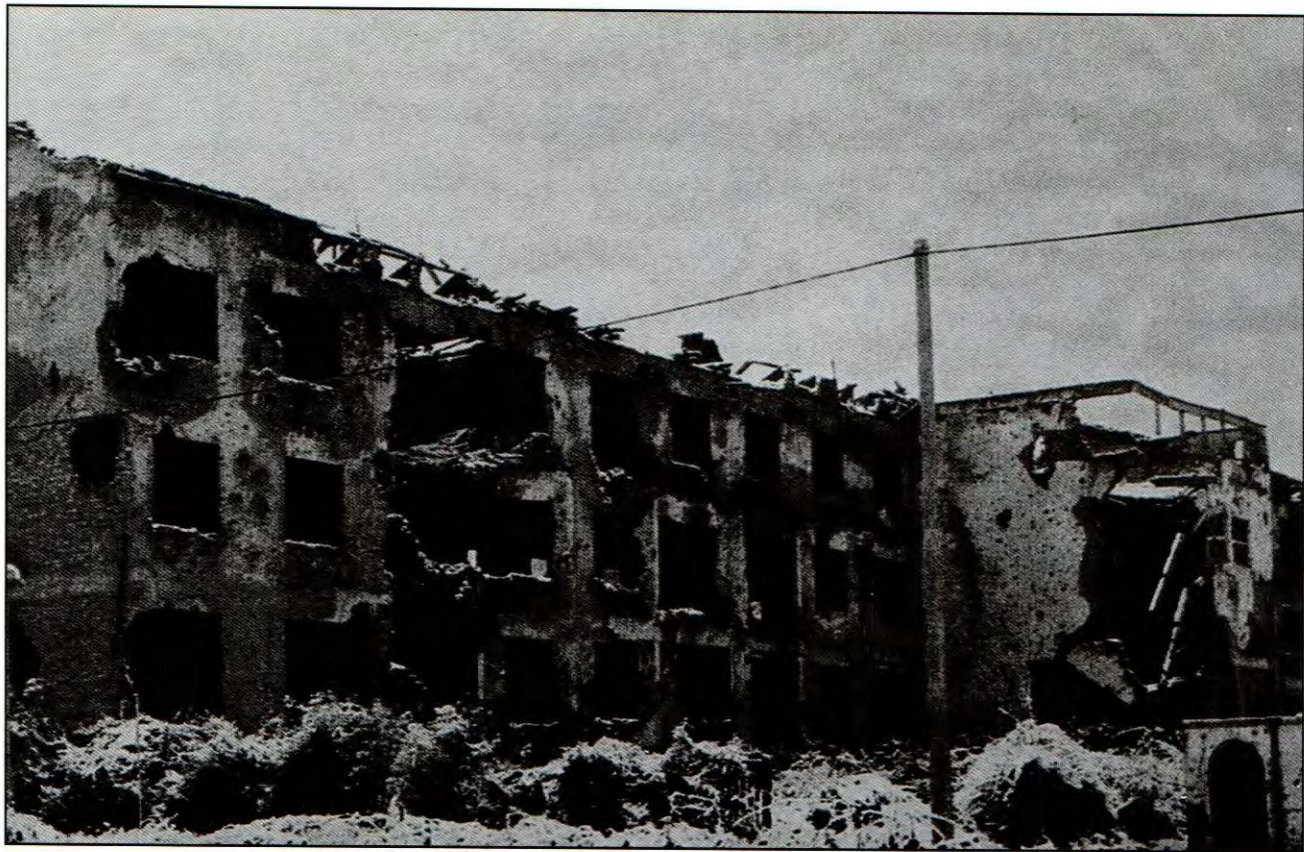
Apart from destruction of cultural-historical monuments and sacral objects, all important industrial and other potentials of Bosnia and Herzegovina have also been destroyed.



