



5 Newsletter

2020-2022.

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

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Introduction

We are pleased to present the fifth issue of the e-newsletter of the University of Sarajevo - Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law (Institute). Due to the pandemic of the disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus, we did not publish electronic newspapers for the past three years. In the first half, more precisely in April 2020, the Institute was moved to a new location, all with the aim of building an isolation ward at the previous address. This made the work of employees even more difficult, given the limited possibilities of using the Institute's Archive and library. However, despite the mentioned difficulties in the work, we can be proud of the entire scientific and research contribution of the employees of the Institute in the mentioned period.

We can be especially proud of the fact that during the pandemic, on October 19, 2020, to be more precise, the Institute organized an International Scientific Conference to mark the 25th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica, where 72 exhibitors from the country and abroad took part. In the mentioned period, several scientific gatherings, forums, round tables were held, and several significant scientific studies (books) were published. We certainly highlight: Proceedings from the International Scientific Conference: "Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences", co-published by the Institute and the University of Sarajevo, the University of Tuzla and the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo; "Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina (1804-2020)", by prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović; "Crimes of sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995 in the light of the theory and practice of international law", authored by dr. sc. Sabine Subašić Galijatović, and "Hadžići during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" authored by Ph.D. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, prof. Vahid Aladžuz and M.Sc. sc. Elvedin Mulagić

The employees of the Institute have published over 50 scientific papers, and they have had notable interviews in print and electronic media in the country and abroad from the narrow field of the Institute's activities.

In July 2020, the Institute digitized its library of publications, and in October 2022, the Agreement on full membership of the Institute's library in the library and information system COBISS.BH was signed. In September of the same year, the Institute celebrated a significant anniversary - 30 years since the Institute was established.

We are pleased to point out that at the 9th Regular Session of the Council of the Social Sciences Group held on September 19, 2022, the director of the Institute, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović was unanimously elected president of the Council for the academic year 2022/2023. year.

With respect,

Editorial office of the e-newsletter

2020.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BOSNIAKS AND CROATS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN GOOD IN THE PAST

January 10, 2020.



Professor Amir Klike, acting director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, recently published a book about the war events in central Bosnia during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In an interview for “Dnevni avaz”, he said that the main theme of the book is Croatia’s relationship with Bosnia and Herzegovina and armed conflicts between the Croatian Defense Council and the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The book deals with other consequences of war, such as, for example, humanitarian problems, hunger, refugees, crime, justice, propaganda, war crimes and international peace plans. According to the author, the importance of the book is multiple, because many important questions are opened and clear answers are offered based on reliable archival material.

High positions

In the book, you also write about the relationship between Croatian politics at the time and the conflict between the HVO and the ARBiH. Can we talk about Croatia’s aggression against BiH during the war in central Bosnia?

- The state leadership of Croatia started that conflict. It is guided by the strategic interests of Croatia, which were designed by that leadership. It doesn’t have to be elaborated on. Everything has been sufficiently proven both in the media and scientifically, as well as in court. In Croatia, this has long been clear to the majority. However, not all of Croatia accepted Franjo Tuđman’s policy

towards BiH and the Bosniaks. I am primarily thinking of politicians and church dignitaries. Very important people in Croatia opposed him, not only from the opposition parties but even from the top of the HDZ. People left high positions because of this opposition.

The Catholic Church in Croatia, headed by Cardinal Kuharić, was a fierce opponent of Tuđman's aggressive policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some senior HV leaders disagreed with Tuđman regarding the combat engagement of the HV in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We must never forget that there was also strong opposition to Tuđman's policy among the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fact that the first three presidents of the HDZ BiH, Perinović, Kljuić and Brkić, were dismissed is very important, because they refused to implement Tuđman's policy of dividing BiH. Ivan Markešić deserves a mention because of his courage to oppose him. Damjan Vlašić too. And many others.

Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosniaks have many friends in Croatia and the Croats, so they would look at that country only through their experience with Franjo Tuđman and the aggressive policy he implemented in our country. Can we talk about the aggression of the Republic of Croatia in central Bosnia? Absolutely yes, and not only in central Bosnia, but from Žepče to Stolac. As I said, this is a proven fact before the International Court in The Hague. In my book, I presented new Croatian documents that confirm this, and which have not been used in the literature so far.

How much did the war conflicts that you write about in your work affect the relations between Croats and Bosniaks in the historical context, what can be expected in the future?

- They influenced a lot. Especially in those areas where their consequences were more severe. For example, in Mostar, Stolac, Čapljina, Gornji Vakuf, Novi Travnik, Vitez, Busovača, Kiseljak, Žepč... We have witnessed, however, that in the years after the war, an enviable level of reconciliation and coexistence naturally occurred. But it is very unstable and some political adventure from Croatia is enough to collapse everything that people have created among themselves. See what the Croatian president is visiting in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Only places where war wounds are still open.

She doesn't visit Croats from Bihać, Jajak, Zenica, Sarajevo, Tuzla, as if they don't have problems that she could help them solve. I think it would be more important to encourage those Croats to stay in their homelands and for those who left them to return, to help them in this, than to harass and radicalize the women of Vitez and Herzegovina if they are threatened by Bosniaks. How can a Croat in Herzegovina and Vitez be more endangered than a Croat in Zenica?

How do you see the relations between Bosniaks and Croats in that part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in general, the relations between these two peoples in the country?

- The relations between Bosniaks and Croats in their past were always good. Of course, one can find examples in some time that could not serve anyone's honor, but they are at the level of incidents and rare. The war events of 1992 - 1995 greatly damaged them, but not irreparably. If politics on both sides would allow these relations to arrange themselves, for people to establish them among themselves, I'm sure they would be good. I have personally seen this many times over the last quarter of a century. It is certain that now they are not what they should be. The culprit for this should not be specifically sought. The behavior of Croatian President Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović towards Bosniaks and BiH in recent years has undoubtedly caused great damage to the relations between the two nations. We

should also not forget Andrej Plenković, who started playing with Croat-Bosniak relations before her. Independent policy

Where do you see the solution for a truly honest and neighborly relationship between Bosniaks and Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a relationship that would bring a better future to everyone?

- I only see him in Zagreb. The Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina do not have a strong independent policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will probably never have one. Throughout the 20th century, they followed the policy imposed on them from Zagreb. What will be the government in Zagreb, such will be the relations of Croats towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosniaks. That's how it was in the past, that's how it is now. Not to mention examples. We all know them. Some we remember, like me in my book, and one we live right now. I am optimistic about good relations between Croats and Bosniaks in the future. Croatia is an advanced and democratic country, and the Croats are a civilized people, just like the Bosniaks. Two civilized nations with a long tradition of mutual coexistence cannot be in bad relations for long. Kolinda's political behavior is only one episode in Tuđman's series of worsening Croat-Bosniak relations in order to realize political goals. Wrong wording

Why did an author only today, so many years after the war, decide to write about the conflict between Croats and Bosniaks in central Bosnia?

- Before I answer, I have to react to your formulation of the armed conflict in central Bosnia, which indicates its wrong character. It is not about any conflict between Croats and Bosniaks. Such a wording, seemingly harmless, is a spoof of Croatian propaganda in order to artificially give the appearance of a conflict between two peoples, which is nothing more than a civil war. The purpose of this is to remove responsibility from Croatia for the aggression committed against parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from the fall of 1992 to the spring of 1994. That wording crept into BiH. media, but also in scientific and public discourse.

Why did I decide to write about the conflict between the HVO and the ARBiH a quarter of a century after the war? For many reasons. One of them is that, according to some opinions, there should be a historical distance from the events to the time of their historiographical research. Some believe that it is about thirty years.

MASSACRE AT MARKALE MARKET - FEBRUARY 5, 1994.

February 05, 2020.



Written by: dr. sc. Merisa Karović-Babić

The market and the open Markale market across from it, a place with a trading tradition of more than a hundred years, was on several occasions the target of shelling during the siege of Sarajevo from the positions of the Sarajevo-Romanian Corps of the Army of the Republika Srpska (SRK VRS). Given that many shops, supermarkets and grocery stores in the city were closed, the markets were almost the only places where citizens could get basic food, and at the same time the places where they gathered en masse, exchanging their survival experiences, war recipes and buying not so cheap products.

On February 5, 1994, a few minutes after noon, a grenade was fired from the position of the SRK from the direction of Mrković and exploded on the asphalt surface inside the Markale green market at a time when several hundred citizens were present in the market. According to data from the Clinical Center, the State Hospital and the French Battalion Hospital in Sarajevo, as well as burial societies in Sarajevo, a total of 67 civilians were killed and 139 wounded as a result of the explosive and shattering effect of the shell, while as a result of the injuries, being treated in Hamburg, death occurred for one more person. (Therefore, it was a total of 68 killed civilians).

In the investigation carried out immediately after the massacre by members of the MUP, headed by the investigating judge of the High Court in Sarajevo, it was established that it was a 120 mm mortar projectile that was fired from the north-northeast direction, where the “aggressor positions Mrkovići” are located “. The same was confirmed by the Commission of Experts formed by order of the High Court in Sarajevo, which made a special Elaborate, as well as the later expertise of Prof. Ph.D. Berko Zečević for the ICTY Prosecutor’s Office.

Immediately after the massacre, violent reactions followed, primarily from the Serbian and Serbian military and political leadership in terms of denying responsibility for firing the grenade, with a shameful insult to the dignity of the victims and their families by stating that it was “textile and plastic dolls”. Consensus on the ways of denying the aforementioned responsibility was not reached, and several theses were put in public: that “the mine was thrown from a nearby building”, that it was

a “pre-prepared explosive”, that “the grenade was fired by the Croats”, which was an attempt to send a message to the world public that everyone but the Serbs are to blame for the massacre at Markale. Thus, for example, the Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army, General Momčilo Perišić, at the 18th session of the Supreme Defense Council of the FRY, on February 7, 1994, stated that he assumed that “Mujahideen did it”, and “it is not excluded that the Croats also did it.” General Perišić is only certain that “it is impossible that the Serbs in Sarajevo set it up, except from a distance.”

Four days after the shelling of the market, in response to threats of NATO bombing of VRS positions, SRK commander Stanislav Galić, on the basis of a previous order from the General Staff of VRS, ordered that all units of SRK use “blackmail and pressure in with the aim of stopping the airstrikes”, and if they happen, the forces of UNPROFOR and all foreign humanitarian organizations that were in the territory of the RS at that moment should be “attacked (not killed), captured and held as hostages , until NATO stops the airstrikes.” it will never be known who actually fired the deadly grenade...”, and that the accuracy of the hit was “the random luck of whoever was shooting,” or that the investigations into the shelling were “insufficient at this stage.” Radovan Karadžić knew how to appreciate this kind of no determination, and as a guest on the Special Show of Serbian Radio Television, he stated: “We are satisfied that we have the United Nations, with which we arrange all these affairs.”

Conclusions about guilt, almost 10 years after the crime, were made by the ICTY trial panel in the Galić case, stating that the grenade in Pijac was “beyond any reasonable doubt intentionally fired from the territory under the control of the SRK,” which was also confirmed by the ICTY Appeals Panel in the specified subject. However, the vague and vague reactions of the United Nations officials about the responsibility of “both sides for the crime” perfectly fit the political and military context of the time and corresponded to the current state of UNPROFOR forces on the ground. Thanks to the “non-identification” of the perpetrator of the crime in Markale by the official investigations of the United Nations, concrete action was once again avoided, and with the apparent withdrawal of heavy weapons or their placement under the control of UNPROFOR, sniping continued very quickly, and after a short break and shelling of civilian targets in the city. The views of the ICTY trial and appeals panel in the Stanislav Galić case, regarding the positions of the “SRK” as the place where the grenade was fired, should serve to put an end to manipulations about this crime. However, the theses of the suspects for this crime, part of the political leadership of Republika Srpska, as well as their lobbyists in the world, that the massacre was staged, are still present, without any hint of any sanctions for deniers of the crime and insulting the dignity of the victims.

Part of the text published in Avaz newspaper

LECTURE ON THE OCCASION OF MARCH 1, INDEPENDENCE DAY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

February 21, 2020.

OO **ŽENE SDA ŽEPČE**
u povodu obilježavanja

1. MARTA
DANA NEZAVISNOSTI
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

organizuje predavanje na temu:

"TRNOVIT PUT DO NEZAVISNOSTI"

gost predavač: dr. sc. AMIR KLIKO

Nedjelja, **1. mart u 17,00** - Sala **OV Žepče**

PRESS RELEASE

April 9, 2020.



The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo has been moved to a new location due to the current situation caused by the Coronavirus, in order to build an isolation ward at the previous location (Halida Nazečića 4).

By decision of the KS Government, the Institute was moved to Nedžariće, to the building where the cantonal and state institutions and agencies are located, located at Aleja Bosne Srebrene bb.

The phone numbers have remained the same, and you can find them at the bottom of the page.

27 YEARS SINCE THE GENOCIDE IN AHMIĆI

April 16, 2020.



Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović

Acting director of the Institute

While working on the scientific research project Genocide in Ahmići in April 1993, and beyond that, I loved staying in the Lašva valley. Especially in early autumn. The river Lašva is small, clear, drinkable and full of unwashed gold. The steep, not so big hills that rose to her left and right during the day were all in the beautiful sunny and joyous yellows and reds of early autumn. The mornings in the Lašva valley were cool and full of morning fog, which can still only be found in the “province in the background”, in Bosnia. The unreal morning silence and the feeling of being left behind was disturbed by the chirping of birds and the occasional short roar of big trucks driven by dreamy and tired drivers on the difficult Bosnian roads.

At night there was none of that. No fog, no moonlight, no sun, no sifting of the golden river in the autumn sun, no heavy trucks with dreamy drivers, no human voice. Nothing, except for the whiteness of the paper on which I recorded all 116 killed Ahmic civilians as the killing of 116 worlds. And all that in one day, April 16, 1993. It's almost unimaginable to kill the world 116 times in one day! Or kill 116 worlds in a military and police action called “48 hours of ashes”! A moral and normal person is left with endless amazement at this immoral and abnormal gesture made by normal but immoral people.

The genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of a series of genocides in the recent history of world civilization in the bloody mirror of ideological pogrom and state-organized evil, with which politics, science and philosophy are still unable or unwilling to deal radically in a humanly meaningful and life-promising way. The common phrase ‘never again’, that contextual-declarative mantra, inevitable during anti-fascist anniversaries and ceremonies, thus appears as an expression of moral

hypocrisy, political inconsistency and irresponsibility of world powers.

Law as a profession is more difficult to prove genocide, while with science, especially sociology, it is a little easier. The HVO crime committed against Bosniaks in Ahmići on April 16, 1993, according to the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, dated December 9, 1948, Article II, is genocide. In Ahmići, out of a total of 350 inhabitants of the village, 116 civilians were killed - men, women, old people, children - which is about 35 percent of the total number of Ahmići residents. All those killed were members of one national, ethnic and religious group.” In Ahmići, serious physical or mental injuries were inflicted on members of the group - wounding, tearing off body parts, expulsion. In Ahmići, Bosniaks were deliberately subjected to such living conditions that were supposed to lead to their complete or partial destruction. In the operation called ‘48 hours of ashes’, Bosniaks were subjected to such living conditions that if they were not killed, they could not even live. Everything was destroyed, burned, razed to the ground. Such measures were imposed in Ahmići with the aim of preventing births within national, ethnic and religious groups. 116 Bosniaks were killed, 90 percent of whom were men and women of childbearing age.

The specificity of genocide does not stem from the extent of killing or the savagery and dishonor that characterizes the perpetrators, but from the very intention of destroying a certain group of people. The genocide in Ahmići is a paradigm of genocide that was planned, organized and carried out by the state regime of the Republic of Croatia! Ahmići is the most terrible event committed by HVO units with the material, financial and personnel assistance of the political and military regime of the Republic of Croatia! What distinguishes genocide from war crimes is that the state is behind it. The Republic of Croatia was behind the crime in Ahmići! Ahmići and the entire Lašvanska dolina, as well as Stolac, Čapljina, Ljubuški, Mostar, Prozor, Gornji Vakuf, Bugojno, Kiseljak, Žepče and Vareš are in accordance with the Great Croatian ideology, policy and practice (whose head office was in Zagreb, in the office of the President Dr. Franje Tuđman) should have been an integral part of the Croatian republic of Herceg-Bosna in which there was no place for Bosniaks.” On the example of the crime in Ahmići, the Hague Tribunal established that the Republic of Croatia committed aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which gave the “conflict” the character of an international armed conflict, due to the direct involvement of the Croatian Army and the existence of general control of Croatia over the armed forces and civil authorities. Bosnian Croats. The International Criminal Court issued final judgments in which it labeled the Republic of Croatia as an aggressor state, and the entire political, military and police leadership of the Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna was legally sentenced to 111 years in prison for a joint criminal enterprise,” the statement reads. The political leadership of the Republic of Croatia and the political leadership of the Croatian Democratic Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina deny almost all of this.

In this regard, Dario Kordić, who was sentenced to 25 years in prison by the Hague Tribunal, is welcomed after serving his sentence and today is celebrated as a hero and saint. It is the same with Slobodan Praljko and others. No catharsis, no apology, no remorse. It has denial of genocide, relativizing the crime and blaming the victim. These are the last stages of the genocide, after which everything returns to the beginning where the first stage is the demonization of a certain national, ethnic and religious group. “Bosniaks are terrorists; Bosniaks are fundamentalists; Bosniaks are religious fanatics and as such they are a disruptive factor and as such they should be ‘purged.’” The normalization of the situation and relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot happen unless the perpetrators admit what they have committed and publicly express remorse for what they have done.

The victim cannot be forced to forgive, he must be willing to forgive voluntarily, and the offender must accept it only as an undeserved gift. There is no one who has the right to force the victim to forgive, not even religious or political leaders. No one has the right to give any instructions in this regard. That is the sole right of the victim. Forgiveness is neither an obligation of the victim nor a right of the perpetrator. It is, therefore, a personal attitude. Whatever the victim decides, no one has the right to judge or praise her for what she did. Forgiveness cannot happen unless the perpetrator himself admits everything he has committed and shows sincere regret. But even then, if that perpetrator sincerely shows remorse, he cannot have any rights, neither in the legal nor in the moral sense. It is a shocking fact that almost nothing of what happened in the period 1992–1995 happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina. does not study in schools and is not part of the curriculum. If so, then the future is bleak indeed because history shows us that denial, denial and forgetting do not have the last word. In a culture of living where denial and denial are common, if people still want to deny, society leads to false morality and one moment it will come to light, and the reactions can be very violent and can be dangerous for the future of that nation. The evil committed can never be relegated to the annals of history as a bygone past. We all need to recognize the truth about the crime and for this truth to overcome today's dominant politics and culture of lies. After the Holocaust, the Jews found every stone of the destroyed synagogues, traced the gold bars made from the looted gold of the murdered Jews. They still conduct interviews with Holocaust survivors to this day. History is a teacher, but we are bad students, and bad students repeat the lesson until they learn it. That is why, compared to last year, this part of the text has been revised.

Ahmići - 27 years later.

Ahmići, morning, April 16, 2020. Ahmići, as well as the whole of Bosnia and the entire human race, are “chained” to something called the corona virus or coded as COVID 19. There are no people, the bird's song and the flight of the pigeons have stopped. Only the silence and the whiteness of 116 carved names of the Ahmic people wrapped in the whiteness of the behar and the April snow that falls suddenly on the behar on the fruit.

On April 16, 2020, I am returning from Ahmići from the Commemoration that was not held, I am returning from the morning prayer for which I did not pray, I am also returning from Fehra's tavern, which was locked, while in the Lašva valley, sleepy workers of a local powerful man poured concrete and dammed the Lašva river. They are building a hydroelectric plant. Workers say they need more electricity and faster internet. During that time, fish and crabs disappear in the Lašva river, and the burnt forests around are suffering from some unknown diseases....

Wars, genocides, floods, droughts, pandemics, an unprecedented influx of refugees are just a warning to those who want to understand. A lesson to those who want to learn. All of these are great temptations for each of us not to do to others what we would not want others to do to us. Wouldn't that make them better people?

Little tells us that we are ready to learn from small and large accidents.

More and more scientists, even atheists and agnostics, agree that there is still a great Flood, Atomic War and a great reckoning - Judgment Day.

I'm hurrying through Podlugovo, Breza and Vareš to Olov to plant one more seedling in my Čudi before curfew.

28 YEARS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE “LUKA” BRČKO CONCENTRATION CAMP

May 8, 2020.