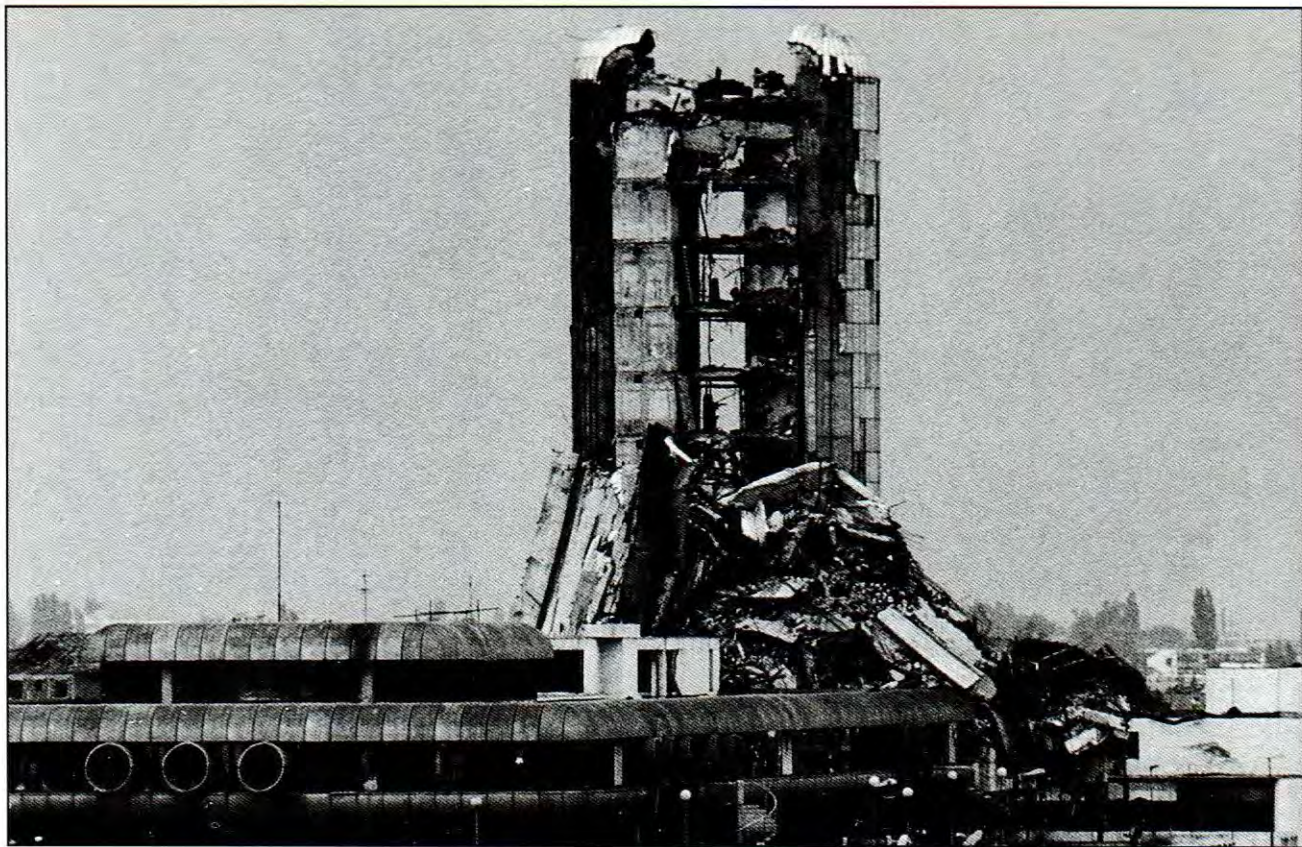
U ovoj zgradi na Dola Malti - Sarajevo, bila je smještena međunarodna telefonska centrala.  
This is the building at Dolac Malta - Sarajevo where an international telephone exchange was located.



Poslovna zgrada Elektroprivrede Bosne i Hercegovine.  
**Business building of the Electricity Enterprise of Bosnia and Herzegovina.**



Zgarda Saobraćajnog fakulteta u Vogošći: memorijalni muzej genocida.  
The building of the Faculty in Vogošća: memorial museum of genocide.



Poslovna zgrada Novinske kuće "Oslobođenje". Cilj agresora je da spriječi prodiranje istine u svijet o zločinima koje čini.

**Office building of "Oslobođenje" news-paper, The aggressr's aim was to prevent the truth on the crimes to be presented to the world.**

# RAZARANJE STAMBENIH ČETVRTI

Da bi uništili elementerne preduvjete za život agresori su posebno devastirali stambene četvrti.

## DESTRUCTION OF RESIDENTAL AREAS

In order to destroy elementary conditions for living, the aggressors especially devastated residential areas.





Prizor iz razrušenog istočnog dijela Mostara.  
**A sight the eastern ruined part of Mostar.**



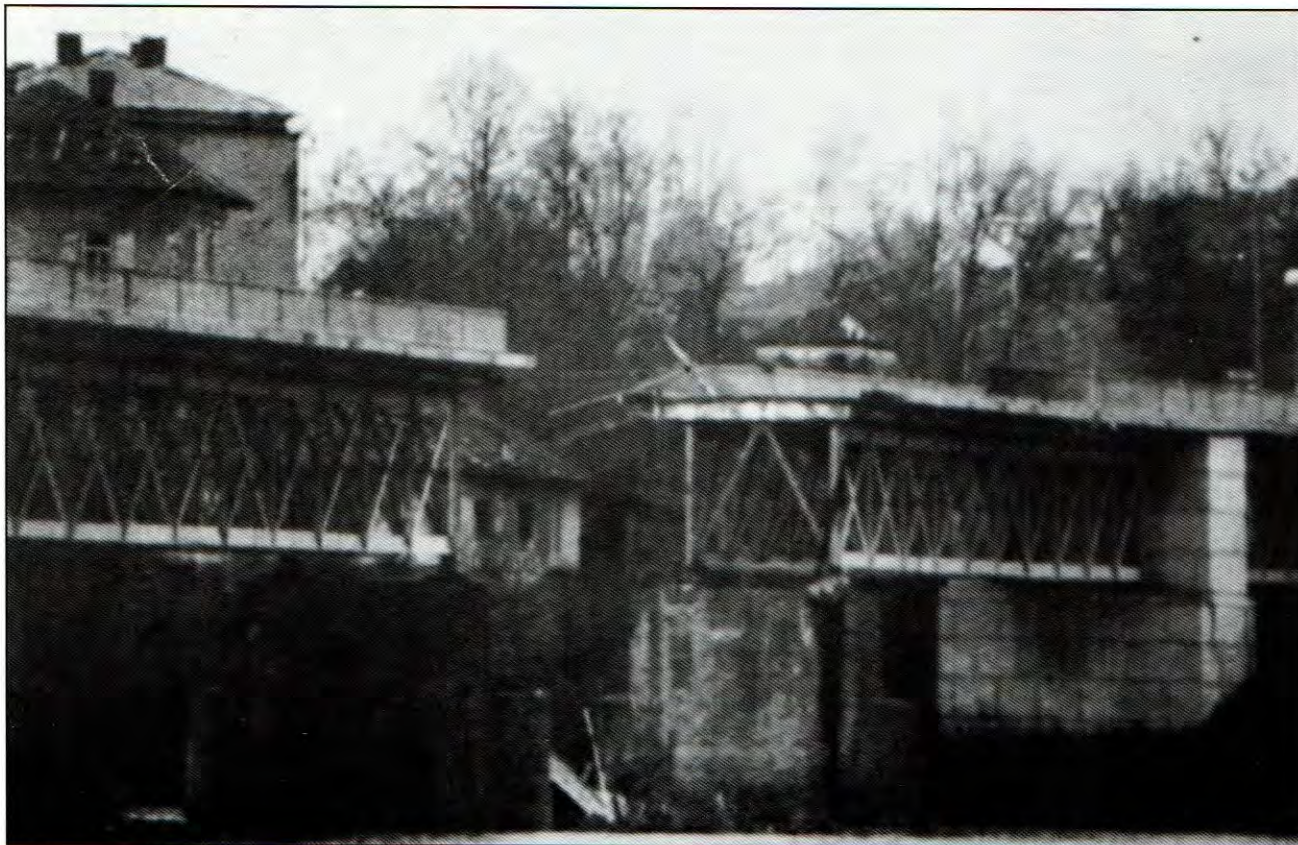
Dolac Malta - Sarajevo.  
Dolac Malta - Sarajevo.

# UNIŠTAVANJE PUTNIH KOMUNIKACIJA

Mostovi u Bosni oduvjek plijenili svojom iskonskom ljepotom. Bila su to raširena krila što se nadvijaju nad modrim rijekama, spajajući obale i ljude. Od tih divnih zdanja koja su građena stoljećima, agresori su srušili preko 50 mostova na magistralnim putevima i više desetina drugih.