Prof. Ph.D. RASIM MURATOVIĆ, scientific advisor

Asst. Ph.D. ERMIN KUKA, senior research associate

The most notorious camp for the civilian population from the Brčko area was the Luka camp, where Serbs committed the most serious crimes. Camp Luka was named after the pre-war river port on the banks of the Sava River. That port was the largest pre-war river port in Bosnia and Herzegovina, both in terms of the amount of transported goods and in terms of infrastructure facilities and hangars at its disposal.

According to the Report of Tadeusz Mazowiecki on the state of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, it is stated that during May and June 1992, members of the VRS killed between 2,000 and 3,000 civilians of Brčko, mostly Bosniaks - men, women and children.

The Luka camp was opened on May 7, 1992, and according to available data, it was closed on July 9, 1992. Inmates slept there on pieces of paper and on the concrete itself, in extremely inhumane conditions. During the middle of 1992, the cries of imprisoned civilians and constant gunshots could be heard in the camp every day, and the Serbs threw the corpses of those killed, mostly Bosniaks, into the Sava River. The transport of the other bodies to the mass graves, which were thrown out from the back of the Luka facility, was carried out by trucks from RO “Bimeks”.

Dozens and even hundreds of civilians were taken to be shot every night. All of them were killed in an extremely cruel and brutal manner. In addition to the act of shooting, murders in the camp were also carried out by “slaughtering people over a shaft or hitting them with an iron bar”. According to the available data, over 1,500 people were killed in Brčko only in the period “from May 5 to May 25, 1992”.

The witness of those crimes says:

“I remember, it was Sunday, May 10. That day they brought lambs, kids and alcohol looted from stores. They ate and drank all day. They entered the hangar twice. The first time they entered, they counted from one to three, with the first and third going out and the second staying, and the second time they came, they took every third out. All who came out were killed. They then singled out two to remove the corpses, then they would kill them too, and then two more - and then kill them again. They repeated this three nights in a row. It was the bloodiest period in Luka. Then they killed hundreds of people.”

One of the main commanders of the Luka camp was Goran Jelisić aka Adolf, who was sentenced by the Hague Tribunal to 40 years in prison for murder, cruel acts of robbery (violations of the laws and customs of war) and inhumane acts (crimes against humanity). According to the verdict of the Trial Chamber, Goran Jelisić every day “from approximately May 7 to the beginning of July 1992, often assisted by camp guards, came to the main hangar of the Luka camp where most of the detainees were kept, selected them for interrogation, and then beat and often killed them.” In addition to Jelisić, torture and killings in the Luka camp were carried out by Ranko Češić, Rajko Rajčić, and Monika (Bore) Ilić, a monster girl who “killed people by pulling out their entrails with a broken bottle”.

In 1992, Monika was only 17 years old, and she was Jelisić’s main “assistant” in killing and torturing innocent civilians. At the beginning of May 1992, Monika, together with Goran Jelisić, “brought a group of unarmed Brčak people in front of the collapsed Sava bridge to shoot them.... This duo opened fire with automatic rifles”. The only survivor was Dževad Mujkić, who was wounded and swam across the Sava and came to the Republic of Croatia, and then to the free territory of Brč. Mujkić died “on the 20 May 1993, as a fighter of the 3rd battalion, 108th mtbr.”

By the way, Goran Jelisić himself boasted that he had killed 175 Bosniaks, and that he had to kill another 25 in order to reach the figure of 200 killed, and the criminal Rajko Rajčić boasted that he had made a special knife for slaughtering Bosniaks.

According to the testimony of Osman ef. Kavazović, the pre-war imam of the Azizija mosque in Brezovo Polje, Goran Jelisić, on the night of May 15, 1992, was in the administration of the Luka concentration camp, entering the office where the ef. Kavazović said: “This was my 83rd killed so far... I thought I would be the 84th... Then Goran told me: ‘Let’s play Russian roulette...’ He put a gun to my chest . I thought that the end of my life had come and I studied the kelim and shahadat in myself. I asked Allah that my death be with faith and faith... Fortunately, the bullet did not fire...” Efendi Kavazović was offered to leave Luka freely, which he refused, saying that he wanted to stay and share the fate of the (several hundred) camp residents from Brezovo Polje. He remained in the Luka camp until the closing of the camp (July 9, 1992), from where all the inmates were taken to the Batković concentration camp, where ef. Kavazović was until October 13, 1992.

One of the witnesses of the torture and crimes in the Luka camp, which were mostly committed by Jelisić and Monika against civilians of non-Serb nationality in Brč, says: “I was beaten the most by Goran Jelisić, but I was alternately beaten by some Ivan, then Ilija from Bar and policeman Dragan from Brčko, whom I knew before. Together with me, they also beat Andrija Tufekčić from Brezik. They beat us with snot nozzles and thick black cables. They also brought Doctor Belog (Milenko Vojinović, president of the SDS Brčko, op.a.) to see how long we could endure. They beat us all night. After we lost consciousness, they covered us with some sheets thinking that we had died. Our heads were swollen, our noses were crooked, our faces were disfigured,

and our ears were bigger than our fists. Monika came up and discovered us. When she found out we were alive, she spilled acid on us. It stung us terribly, because we were already in the wounds.” In addition to the above, among the main monsters in the Luka camp was Ljubiša Savić aka Mauser. He boasted that “in Pančevo, he graduated from the school of torture, specializing in slaughtering and amputation of organs”. Furthermore, he claimed that “in his hands, even the mute must speak”, that in the Luka camp he held “training for the slaughter of camp inmates”, and that “when he was timed, he slaughtered 17 detainees in one minute and that in Luka he slaughtered on hundreds of bales”.

The camp inmates who were physically and mentally abused and tortured by the Serbs were brought out to the hangars of the camp where they were slaughtered or killed with pistol shots. Mass slaughters were also carried out on June 12, 1992 (the second day of the great Muslim holiday of Kurban Bayram). According to the statement of one of the captured Chetniks, who at that time was the on-duty butcher in the Luka camp, he himself killed over 80 people (unreliable testimony) by stabbing a knife under the temple or hitting the head with a hammer.

In the Luka camp, a large number of Bosniak women and girls were subjected to sexual violence. Girls and women between the ages of 13 and 60 were raped. And it was not about rape out of lust, but about “Greater Serbia’s production of the need to dishonor a nation, humiliate its female gender, counting on the production of deep and permanent collective trauma due to the sensitivity of Muslim family ethics to this form of humiliation”.

One of the raped women in the Luka camp (S.V.) says:

“I was raped several times and in several places, mainly because I didn’t want to reveal to them where I was hiding money and other valuables. Immediately after the occupation of the city, I was raped in my house in the settlement of Grčica. Dragan and Zoran did it. Zoran was from Paraćin in Serbia. I was beaten before. After that I was raped in the Luka camp. Konstantin Simonović, then the commander of the camp, raped me there. He raped me in his office, where I was serving coffee. His office was full of knives, scissors, electric cables, batons and other means of torture. In the Luka camp, I was also raped by a soldier from Serbia, who was called Dugi.”

On May 18, 1992, command control over the Luka camp was taken over by the Public Security Service (SJB) from Brc, which dismissed Goran Jelisić and appointed the rapist Konstantin Simonović in his place. He continued where Goran Jelisić left off with committing crimes and mass torture of civilians in the Luka camp.

It should be emphasized that the Luka concentration camp in Brčko was never visited by any of the delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The non-arrival in this camp was justified by the international community by saying that “on the 18 On May 1992, the representative of the ICRC, Frederic Maurice, was killed in an attack on the humanitarian convoy of the ICRC in Sarajevo”¹⁰⁰, which is why they temporarily withdrew their representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Luka concentration camp was closed on July 9, 1992, and all the inmates were taken to the Batković concentration camp near Bijeljina.

Source: Rasim Muratović and Ermin Kuka (2015). Genocide in Brčko 1992-1995. Sarajevo: Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE BOSNIAKS OF GRAPSKA NEAR DOBOJ

May 12, 2020.



Two days ago, on May 10, 1992, the Serbian aggressor committed a crime against the Bosniaks of Grapska near Doboj. Previously, he pounded the village with fierce artillery fire, and he also acted with snipers from several directions, not making any distinction between the population on any basis. According to the testimony of the surviving witnesses that day, Serbian forces shelled Grapska from seven different firing positions, which speaks of the intent with which the aggressor treated the Bosniak civilian population. The shelling of houses in the village, as well as sniping against civilians, among whom were children, women and the elderly and infirm, protected by international humanitarian law, was actually a strategy of intolerable terror aimed at ethnically cleansing Grapska from of the Bosniak population.

Shelled settlement, killed children

- As a result of shelling and sniping, as many as 34 people died, including four children. Many were killed while trying to flee from their houses to shelters. One of the mass crimes in Grapska, on May 10, took place in the house of Mehmed Hurtić in the hamlet of Bare. Serbian forces noticed Bosniak civilians in Hurtić's house and from close range hit her basement with a tank missile. Seven civilians were killed, three of whom were children: Alić Kemala with her children (Amel and Amela), Ahmić Jusuf, Hidić Ajša, Mustafić Ibrahim and the girl Amela Hidić. Eight civilians were wounded: Alić Hazima, Hurtić Džemaludin, Hurtić Esma, Hidić Edina (a girl who lost both legs), Hidić Muhamed (who lost one leg), Hidić Emina, Krdžalić Remza and Hidić Jasmina, also a

minor girl - said Almir Grabovica, senior associate at the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.



Turbe in Grapska built after the aggression Photo: Avaz

On the same day, another monstrous and cruel mass crime was committed against the civilian Bosniak population of Grapska. After occupying the village, the criminals set fire to Bosniak houses in the hamlet of Hurtići and mercilessly killed the Bosniak population. In front of the house of the immobile and sick old man Hurtić Šerif, his cousins Hurtić Zarif and Hurtić Ibrahim were shot. Hurtić Izet, the Sheriff's son, begged the criminals not to burn down the house because his immobile father was lying there on a sick bed. He couldn't beg them. They shot him too. Then they put his dead body in the house, as well as the bodies of Zarif and Ibrahim Hurtić. The sick Sheriff lay powerless in his bed and looked at the body of his dead son. There was no end to evil. Criminals set fire to the house where the Sheriff was burned alive together with the bodies of his murdered son and two murdered relatives and neighbors.

On the same day, a boy named Denis Delić from Bukovački Čivči, who was only eleven years old, was killed in Grapska. During the aggressor attack, he happened to be in Grapska with his mother and two sisters. They came to Grapska in mid-April 1992 to stay with their mother's father. In her testimony, his mother states, among other things: "During the attack on Grapska, I was in a shelter with my children and several of my neighbors." In the afternoon, Meho Hasančević entered the basement where we were staying and said that the Chetniks were already entering the village and that if anyone wanted to leave the village, he would lead them. I started carrying my little girl who was only 13 months old in my arms, and Denis and his older sister, who was 16 years old at the time, were walking beside me. We followed the river that passed through the village and had a deep bed, so we were well protected even though there was shooting from all sides. At one point, the eldest daughter fell into the water and said, "Mom, I'm wounded." As I turned to pick her up, my son Denis was shot in the back and died. We were forced to return to the shelter we were in, and before that we

took my son Denis near the bridge of the mentioned river. When the shooting stopped, my brother came, whom I asked to bring my murdered son. Not long after, my son Denis was brought, whom I left at Ibrahim Hidić's house.”



The ruined village of Grapska near Doboj Photo: Avaz

- After the capture of Grapska, twenty-five Bosniak civilians; mostly elderly, infirm and sick persons, as well as disabled persons and women, among whom was one minor child; it remained in Grapska until June 13, 1992. They were detained in two Bosniak houses next to the main road. Armed guards forced them to collect and bury the bodies of their murdered relatives. For the criminals, they also had to perform manual labor in connection with the robbery of Bosniak houses. They collected livestock, and loaded various work machines, white goods, furniture and other goods looted from the village onto the trucks. On June 13, 1992, in the morning hours, they, in fear of the shooting that was reaching the village, frantically came to the parking lot of the “Grapska” inn, which was located on the road to Modriča. After half an hour of shooting, the infamous Nikola Jorgić aka Jorga appeared in front of the inn with another armed person. Mirsad Hadžić, who watched everything from the window of the neighboring house, states in his testimony: “The jeep stopped in front of the inn where Nikola Jorgić got out of the car together with his companion, and then they started shooting with automatic weapons at a group of people gathered in front inns. On that occasion, they killed 25 people, among whom were eight women, one child, three mentally retarded, five severely disabled people, two of whom were immobile. The teacher Hurtić Ibrahim better known as Brajko, his wife Ferzeta and their minor son Admir were killed, then Adem Muratović, an invalid without legs, and his wife Mevla, and Alić Alema, an immobile old woman, and other old and emaciated persons.” After the mass crime committed by Nikola Jorgić and his helper, the witness Mirsad Hadžić and two other prisoners were ordered to carry the corpses of the murdered inhabitants of Grapska to a pit dug in a meadow next to a stream - said Grabovica. Able-bodied men were separated from women, children and the elderly

After the capture of Grapska on May 10, 1992, in the hamlet of Krdžalići, criminals captured a large number of Bosniaks. Under armed escort, they were taken to Kostajnica. There, able-bodied men were separated from women, children, elderly and infirm persons, whom they expelled to free territory. The aforementioned criminal Jorgić participated in that dirty business, assisting Major Stanković. About 400 men were taken to the Bare camp where they were systematically tortured and ill-treated. They were transferred from Bar to Manjača. They were the first inmates from Bosnia and Herzegovina in that camp. From Manjača, they were later transferred to camps in Stara Gradiška, Batković (Bijeljina), Kula (Sarajevo) and Rudo. A significant number of them did not manage to survive the torture and torture in those camps.

For the crimes committed against Bosniaks in the Grapska area, the Higher Regional Court in Dusseldorf found the criminal Nikola Jorgić guilty of genocide and sentenced him to life imprisonment. This is the first verdict for genocide committed on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 1992-1995 aggression. years. Milan Ninković, Borislav Paravac, Andrija Bjelošević and Milan Savić are on trial at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the crimes committed in the Grapska area. They are accused of participating in a joint criminal enterprise that included the persecution of the civilian Bosniak and Croat population. At that time, Paravac was the president, and Ninković was a member of the Crisis Staff of the Doboj municipality, and Bjelošević was the head of the Center for Security Services (CSB), while Savić was his deputy.

According to the results of previous scientific research within the scientific project of the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, which will soon be published in the form of a scientific study, the total number of killed Bosniaks from Grapska in the period from 1992-1995. is 104.

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE MURDERED CHILDREN OF SARAJEVO IN SARAJEVO CANTON

May 19, 2020.



Written by: Dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo

The Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo in Sarajevo Canton is celebrated every May 9. In addition to the Day of Victory over Fascism, from May 9, 2009 to May 9, 2019, Sarajevo Canton commemorated the murdered children of Sarajevo in the part that was under siege in the period 1992-1995. On May 9, 2009, the Memorial to the murdered children of the besieged Sarajevo in 1992-1995 was opened. and then mayor Alija Behmen promised this opening on Victory Day over fascism.

In 2020, the Day of Remembrance of the Murdered Children of Sarajevo was celebrated on May 5. As of this year, it was decided that Memorial Day would no longer be May 9 and was replaced by May 5. This change was brought about by the Sarajevo Canton Government. The reason for this change is the explanation that it is necessary to designate a special day for the Day of Remembrance of the Murdered Children of Sarajevo, given that there are many events and activities on May 9 in the Canton of Sarajevo, especially around the celebration of Victory Day over Fascism. Representatives of the KS Government invited the Association of Parents of Murdered Children of Sarajevo 92-95. to express themselves about the change of Day by offering them the days between May 2 and 9, when Sarajevo Canton Days are celebrated. Of the days offered, the association determined that day to be May 5.

Apart from the victory over fascism, May 9 does not have a special specificity that would be associated with the murdered children of Sarajevo in the period 1992-1995. If we take a historical look at the crimes against children in that period, neither the Fifth nor the Ninth of May were chosen with a certain characteristic of reminding exactly what that Day is celebrated, i.e. to the murdered children of Sarajevo. By researching the events and murders of children in Sarajevo, there are two murders of children committed on May 9, 1992 - in Skenderija Street 56, Centar Municipality, the girl Nina Dedović was killed while playing and several children were wounded. On the same day, a girl, Zuhra Lingo, was killed in Kamenica Street 61h. Both were killed by a grenade. On May 5, there were no recorded child murders.

However, the determination of the Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo was not related to these crimes or any crimes against the children of Sarajevo in the period 1992-1995. The question arises whether in the Canton of Sarajevo, but also in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the dates of remembrance of the victims should be determined in this way? Can such determination of the date lead us to consequences that will be much more expressive in 10, 20 or more years, when questions arise as to why May 5th is the Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo if on May 5th we do not have, until now, any investigated murders children nor are there any characteristic features related to what he wants to remind? Is it realistic for the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina to determine the dates according to the activity calendar of the Sarajevo Canton and classify them, that is, "cram them" in the period from May 2 to 9 without specific specifics of what that day should have? What to answer to those from Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all others who ask why May 5 is commemorated as the Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo, and the logical question is: And what happened on May 5? How to explain to tourists, researchers and all others who are interested in the war history of Sarajevo in more detail. Can this work in the hands of those who attacked this city and kept it under siege?

On the other hand, there are a number of events that could be associated with the Day of Remembrance of the Murdered Children of Sarajevo. Remembrance Day can be linked to the first murders of children in Sarajevo and choose a common day with the association of the first victims. (Aida Zelić, wounded by a bullet on March 31, succumbed to the consequences of her wounds on April 5, Samir Mišić killed by a bullet on April 5, Nadir Skikić killed by a grenade on April 21, baby Belma Ćutuk killed in shelling of the maternity hospital on April 23, Midhat Zornić killed by a grenade on April 24 . of April). Therefore, the Day of Remembrance can be March 31, when the first child in Sarajevo was seriously wounded, and on April 5, he succumbed to his injuries. Or April 5, the day of the death of the first child, and the death of the boy Samir Mišić also happened on that day. A joint date in April could be chosen to commemorate the first victims of the siege.

Remembrance Day can also be associated with the date of the largest number of children killed in one day. Like on June 26, 1993, when seven people were killed, six of whom were children (Sanjin Rustenpašić, Sinanudin Šećerović, Belma Zijadić, Nihada Ćatić, Almir Poturić, Senad Pliska and an adult girl, Velida Muftić). A grenade was fired at the children playing from the position of the Sarajevo-Romania Corps of the Army of the Republika Srpska (SRK VRS). Or on January 22, 1994, when three grenades were fired at children sledding in Klare Cetkin Street in the municipality of Novi Grad by the SRK VRS. Then six children were killed (sisters Indira and Jasmina Brković, Admir Subašić, Nermin Rizvanović, Danijel Jurenić and Mirza Dedović).

Newly born babies were also targeted with grenades, and the "Zehra Muidović" maternity hospital

was shelled on several occasions. The maternity hospital suffered the most severe and terrifying shelling on May 26-27, 1992, when due to heavy shelling there was a power outage in the incubator where there were three newborn babies who died. Memorial Day can be linked to this event and be May 26.

The Day of Remembrance of Murdered Children could also be associated with one day of the month when statistically the largest number of children were killed in Sarajevo, that was August 1992.

There are also legal international documents to which this Day can be linked, namely the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted on November 20, 1989 by the General Assembly. It entered into force on September 2, 1990. This Convention is of great importance, especially from a legal point of view, because it is a type of law, or rather a contract that legally binds all those who sign or ratify it.

The proposals listed here as possible dates for determining the Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo are based on the following criteria: 1. the first attack and wounding of a child 2. the first death of a child 3. the largest number of children killed in one day and in one place 4. the burned maternity hospital as a symbol births of life and death of babies 5th international documents on the rights of the child. In addition to these few highlights, there are a number of other dates that can be linked to the Day of Remembrance of the Murdered Children of Sarajevo, which would make a lot of sense to be more acceptable than the one officially chosen - May 5.

The Day of Remembrance of the Murdered Children of Sarajevo should be a date that is characteristic and refers to the crimes that took place in Sarajevo in the period 1992-1995. The criterion for determining the date of commemoration and commemoration of such and similar events from the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be tied to the historical events that determine what that Day commemorates. What does May 5th remind us about the murdered children of Sarajevo? Unfortunately, there are many choices in determining the Day of Remembrance for murdered children, not only in Sarajevo, but also in all other war-torn cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond.