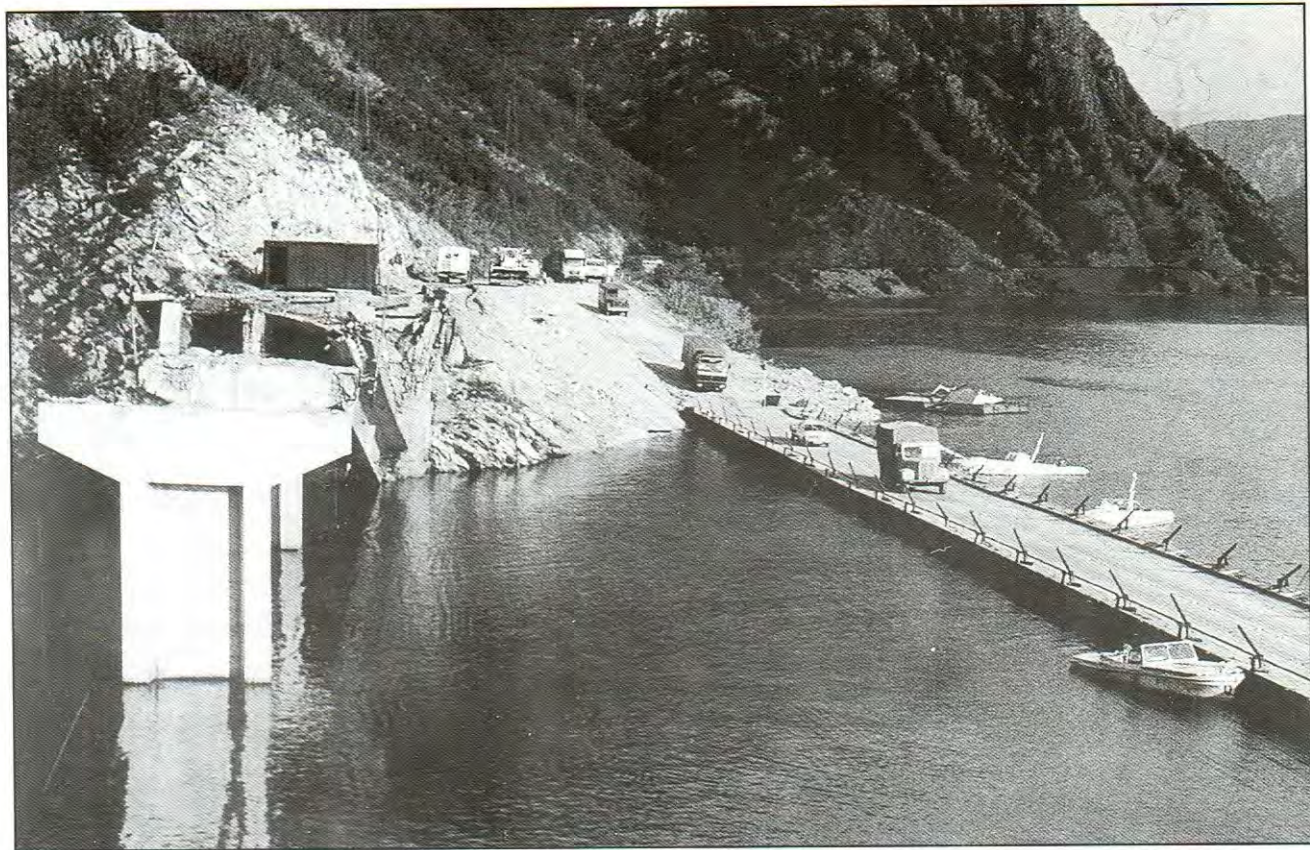
## DESTRUCTION OF TRAFIC LINES

The bridges in Bosnia have always won over everybody by their special value and beauty. They were as wings spread over the azurerivers, connecting the banks of the rivers and the people. Out of these wonderful structures which have been constructed during centuries, the aggressors destroyed more than 50 bridges on the high-ways and even more tenths others.



U ranim jutarnjim satima 30.aprila 1992. JNA je srušila most na Savi koji povezuje Brčko i Gunju, čime je prekinuta komunikacija između Bosne i Hrvatske. Tom prilikom je ubijeno preko 60 civila.

**At early morning hours of April 30, 1992 JNA destroyed the bridge on the river of Sava connecting Brčko and Gunja, what broke the communication between Bosnia and Croatia. At that occasion more than 60 civilians were killed.**



Most na Neretvi u Bijeloj.  
Bridge on the river Neretva in Bijela.

## **UPOTREBA ZABRANJENIH SREDSTAVA**

U agresiji na Bosnu i Hercegovinu upotrebljavani su projektili najvećih kalibara, snajperi, rasprskavajuća i zapaljiva municija, kasetne bombe, bojni otrovi i druga zabranjena sredstva.

## **USAGE OF FORBIDDEN MEANS**

During the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, aggressor used missiles of the largest calibers, snipers, exploding and incendiary ammunition, cassette bombs, war-poison gases and other forbidden means.



Ostaci kasetnih bombi, bačenih iz agresorskih aviona na civilna naselja kod Zvornika, 25, avgust 1992. godine.

The remainder of the cassette bombs thrown from the aggressors aircrafts onto the civil settlements near Zvornik, on August 25, 1992.

# SREBRENICA - BOŠNJAČKA "GERNIKA"

Srebrenica je paradigma stradanja Bosne i Bošnjak. Nigdje, kao tu, nije došao do izražaja karakter agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu i odgovornost planera, naredbodavaca i izvršilaca zločina, koje je počinio srpsko-crnogorski agresor.

Nigdje, kao tu, nije došao do izražaja karakter zločina nad Bošnjacima. To je, zapravo bošnjačka "Gernika".

Nigdje, kao tu, nije jasnije došla do izražaja i suodgovornost međunarodne zajednice za zločine koji su tamo počinjeni, posebno Savjeta sigurnosti, te vojnih i civilnih dužnosnika UN-a u Bosni.



# SREBRENICA - BOSNIAKS' "GERNIKA"

Srebrenica is a paradigm of the total victimization of Bosna and suffering of Bosniaks. Nowhere as here, was expressed the character of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the plotters commanders and executors of the crimes, committed by the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor.

Nowhere as here was expressed the character of the crime over Bosniaks. This is, indeed, Bosniaks "Gernika". Nowhereas here, was clearly expressed the co-responsibility of the international community for the crimes committed there, especially that of the UN Security Council and military and civil officials in Bosnia.

CIN 1123  
CGO 912  
SE 7493

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

COM

MOST IMMEDIATE

95 JUL 11/2 16:42

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
INFO: GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
STOLTENBERG, ICIFY, GENEVA  
FROM: AKASHI, UNPF-HQ, ZAGREB  
DATE: 11 JULY 1995 Z - 1136  
SUBJECT: Situation in Srebrenica

This message updates the highlights of the situation in Srebrenica since our Z-1130 of earlier today.

In summary, the situation in Srebrenica is highly fluid.

At 1440 hours, NATO aircraft attacked two Serb tanks threatening the Netherlands blocking position south of Srebrenica. It is not clear if the bombs struck the target. A second pass was cancelled due to obscuration over the target area. Departing aircraft reported Bosnian Serb tanks moving south away from the blocking position.

President Milosevic contacted the SRSG again at about 1500 hours and was briefed on the situation. At that time, Milosevic stated that the Netherlands soldiers in Serb-held areas retained their weapons and equipment, and were free to move about.

At about 1630 hours, UNMOs reported that the Bosnian Serbs have overrun the village of Srebrenica including the Netherlands company camp. The blocking position has withdrawn toward Srebrenica. Remaining Netherlands forces are in isolated OPs, and the main camp at Potocari is exposed to artillery fire. Large numbers (possibly thousands) of refugees are now moving toward Potocari where the Netherlands battalion reports that there are insufficient resources for their sustenance. Local Serb commanders have threatened to kill Netherlands personnel and shell various villages in the pocket if there are further air attacks. The offensive and defensive capabilities of local Bosnian authorities are not yet clear.

Admiral Smith has agreed to our request, proposed by the Netherlands minister of defence to the SRSG, to suspend air presence and close air support missions over Srebrenica. It is our view that they could endanger the civilian population and our own personnel who are now inter-mixed with Serb forces. NATO aircraft are in high readiness elsewhere.

We are now gathering more detailed information on the situation on the ground in order to determine the needs of the

11 Jul '95.

IZUZETNO HITNO

ZA: Annan, UN, New York  
INFORM: Gharekhan, UN, New York  
Stoltenberg, Med. konf. za bivšu Jugoslaviju, Ženeva  
OD: Akashi, UNPF-Štab, Zagreb  
DATUM: 11. juli 1995. Z-1136  
PREDMET: Situacija u Srebrenici

Ovom porukom se daje osvjetljiva situacija u Srebrenici od našeg X-1130 ranije ovog dana.

Ukratko, situacija u Srebrenici je krajnje fluidna.

U 14:40 sati, NATO avion je napao dva srpska tenka koji su prijetili holandskim položajima za blokiranje južno od Srebrenice. Nije jasno da li su bombe pogadale cilj. Drugi prolaz je odgođen zbog obstrukcije nad ciljanim područjem. Avion koji je odlazio je izvijestio da tenkovi bosanskih Srba idu ka jugu iz položaja blokiranja.

Predsjednik Milošević kontaktirao je SRSG ponovo oko 15:00 sati i upoznat je sa situacijom. U to vrijeme Milošević je izjavio da su holandski vojnici na područjima koje drže Srbi zadržali svoje oružje i opremu i da su slobodni da se kreću okolo.