On the other hand, there are persons and institutions that have been thoroughly researching such events and who need to be included and consulted when deciding on such events. At the Institute for Crime Research of the University of Sarajevo, there are researchers who have been researching topics from the war history of Bosnia and Herzegovina for years, publishing professional scientific articles and books, organizing roundtables and domestic and international conferences, and writing their master's and doctoral theses on these topics. Thanks to the previous results of the Institute, the names were also written on the "Memorial to the murdered children of Sarajevo" in the Great City Park in Sarajevo.

However, the Institute was not consulted nor was any expert opinion sought regarding the determination of the date that would be marked as the Day of Remembrance for the Murdered Children of Sarajevo. By not involving professional and competent persons and institutions in such processes, we will face, and are already facing, consequences that in such cases will be inevitable and devastating.

AUSTRALIA: VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CATERED TO ANTI-BOSNIAK IDEOLOGIES

June 10, 2020.



Australia's Victoria University has bowed to pressure from American pro-Serbian blogger Charles Cather, removing material relating to crimes against Bosnian Muslims from human rights lectures.

Cather, who lives in Novi Sad, has led a campaign to remove materials describing the killing of Bosnian Muslims by Serbian soldiers. It is about the material written by Richard Rorty in the work "Human Rights, Rationality and Sentimentality", and includes the statements of the American author David Rieff, who reported on the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995.

According to the Australian SBS, Rieff says that he witnessed the crimes committed against Bosniaks, and added that Muslims no longer represent human beings for Serbs.

- Serbian soldiers drove the Muslim prisoners who were lying on the ground in rows while waiting for interrogation into smaller trucks - says Rieff.

However, Cather said in his campaign that Professor Rieff's statements were in the role of "degrading Serbs" and thus encouraged his followers to file a complaint with the University.

The next day, Cather posted a second video celebrating the fact that Victoria University had removed the material, and that they had sent him an apology email. In the screenshot of the email he showed, the University confirms that the material was reviewed and immediately removed.

- The content in no way reflects the opinions of Victoria University, and we apologize for any offense we may have caused - it is stated.

Two important circumstances that explain the event

dr. Amir Kliko from the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo says regarding this case that the literature at this Australian university

about the Serbian genocide against Bosniaks was not expelled because of the religious or national affiliation of the author, but because of its topic.

- It is unheard of for a university, as a scientific institution, to treat literature in this way. This is especially unexpected from Australian universities. We would expect such behavior from state universities from some countries with a totalitarian regime in power. However, it is not accidental. There are two big reasons that explain this event - explains Kliko.

The first reason is related to the fact that the Republic of Serbia and the Republika Srpska, as an entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, allocate large amounts of money to deny the genocide against Bosniaks for which they are responsible.

How dr. According to Kliko, because of their crimes, Serbs have had a bad image in the world since the nineties of the 20th century, and they are interested in what others in the world know and think about them, especially in the developed countries of the West, which determine and regulate international political relations.

- The Republic of Serbia and the Republika Srpska operate on the international stage. On it, they want to change the bad image of Serbs from the nineties of the last century. They want to convince the world of the falsehood that Republika Srpska, as a political semi-state creation of the Republic of Serbia, was not genocidal in its origin. This is also the purpose of the so-called international commissions formed by the Government of the Republika Srpska - says Kliko, not forgetting to mention that lobbying is now taking place in the world to "repair" the catastrophic state of Serbian politics' image in the world.

- And this event at Victoria University clearly proves that. It is a successful result of serious Serbian lobbying. It is not big, but it warns us that others will soon follow, some of which will certainly have "greater weight" - warns Kliko.

The second reason he talks about relates to Australia, which after the Second World War became the main refuge of Serbian fascists and members of other fascist organizations.

- Since the end of that war they have been operating freely in Australia. During the war in Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945, the Chetniks skillfully convinced Great Britain that they were leading an anti-fascist struggle, although this was not true, as British Prime Minister Winston Churchill realized by the summer of 1944. Australia, New Zealand and Canada are "white countries" of the British Commonwealth, which is the reason why numerous Serbian fascists settled in them after the defeat in Yugoslavia. Just as they skillfully convinced Great Britain of their supposed anti-fascism until 1944, they successfully continued after the war in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, for which they acted completely freely in their numerous pro-fascist organizations, such as, for example, the "Serbian National Center of Draž Mihailović" in Melbourne, where the University of Victoria is also located - explains Kliko, adding that the disputed decision of the University of Victoria is probably a consequence of the aforementioned international lobbying.

However, in such situations, it is necessary to react and take a clear position in order to publicly talk about and discuss similar incidents. dr. Kliko says that, in this context, serious scientific work, museum activity on the topic of aggression and genocide, publication of research results and media popularization of the truth could provide the necessary result with prominent foreign media presence.

- I claim that the commemoration of the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica, which is broadcast by all important world media, is the most important contribution in this regard. It sends

voices to the world that the Republic of Serbia and the Republika Srpska want to silence. 100,000 Bosniaks can gather in Potočari every year on July 11. But it is an unsolvable problem for genocide deniers that a few hundred people, maybe even thousands, come from all over the world and most of the diplomatic corps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that every July 11 the whole world is reminded again who was who in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s. century - he concludes. "Survivors of Bosnia" initiative: Fighting for global recognition of the genocide

In Australia, there is also an initiative dedicated to the stories of the surviving victims of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Survivors of Bosnia", whose content, testimonies and stories were published on their Instagram page as a reaction to the case from the University of Victoria.

- As Bosnians, we have long fought for international recognition of the genocide against our people, and we cannot allow it to continue to be actively denied," reads the description of their page, in which they encourage parents, brothers, sisters, relatives and other family members to share their experiences in order to point out the significance of the committed genocide against Bosniaks in the period from 1992 to 1995.

- We encourage young people to talk openly about the war, no matter how explicit and sad those stories are. We have to normalize the conversation about the war and thus make sure that the stories of our parents are not forgotten in history - say these activists.

Such an initiative also means a social response to the incident that took place at the mentioned Australian university, and people's testimonies remain a permanent proof of the crimes committed in the nineties, referring to the fact that the International Court of Justice in The Hague confirmed the commission of genocide in the judgment of February 26, 2007. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(K.S./Preporod.info)

PH.D.SC. AMIR KLIKO: CROATIAN CHILDREN WERE NEVER THE TARGET OF ARBIH SNIPERS AND ARTILLERYMEN IN VITEZ

June 12, 2020.



Written by: Dr. sc. Amir Kliko

Writing his book about the war in central Bosnia in 1992-1994. In 1993, I came across information about the death of five children of Croatian nationality and the serious wounding of three more in Vitez on June 10, 1993, who soon died as a result of their injuries.

Seven more children were slightly wounded. Looking at their names and information about them in the documents I used, I was overcome with heavy emotions.

The same as when I described in the same book how HVO criminals gouged out the eyes of eleven-year-old Nermin from Ahmić, less than two months earlier, and then slaughtered him.

Nermin and his brother are not the only children killed in Ahmić on April 16 that were recorded on the pages of my book, nor did HVO criminals kill Bosniak children only in Ahmić and only in central Bosnia.

My emotions were not any easier when I transferred the information from the document to the aforementioned book about the death of the three-year-old boy Danijela, who died on January 9, 1994, from a bullet in his small back.

I admit that it was somewhat easier for me when I saw in the autopsy and police documents of the HR HB authorities that he was killed by someone's stray bullet, because on that day, which was fatal for him, fierce fighting took place between the ARBiH and the HVO in his village, which he hasn't

even gotten to meet him yet, let alone run into him. The death of a child is terrible regardless of the circumstances, but still the world seems less evil when it is seen that it was not intentionally killed, although the grief remains the same in each case.

I didn't have any dilemmas even in my mind, researching the war in central Bosnia, "whose victims" and "whose crimes" I will deal with, so that in my book many criminals and victims are recorded, regardless of their nationality.

I have set myself an ugly and difficult obligation - one cannot say honor as it should be in the case of something beautiful - to also mention the suffering of eight children of Croatian nationality in Vitez on June 10, 1993.

I now look back on that hard truth with the same sad emotions as when I wrote about their deaths in my book.

The reason for this is Dragan Bursać's text published on June 13 last year and now repeated on the Al Jazeera portal under the title "How the Flying Dutchman Killed the Children in Knight", in which he stated only one truth, namely that on June 10, 1993 in Vitez, eight children of Croatian nationality were killed by 120 mm mortar projectiles.

All other statements from his text are incorrect.

Bursać actually mentions one 120 mm grenade. In the HVO documents that I have, it is stated that two 120 mm mortar mines fell. Bursać claims that the "grenade" was produced in the Netherlands. I am engaged in serious research of the past war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and I have never come across data in sources and literature that the ARBiH procured war material from that country.

I understand Bursać's need to portray the horrors of that event as emotionally as possible. I fully support her, because I know the feeling of heaviness in my chest when writing about innocent victims, especially children.

However, it is unacceptable when untruths are added to the description of the event, with the aim of completely changing the context in which it took place - even if it was for the sake of harmless dramatization, which is not even necessary in this case, because the truth in itself is a tragic truth from the past war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bursać's undisguised goal is the prosecution of "responsible criminals" from the ranks of the ARBiH.

A particularly negative weight is given to his text by the clear intention of the author to portray the ARBiH in this case as criminal.

For the children who died, he says that they were "killed" in order to lead the readers to conclude that their deaths were deliberately caused by the ARBiH. He then firmly asserts that the ARBiH deliberately targeted the place where the children had gathered in order to kill them: "A 120 mm shell, the big, vile, devastating one. Directed precisely from the position of the Army of BiH, right at the playground. Right at the children... Eight children were killed in the criminal attack by the BiH Army."

He cites no evidence for his arbitrary, bold and brazen claim.

She is insolent, because she makes serious accusations without any evidence. It is supported only by the fact that the truce was in force on June 10 and by his own assertion that ARBiH snipers

were killing children in Vitez even before this event: “And the sniper was like a mosquito. He was eternally present that spring of 1993 in that Vitez. children also perished.”

However, the truce was not respected at all, and those were the days of the war with the fiercest fighting by both warring parties in the Lasvan valley. From Bursać’s text, it can be concluded that only the ARBiH did not respect the truce, which also does not correspond to the truth.

The sniper activity of both warring parties in central Bosnia was intense during the entire armed conflict between the HVO and the ARBiH.

As proof of this, it is sufficient to mention that out of 530 total victims (HVO fighters and Croatian civilians) in the municipality of Vitez, as many as 61 were killed by sniper bullets. It is important to know - which Bursać was not even obliged to say due to the topic of his text - that on the “opposite” side (Bosniak) the number of people killed by HVO snipers was almost the same, with the difference that HVO snipers also killed Bosniak children, and ARBiH snipers did not kill Croat children.

It is here that Bursać makes his first incorrect claim that children were also killed by snipers. Admittedly, he does not explicitly say which nationalities, but it could be counted with high probability that he is referring to Croatian children, because in his text he clearly portrays the ARBiH as the criminal party in this case.

However, among the mentioned 61 victims (HVO fighters and Croatian civilians) of ARBiH sniping in HVO-controlled territory, there is only one child, a seventeen-year-old boy (Damjanović Dalibor, born in 1976, killed on August 1, 1993) whom the sniper could easily mistaken for an adult male person, especially if he was wearing something from military clothing, which was a very common case with boys in the war.

In any case, according to data from the HVO Vitez Defense Office dated February 24, 1994, he was killed as a civilian. In the same document, there is information about another seventeen-year-old boy who was killed by an ARBiH sniper, but there is a note next to him that he died as a HVO fighter.

If there is only one seventeen-year-old among the 61 victims of ARBiH sniper action, then it cannot be said, as Bursać says, that the victims were also children. They didn’t, at least not by ARBiH snipers, if he meant her. His claim can only be considered correct if he was referring to the HVO’s sniping of Bosniak children. Clearly he didn’t mean it that way.

From the HVO’s general attack on the ARBiH in Travnik, in the evening hours of June 3 to June 17, 1993, intense infantry battles were fought in the entire Lasvan valley, to which Vitez and Stari Vitez belong, then under siege by the HVO. Most intensively during the entire armed conflict between the HVO and the ARBiH.

During those two weeks, the ARBiH waged a convulsive struggle to defend Travnik from the attack of the HVO and many Travnik Bosniak villages that were then located in its surroundings, then part of Novi Travnik and the Novotravnik Bosniak villages under its control, but also Stari Vitez, which is the HVO continuously attacked and destroyed with artillery from April 16.

In those battles, both warring parties made maximum use of the available artillery support for their units, depending on their supply of artillery ammunition. The lines of demarcation of the HVO and the ARBiH in the largest part of central Bosnia, and especially in the Lašvan valley, went through populated areas, so artillery action against the enemy’s defense lines and the facilities it uses was always in populated areas. In addition to the defense lines, both warring parties used construction facilities in populated areas for their own needs, and thus exposed civilians to artillery fire.

Due to space limitations, I am not in a position to describe each day in detail and provide information about the dead fighters and civilians on both sides. I will briefly describe only June 10 in order to show that the truce was not respected on either side and that bloody battles were fought that day around Vitez and in Vitez, the place where eight Croatian children were killed.

With the mediation of UNPROFOR, Rasim Delić and Milivoj Petković signed a cease-fire agreement on June 10, which was supposed to enter into force on the same day at 2 p.m. Article 3 of that agreement referred to the humanitarian convoy to Tuzla, which the HVO had already detained for several days on the way from Tomislavgrad to central Bosnia. It was agreed that he would continue his journey safely to his desired destination.

After 2:00 p.m. on June 10, an HVO sniper in Novi Travnik seriously wounded an ARBiH fighter and a four-year-old Bosniak child. From the direction of Busovača, eight 128 mm VBR projectiles were fired at the inner city area of Zenica. One Bosniak child was killed by artillery fire in Tolovići near Vitez.

“Convoy of Joy”, with about 500 vehicles and 2,000 people, left Split at the beginning of June with humanitarian aid for Tuzla. Under the escort of UNPROFOR, he traveled for six days to Prozor, where he arrived on June 6. Due to the intense fighting of the HVO-ARBiH in the Lašvan Valley, he was held at Makljen for three days.

During those nights, Croatian bandits stole vehicles and things. There was a large number of women, children, business people and sick people in the convoy. According to the truce agreement on June 10, the convoy continued from Makljeno to Gornji Vakuf. On the eve of the same day, he arrived in Trenica near Novi Travnik, where he was stopped due to the shelling of Zenica by the HVO.

However, the convoy moved on led by a UNPROFOR patrol. Regardless, the first part of it was stopped by the HVO at Franjga’s Houses near Novi Travnik and started killing the drivers. Eight drivers were killed (according to some reports ten). The drama with the drivers of the Tuzla “Convoy of Joy” near Novi Travnik happened the same evening when Croatian children were killed in Vitez.

I can’t say for sure what happened to the two of them a minute ago. Therefore, according to Article 3 of the Armistice Agreement, the Tuzla “Convoy of Joy” should have arrived safely at its destination in Tuzla.

The Croatian Defense Council desecrated the signed ceasefire and brutally attacked the unprotected civilians in the convoy. In addition to those killed, many suffered physical violence. Most of the convoys were looted along with the vehicles and the passengers’ money.

In order to avoid confusion for those unfamiliar with the Lašvan Valley, Novi Travnik is located very close to the place where the Croatian children were killed in Vitez on June 10. On the territory of the municipality of Novi Travnik, fierce fighting took place that day, which was also transmitted to Viteška due to its proximity and connection.

As fierce as the fighting was, it is enough to say that seven fighters of the HVO Stjepan Tomašević brigade were killed on the night of June 9-10 alone. Strong combat operations were conducted in Vilenica, but also in the valley of the Bila river. All of these are areas in the immediate vicinity of the place where the children were killed.

The place where the innocent children suffered was not safe due to the consequences of combat operations, for which the HVO, not the ARBiH, is responsible. The location is too close to the HVO-ARBiH front line around Stari Vitez.

That front line was created by the HVO as early as April 16, when it persistently tried to occupy Stari Vitez in order to expel Bosniaks from it, and more likely than that, to kill them as in nearby Ahmići.

Therefore, the HVO brought war between Croatian homes and in the vicinity of all children, regardless of their nationality.

Due to the specific conditions in which civilians were found on both sides of the front, it was not possible to evacuate the population of either Croat or Bosniak nationality from the combat zone to a safe place, which is the obligation of the military authorities. So the unfortunate civilians were stuck near the front lines because the war was fought in urban and small areas. Unfortunately, they paid the price with their lives. They couldn't even move to a safer place on their own, because there was nowhere for anyone in the Lašvan valley.

An additional problem for the safety of civilians was again caused by the army using civilian facilities in populated areas for its own purposes.

As for the specific location where the children were killed, apart from the fact that it is only about a hundred meters from the HVO-ARBiH line around Stari Vitez, the HVO used several commercial and business facilities in its vicinity for its own purposes and thus made the location a legal military target.

It had bases for the accommodation of personnel and warehouses for material and technical resources. He used the high school center, Jaruga, carpentry workshop "Mlakić", Nebašce, Cinema "Moša Pijade" and all other similar facilities.

The injured children were actually playing in a very dangerous war zone. It was dangerous due to its proximity to the front and due to the use of the facilities located there for the needs of the HVO, which unfortunately made it a legitimate military target.

And what actually happened there on June 10, 1993?

Hrvatsko vijeće odbrane u Lašvanskoj dolini bilo je od kraja proljeća 1993. u ozbiljnim problemima s nedostatkom artiljerijske municije, ali je imalo na raspolaganju ogromne kapacitete tvornice eksploziva u Vitezu. Inženjeri iz tvornice pronašli su rješenje kako da iskoriste te potencijale.

Tvornica je počela praviti improvizirane eksplozivne naprave. Vatrogasni aparati, bojleri, veće metalne cijevi i slični objekti punjeni su eksplozivom i ubojitim metalnim komadima (šarafi, svjećice, piljci, šiljci i slično).

Potom su iz katapulta izbacivani na teritoriju pod kontrolom ARBiH (na njene linije odbrane i bošnjačka civilna naselja u njihovoj blizini). Za aktiviranje je korišten običan fitilj. Katapulti su bili veoma kratkog dometa, radi čega su morali biti u blizini linija odbrane ARBiH.

Jedna grupa tih katapulta bila je na lokaciji gdje su izginula djeca.

It was active all day on June 10, according to Stari Vitez. The catapults did not make firing noises, so they did not disturb the inhabitants near their position.

According to the testimony of Ibrahim Abdić, which I took in my research, on that day the HVO crew that serviced the catapults and used them towards Stari Tež was allegedly commanded by Rajković Mladen aka Magyar.

From the headquarters of the ARBiH in Stari Vitez, they asked their superior command to act with artillery at the location from where the HVO acted with catapults on the fighters and Bosniak civilians confined to a few hundred square meters of territory under the control of the ARBiH in Stari Vitez, and that in the complete environment of the HVO.

They asked to “shut up” the catapults, because that day they were beating fiercely. The ARBiH fired one or two 120 mm mortar mines from the direction of Počulica, killing children. There was no intention of killing them nor could they see children from the Old Knight. Children in particular could not be seen from Počulica because it is very far away.

That location is also protected from any sniping from the direction of Stari Vitez, and not a single resident of the settlement where the children died could ever have been their target.

There are several constructions and a patch of forest between the place where the ARBiH held the line of defense and the place where the children were killed. Ibrahim Abdić claims that Marković Mladen, aka Hega, told him that the HVO had recorded a conversation between the ARBiH from Stari Vitez and his superior command in Počulica, from which it is clear that the ARBiH from Stari Vitez requested action on the HVO catapults, and not on the children who and do not mention in that conversation.

At that time, Marković was engaged in the HVO wiretapping center, which makes him a credible source of this information. Interested investigative bodies can check all these allegations with Abdić, Marković and Rajković.

(Reporod.info)

A MONSTROUS CRIME THAT “NO ONE SAW OR HEARD”: 28 YEARS AFTER THE LIVE BONFIRE, THE CITIZENS OF VIŠEGRAD ARE STILL SILENT

June 12, 2020.



Adem Omeragić's house in Pionirska Street in Višegrad 28 years ago, on June 14, 1992, was the scene of a horrific crime where at least 60 Bosniak civilians, mostly women, children and the elderly, were burned alive.

A special military formation commanded by the criminal Milan Lukić, the leader of the White Eagles or the Avengers, captured them in the Višegrad villages of Koritnik and Sase. Thirteen days later, on June 27, the Avengers imprisoned and burned 72 people in the house of Meha Aljić in Bikavac. In a short time, nearly 140 people were burned in two live pyres in the city. Paradoxically, none of the neighbors heard, saw, or even smelled the burnt human bodies. Despite this, the truth came out, and the city of Višegrad became a paradigm of the crime of burning civilians during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“The culmination of the monstrous crimes against the Bosniaks of Višegrad was the burning of half of the civilians at the end of June 1992. After they had robbed them, they locked them in the basement of the house in Pionirska Street, nailed the windows and doors, and set the house on fire. The youngest victim was a baby from for two days, which was not even named. Those who tried to escape through the windows were shot, and all but eight people were burned alive. Ismeta Kurspahić was killed while trying to escape from the house. The Appeals Chamber of the Hague Tribunal found that the possible cause of death was a gunshot wound. The panel concluded that there were men standing outside who shot people who were trying to escape from the house. The remains of Ismeta Kurspahić were exhumed in the primary mass grave at the Stražište cemetery in Višegrad in 2009.

The Trial Chamber of the Hague Tribunal established that the criminal Milan Lukić was the one who closed the door, put an incendiary device in the room and thus set the house on fire, as well as that he shot into the windows of the house. Milan Lukić was sentenced to life imprisonment, and his cousin Sredoje Lukić was sentenced to 27 years in prison, while Mitar Vasiljević was also sentenced to 15 years for participating in the crime, who was released after serving 2/3 of his sentence and was welcomed as a hero in Visegrad. , reminds Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

Where are the bones of the murdered?

Radomir Šušnjar, who was arrested in France in 2014, was also sentenced to 20 years in prison for the burning of civilians in Pionirska Street before the Court of BiH, and in April 2016 the Court in Paris made a decision on his extradition to the judiciary of BiH.

“These are the main perpetrators of the crime who have been legally sentenced, but they certainly had the support of other soldiers who have not yet been discovered and prosecuted. The long-term vow of silence of the perpetrators of this terrible crime, but also of all the neighbors of Višegrad citizens of Serbian nationality, is worrying. It was impossible to do that heinous and monstrous crime, carefully planned and organized, and only a few individuals know about it,” Kuka believes.



Photo: E. A./Klix.ba

He adds that the memory of the crime in Pionirska Street is also a message from the surviving victims to all those who have information to find out where the remains of the burned Bosniak civilians are.

“Each victim, regardless of which national, ethnic or religious group he belonged to, deserves to be known and to mark the place of his eternal rest. This will also mean

give peace to the survivors, so that they know where their loved ones are buried, and it can also be an incentive for the restoration of radically damaged inter-ethnic trust and coexistence,” Kuka points out.

Crime near Olov

At the time of the crime in Pionirska, members of Serbian military formations put a number of Bosniaks from Višegrad into trucks and buses and drove them towards Olov. The convoy was stopped near the village of Kolakovići, on the road Knežina - Olovo, the women and children were forced out of the vehicle and told to go to the Muslim village, and the men to return to Višegrad.

“They were released because the residents of Kolakovic captured the president of the SDS Olovo and the Serbian Municipality of Olovo, Duke Milovan Žigić, and eight men from his guard and demanded negotiations on the release of refugees from Višegrad. During the negotiations, there was a shooting in which Miladin Gavrić, the brother of the commander of the third battalion of the 2nd rmtbr Nedja Gavrić. In the end, an agreement was reached, the refugees were transferred to Olov, and the duke and the guard were released. However, the separated men were taken to the village of Kalimanići in Sokolac and shot a day later. Their bodies were found in the Paklenik pit “Only Ferid Spahić, who was at the back of the column at that moment, survived this crime,” Kuka points out.

Due to participation in the murders of 49 people on June 15, 1992 near the Paklenik pit, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sentenced Miloš Pantelić to 15 and Predrag Milisavljević to 20 years in prison. Terrible events as part of the tragic history of Bosniaks at the end of the 20th century are actually a continuation of the atrocities committed in the Second World War in Eastern Bosnia, claims Kuka.

“The Chetniks committed numerous crimes even then, imprisoning Muslims in houses which they burned. In Kopači near Goražde in November 1941, more than 100 civilians were burned, in the village of Drokan near Višegrad in March 1942, 84 people were set on fire, in Kamenica near Višegrad in the spring of 1942, 44 people were burned, in Klačnik near Višegrad in the spring of 1942, 26 civilians were burned, in the village of Stari Brod near Višegrad, over 400 civilians were burned in November 1942. Insensitivity, monstrosity and brutality are the hallmarks of this inhuman act,” Ermin Kuka points out.

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL SOURCES ABOUT THE GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA

July 10, 2020.



The work of the scientific associate of the Institute, Merisa Karović Babić, published in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Contributions on the historiography of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001-2007)”, under the title: Historical sources and historiography on the genocide in Srebrenica, Special editions, ANUBiH CLXXXVII , OHN, 47/2, 2020, p. 21-68.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIGITIZED ITS PUBLICATIONS

July 13, 2020.



The library of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo has a significant number of publications that cover the crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina committed in the period 1992-1995 from various aspects - legal, historical, sociological, psychological.

Since its founding until today, the Institute has been the publisher of over a hundred scientific research publications by researchers who, with their selfless work and commitment, have answered many questions regarding crimes, but also opened new ones that have yet to be answered.

In order to make it easier for scientific researchers, but also for all others who research, study, want to learn or be informed about the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina to access the necessary materials, a hundred of the Institute's publications will be available on our website as of today, and all other editions of the Institute will be digitized and found on our website. You can check out digital library on [this link](#).

By digitizing library materials, we are trying to snatch the truth from the ravages of time that would otherwise go into oblivion with our witnesses. It is just one in a series of projects by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo to mark the 25th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide.

HOW VRS GENERAL DRAGIŠA MASAL WAS AWARDED A BUST IN VIŠEGRAD FOR HIS CRIMES

September 2, 2020.



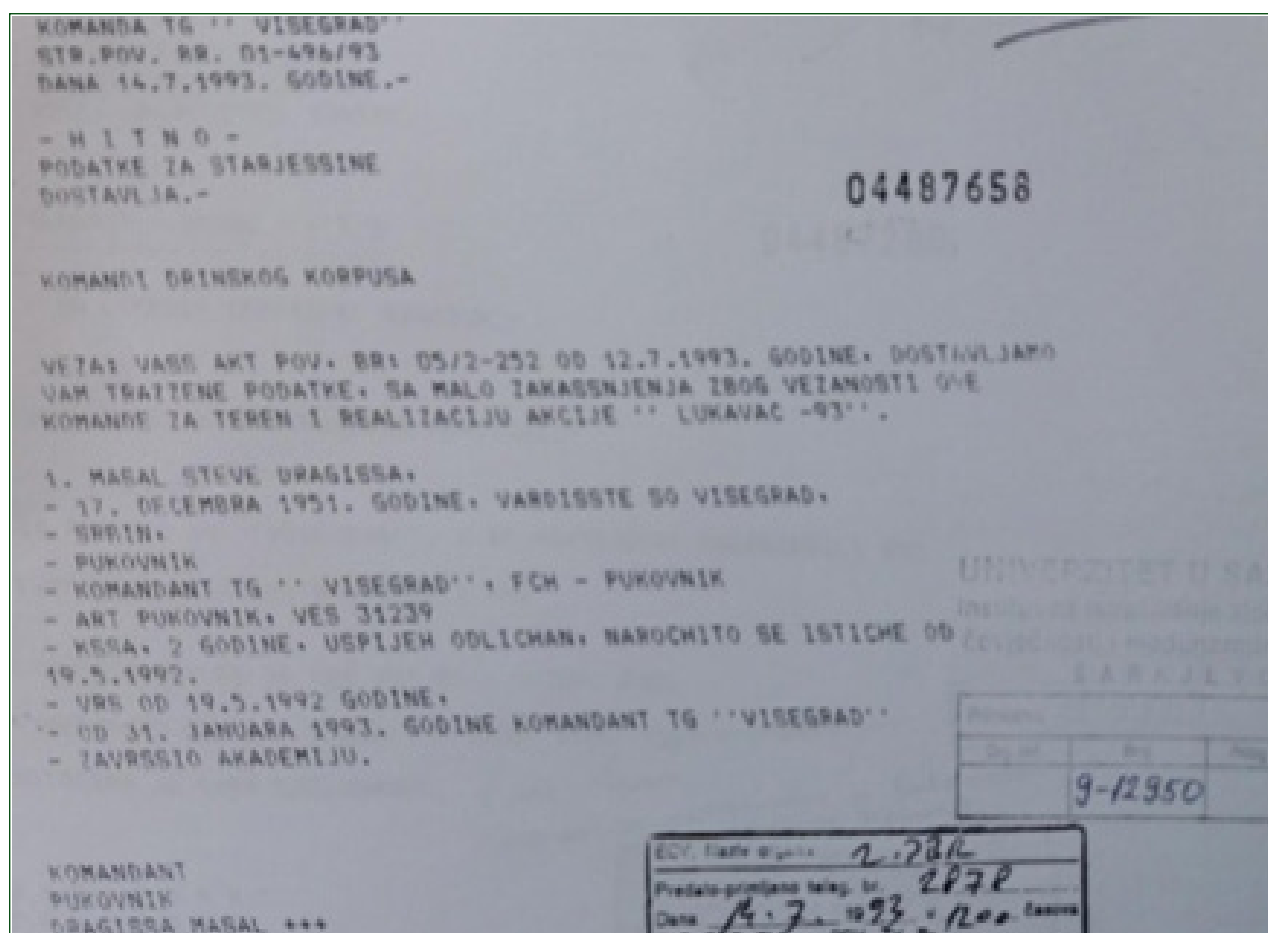
Published on Klix.ba on August 25, 2020

In the wider area of Višegrad, in the last two decades, several monuments have been erected in honor of war criminals, and today they are mainly used for gatherings of members of the Ravna Gora movement and other manifestations that do not symbolize anything good. In Gornji Vardište near Višegrad in the “Krstića dvori” complex, Vojkan Krstić, the head of the Rescue Center of Serbia, raised a bust of the war general of the Army of the RS and Serbia, Dragisa Masal, a year ago. Both of them are from Vardište, and Krstić has always stated in public that he wants to erect a monument to one of the most famous residents of Višegrad who “stood out in the defensive-patriotic war”.

Not a word about the mass murders, expulsions and crimes of the non-Serb population, under the command of “Serbian heroes” like Dragisa Masal, although the facts say otherwise.

Who was Dragisa Masal?

Dragiša Masal, professional officer of the former JNA and lieutenant general of the Army of Republika Srpska, was born in 1951 in Vardište near Višegrad. He joined the RS army on May 19, 1992, the day when the formally aggressor Užice Corps of the former JNA, at the request of the UN, left Višegrad after the crimes committed and the persecution of the non-Serb population from the Drina valley.



"It was formal because the Užice Corps left behind well-armed Serbian military formations (Arkanovci, White Eagles, Šešeljevci, Chetniks) which were joined by a large number of former JNA soldiers, reservists of the Užice Corps, who replaced the JNA uniforms with Chetnik ones. and Dragiša Masal, then a high-ranking officer of the former JNA who served as the commander of TG 'Višegrad' from January 31, 1993. He had good connections in the former JNA, so he could easily obtain ammunition and rockets from Serbia that they used in Visegrad and to the Goraždan battlefield for the persecution and killing of civilians. For example, in a document dated April 8, 1993, addressed to the so-called Main Staff of the Army of the Republic of Srpska, it requests permission to take over the ammunition (rockets and bullets) that they secured in the Kragujevac military base," he said. for Klix.ba Ermin Kuka, research associate of the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

Kuka reminds that Dragiša Masal, in the order for further aggressive actions in operation "Zvijezda 94", from April 11, 1994, complied with the order of the war criminal Ratko Mladić, which, among other things, stated "Push energetically forward, do not look back at what happened is happening around us. The Turks must disappear from these areas".

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv
čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava
SARAJEVO

KOMANDA TG "VISSEGRAD"
I K M - KRIZEVAC
STR. POVI, BR 11-198/94
DANA 11.04.1994 GODINE

VRLO MI

Prilog:			
Org. del.	Brj.	Prilog	Uprilovak
	2-3960		

KOMANDI : 1, 2, 4, 15, PLP BR., TG "VGO- KM"

NAREĐENJE ZA DALJA DEJSTVA
U OPERACIJI "ZVIJEZDA 94"...

04394709

NAPADOM NATO AVIJACIJE NA POLJEZAJE HK MUSLIMANSKIM SHAGAMA
JE PRUŽENA NEPOSREDNA PODRSKA I MOGUĆNOST KONTRADARA NA
SVIM PRACIMA. U CILJU EFKAŠNE ZASITTE ELEMENATA R/R
MUSLIM JEDINICA I DALJEG USPJESNOG NAPADA KA GORAZZDU, TE
DEJSTVA I POMOĆI JEDINICAMA HK.

N A R E Đ U J E N I

1. SJUTRA 12.04. U 06.00 CHASOVA NA SVIM PRACIMA, NEOVISNO
OD METEO USLOVA KRENUTI U ODLOCHAN NAPAD.
2. USPOSTAVITI NEPOSREDNI BORBENI ODOR SA NEPRIJATELJEM NA
HINOMALNOM OOSTOJANJU CHINE IZVJECCI DEJSTVO AVIJACIJE
PO ZITVOJ SILI.
3. ELEMENTE R/R PO DIMIŠI KVP ARTILJERIJE, KM, POJ, OKLOPNA
SREDSTVA ITO) MASKIRATI I RASTRESITO RASPOREDITI.
4. SVE KOMANDE IZMJESTITI IZ KASARNI, VELIKIH OBJEKATA I
RATERETITI "VISOKOM" LJUDSTVA I TEHNIKE.
5. PREDUZETI SVE POTREBNE MJERE ZA REALIZACIJU POSTAVLJENIH ZADAT
AKA U PERACIJI.
6. UPOZNAJTE SVE BORCE DA SU JEDINICE HK IZBILE NA DESNU OBALU
DRINE OD SELA PESPECTI DO GORAZZDA, DA SU ZAUZELE OBJEKAT
SAHAT, S. DOBRA VODA I MAJDAK, CHINE JE "HACIETA" I DRUGA
POLJIVIN
TERITORIJE DESNE OBALE.
7. U NASIM JEDINICAMA NE SMIJE BITI KOLEBLJIVOSTI, NEODLUČNOSTI,
A U NEKIM JEDINICAMA I KUKAVICHLUKA.
8. PRENOSIM VAM I PORUKU K. DANTA GSS VRS, GENERALA
H. A. D. I CC A, KOJI JE 11.04.1994 BORAVIO U NASOJ ZONI
DEJSTVA :
"GURAJTE ENERGIČNO NAPREJED, NE OSVRĆITE SE NA OVO SUDO
SE ONO NAS ODOŠAVA."
TURCI MORAJU NEŠTATI SA SVIM PROSTORA."

KOMANDANT :
PUKOVNIK
DRAGISA MASAL..

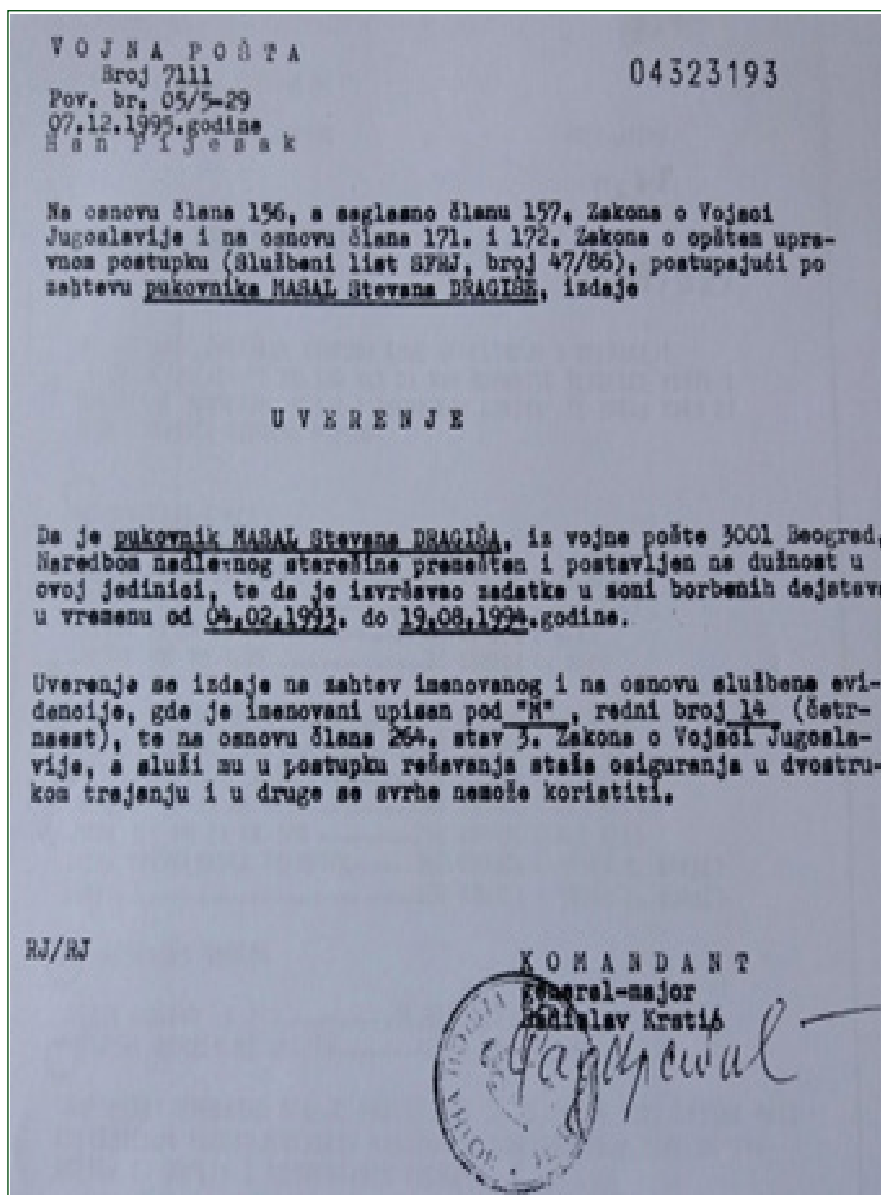
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11.04.94

"Masal devotedly participated in the most cruel ethnic cleansing and persecution of the non-Serb population from the Drina valley. Mass murders, systematic expulsion of the local population and planned destruction of their cultural and historical monuments and religious buildings marked his war path, and his 'heroism' is a celebration of crime, persecution and ethnic cleansing and destruction of mosques," Kuka points out.

Rewards for mass murder and ethnic cleansing

He adds that Masal was the main promoter and participant of ethnic cleansing, for which he was duly rewarded with financial support from Serbia.

"Military post number 7111 Han Pijesak issued to Colonel Dragisa Masal a certificate of participation in the execution of tasks in the combat zone, in order to resolve the seniority of insurance, i.e. to secure the financial income he received from Serbia", explains Kuka.



Dragiša Masal is remembered as the person who commanded, managed and ordered the actions of TG “Višegrad” which resulted in numerous individual and mass casualties of civilians in the wider area of Višegrad and Goražde.

“This especially refers to the indiscriminate shelling of civilian targets in Goražde, a UN ‘protected zone’ since April 1993. The aforementioned facts were confirmed by numerous documents and testimonies during the trial of Ratko Mladić at the Hague Tribunal, in which Dragiša Masal participated in his capacity defense witness. And instead of testifying in the specific case, the prosecution presented a series of documents that accused him of crimes committed against the non-Serb population and thus put him in a situation where he had to defend himself because of his wartime past. Since he died in 2017, he was not prosecuted and convicted as a war criminal. So, the prosecution did not have the opportunity to prove the whole truth about Colonel Masal’s gruesome crimes committed primarily against the civilian population,” says Kuka.

KOMANDA TG "VIŠEGRAD"
 STR. POV. BR: 01-231/93
 DANA: 08.04.1993. GODINE

GLAVNOM STABU VRS 04487280

- NA LICNOST GENERALA DJUKICA -

SAGLASNOST ZA PREUZIMANJE MUNICIJE.-

ZA POTREBE TG "VIŠEGRAD", U RT KRAGUJEVAC OBEZBIJEDILI SMO
 NEOPHODNE KOLICINE MUNICIJE I TO:

- RAKETA 107 MM ZA VBR 107 MM = 1.000. KOM.
 - METAK 30 MM ZA "PRAGE" = 5.00. KOM. 1291. 11.04.1993.