Oko 16:30 sati, vojni posmatrači UN-a su izvijestili da su bosanski Srbi prešli selo Srebrenicu uključujući kamp holandske čete. Položaj blokiranja je povučen prema Srebrenici. Preostale holandske snage su na izolovanim osmatračkim mjestima, a glavni kamp u Potocarima je izložen artiljerijskoj vatri. Veliki broj (možda hiljade) izbjeglica se sada kreću prema Potocarima gdje Holandski bataljon izvještava da nema dovoljno izvora za njihovo zbrinjavanje. Komandant lokalnih Srba zaprijetio su da će ubiti holandski personal i granatirati više sela u džepu ako dođe do daljih vazdušnih udara. Slav i odbrambene mogućnosti vlasti lokalnih Bosanaca još nisu jasne.

Admiral Smith se složio sa našim zahtjevom koji je predložio ministar odbrane Holandije SRSG-u, da se suspenduje značajno prisustvo i misije podrške iz vazduha nad Srebrenicom. Naše mišljenje da bi one ugrozile civilno stanovništvo i naše osobe koje je sada izmješano sa srpskim snagama. NATO avioni su u stanju visoke pripravnosti za druga mesta.

Sada prikupljamo detaljnije informacije o situaciji na terenu da bi odredili potrebu civilnog stanovništva. Mi također ispitujemo pitanja vezana za bezbjednost i moguću evakuaciju holandskog bataljona kako je razmatrano sa ministrom odbrane Holandije. Ministar Holandije je informisao da su mu predložene tri opcije od strane njegovog štaba: povlačenje

Obustava zračnih udara nad Srebrenicom, 11. jula 1995.

Na prijetnju generala Mladića ili Tolimira da će "pobiti" zarobljene holandske vojnike, vojno i civilno rukovodstvo UN-a (Akashi, Janvier, Smith and i dr.), uz saglasnost holandskog ministra odbrane, obustavlja jedino efikasno sredstvo odbrane enklave-vazdušne udare.

Stopping of air raids over Srebrenica, July 11, 1995.

Upon the threat general Mladić or Tolimir that they would "kill" all "captured" Dutch soldiers, the military and civil leaders of UN (Akashi, Janvier, Smith and others), with an agreement of Dutch minister of defence, stopped the only efficient protection mean for the enclave - air raids.

IME I PREZIME	GOVINA	LOKALNA	HOLOLANDSKA	POSREDOVANJE
Leza Simunović	1949	LISTA	PLIJE	PLIJE
Alijo Delić	1966		DOBRAN	
Alijo Ibrahimović	1958		SUNTUNIK	Trasovnik
Samir Šuhović	1953		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Alijo	1932		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Alijo	1948		GRADISNICA	
Samir Omerović	1958		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Hasanović	1955		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1948		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1978		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1938		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1937		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1962		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1976		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1951		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1951		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1960		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1940		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1932		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1946		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1956		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1951		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1941		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1951		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1943		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1974		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1973		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1953		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1976		GRADISNICA	
Alijo Samirović	1946		GRADISNICA	

IME	HOLOLANDSKA	POSREDOVANJE	POSREDOVANJE
1. Redić	1951.god		Redić
2. Njirić	1957.god		Dobran
3. Jukić	1936.god		Ukić
4. Danijelović	1942.god		Podanić
5. Zarić	1962.god		Pašić
6. Ibrahimović	1943.god		Pašić
7. Samirović	1966.god		Pašić
8. Samirović	1959.god		Pašić
9. Hasanović	1975.god		Pašić
10. Najić	1957.god		Pašić
11. Selmanović	1942.god		Pašić
12. Omerović	1940.god		Pašić
13. Omerović	1950.god		Pašić
14. Mehmed	1954.god		Pašić
15. Rizović	1947.god		Pašić
16. Selmanović	1946.god		Pašić
17. Alijo	1936.god		Pašić
18. Kabilović	1936.god		Pašić
19. Mustafa	1946.god		Pašić
20. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
21. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
22. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
23. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
24. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
25. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
26. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
27. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
28. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
29. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić
30. Mustafa	1945.god		Pašić

239  
in total  
[Signature]

LISTAK NESTALIH CIVILA KOJE JE 13. JULIA 1995. HOLANDSKI BATALJON U POTOČARIMA PREDAO AGRESORU

Spisak "nestalih" civila koje je 13.jula 1995. Holandski bataljon u Potočarima predao agresoru. Spisak imena 239 muškaraca i dječaka, koji su bili u vojnoj bazi holandskog bataljona u Potočarima. Nakon što su dobili naređenje od holandskih oficira da napuste Potočare, oni su 13.jula 1995, zajedno sa ostalim izbjeglicama, prošli kroz kapiju iza koje su ih čekali srpski vojnici.