POTREBNA JE VASA SAGLASNOST. *Vasa - kom
 Tiskovnik na razgovoru sa komandantom
 Strpca i diplomom.*

KOMANDANT
 PUKOVNIK
 DRAGISA MASAL

Ustavni list U SA
 Institut za izučavanje zlo-
 činstava i međunarod-
 ne pravne saradnje

PERIOD
 Od do
 9-12-93

ECV. Navedi organe 2. PR
 Predloženo izjaviti 231-
 Datum 08.04.1993. 04.03. Oznaka
 TLP. P. R. TLP. 1993
 Oznaka

The provocations come from Serbia

The monument to Masal in Vardište is indicative of the fact that most such “manifestations” in the Višegrad area are organized by associations and organizations from neighboring Serbia, Kuka believes.

“A memorial cross with the names of Russian mercenaries and volunteers who died on the battlefields around Višegrad was erected by members of the Association of Veterans ‘April 12’ from Kosovska Mitrovica. At the commemoration of the anniversary of the arrest of the criminal Draža Mihailović, the vast majority of members of the Ravnogorsk Chetnik movement, as well as most of the provocations, come from Serbia. And while a small number of Bosniak returnees try to live normally with their Serb neighbors, on the other side there are individuals and organizations that celebrate crimes and people with a questionable war past. The erection of monuments to such people sends a bad message to coexistence in Višegrad. In every way, from the pre-war of multi-ethnic Višegrad is trying to make an ethnically pure city and thus, in peaceful times, implement Greater Serbia’s goals of ethnically pure Serbian territories in the area of Eastern Bosnia,” Ermin Kuka points out.

Dragiša Masal died in March 2017. He was never responsible for the war crimes committed in the area of Višegrad, Goražde and for the kidnapping in Štrpci.

SUICIDAL GENOCIDE – OSLOBOĐENJE

September 9, 2020.

OSLOBOĐENJE • SRIJEDA, 9. SEPTEMBAR/RUJAN 2020.

Genocid nad Bošnjacima, Srebrenica 1995-2020. - Uzroci, razmjere i posljedice (1)

Suicidalni genocid

Ako u jednoj državi obrazovanje, zdravstvo i sigurnost stagniraju, čemu to služi? Propasti! I ta propast, što je tako tragično, jako je blizu

"Neque ea quae sentio audeam neque ea quae non sentio, velim scribere", u prijevodu: Nemam smjelosti da o onome što mislim pišem, a isto tako ne želim pisati ono što ne mislim. (Ciceron)

Nakon što se navršilo dvadeset pet godina od kako je proveden genocid nad muslimanima unutar teritorija Bosne i Hercegovine, isto toliko godina napredno se rađa, rastao i jačao društveni fenomen suicidalni genocid. Zbog kompleksnosti i strukture, bosanskohercegovačko društvo je u dosadašnjoj literaturi uvijek na-

potenciraju takozvani zajednički život u svojim radovima i to sa ljudima koji su nad narodom, od kojih i sami vode porijeklo, izvršili genocid(?). Ili je to oni iz straha da se ponovo ne desi ista nesreća ili zbog naivnosti(?).

Ali nije dobro na tak i ako ona jeste u skladu s mišljenjima pomenutim narodom nema. To je istina, i takva treba da se prihvati, napetije. Svakodnevno se u napredak a bez da se taj napredak gradi na sigurnim temeljima, nalikuje pravljenoj kuli od karta u prostoru sa otvorenim prozorom. Pomenuti "temelji" bi značili retorička

dopunjava i štavije sudjeluju u naravljavanju obrazovnih institucija, tako što gledaju svojim očima kako medicinski sistem propada i tako što su dopustili da se osjećaju nesigurno, u svojoj domovini, jer svjeka i policija više nije ona koja pripada narodu, koja njima treba da služi. Isti ih ne(?) ona je pod punom kontrolom nekoliko ljudi sa vrha vlasti ili njihovih produženih ruku, kao i prethodno pomenuta dva segmenta.

Ako u jednoj državi obrazovanje, zdravstvo i sigurnost stagniraju, čemu to služi? Propasti! I ta propast, što je tako tragično, jako je blizu. A kako se pretpostavlja to "blizu"? Narod je prihvatio stanje onakvo kakvo jeste, a isti taj narod zna - stanje nije dobro! Zastajajući prizor...

Posao za hrabre

Kako su se to muslimani doveli u pomenuto stanje, bit će objašnjeno kroz naslovljenu temu. Čiji teme nije samo da se produži, pojašni dati problem - suicidalni genocid, već da se u skorije vrijeme pronađe na jednoj visloj razini, možda od njega načini studija (što bi bio posao za one hrabre!) i da jednom narod Bosne i Hercegovine bude primjer "kako treba", a ne "kako ne treba" raditi, tj. djelovati. Jer Bosna i Hercegovina kroz povijest bila je ništa više no njen narod u tom vremenskom okviru. Bosna i Hercegovina danas je loša(?) Dobro, ali napetije odgovoriti na pitanje: Kakav je njen sadašnji narod koji je predstavlja i tim predstavljanjem (a misli se na djelovanje, poboljšanje vlastitih života) kalje, stiku cijelom svijetu?

Ključne riječi: Suicidalni genocid, opća kultura, učenost, akademija, troglavno predsjedništvo, anarhija, teritorij, zakoni, sudbina potlačenog, sudbina trnana, (ne)demokracija, revolucija ili rat, ponovno uspostavljanje vlasti, novi početak.

Autorica: Medina Adanalić, studentica Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Tuzli.

(Slika: Srebrenica u centru "forenzičkog zakreta")

Narod zna da stanje nije dobro

likovalo nekakvoj vrsti utopije. Prije a i poslije rata, a znaju to akademici, niti jedan autor srbijanskog porijekla nikada nije napisao koliko jedan mladić o tome da je u Bosni i Hercegovini jedan osjećaj način života, tj. da vlada društvena harmonija među svim postojećim razlikama između tri naroda koja su većinski zastupljena(?).

Dragocjen primjer

Što se u literaturi autora muslimanskog porijekla, točniji su pisani o tome kako je Bosna i Hercegovina dragocjeni primjer, ne suživota, već zajedničkog života triju naroda različitog porijekla, religijskog opredjeljenja i njihove autonomne tradicije(?) - da, čak i poslije rata. Nije li onda čista utopija vjerovati jednoj drugoj stvarnosti? Naravno da jeste. Može se razumjeti šta pokušavaju svojim autorskim angažmanom uraditi srbijanski autori... Ali smisao nastaje kada se dođe do promišljanja o tome kako muslimanski autori toliko

spletka koja glasi "ostavi što je bilo iz sebe: gledaj napred i ne odvrtaj se na prošlost", "otvoren prozor" jeste nikad prevađena ideja velike Srbije (koju ni dan-danas ne jenjavaju) u svijesti Srba i svijesti bosanskih pravoslavaca - koji iz nje sebe nasizvaju Srbima.

Suicidalni genocid odnosi se na bosanske muslimane, koji su na raznim metodama, djelomično svjesno - djelomično nesvjesno(?), podližu ruku sami na sebe. Ili je to tako što

Povodom obilježavanja 25. godišnjice genocida u Srebrenici, Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Univerzitet u Tuzli, Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava UNSA i Institut za historiju UNSA otvaraju međunarodnu naučnu konferenciju Genocid nad Bošnjacima. Srebrenica 1995-2020. - Uzroci, razmjere i posljedice, koja će pod pokroviteljstvom predsjedavajućeg Predsjedništva BiH Šefika Džaferovića biti održana 19. oktobra u sarajevskoj Vijećnici. Predsjednici Organizacionog odbora konferencije su prof. dr. Rifat Škrijelj, rektor UNSA, i prof. dr. Nermina Hadžigrahić, rektorica Univerziteta u Tuzli. Predsjednik Načelnog odbora je akademik prof. dr. Mirko Pejanović. Na konferenciji će učestvovati više od 70 naučnih radnika i istraživača iz 12 zemalja. Ciljevi značaj ovog skupa, Oslobođenje objavljuje sažetke pojedinih radova koji će biti prezentirani na konferenciji.

"Oslobođenje", Bosnian daily newspapers, supported the organization of the International Scientific Conference "Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences", which, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica, will be held on October 19, 2020 in Vijećnica.

The most interesting abstracts of the registered participants of the Conference will be published in this daily newspaper, through regular features, and the first feature was published on Wednesday, September 9, 2020.

RASIM MURATOVIĆ ELECTED DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO FOR THE MANDATE PERIOD 2020-2024.

September 20, 2020.



In accordance with the Law on Scientific Research of the Sarajevo Canton, the UNSA Statute and the Rules of Procedure of the Institute Council for the Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, for the term 2020-2024, elected Rasim Muratović, PhD, otherwise a scientific advisor at the Institute.

The election session of the Council of the Institute was held on September 21, 2020, in compliance with epidemiological measures. Muratovic received the majority of votes of the members of the Council of the Institute.

In his Program of work and development of the Institute for the next four years, Mr. Muratović emphasized the importance of strengthening the Institute's position as a full member of the University of Sarajevo, and strengthening the Institute as a leading public scientific institution in the country and the region engaged in scientific research of crimes against peace, genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.

He emphasized the importance of adequate preservation of the archive and library fund of the Institute in the future. This can only be done by taking permanent care of the staff of the Institute, the Archives and the Library of the Institute. It is known that at the beginning of the year, the Institute was evicted from the premises within the General Hospital, where Institute stayed for fifteen years. This was done due to the need to use that facility asan Isolator for Covid-19 patients. The Institute,

as well as the University, have been promised funds for the permanent solution of the Institute's accommodation on the UNSA Campus. Certainly, the accommodation of employees, a more adequate opportunity to analyze the archives and library fund is a prerequisite for the development of the institution, and a full understanding of the Government of Sarajevo Canton and fulfillment of promises given to the Institute and the University as a whole is expected. In the future, they will cooperate even more strongly with investigative and judicial instances, and adequate possibility of analysis and preparation of materials, ie solving the accommodation of employees, Archives and the Library of the Institute is a prerequisite for quiet activities.

Mr. Muratović also pointed out that in the future, the Institute will more often prepare scientific conferences, round tables, discussions and more adequately promote its employees and its publications. He will place special emphasis on the formation and availability of the digital library of the Institute.

He also emphasized the importance of publishing the Institute's yearly magazine in Bosnian and in English.

Considering that field work on scientific research projects is very important for the Institute, and that budgets do not allocate funds, it is planned to find ways and models of stabilization of that segment of the Institute's activities. The same thing is with the financing, ie co-financing of the Institute's publications, as well as their promotion.

Mr. Muratovic, among other things in his Work and Development Program pointed out that the basic goal of the existence and work of this scientific institution should be peace, establishment and maintenance of peace as the only alternative to everything that its opposite, namely war, crimes against people and property, suffering, expulsion, physical and mental suffering, genocide as a paradigm of crime. The message to be sent with every written paper, every study, every book to be published at the Institute should be: Never again! Not as an empty phrase, but as a fierce warning based on the suffering of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole, which warns that peace and living together have no alternative.

MESSAGE FROM SCIENTISTS FROM SARAJEVO: THE GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA IS A PLANETARY ISSUE

October 1, 2020.



The program of the International Scientific Conference “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Extent and Consequences” was presented in Sarajevo today. The organizers are the University of Sarajevo and Tuzla, and the scientists are united in the view that it will never happen again and that the denial of genocide must be prohibited by law.

The director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity at the University of Sarajevo (UNSA), Rasim Muratovic, said that this conference, as he stated, was a contribution to the scientific truth about what was happening in Srebrenica in July 1995. He indicated what would be discussed at the conference.

“There will be four panels with different topics - historical, psychological and sociological to medical and biological. Complete scientific thought will give its answers to everything that has been known so far,” said Muratovic and announced that a collection would be published after the conference. papers on this topic.

As he said, scientists who live in this city or are originally from this city will talk about how people live in Srebrenica today.

The scientific committee that prepared the conference included Professor Mirko Pejanović, who believes that the genocide in Srebrenica, as he said, is a planetary issue.

“Humanity has a responsibility to something that is solidarity, to prevent and eliminate the consequences of that genocide so that the people who returned there can organize and live, so that those who want to return, and there are many of them, and so that Srebrenica has demographic revival,” he added.



He believes that if Srebrenica cannot get a new, special political, administrative status, then, as he said, it should get development status. In addition to economic development, he called for human rights to be respected in this city.

“Srebrenica should not be a one-year place of departure and commemoration, but a city that has a special social and development status in this country. That status should be ensured with the support of the European Union and it is necessary to prevent the denial and denial of genocide,” Pejanovic concluded.

UNSA Rector Rifat Skrijelj pointed out that the message of the conference would be not to repeat the genocide. He called on domestic politicians and institutions, primarily parliaments, to condemn the genocide.

“Bosnia and Herzegovina should not have any individual who denies genocide. That is the first thing that justice and the law would be respected,” he said.

Professor Amir Kulagić, a survivor of the Srebrenica genocide and Minister of Veterans Affairs of Tuzla Canton, expects the domestic and foreign public to revitalize life in this city. He believes that the state authorities should be addressed for that purpose in the first place.

The conference will be attended by more than 70 people from several countries around the world, including the United States.

Source: Klix.ba.

SARAJEVO CANTON SUPPORTS THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS 1995-2020: CAUSES, EXTENT AND CONSEQUENCES”

October 15, 2020.



The International Scientific Conference “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995 - 2020: Causes, Extent and Consequences” will be held on Monday, October 19 in the City Hall. It is planned that 76 eminent experts will take part, whose works will be included in the collection from which future generations will learn.

On this occasion, the Prime Minister of Sarajevo Canton Mario Nenadić talked today with the President of the Scientific Committee of this conference, Academician Mirko Pejanović and the Rector of the University of Sarajevo Rifet Škrijelj, and the directors of the Institute for Research against Crimes against Humanity and International Law and History Institute, Rasim Muratović and Sedad Bešlija.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Justice and Administration Mersa Kustura, the Minister of Education, Science and Youth Anis Krivić and the representative of the Ministry of Finance Zejna Avdić.

According to Academician Pejanović, the guests acquainted the attendees with all the activities they have undertaken so far in the preparation of this very important conference, and emphasized that all presentations will be combined into a collection of papers that will be published in Bosnian and English.

For the second time, the scientific community is organizing a conference on the topic of genocide in Srebrenica. It is planned to be held in Tuzla in two years, with a special workshop in Srebrenica, on the topic of demographic renewal of Srebrenica and its economic development.

“The goal of scientific research efforts is to finally shed light on all aspects of the consequences of the genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica in all dimensions of human survival and living, especially in terms of the reconstruction of Srebrenica and multiethnic life in it,” said Academician Pejanovic.

The Prime Minister said that the Canton supports this scientific gathering and thematic conference and that he will give his contribution for this important project for the Sarajevo Canton and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“We are all aware of what happened in ‘95. year, but unfortunately the consequences extend to this day. “There was a physical reconstruction in Srebrenica, but the big question is what about the spiritual renewal,” said Prime Minister Nenadic.

Minister Krivić said that the most important thing is to keep the scientific approach to these topics, for which we have excellent experts, and that these initiatives should start from our canton.

“Sarajevo has survived the aggression, and its citizens have always sympathized with the people of Srebrenica, so every project that concerns them will have our support,” said Minister Kustura.

Rector Škrijelj thanked Prime Minister Nenadić and the ministers, and on this occasion invited them to attend the conference in the City Hall in order to say together with the organizers that genocide never happens anywhere, anywhere, because its consequences are terrible. It is the obligation of all of us to talk about it, the rector underlined.

CONFERENCE “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: CAUSES, EXTENT AND CONSEQUENCES”

October 19, 2020.



The International Scientific Conference “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS, SREBRENICA 1995-2020 - Causes, Extent and Consequences” was held in the Sarajevo City Hall on October 19.

The conference marking the 25th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide was organized by the University of Sarajevo, the University of Tuzla, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo.

The conference was attended by 72 exhibitors from the country and abroad, and on that occasion, a thematic exhibition of the academic painter Irfan Hose was set up.



MIRKO PEJANOVIĆ: SREBRENICA NEEDS A NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

October 20, 2020.



More than 70 scientists from 12 countries gathered at an international scientific conference in Sarajevo on the genocide in Srebrenica last week, 25 years after the worst crime on European soil since World War II, which is still denied in Bosnia and Herzegovina's entity Republika Srpska and neighboring Serbia.

The President of the Scientific Committee of the Conference, professor emeritus at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo, academician Mirko Pejanović, said that the general position of all conference participants was that Srebrenica should be given a special socio-economic status in the domestic authorities and international institutions, in order to stop historical revisionism with on the one hand and ensured a dignified life for the surviving victims of genocide on the other.

The death of more than 8,000 Bosniak men and boys, who were killed by the army and police of Republika Srpska in a few days in July 1995, in the UN protected zone at the time, the political leaders of Republika Srpska most often call a bribe of Bosnian Muslims, despite the verdicts of the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia, which qualified the massacre in Srebrenica as genocide, in several final judgments, including those ruled against the largest military and political leadership of that entity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **Is the conference on Srebrenica in Sarajevo some kind of response to the denial of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia?**

- This is an international scientific conference on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the genocide committed against the Bosniaks of Srebrenica in July 1995. The conference is thematically focused on three aspects; the first is about the causes of the crime of genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica, the second is about the reconciliation of the committed genocide and the third is about

the consequences of that genocide. Knowledge, work and energy in the preparation of this scientific conference have been united by the University of Sarajevo with its two institutes - the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law and the Institute of History, as well as the University of Tuzla. The Rector of the University of Sarajevo, Professor Rifat Škrijelj, together with the Rector of the University of Tuzla, Professor Nermina Hadžigrahić, managed the Organizing Committee. I have been assigned the role of managing the Scientific Committee.

In the relations of good cooperation of the Organizational and Scientific Committees, a notable response of scientific workers and researchers was ensured, even in the unfavorable circumstances of the pandemic. Over 70 scientific workers and researchers from the country and abroad prepared summaries for their selected topics. During September and October, the editorial office of *Oslobođenja* published the content of summaries for most of the topics that were written for the international scientific conference on the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica. Thus, the researchers' main findings about the genocide in Srebrenica and the ideas based on them reached the wider scientific, professional and social public, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region.

As a result, the attitude towards the genocide against the Bosniaks of Srebrenica gained a wider approach, and through that, the engagement of important social subjects. The denial of genocide was not the only motive for holding the international scientific conference. Other aspects are also included, namely the expansion of the content of the culture of remembrance, solidarity with the Srebrenica victims, economic and demographic renewal in the development of Srebrenica. Searching for a special social development status is the general point of view of all conference participants.

- **Can Bosnia and Herzegovina deal with genocide denial alone, or must it have the support of the wider international community?**

- The majority of scientific workers who prepared their reports for the conference have the same point of view, namely that the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica is a global issue. After the Holocaust against the Jews in the Second World War, it is the largest genocide in Europe against an ethnic group. The attitude towards the genocide in Srebrenica as an ethical issue cannot be narrowed down only to the framework of Bosnian society and the state.

Those relationships of moral responsibility should be encouraged and developed and extended to countries in the region, the Western Balkans, and to countries in the European Union, as well as to all democratic countries in the world. All international institutions, which deal with the promotion and protection of human rights, are also involved. Bosnia and Herzegovina's political and cultural elites, as well as the diplomatic service of Bosnia and Herzegovina, should initiate discussions and actions that develop an active attitude towards the crime of genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica.

Perhaps the most important thing is to seek moral condemnation and legal sanctions against people and organizations who deny the genocide and live in Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the special representative of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Johann Sattler, would put on his program agenda the attitude towards the crime of genocide in Srebrenica, and if he would work to ensure that the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopts a resolution on the prohibition of the denial of genocide, then that would be a very important step for the adoption of the law that would introduce penal provisions for those who deny the genocide in Srebrenica.

- **Are the threats that Zlatko Paković receives in Serbia, or some other public figures, an indication that genocide is still an open political process?**

- As long as extreme nationalist forces with the support of the media and part of the state structure operate on the public stage, they will spread hatred on a national basis, they will deny the genocide in Srebrenica, they will violently persecute freedom-loving people and people with tolerance for the other and the different. To the extent that European values, including the values of anti-fascism, will gain support in Serbian society and the state during integration into the European Union, to that extent the truth about Srebrenica will find its rightful place in the institutions of the Republic of Serbia.

- **You spoke about the need to achieve a different status for Srebrenica compared to today's status. What exactly did you mean?**

- Advocacy for the special status of Srebrenica comes from a large number of scientific workers participating in the international scientific conference. I am only one among them. It is a broader research insight; into the social, economic and cultural reality of the municipality of Srebrenica, which arose after the genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica. The city center of Srebrenica and all local areas in the municipality were devastated during the war and during the genocide - the pre-war economy and communal infrastructure were destroyed, the majority of the Bosniak population was expelled and displaced from Srebrenica after the 1995 genocide. Behind the killed more than 8,000 Bosniak men, families were left without the conditions for economic life and self-sustainability, and there were thousands of children and mothers of murdered Srebrenica residents.

Their return to the city of Srebrenica and Srebrenica local areas does not have enough social and state support. According to estimates, around 12,000 displaced Bosniaks from Srebrenica live in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and over 5,000 live abroad. Srebrenica's biggest problem is unemployment and demographic stagnation. In order to change that, a special socio-developmental status should be advocated for Srebrenica [this does not mean advocating a new administrative status]. This status could be achieved by passing a law in the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the fund for the economic, infrastructural and demographic development of Srebrenica. I am not mentioning the National Assembly of Republika Srpska here, because that would just be an illusion. Maybe it will be one day.

Institutions of the European Union, such as the European Commission and the European Parliament, could ensure the special socio-developmental status of Srebrenica within their normative and other planning documents. The terrible act of genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica questions, in the opinion of the conference participants, the conscience of all humane people of Europe and humanity. Reisul-ulema Husein Kavazović advocated for this status of Srebrenica in his letter of support. Mr. Valentin Inzko, the High Representative of the International Community in BiH, also advocated in a certain way.

The conference adopted conclusions regarding the social development status of Srebrenica, which will be sent in the form of recommendations to the parliamentary institutions of BiH, political parties and non-governmental organizations, European Union institutions and international institutions.

- **Nevenka Tromp, a former investigator at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, said that most of the scientific works, doctorates, are written by foreigners and less by people from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Why is it like that? To what extent, therefore, is the responsibility of Bosnia and Herzegovina itself to put the issue of Srebrenica in the place where it belongs?**

- Mrs. Tromp has a broader insight into scientific research into the genocide committed against Bosniaks in Srebrenica. She herself contributed to the research of the truth about the crime of genocide in Srebrenica with her research and books. It is true that there are still a small number of researchers in Bosnia and Herzegovina who have written studies on the crime of genocide in Srebrenica based on historical, sociological, political and cultural research. The held conference with its proceedings, which will be printed at the beginning of next year, will provide incentives for new research. At the same time, there is a decision to proceed with the preparation of the next international scientific conference on Srebrenica, with the fact that it will be held in 2022 in Tuzla and Srebrenica.

- **Bosniaks are victims of the very act of genocide, but there is also a thesis that a large number of Serbs are victims of the ‘Greater Serbian policy’, because people are not allowed to look at the past from all angles? Do you agree with that thesis?**

- As long as there are non-democratic [despotic] regimes both in Serbia and in the Republika Srpska, people live in ideological shackles within which convicted war criminals from the 1990s are celebrated. The most important thing for the Serbian people is a life in peace, and good relations with the peoples with whom they live together. The restoration of trust and the common search for living in the European Union will bring about a departure from the one-sided truths about the war crimes committed during the war ‘92-’95 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All nations, including Serbs and Bosniaks, need progress in development and improvement in living standards. The idea of a greater Serbia brought victims to both the Serbs and the nations with whom they waged war.

Source: Al Jazeera

DEMOLITION OF THE OLD BRIDGE IN MOSTAR

November 10, 2020.



The old bridge in Mostar was demolished on November 9, 1993. Zilha Košuta writes about this in her doctoral dissertation, and we only reproduce part of it here, with the note that we have omitted the footnotes.

“The claims and attempts to deny responsibility that the HVO units did not demolish the bridge are unfounded. It has already been said before that the Old Bridge was shelled “by order of the highest authorities of the HVO, as evidenced by the report of the “mixed rocket-artillery regiment” from Široki Brijuni dated September 19, 1993, which states that on the Old Bridge by order of the Main Staff of the HVO. Also, shelling was established according to the orders of November 8 and 9, 1993. From the position of the HVO, the Stari Most was exposed to shelling and shots from June 1993 to November 9, 1993. Miljenko Lasić’s report was a reflection of the will of the HVO to minimize or cover up the responsibility of the armed forces of the HVO for the demolition of the Old Bridge, and we have evidence of this in the conversation of five participants in the Presidential Palace on November 10, 1993. The bridge was demolished also because it was located in a strategically important place, under the control of the ARBiH and represented an important facility for both the ARBiH and the civilian population. The old bridge connected the eastern and western banks of the Neretva, it was a link with the army and civilians in the western part. In a military sense, its demolition would have the effect of cutting the main remaining supply line for members of the ARBiH. HVO knew that ARBiH was using the bridge for those purposes as well. It was also used to transport the wounded to the hospital on the eastern side, it was used to supply food and water. The old bridge was a symbol of Mostar, with the symbolism of the presence of Ottoman civilization in those areas, in whose time it was built. For all the above reasons, the demolition of the Old Bridge was in the interest of the HVO. The goal of the HVO was to lead to the isolation of the part of the city on the right bank that was under the control of the ARBiH. After the destruction of the Old Bridge, HVO forces also demolished the Kamenica bridge, which shows that the goal was to completely cut off the two banks. After the demolition, deep psychological consequences were caused to the population. It greatly affected the morale of the inhabitants of Mostar, which the HVO was fully aware of.”

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ FOUNDATION

December 25, 2020.



On Friday, December 25, 2020, in the premises of the Alija Izetbegović Foundation, an Agreement on Cooperation was signed between the Foundation and the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Foundation by the Secretary General, Muhamed Mulahmetović, and on behalf of the Institute by Prof. dr. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute.

During the meeting, the possibilities of future cooperation were discussed, especially in the field of organizing scientific research meetings, as well as improving the implementation of research papers, master's and doctoral dissertations on topics from the field of work of the Institute and the Foundation, as well as their financing.

Both sides stated that there is a great need to digitize the archives of the Institute, as well as the archives of other institutions that are important for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thus make it easier for researchers to search, as well as to ensure their preservation and protection from decay.

2021.

THE SESSION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: CAUSES, SCALE AND CONSEQUENCES”

January 6, 2021.



The session of the Organizational and Scientific Committee of the international scientific conference “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, scale and consequences” was held on Tuesday, January 5, 2021. The following were adopted at the session

CONCLUSIONS

The report on the held international conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, scale and consequences” (October 19, 2020) is accepted.

In July 2021, a round table will be held at the Srebrenica - Potočari Memorial Center in the organization and cooperation of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla, during which the proceedings of the international scientific conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes” will be presented. , scale and consequences” and to start preparations for the next international scientific conference, which is planned to be held in 2022. The Organizing and Scientific Committee of the international scientific conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences” would like to thank, above all, the successful cooperation of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla, which gave dignity to the held conference. Thanks

are extended to the Government of Tuzla Canton, and especially to the Government of Sarajevo Canton, which provided financial support for the organization of the international scientific conference.

A meeting will be organized by prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelja, rector of the University of Sarajevo, with prof. Ph.D. Denis Zvizdić, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, and a meeting with Valentin Inzko, High Representative for BiH, where the conclusions of the international scientific conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences” will be presented and be requested to engage state institutions.

The public will be informed about the held session of the Organizational and Scientific Committee.

In the organization of four educational and scientific institutions: the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla, on October 19, 2020, an international scientific conference was held in Sarajevo under entitled “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, scale and consequences”.

The conference was thematically focused on three aspects: the causes of the crime of genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica, the second is the scale of the committed genocide and the third is the consequences of that genocide. A total of 72 eminent scientists and researchers from twelve countries of the world took part in the conference. The work of the conference took place in four panels where the participants presented the results of their research on the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica, but also on other related topics.

Members of the Organizing Committee noted that this conference, among other things, was an opportunity to share experiences about the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, its causes, scale and consequences, and this implies the responsibility of scientists and the entire intellectual public. “When we think about Srebrenica, we think about Bosnia and Herzegovina, its reconstruction and its future. The issue of the genocide in Srebrenica is a matter of conscience for all humanity,” the members of the Conference Organizing Committee stated.

THE MONOGRAPH “HADŽIĆI DURING THE 1992-1995 AGGRESSION” WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE SPRING

January 8, 2021.



Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Humanitarian Law, University of Sarajevo, prof. Dr. Rasim Muratović together with professor Dr. Zilhom Mastalić-Košuta paid a working visit to the Hadžići Municipality today. They were welcomed by Hamdo Ejubović, head of the Municipality, and the President of the Municipal Commission for Historicization and Documentation, Professor Vahid Alađuz.

The purpose of the visit was to finalize the joint work on the preparation of a monograph of the municipality of Hadžići at the time of the aggression on BiH, and an agreement on joint co-publishing. The monograph will be entitled “Hadžići during the 1992-1995 aggression”. Mutual satisfaction was emphasized that this project was brought to an end, that eminent scientific and professional workers worked on it, and that the future monograph will be a very valuable historical work.

“The book should be published by the spring of this year, and an appropriate opportunity will be determined for its promotion in accordance with the epidemiological situation and recommended measures in BiH.” This is a monograph that is a logical sequence of the one we published in 2013, and which so far speaks in a unique way about all segments of life and work in our local community during the aggression, “said Hamdo Ejubovic.

Prof. Muratović expressed great gratitude to the Municipality of Hadžići and its mayor for continuously paying great attention to the research and publication of cultural and historical treasures over a long period of time.

“How lucky that other mayors have such a relationship,” Muratovic pointed out.

We would like to remind you that as part of the celebration of the Statehood Day of BiH and the Day of the Municipality of Hadžići in 2013, a monograph entitled “Hadžići from the earliest times to the aggression on BiH in 1992” was promoted.

WHILE THERE IS “THEM”, THERE IS ALSO “US”

January 12, 2021.



While there is “them”, there is also “we” who tirelessly manifest our togetherness by word and deed, show it, confirm and prove it to everyone around us. In practical terms, the idea of “us” would be meaningless if it were not connected to the idea of “them”. I’m afraid that rule does not promise the realization of the dream of a world without violence. Evil is trivialized, and the most important consequence of this is that we become more and more insensitive to its presence and manifestations. Crimes no longer require motivation. They have moved from the class of purposeful (actually meaningful) acts into a space that is a pleasant pastime and entertainment for an increasing number of indifferent observers. This is what Zygmunt Bauman, the number one sociologist in the world, said before his death, which befell him three years ago, on January 9, 2017, in Leeds, England. Zygmunt Bauman was born in 1925 in Poznań, Poland and was, and remains, one of the most important and influential sociologists and philosophers. In his works, he especially dealt with the problems of globalization, modernism, postmodernism, consumerism and ethics. He published more than sixty books, most of which are considered classic works of sociological literature.

In the opinion of many, his most famous book is “Modernity and The Holocaust” (Modernity and the Holocaust), for which he received the European Amalfi Prize for Sociology in 1989. In this work, Bauman analyzes the darkest part of the 20th century – the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis. Bauman examines the Holocaust in relation to modern society and the development of technology and bureaucracy. Mass murders are not a modern invention, says Bauman and continues: History is full of hostilities between communities and sects, always mutually harmful and potentially destructive, which often erupt as open violence, sometimes lead to slaughter, and in some cases result in the annihilation of entire populations and cultures. On the appearance level, this fact denies the uniqueness of the Holocaust. Modernity

has not fulfilled its promise. Modernity has failed. But modernity is not responsible for the Holocaust episode - because genocide has accompanied human history from the beginning. In order to fully understand the crimes of the Holocaust, Bauman says, it is necessary to look at the Nazi disregard for human rights and values. There is only a negative relationship between human rights and values and Nazism. This negative relationship is mutual. The essence of Nazism is that it does not recognize recognizable human values and does not recognize people. When this is known, then it can be argued that Nazism, with its collective ideology, transfers the concept of value from the individual to the collective level, which means: from the human person to the race. The denial of the human in the victim meant that the victim in the encounter with physical death has no moral status or any, including, human value. This planned humiliation, or rather the renunciation of value, erases every trace of the victim's worth. Renunciation of personal values precedes human physical death. Death is near the life that needs death, and that is why there is no struggle to keep life, but there is a desire to end it. By renouncing all values, the victim takes on himself a part of the death sentence and becomes its executor. Depriving people of their sense of humanity means depriving them of the ability to reason, and that is the first step in burying human capacities for carrying out moral relations towards other people.

“Us” and “Them”

When it comes to the evil that the Holocaust produces, Bauman argues, it is not just evil that comes from disciplined men in uniforms who follow and enforce strict rules from point to point. Before they put on uniforms, they were good fathers to their children, pleasant husbands to their wives, helping their neighbors and friends in need and the like. It seems almost impossible that these same people could kill defenseless children, rape minors and take men to camps and torture and kill them there. However, there is no room for moral dilemmas in the bureaucratic consciousness. This is about the technological process: whether it is suitable or not. The process of committing a crime is defined as a technical task. In such a system, the participants of the bureaucratic process feel satisfaction after completing the action that the authoritarian system ordered. What about morality when committing mass crimes like the holocaust? Bauman writes that as a result of the meeting of ego and alter ego we have a situation where I am not the master of the situation or the situation has acquired such a dimension where I cannot control myself. In these situations, the other person is a plague, a sea, or at best a challenge. There are no moral or any other norms here. “They” - the other - are enemies and a limitation for my - our - freedom. The neutralization of the moral action of basic moral impulses occurs when they become irrelevant. Nazism enjoyed neutralizing, isolating and marginalizing those others using all the possibilities of modern industrial society, transport, science, bureaucracy, technology and especially the mass media. Without this, the Holocaust is unthinkable and impossible. The Holocaust was, therefore, a routine bureaucratic-technical task that could be prepared and carried out by a specialized group of experts and specialists in various fields. But all this could not be prepared and realized before the object of the future bureaucratic operation - in this case the Jews - was erased from the everyday Nazi horizon. That human, everyday relationship was replaced by the “abstract concept - the metaphysical Jew”. Jews now became “them”, “alter ego”, “plague”, “monster”, “weed” that needed to be exterminated, cleaned, destroyed.

According to Zygmunt Bauman, there are two main reasons that the Holocaust, in contrast to other academic studies, cannot be considered as a matter of purely academic interest and that the Holocaust cannot be reduced only to historical research and philosophical reflection. The first reason is theoretical: the Holocaust, although, as a central historical event, it changed the course of history, it did not change much of our understanding of that history. The Holocaust did not visibly affect our idea of contemporary historical tendencies and their meaning. The social sciences, including sociology, are largely untouchable and innocent and are occupied by permanent marginal research fields. There is also the illusion of the hidden possibilities of modern society. Because of this, our understanding of the factors and mechanisms that produced the Holocaust is not developing further. And because of this we are beyond the ability to understand the warning signals that then appeared in the open light and in full form. The second reason is practical: Regardless of what happens to historical progress, nothing particularly happens to historical products that very obviously contain the conditions for the Holocaust. Or in any case, we cannot be sure that something significant is happening. We cannot claim that the factors that led to the Holocaust in 1941 have been changed (eliminated) today. That ideology and that system that were behind Auschwitz are still present. To put it brutally and to be concerned about what we know now, and we know that we live in a society that made the Holocaust possible, we have to do research on the Holocaust because we don't know where the possibility of this happening again, where the possibilities for new genocides and new stiff and dumb victims waiting for their executioners. We must remember that this society contains nothing that can prevent the Holocaust from happening again.

Eternal war for eternal peace

This is not the end of a short reminder of Bauman's wide scientific oeuvre. Here, on the anniversary of Bauman's death, are his basic reflections for those who say: "We have had enough of the past." Give us the present and the future". In the book, which was translated into Norwegian by Mette Nygård and published by Vidarforlaget Kulturbibliotek from Oslo, in 1998, under the title "Globalisering og den human consequences" (Globalization and human consequences), Bauman writes that for some globalization means something that he must realize in order for people to be happy, for others it is the reason for unhappiness. But for both, globalization is a process like an inevitable destiny. Those invisible forces are transnational, although nation-states are the framework for calculating income, expenditure and profit, of course, but everything else is hidden in a mysterious fog. This mysterious fog surrounds nation-states and prepares them for an easy death. The reasons why this death occurs are not completely known, the feeling that develops because of it is insecurity, and most long for the times or the state in which they had "full control". The thought of global disorder is real. The situation is such that no one seems to have control, or even worse - the impression is that one does not know what it actually means to be in control? Globalization is a new world order where things are out of control. Globalization is not about what we all want and want, but globalization is about what is happening to us all. And something is happening that anonymous forces are doing in that fog, behind which appears a factory-produced jungle that has appeared as a sign of a harsh reality. Bauman continues, explaining globalization as nothing more than the expansion of the market and its logic in all spheres of life. The European nation-states do not have the strength or the room for maneuver to press a button that can prevent them and their companies from collapsing like a house

of cards in just a few minutes. In such a situation, nation-states contain only the mandatory - an apparatus for violence, that is, the humiliation of others, mainly minorities as scapegoats.

When their material basis is destroyed, sovereignty and independence invalid, then only the security service of nation states is ready for great follies. The global world of finance and the information industry have interests in such weak states. Weak states are exactly what the new world order wants for its own reproduction. As such, these states can simply be reduced to local police stations that can run “local firms” without endangering the global freedom of the boss. Then it is not difficult to replace weak states with a global controlling power. Economic globalization and political fragmentation (localization), although they are in alliance and two sides of the same process, they are at war with each other. Globalization provides an opportunity for the extremely rich to make money fast. With the use of new technology, the rich enter different parts of the world very quickly, but only where they will surely make money. Thus, globalization contains a paradox, which is that it makes one third of the world rich and throws two thirds of the world into total poverty. The rich used to need the poor to keep themselves rich. The nouveau riche need the poor to get rich and stay rich themselves. The social whole is made up of a hierarchical division of local authorities at the top of which is a superlocal authority that supervises and controls those below it. According to Bauman, one of the consequences of globalization will be a constant reorganization of the world and a long-term war for the control of space. It will be eternal war for eternal peace. One of the goals of that war will be: to place the world on an officially recognized and state-stimulated map, which means simultaneously disqualifying all other explanations of the world and producers of geographic maps. All existing geographic maps that existed before globalization will be replaced by one “objective” map that will be created based on practical superiority, which will be a continuation of the ideally imagined state of affairs in the world. However, the second phase of that process will be much more difficult, and it will concern the “situation on the ground” based on drawn maps and the cartographer’s ideas, plans and wishes.

In today’s world, mobility is something that is in high demand. At the same time, freeing oneself from responsibility for the consequences of one’s actions is also something that is much sought after. Consequence costs are not included in the total investment account. Just as profit was the main goal of action once, now irresponsibility for the consequences of action is the main goal of activity. The gap created by the division of the world into continents proved to be overcome. National states are sacrificed for globalization, and national identity for collective, cultural, civilizational... Despite such gloomy events and predictions, one should be optimistic in order to live to be 91 years old, which, despite everything, Zygmunt Bauman lived to be. Zygmunt Bauman, partisan, communist, security officer, anti-Zionist, humanist and university professor. Zygmunt Bauman citizen of Poland, USA, Canada, Australia, Israel, England. Zygmunt Bauman, Citizen of the World.

(The author is the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo)

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PROGRAM FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF JANUARY 27 – THE DAY OF REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

January 25, 2021.



Genocide is the most serious form of crime against humanity and international law.

Hokolaust is a paradigm of genocide.

The Holocaust against European Jews is the most organized, massive and systematic crime of genocide in the long history of genocide.

The Holocaust against the Jews was carried out in the period from 1933 to 1945. It was a period of severe economic, social, political and moral crisis. Society was looking for a new vision and a new visionary.

Adolf Hitler appeared, fascism and Nazism with the “final solution of the Jewish question” in the “solution” of which about six million Jews and millions of other peoples were killed. Fascism revitalized those oldest deposits in the being of the nation. Her dark passions, instinctual driving forces, her closed-mindedness, xenophobia and aggressiveness.

Death was the leitmotif of the Nazi regime.