List of the part of "missing" civilians who were delivered to the agresor by the Dutchbat in Potočari on 13 July 1995. The list of 239 names of men and boys who were in the Dutch military compound in Potočari. After being ordered by Dutch officers to leave Potočari on July 13, 1995 they together with other refugees, went through the gates where the Serb soldiers had been waiting for them.

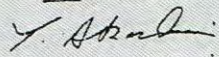
CEN-1162  
CZG-745  
SSN-1763

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
INFO: STOLTENBERG, ICFY, GENEVA  
FROM: AKASHI, UNPF-HQ, ZAGREB  
NUMBER: Z-1175  
DATE: 17 JULY 1995  
SUBJECT: MEETING IN BELGRADE

ONLY TOC 2  
ONLY -1011 Z



55  
II 17 9 58

Mr. Carl Bildt, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg and myself met in Belgrade with President Milošević on Saturday, 15 July. I was accompanied by General Rupert Smith. Milošević, at the request of Bildt, facilitated the presence of General Mladić at the meeting. Mladić and Smith had a long bilateral discussion. Despite their disagreement on several points, the meeting re-established dialogue between the two Generals. Informal agreement was reached in the course of the meeting on a number of points between the two Generals which will, however, have to be confirmed at their meeting scheduled for 19 July. In view of the highly sensitive nature of the presence of Mladić at the meeting, it was agreed by all participants that this fact should not be mentioned at all in public.

Please find attached summary of main points discussed.

Regards

No Internal Distribution

SRLG

UNPF AF 116  
COMINT 116  
55  
II 17 10:11

ZA: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
INFO: STOLTENBERG, ICFY, GENEVA  
OD: AKASHI, UNPF-GLAVNI STAB, ZAGREB  
BROJ: Z-1175  
DATUM: 17. JULI 1995.  
PREDMET: SASTANAK U BEOGRADU

Gospodin Karl Bildt, gospodin Torvald Stoltenberg i ja sreli smo se u Beogradu s predsjednikom Miloševićem u nedjelju, 15. jula. Bio sam u društvu sa generalom Rupertom Smithom. Milošević je, na zahtjev Bildta, odobrio prisustvo generala Mladića na sastanku.

Mladić i Smith su imali bilateralnu diskusiju. Uprkos njihovim neslaganjima po nekim pitanjima, sastanak je ponovo uspostavio dijalog između dvojice generala. Tokom sastanka postignut je neformalni sporazum o brojnim pitanjima između dva generala koja bi trebalo da budu potvrđena na sastanku zakazanom za 19. juli. U pogledu veoma osjetljive prirode prisustva Mladića na sastanku dogovoreno je od strane svih učesnika da ove činjenice neće biti uopće pominjane u javnosti.

Molim vas potražiti u dodatnim informacijama o razgovoru o glavnim pitanjima.

/ Na početku dokumenta  
- u gornjem desnom uglu,  
svojeručni potpis J. Akashi

AFW076

Tajni sastanak u Beogradu

U vrijeme dok traju masovna klanja Bošnjaka u Beogradu je 15. jula 1995. kod Slobodana Miloševića održan tajni sastanak, na kome su prisustvovali Karl Bildt, Torvald Stoltenberg, Jasushi Akashi i Rupert Smith. Na sastanku je bio i general Mladić koji je komandovao u zauzimanju Srebrenice i učestvovao u genocidu nad Bošnjacima.

Secret meeting in Belgrade

At the time of mass slaughtering of the Bosniacs, a secret meeting was held in Belgrade with Slobodan Milošević on July 15, Karl Bildt, Torvald Stoltenberg, Jasushi Akashi and Rupert Smith were present there. General Mladić, who commanded conquering of Srebrenica and who took part in genocide against the Bosniacs, was also present there.



"Rekviziti" kojim su srpski fašisti ubijali Bošnjake (Kravica).

"Accessories" used by the Serb Fascists for killing of Bosniaks (the place of Kravica).