The Holocaust of the Jews both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Europe in general was no historical accident. The Holocaust was carried out because some people wanted it, planned it and carried it out. In this regard, science must collect signs and evidence that the civilization process is, among other things, a process where violence is manifested. Genocide is a social phenomenon that has the intention of repetition. Sometimes it repeats itself with the same actors and their unchanged positions. Sometimes the actors remain the same, but the position of the perpetrator and the victim has changed. There are situations when genocide is carried out with completely new actors.

In November 2005, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a Resolution marking January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. On that date in 1945, Soviet troops liberated the infamous Auschwitz camp. The aforementioned UN resolution was the culmination of the activities that Jews had been conducting individually and at the national level for sixty years. For a full sixty years, they worked on discovering the historical, cultural, psychological, and civilizational causes that made the pogrom of the Jews possible, but also on finding a suitable remedy so that it would never happen to anyone again. The Jews persistently searched for escaped criminals and brought them to the Court of Justice. There was no dilemma as to who was the executioner and who was the victim. The Jews literally turned over every stone to find all the culprits, identify the victims, determine where every brick of the destroyed synagogue ended up.

The Jews should be congratulated and definitely learn from them for their perseverance and persistence in order for the truth to come to light and for justice to be served.

A characteristic condition for all variants of genocide is that recognition is difficult to come by. Even harder to catharsis. It is easier to resort to schismogenesis, i.e. mutual accusations, which ends with some new genocides. We must all look into the eyes of the victims, but also ourselves, first of all.

We must finally learn one of the most important lessons that we have so far persistently avoided.

We must learn a lesson and make sure it never happens again.

In this regard, and on the occasion of commemorating January 27 - Holocaust Remembrance Day, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo organizes and participates in a series of activities every year to honor the victims of the Holocaust, as well as to further study the crime committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Holocaust.

This year, in view of the epidemiological situation related to COVID-19, the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is organizing the commemoration of January 27 - Holocaust Remembrance Day.

PROGRAM TO CELEBRATE THE 27TH OF JANUARY - THE DAY OF REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

1. Opening of the exhibition Concentration camps, places of suffering of the Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina, author Eli Tauber in the hall of the Rectorate building - January 26, 2021 at 11:00 a.m.
2. Round table Suffering of the Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Holocaust, January 26, 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m., in the University Senate hall:
3. Address: Rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj;
4. Address: Academician, prof. Ph.D. Adila Pašalić – Kreso;
5. Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, presentation on the topic: Understanding the concept of evil in the work “Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, by Eli Tauber;
6. dr. Sabina Galijatović, Research Associate, Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo presentation on the topic: Legal framework for committing crimes against Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
7. Mr. Lamiya Muftić, expert associate, Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, presentation on the topic: “Deportations of Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina”;
8. dr. Eli Tauber, adviser for culture in the Jewish community of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Presentation on the topic: “Camps and places of suffering of Bosnian Jews”.

The delegation of the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo headed by the director of the Institute, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović will visit the former Kruščica concentration camp near Vitez and lay flowers on the memorial to the victims of fascist terror on January 27, 2021 at 12:00 p.m.

A DELEGATION FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR CRIME INVESTIGATION VISITED THE FORMER KRUŠČICA CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR VITEZ

January 27, 2021.



Delegation of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo headed by the Director of the Institute, prof. dr. With Rasim Muratović, visited the former Kruščica concentration camp near Vitez and laid flowers at the memorial to the victims of fascist terror.

MASSACRE AT MARKALE MARKET FEBRUARY 5, 1994.

February 4, 2021.



dr. sc. Merisa Karović-Babić

On February 5, 1994, a few minutes in the afternoon, a 120 mm mortar shell was fired from the position of the Sarajevo-Romanian Corps (SRK) from the direction of Mrković, which exploded on the asphalt surface inside the Markale green market at the moment when several hundred people were present in the market. citizens. According to data from the Clinical Center, the State Hospital and the French Battalion Hospital in Sarajevo, as well as burial societies in Sarajevo, 67 civilians were killed and 139 wounded from the explosive and explosive effects of the shell, while the result of the injuries, while being treated in Hamburg, was death performed for one more person. So, it was a total of 68 killed civilians.

The shelling of the Markala market caused violent reactions from both the national and international public, and after a few hours an extraordinary session of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held, when the victims were honored and it was decided to send urgent messages to the UN Security Council and the European Union and the presidents of the countries who could influence the punishment of this and the prevention of further crimes.

The President of the Presidency, Alija Izetbegović, sent a letter to the Presidents of 17 countries, the President of the European Union, the CSCE, the Secretary General of the UN and the Secretary General of NATO, while Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić sent a letter to the President of the UN Security Council, in which, in addition to among other things, he criticizes the avoidance of fulfilling obligations defined in numerous resolutions, and “calls for the application of all necessary measures, including through the use of air power”.

Immediately after the massacre, the statesmen of many countries spoke out in public and condemned the crime. On that occasion, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes called for NATO airstrikes against “Serbian positions” around the city. Despite the likelihood that “Serbs may try to pay homage to UN troops on the ground,” Claes points out that there is “no other way” to stop attacks on civilians. The Secretary General of the UN, Boutros Ghali, sent a letter to the Secretary

General of NATO, in which, mentioning Resolution 824, paragraph 10 of Resolution 836, as well as the NATO meeting of January 10 and 11, 1994, he invites him to “as soon as possible as soon as possible” made a decision regarding the air attacks on artillery and mortar positions of the VRS in and around Sarajevo, for the shelling of civilian targets in the city, but noting that the aforementioned NATO action was supposed to follow a “request from the United Nations ‘. The motive of the letter was to formalize the disputed line of use of airstrikes, that is, to confirm the chain of command in this particular situation as well. The hierarchy of command on the issue of authorization of airstrikes originally referred to the decision of the UN Secretary General, his special representative Akashi, the commander of UNPROFOR in Zagreb, the commander of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina and ultimately the commander of NATO’s southern wing. Therefore, they wanted to confirm that the decision by which the United Nations has primacy in the decision on the use of airstrikes remains in force, making NATO the last in the chain of command.

The day before the Markale massacre, on February 4, 1995, three shells fired from the SRK position in Lukavica near Energoinvest killed nine and wounded 18 civilians in the Sarajevo settlement of Dobrinja who were in line for humanitarian aid or on improvised market. The newly appointed commander of UNPROFOR for Bosnia and Herzegovina, General Michael Rose, made a public statement immediately after this massacre, pointing out that the shells were fired from “Bosnian Serb positions”, after which NATO jets flew over Sarajevo, which was a kind of threat to the air attacks on VRS positions. Although the double key rules were in force, according to which the authority for airstrikes was in the hands of the United Nations, a clear identification of the perpetrators of the crime could lead to military intervention.

Since the publication of the results of the investigation - which unequivocally establishes that, the day before the massacre in Markale, all three shells on Dobrinja were fired from the SRK position in Lukavica near Energoinvest - triggered an avalanche of reactions on the issue of military intervention and concrete actions by NATO, commander Michael Rose of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina was quite restrained, and this time he decided for a more “neutral” statement, pointing out that it is “impossible to determine who fired the missile”. One of the measures he took in order to prevent military intervention was the drafting of a “memorandum for British eyes only”, with which he tried to convince British Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind to give up possible and lukewarm support for US and NATO initiatives. about airstrikes, warning him of the danger to UNPROFOR soldiers. Rose believed that the dangers to the forces of UNPROFOR and all the humanitarian organizations that were at that moment and operating in the territory of the Republic of Serbia were multiple.

In response to NATO’s threats to bomb the VRS positions, SRK commander Stanislav Galić, on the basis of a previous order from the General Staff of the VRS, ordered that all units of the SRK use “blackmail and pressure in order to stop the airstrikes”. ‘, and if it happens to them, the forces of UNPROFOR and all foreign humanitarian organizations that were in the territory of the RS at that moment should be “attacked (not killed), captured and held as hostages, until NATO stops airstrikes”. The fear for the lives of troops on the ground, as well as the taking of United Nations officials as hostages, were very clear reasons why the representatives of the UNPROFOR forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina felt more comfortable claiming that “it may never be known who actually fired the deadly grenade.” ..”, and that the accuracy of the hit was ‘the random luck of whoever was shooting” or that the investigations into the shelling were ‘inadequate at this stage’. With this statement, the representatives of UNPROFOR tried to dispute all previous and future investigations

into this crime, and hinted that it is impossible to ever get relevant results of the investigation. Radovan Karadžić knew how to appreciate this kind of indecisiveness, and as a guest on the Serbian Radio-Television Special Show, he stated: “We are satisfied that we have the United Nations, with which we arrange all these affairs.”

Given the fear that, as Lord Owen stated, “it was clear that something was being prepared in the Security Council and in the NATO pact”, some currents in the UN, UNPROFOR commanders for Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives of the International Commission for the former Yugoslavia, at any cost they tried to reach an agreement between the “warring parties” before NATO sets the Ultimatum, which would prevent military intervention. In order to realize the stated goal, the United Nations delegation - which consisted of Yasushi Akashi, General Jean Cot and Michael Rose - after visiting the crime scene, met with the members of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the delegation of the self-proclaimed Republika Srpska in Pale, making proposals about ceasefire and withdrawal or regrouping of heavy weapons around Sarajevo, i.e. proposals that have been interpreted in different ways from the beginning. Unlike the United Nations delegation, David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg did not even visit the scene of the crime, the Markale market, but on the evening of February 6, 1994, in Zvornik, they met with Radovan Karadzic, whom they convinced to “continue the negotiations that were day began with Akashi and General Rose on the exclusion of heavy weapons as part of the general development”, which they “considered their main task”. This reaction of Owen and Stoltenberg to the killing of Sarajevo civilians, as well as their persistent insistence on the peaceful concept of the division of Bosnia, caused indignation among the members of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ivo Komšić, at the Presidency session held on February 7, called their actions insolent and rude . Furthermore, without any empathy for the victims of the shelling of Markal, Owen expressed “great concern for the feelings of the Bosnian Serbs”, who were “angered by the constant use of the word ‘ultimatum’, as it was an emotionally charged word used by the Germans before the bombing of Belgrade in 1941 . years”.

At the same time, in Brussels, at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Union, the option of a harsher policy, the setting of an ultimatum, which would “give the Serbs a few days to withdraw from the exclusion zone of about 20 or 30 km around Sarajevo”, was postponed, which was supposed to be to be discussed at the NATO meeting scheduled for February 9, 1994. Owen boasted that he “managed to win for the UN two more crucial days of time for negotiations, which General Rose then used very effectively”. The agreement, under the auspices of the United Nations, included: a ceasefire, the withdrawal of heavy weapons to a distance of 20 km, the deployment of UNPROFOR soldiers along the conflict line and the establishment of a joint commission to monitor the implementation of the agreement, but without any hint of punitive measures, in in case of non-compliance with its decisions. The epilogue of the two-day Rose “negotiations” was indeed “very effective” for the United Nations, which achieved its goal, managing to reach an agreement between the “warring parties” just a few hours before the decision of the NATO pact.

At the same time, the members of the NATO pact, led by Manfred Wörner, only agreed late at night to strongly condemn the “random attacks that once again hit the people of Sarajevo in recent days”, pointing to the fact that the “Bosnian Serbs” bear the greatest responsibility for the siege of Sarajevo and the “tragic killing of civilians”. Unlike the United Nations agreement, the Ultimatum of the NATO Pact still left open the possibility of bombing, if the conditions stated in the text of the document are not met within 10 days.

In the meantime, even before the signing of the Airport Agreement, all SRK units, according to the order of General Galić, were preparing to bring artillery from other positions towards Sarajevo, primarily “defective weapons”, with which they should, during the night of 9/10. February 1994, to “possess appropriate firing positions around Sarajevo”, which, if the agreement is signed, should be taken out “exclusively during the day and in clear weather to be as noticeable as possible by UNPROFOR and the Muslims”. Therefore, according to this order, and in order to “prove” that the signed Agreement is respected, “the specified means, artillery tools (defective) would be moved away from Sarajevo again, while the existing tools would remain in vital positions”.

The day after the signing of the Airport Agreement, Dragomir Milošević submitted to his superiors a proposal according to which he devised the idea of hiding as many weapons as possible, moving them from military positions and disguising them, and in their place defective weapons would be placed, which in practice represents the realization of such a plan to prove “cooperation” at UNPROFOR, while the combat readiness of the SRK would not be diminished. For example, weapons removed from Borija, Petovića, Lukavica and other military positions were disguised in nearby forests, and defective weapons from the Herzegovina Corps were placed in their place.

Between the lines that were under the control of the SRK and the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, military observers from the United Nations, as well as French, Malaysian, and after February 17 (three days before the expiration of the Ultimatum) and Russian troops as part of the UN, were placed. The arrival encouraged the leadership of the self-proclaimed Republika Srpska to continue with the policy of manipulations about regrouping and withdrawing heavy weapons, breaking the ceasefire, keeping the city under siege and further killing civilians. According to General Rose’s testimony, some Russian officers refused to carry out his orders, under the pretext that they receive orders only from Moscow and that they have no intention of doing “anything against the Serbian brothers”.

The flexible option of regrouping and withdrawing heavy weapons around Sarajevo, according to which the “regrouped” weapons were controlled at eight points of UNPROFOR, enabled the VRS to increasingly alienate weapons and put them into use in the following period, and members of UNPROFOR taken as hostages.

Namely, that the NATO ultimatum was not consistently implemented is confirmed by a series of SRK documents, in which unfavorable weather conditions, malfunctioning of tools or towing means for weapons, but also their hiding in nearby forests, houses or warehouses are cited as excuses for not withdrawing weapons. and less than 10 days after the expiration of the ultimatum, Lt. Col. Milan Ugrešić reported to the Command that “in the SRK zone, we have formed 22 ‘STRELA-2M’ units, which were not placed under the control of the UN forces”. Although they were aware of the fact that not all weapons were withdrawn or “put under control”, the commanders of UNPROFOR and the envoy of the UN Secretary General send a very positive report to the UN Secretary General, concluding that it is not “absolutely necessary” “to demand the use of NATO air forces, after which NATO Secretary General Manfred Wörner declares that, at this stage, no air strikes should be undertaken.

Source: Merisa Karović-Babić, Mass killings of civilians in Sarajevo during the siege 1992-1995, Sarajevo: Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, 2014, 141-175.

THE HAGADA ASSOCIATION AND INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY SIGNED A COOPERATION AGREEMENT

February 15, 2021.



In the premises of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, a cooperation agreement was signed with the Haggadah Association. The agreement was signed by the director of the Institute, prof. dr. Rasim Muratović and the president of the Association dr. Elijah Tauber.

This agreement regulates the cooperation of these two institutions in promoting the cultural values of joint performance in the implementation of social initiatives and cultural programs and projects related to crime research, with emphasis on the research of the Genocide and the Holocaust.

Among other activities, the Institute and the Association will organize symposiums, round tables, cultural events, educations, exhibitions and similar events.

SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE

February 15, 2021.



Prof. dr. Rasim Muratović visited The Prime Minister of the Tuzla Canton, Kadrija Hodžić, as a scientific advisor and one of the organizers of the international scientific conference “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Extent and Consequences”.

On this occasion, Muratović briefly presented the course, content and results of the Conference held in October last year in Sarajevo City Hall, organized by the University of Sarajevo, the University of Tuzla, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo and the Institute for history of the University of Sarajevo.

“72 exhibitors from the country and abroad participated in the conference, and one of the results of the Conference will be the publication of a collection of papers. In this regard, all papers are currently being collected, after which the editors, in accordance with scientific standards, will send those papers for double review, and the promotion of the Proceedings is planned for July 8 this year in Srebrenica,” Muratovic said today.

Prime Minister Hodžić expressed support for the organization of the Conference, as well as the publication of a collection of papers, which will remain as a permanent set of scientific views on the Srebrenica Genocide, and as a scientific document contribute to the preservation of collective memory. In this regard, and fully understanding the importance of organising this conference, the Government will support both the publication of the Proceedings and the holding of a new conference this year, said Prime Minister Hodžić.

VISITING THE ASSOCIATION OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

February 24, 2021.



On February 23, 2021, the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. dr. Rasim Muratović visited the Association of Genocide Victims and Witnesses. On that occasion, the president of the Association Murat Tahirović and the director of the Institute prof. dr. Muratović talked about the current activities of these two institutions as well as joint projects that will be worked on in the coming period.

MINISTER HUSIĆ-MEHMEDOVIĆ AND RECTOR ŠKRIJELJ VISITED THE INSTITUTE

March 10, 2021.



On 9 March 2021, as part of the continuation of the visit to the University of Sarajevo organizational units, Minister of Science, Higher Education and Youth of KS, Prof. Dr. Melika Husić-Mehmedović and University of Sarajevo Rector, Prof. Dr. Rifat Škrijelj visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The visits were used to present to the management of the institute the activities of the Ministry related to the preparation of the new law on higher education, as well as the law on scientific research, and the current processes conducted at the level of the Ministry. In her addresses, Minister Husić-Mehmedović emphasized that the visits to scientific institutes were organized in order to see the circumstances in which the institutes operate, as well as the priorities and problems that need to be addressed in the synergy of the University and the Ministry. She also emphasized the importance of

scientific institutes and their contribution to the creation of a better and more stimulating scientific research environment, and the development of society through excellence in science.

During the visit, the employees of the Institute presented to Minister Husić-Mehmedović the key activities and results from the work activity, and especially emphasized the achievements in the publishing activity, and presented the infrastructural capacities.

During the visit, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law Director, Prof. Dr. Rasim Muratović presented the development of the Institute since its establishment, human and spatial capacities, and reminded that the Institute scientifically and professionally investigates and deals with crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina. and abroad, from the historical, criminological, legal, economic, demographic, sociological, political, cultural, medical, ecological and other aspects of importance for a comprehensive scientific and professional understanding of these crimes. He especially emphasized the work of the Institute on the conceptualization and development of scientific research projects, and underlined almost all the research of the Institute includes very demanding and expensive field work. Director Muratović also stated that in 2020, preparations began for the publication of the Institute's journal - the Institute's Yearbook in Bosnian and English, which will be the first journal in the Balkans specialized in researching war crimes and genocide crimes.

A DELEGATION FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW VISITED SAPNA

March 24, 2021.



Sapna Mayor, Mr. Zudin Mahmutović received a delegation from the UNSA Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The delegation consisting of Institute Director, Prof. Dr. Rasim Muratović and Dr. Muamer Džananović informed the mayor about the activities so far in the investigation of crimes during the 1992-1995 Aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosniak population in this area, and about plans for future action.

The Mayor expressed readiness for any kind of cooperation and support to the activists of the Institute in their work.

THE DAY OF RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS IS BEING CELEBRATED IN VISEGRAD AGAIN THIS YEAR: HOW DID THEY COME AND WHAT DID THEY DO IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

April 10, 2021.



On the occasion of the announcement of the event “Commemoration of the Day of Russian Volunteers”, the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina filed a case, and Klix.ba spoke with political scientist Ermin Kuk about the arrival of these volunteers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, their actions during the war and their death at the end.

While waiting for the start of the trial of three members of the Ravnogorsk movement accused of inciting national, racial and religious hatred, discord and intolerance two years ago in Visegrad, the ghosts of the gruesome past are not calming down in that city.

Thus, on the official website of the municipality of Višegrad, it was announced that on Monday, April 12, the Day of Remembrance of Russian Volunteers will be celebrated at the Megdan Military Cemetery. On that April 1993, Russian volunteers Konstantin Bogoslovski, Vladimir Safonov and Dmitrij Popov were killed near Visegrad, so the entity authorities included this date in the calendar of significant events of the RS, and erected a monument to the mercenaries.

A memorial service and an address by officials were announced, along with the usual eulogies about the participation of Russian volunteers in the Patriotic War and their sacrifice.

On the other side of the coin, Russian volunteers are active participants in wartime orgies, atrocities and robberies in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1992 to 1995, especially in the Drina valley. Evidence of this is provided in his research by Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, which were published in an extended version in his book “Genocide over Bosniaks in Visegrad 1992-1995”.

Russian volunteers in the service of crime

Kuka reminds that three Russian mercenaries were killed on April 12, 1993 at the Zaglavak elevation in the vicinity of Visegrad, during an attack on the positions of the First Famous Visegrad Brigade ARBIH.