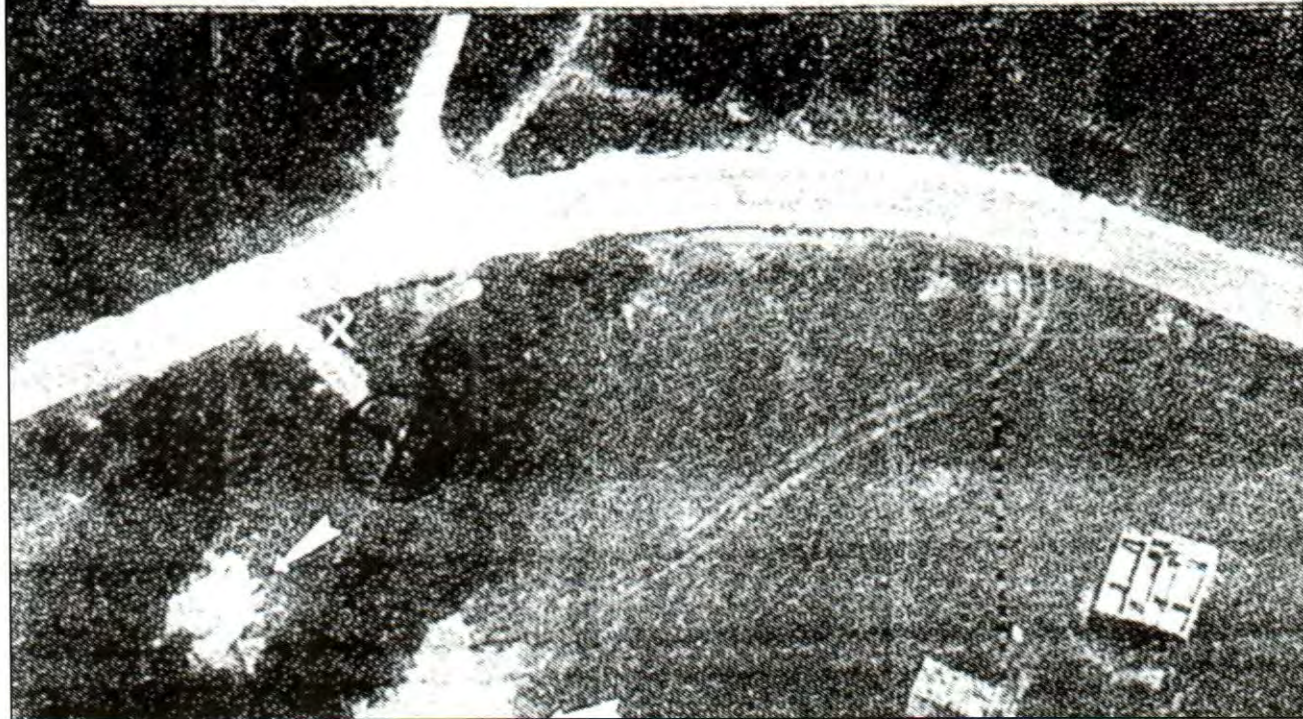


Lobanje ubijenih Bošnjaka u blizini Kravice.  
Skulls of killed Bosniaks near the place of Kravica.

**Possible Mass Graves**  
**Kasaba/Konjevic Polje Area, Bosnia**

Unclassified

Jul 95



Snimak masovnih grobnica.  
A shot of mass graves.

## **BUDUĆNOST BOSNE**

Unatoč svakovrsnim patnjama i stradanjima, u improviziranim skloništima, u podrumima, uprkos hladnoći i svekolikoj neimaštini-odvijala se edukacija mladih. Nisu im mogli ubiti nadu u život.

## **THE FUTURE OF BOSNIA**

In spite of everyday and versatile difficulties and sufferings, education of the young was performed in improvised shelters and in the cellars defying the cold weather and total scarcity. They could not kill their hope in life.





Škola u jednom od improviziranih skloništa u Sarajevu.  
School in one of improvised shelters in Sarajevo.



Škola u jednom od improviziranih skloništa u Sarajevu.  
School in one of improvised shelters in Sarajevo.

Za izradu izložbe korišteni su sljedeći materijali:

- Dokumentacija Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava u Sarajevu.
- Radovi Aćifa Hodovića
- Brčko 1992-1993, Beč, 1993.
- R. Gratman, Svjedok genocida, Zagreb, 1994.
- Zločin, Državna komisija za prikupljanje činjenica o zločinima u Bosni i Hercegovini, br 1, Sarajevo 1994,
- Š. Čekić, Bosna raskrsnica Evrope, Sarajevo, 1998.

For preparation of the Exhibition the following works have been used:

- Document files of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo.
- Works of Aćif Hodović
- Brčko 1992-1993, Vienna, 1993
- R. Gratman, Witness of Genocide, Zagreb, 1994
- Crime, State Commission for Gathering of Facts on the Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sarajevo 1994
- Š. Čekić, Bosna - the Crossroad of Europe, Sarajevo, 1998

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INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV  
ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA, SARAJEVO

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UREDNIK: Prof. dr. Jusuf Žiga

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