He states that the largest number of foreign military mercenaries and volunteers were recruited from Russia, Ukraine, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, and the group arrivals were organized by the so-called Bureau of the Republic of Srpska in Belgrade. The key Russian man for the arrival was Jaroslav Jastrebov, while the volunteers were met in Belgrade by a certain courier "Brad", a professor of history from Čajnič, who was transferring them to Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is also proven by documents from the command of the 4th Podrinje Light Infantry Brigade sent to the command of the Drina Corps, in which "Brada" offers to bring a number of Russian mercenaries to Rudo.

KOMANDA 4. PLPBR
ORGAN ZA OB POSLOVE
STR. POV. BROJ: 1-156/93
DANA 14.04.1993. GODINE

KOMANDI DRINSKOG KORPUSA
-ODELENJU ZA OB POSLOVE

U TOKU DANA, IZVESNI "BRADA" IZ BEOGRADA, ZA KOJEGA RASPO-
LAZAMO SAZNANJIMA DA JE PO ZANIMANJU PROFESOR ISTORIJE, ZAPOSLEN
U NEKOJ SREDNJOJ SKOLI U BEOGRADU A INACE RODOM IZ ČAJNICABAVI SE
DOVOĐENJEM RUSA, PREMA TELEFONOM PRESEDNIKU IO RUDOG, DA SE U
NAREĐNA CETIRI DANA MOŽE OČEKIVATI MASOVNI NAPAD NA RUDO. U SKLADU
SA OVOM INFORMACIJOM, MOLIMO VAS DA NAS IZVEŠTITE O SVIM RELE-
VANTNIM SAZNANJIMA KOJIMA RASPOLAZETE, DA IH PRIKUPITE OD SUSEDA, TE
DA SE IZVRŠI PROVERA ZA "BRADU", KAKO BISMO URUDUĆE MOGLI PRO-
CENITI ISTINITOST I POUZDANOST INFORMACIJA KOJE ISTO LICE SAOPŠTAVA.
TAKODJE, ISTI JE PONUDIO DA U RUDO DOVEDE JEDAN BROJ RUSA. MOLIMO
VAS DA NAM NA TRAZENO HITNO ODGOVORITE, KAKO BI U SLUCAJU ISTI-
NITOSTI OVE INFORMACIJE, MOGLI PREUZETI ADEKVATNE MERE.

VIGNJEVIC BRANKO

ECV, naziv organa 2. PBR
Predato-prihvaćeno teleg. br. 1235.-
Dana 14.04.1993. u 22.45 čas
TLP, GR, TLF REVOZV. BY
Obrasci (potpis)

SARAJEVO
Ministarstvo spoljnih poslova
i međunarodnog prava
SARAJEVO

According to Ermin Kuka's research, the arrival of Russian volunteers and mercenaries in Visegrad in late October and early November 1992 was planned by the Cossack captain Aleksandar Kravchenko, and on November 1, 1992, the Second Russian Volunteer Detachment was formed, which is part of the Visegrad Brigade. VRS, and acted as a special sabotage unit. The Russians also called them "Imperial Wolves". The squad commander was Aleksandar Muharev, known as "Ace".

Evidence and documents

That they were hired for interventions and the execution of active combat operations is evidenced by a series of documents published by Kuka in his book. A letter from the command of the 2nd Podrinja Light Infantry Brigade to the Command of the Drina Corps on January 13, 1993 requested the release of the Cossacks in order to attend the funeral of a murdered Russian volunteer.

U SARAJEVU
je zločina protiv
medunarodnog prava
SARAJEVO

Primljeno:			
Org. jed.	Broj	Prilog	Vrijednost
	2-3953/212	personal.	

KOMANDA 2. PLPBR
POV. BR. 05/14-33/1
01.03.1994. GODINE

KOMANDI DRINSKOG KORPUSA
TRAŽENE PODATKE,
DOSTAVLJA.-

VEŠ: VASS AKT POV. BR. 05/1-56 OD 28.02.1994. GODINE, DOSTAVLJAMO
TRAŽENE PODATKE PO SLEDEĆEM:

1. ANGAŽOVANO JE 60 RUSKIH DOBROVOLJACA U VREMENU OD 1.11.1992.
DO KRAJA FEBRUARA 1993. GODINE.
U JEDINICI SADA IMAMO DVA RUSKA DOBROVOLJCA.

2. POGINULA SU TRI RUSKA DOBROVOLJCA I TO:
1. NIMENKO ANDREJ NIKOLAJEVIC, POGINUO 03.12.1992. GODINE U
HOLIJACIMA-VISSEGRAD.
2. GANIJEVSKI VASILIJ VIKTOROVICH, POGINUO 12.01.1993. GODINE U
ORAHOVCI-VISSEGRAD.
3. GENADIJ KOTOV PETROVICH, POGINUO 09.02.1993. GODINE U
REVANJU-CCUPRICA-VISSEGRAD.
SVI POGINULI SAHRANJENI SU NA VOJNICHKOM GROBLJU U VISSEGRADU.
KASNIJE JE PORODICA PRENIJELA POSMRTNE OSTATKE GENADIJ KOTOVA
U RUSIJU.
NEMA POGINULIH RUSKIH DOBROVOLJACA KOJI SU OSTALI NA TERITORIJI
KOJU KONTROLIŠE NEPRIJATELJ.

1. VALERIJ JEVGENIJ BIKOV, 05.11.1992. GODINE U HOLIJACIMA-VISSEGRAD.
2. KAZAKOVSKIJ IGOR MIHAILOVICH, 03.12.1992. GODINE NA POCHIVALIMA-
VISSEGRAD.
3. BATALIN JURIJEVICH SERGEJ, 12.01.1993. GODINE U ORAHOVCI-
VISSEGRAD.
4. UNDOV KONSTANTIN VLADIMIROV, 12.01.1993. GODINE U ORAHOVCI-
VISSEGRAD.
5. FORTUNOV ARTUR LARONOVICH, 12.01.1993. GODINE U ORAHOVCI-
VISSEGRAD.
6. MUHIN IGOR JURJEVICH, 12.01.1993. GODINE U ORAHOVCI-
VISSEGRAD.
7. MIRINSSINCHENKO IGOR VLADIMIROV, 12.01.1993. GODINE U ORAHOVCI-
VISSEGRAD.
RANJENIK POD REDNIM BROJEM 3 NAPUSTIVŠI NASSU JEDINUCU VRATIO SE
PONOVNO KRAJEM OKTOBRA 1993. GODINE U VISSEGRAD GDJE JE UMRO OD
TROVANJA ALKOHOLOM DANA 06.11.1993. GODINE I SAHRANJEN JE U
VISSEGRADU 08.11.1993. GODINE. INACHE JE BIO TESSKI RANJENIK.

MCC/VSS
PO OVLASĆENJU KOMANDANTA
PORUČNIK
DUŠKO ZEČEVIC ✓

PRIMLJENO:	01.03.	13 ⁰⁰	CHERBKO
	(dan i mesec)	(čas i minut)	(potpis)
(tajni naziv)	610	100	0 31 720
	(br. dokumenta)	(br. grupa)	(hitnost)
OBRADENO:	01.03.	13 ⁰⁰	CHERBKO
	(dan i mesec)	(čas i minut)	(potpis)
PREDATO:			
	(dan i mesec)	(čas i minut)	(potpis)

“On January 12, 1993, we carried out combat operations, which we informed you about. In that operation, we had wounded and killed, and one of the killed fighters was a Cossack. Given that 13 Cossack fighters are in the Skelani brigade, our fighters “Cossacks request that 13 fighters from Skelan come to Višegrad for the funeral. The funeral will take place in Višegrad on January 14, 1993 at 1:00 p.m.,” reads one of the documents.

Attack on Zaglavak

On April 12, 1993, members of the Second United Russian Volunteer Detachment under the command of Mihail Viktorović Trofimov carried out an attack on the Zaglavak and Stolac heights, and the documentary film "Angel from Above Zaglavak" was filmed on this event by order and with the financial support of the Government of the RS- and in cooperation with Vladimir Fedorović Sidorov.

In that film, Sidorov, among other things, says:

"At 7:15 a.m., the battle on Mount Zaglavak began. A little earlier, the battle began on Mount Stolac, where Vladimir Sofanov (1957-12 April 1993) and Dimitrij Popov (1968-12 April 1993) were killed.)."

Both were buried on April 13, 1993 at the Megdan church cemetery in Višegrad. Konstantin the Theological, who was buried in the same cemetery, was also killed in the attack on the Zaglavak hill. Aleksandar Kravchenko, one of the most famous Russian mercenaries on the battlefields around Visegrad, was seriously wounded by shrapnel in the head, as was Vladimir Jeger.


Institut za istraživanje zločina
 čovječnosti i međunarodni
 SARAJEVO

S P I S A K
 POGINULIH RUSKIH DOBROVOLJACA U VIŠEGRADSKOJ I GORAŽDANSKOJ BRIGADI

Primljeno:
 Dg. jec Broj Prilog
 2-3958/011.

Red. br.	PREZIME, OČEVO IME I IME	Datum i mjesto rođenja	Tačna adresa boravka porodice	Vojna pošta	Vreme i mjesto pogibije
1.	NIMENKO ANDREJ NIKOLAJEVIČ	10.09.1971. Moskva	Zelenogorski - Puškin-ki reon Mo-kov-ska 9.oblast	7158	03.12.1992. Holijaci Višegrad
2.	GANIJEVSKI VASILIJ VIKTOROVIČ	16.01.1960.	Sartov Ul.Migurinadom 41 kb. 4	7158	12.01.1993. Orahovci Višegrad
3.	KOTOV GENADIJ PETROVIČ	1960.	Bolgodonsk Koševogo dom 13 kb. 178	7158	09.02.1993. Čuprijica Višegrad
4.	BOGOSLOVSKI KONSTANTIN	04.02.1973. Moskva	Ul. Mst. Džalila g.27 korp.2 kb. 303	7094	12.04.1993. Zaglavak Višegrad
5.	SAPANOV VLADIMIR	17.05.1959. Palkin Askovskaja oblast	Sanktpetersburg Leninski prospekt g.115 kb. 78	7094	12.04.1993. Stolac Višegrad
6.	POPOV DMITRIJ	12.11.1957. Sanktpetersburg	Sanktpetersburg Severni prospekt g.87 korp. 1	7094	12.04.1993. Stolac Višegrad

MO/vb



KOMANDANT
Major
Radoslav Furuk

A Russian volunteer who also fought on the battlefields around Visegrad was Igor Vsevolodović Girkin, better known as Igor Ivanović Strelkov. Strelkov was a member of the Second United Russian Volunteer Detachment from November 1992 to March 1993. Although he himself participated in the crimes, he wanted to distance himself from them. In his war diary, among other things, he described Chetnik bloody feasts and atrocities.

"In Visegrad, Muslim men were taken and killed, hundreds of women were imprisoned and mass-raped in the infamous Vilina vlas spa. Women, children and elderly people were locked in houses and burned alive".

In an interview with the portal srpska.ru, Igor Ivanović Strelkov stated, among other things: Glory to the crime

“We were dilettantes back then, but we all really wanted to fight, probably even more than the Serbs who surrounded us until then. We performed those tasks that in that area, in Visegrad, no one could do. No one except he couldn't do a reconnaissance of us. From that point of view, we were the unit with the highest combat capability in the Second Podrinje Light Infantry Brigade.”

KOMANDA 5. PODRINJSKE LPBR
Datum: 20.02.1997. godine

296


S P I S A K
NAORUŽANJA KOJE DUŽI "AS" sa svojim ljudima i to:

1. Puška 7,62mm Automatska	14. komada	sa brojevima
komplet rapovi i noževi i		696773, 696779, 696775, 696777
sa jednim kompletom municije.		696789, 696790, 696788, 696787
		696785, 403030, 166620, 167003
		166610, 407440,
2. Pištolj 7,65mm M-80	komada - 3.	sa brojevima
Metaka 7,62 mm pištoljskih "	50	297925, 304209, 239916.
3. Pištolj 7,62mm M-57	komada 1.	broj: 239-916
- Metaka 7,62mm pištoljskih	16.	
4. MB 82mm M-31 kompl. sa priborom	kom. 2.	Broj: 19-21, 438.
Municija 82mm. za MB	kom. 30.	
5. Kombinezoni maskirni	komada 12.	
6. Zavoj prve pomoći	komada 30.	
7. Ašovčiči sklapajuči	komada 8.	
8. Kapa planinarska	kom. 5.	
Prsluk maskirni	kom. 10.	
Vjetrovka maskirna	kom. 10.	
Pantolone maskirne	kom. 10.	
Potkapa	kom. 11.	
Košulje	kom. 17.	
Pečirki	kom. 16.	
Gaće duge	kom. 16.	
Transportne vreće	kom. 16.	
Plečneri	kom. 12.	
Čarape vojničke	pari 16.	
Čizme kožne	pari 9.	
Ranac vojnički	kom. 5.	

Izdao: Primio:
Tonislav Nešković, s.r. "AS"

Tačnost podataka ovjerava:

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
Institut za međunarodno pravo
Sarajevski i međunarodnog prava
SARAJEVO

 FOMOSNIK K-DANTA
sa poradiću
Miliivoje Jakić

Prethodno:	Org. za:	Broj:	Prilog:	Vrijednost:
		9-12944		

Regardless, in 2011, a monument with the names of all the Russian volunteers who died during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was discovered at the church cemetery on Megdan in Višegrad. A total of 37 names of fallen Russian volunteers are engraved on the monument. Also, one street in Višegrad is called “Kozačka ulica”.

On the Day of Russian Volunteers in 2017, a memorial cross, 5.5 meters high and weighing about 400 kg, was erected on the Visegrad “Grad” hill in Bikavac with the names of seven Russian volunteers who died on the battlefields around Visegrad. The cross was donated by the Association of Veterans “April 12” from Kosovska Mitrovica, and was unveiled in the presence of Russian Cossacks, Montenegrin volunteers, representatives of veterans’ organizations, and representatives of the local government headed by the mayor of Višegrad Municipality, Mladen Đurević.

Source: Klix.ba

REACTIONS TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE DAY OF RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS

April 13, 2021.

8 Dnevni avaz, utorak, 13. april/travanj 2021. **teme**

VIŠEGRAD Reakcije na obilježavanje Dana ruskih dobrovoljaca

Kuka: Njihov cilj bio je učešće u stvaranju čistih srpskih prostora

Neprihvatljivo je da se na teritoriji BiH glorificiraju zločini i zločinci, ističe Kuka

Uprkos protestima udruženja porodica žrtava rata, u Višegradu je obilježen Dan ruskih dobrovoljaca.

Na gradskom vojničkom groblju Megdan položeni su vijenci ispred spomenika izgrađenog prije deset godina u čast 37 poginulih Rusa u ratu u BiH. Dan ruskih dobrovoljaca dio je kalendara značajnih datuma Vlade RS, a obilježava se 12. aprila, na dan kada su 1993. na Zaglavku kod Višegrada u borbama Armijom RBiH poginuli Konstantin Bogoslovski, Vladimir Safoinov i Dmitrij Popov.

Osnovna uloga

Ermin Kuka, viši naučni saradnik Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu, kaže da je činjenica da je u agresiji na BiH učestvovao veliki broj stranih vojnih plaćenika, a većina njih je dolazila iz Rusije.

- Niz je relevantnih dokumenata glavnog štaba tzv. Vojske RS koji potvrđuju koja je bila njihova osnovna uloga. U tim doku-



Položeni vijenci ispred spomenika poginulim Rusima

mentima se, između ostalog, navodi da su oni aktivno učestvovali u izvođenju borbenih dejstava. U svojstvu interventnih četa, vršili su razne diverzije, a znamo da je prilikom izvođenja takvih dejstava izvođeno neselektivno granatiranje civilnog stanovništva i objekata, spaljivana su sela u širem rejonu Višegrada. Njihov osnovni cilj bio je

učestće u stvaranju etnički čistih srpskih prostora, što je bio i jedan od strateških ciljeva Skupštine srpskog naroda usvojen 1992. godine - stvaranje srpske države zapadno od rijeke Drine - kaže Kuka.

Traje godinama

Obilježavanje Dana ruskih dobrovoljaca, dodaje on, traje već godinama i neprihvatljivo je da se na teritoriji BiH glorificiraju zločini i zločinci.

- To je poruka svima koji

su se vratili ili imaju namjeru da se vrate u Višegrad - da nisu dobrodošli. Etničko čišćenje tog prostora nije u cijelosti uspjelo, jer mnogi su se nakon agresije vratili na svoju imovinu, ali svjedoci smo da se u kontinuitetu radi na tome da se korištenjem drugih metoda i sredstava stvara takva atmosfera. Omeđavaju se teritorije i na način što se na svakom pedlju bosanske zemlje podižu razni spomenici ljudima za koje se zna da su učestvovali ili su već presuđeni za zločine. Svjedočimo nastavku realiziranja velikosrpske ideologije čiji je cilj stvaranje etnički čistog prostora u miru - ističe Kuka.

Osim spomenika na Megdanu, na uzvišenju Grad iznad Višegrada izgrađen je i ruski križ.

A. BAYRAMOVIĆ

Pismo Predsjedništvu, PIC-u i OHR-u

Iz Udruženja "Žena - žrtva rata" ranije su uputili krivičnu prijavu zbog najave obilježavanja Dana ruskih dobrovoljaca, a na osnovu koje je Tužilaštvo BiH otvo-

rilo predmet, a nakon što ovakav skup nije zabranjen, jučer je uputilo i pismo članovima Predsjedništva BiH, PIC-u i Uredu visokog predstavnika.

Navode da se veličanjem ratnih zločinaca duboko vrijeđaju osjećaji preživjelih žrtava, malobrojni povratnici i potencijalni povratnici u Višegrad.

HE DIED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES

April 17, 2021.



Hamdija Pozderac, partisan, communist, atheist, Titoist, politician, statesman, Yugoslav, Bosnian. One of the first sociologists from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka student, Belgrade student, lecturer in general sociology at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo, author of twelve books, the most important of which are “Creation and Development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, Prosvjetni list, Sarajevo , 1975; “From history to a concrete initiative: ways of modernization, democratization of relations and efficiency of the League of Communists in Yugoslav society”, “Veselin Masleša”, Sarajevo, 1987; “Contribution to the study of national relations and socialist unity”, Svjetlost, Sarajevo 1978, a dozen scientific papers and hundreds of articles, interviews, speeches.

Antifascist

Hamdija Pozderac’s lectures in crowded halls, amphitheaters, cultural centers, factory halls, mountain plateaus, with the same attention and understanding, were attended by university professors, students, workers and the general public. His strong work marked the period of Bosnian history between 1965 and 1987, the most significant period of our peacetime development during the twentieth century. During that period, Hamdija Pozderac performed all important functions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member of the League of Communists of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nad member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Hamdija Pozderac is the holder of the Partisan Memorial in 1941. He was awarded the Order of Courage, the Order of Merit for the People, the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, the Order of the Republic, the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with a Ribbon, and the Order of Heroes of Socialist Labor. He is the holder of the award of the National Anti-Fascist Council of the People's Liberation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The life of Hamdija Pozderac coincides with the emergence, development and disintegration of Tito's Yugoslavia. Like many other young people of his time, Hamdija Pozderac found the right anti-fascist orientation at a crucial moment in his personal life and followed that popular line of conduct in the turbulent and in many respects decisive moments that emerged after the 1941 war and German occupation. Quisling Ustasha state of the Independent State of Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fight against fascism and against Ustashism and Chetnikism in our country, and for a different future and, above all, for the recognition of the right of its peoples to freedom and equality, was an orientation without an alternative. Only those who opted for the partisan movement made the right choice and literally saved the then Muslims, and today Bosniaks, and secured them a place among the victorious nations in the war, thus introducing them to the political and constitutional structure of the new state. peoples in the then Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Mrkonjić-Grad in 1943, created a sovereign Bosnian state, restored after 480 years from the day of its collapse. That is the first great merit of Hamdija Pozderac. His other great merit is that he was among those few far-sighted communists in Bosnia and Herzegovina who realized in time that Bosnia and Herzegovina had no future if it was treated by putting itself in a position of waiting for the final historical solutions that communism would bring. when it is finally realized. Hamdija Pozderac advocated reliance on his own strength.

The third important characteristic of Hamdija Pozderac's work, which certainly provides him with a prominent place in the recent history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, consists in the indisputable fact of recognizing Muslims and Bosniaks as a people and positive affirmation of state individuality and independent policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. and Herzegovina as a state in relation to its own internal development. Hamdija Pozderac was strongly and sincerely loyal to what he believed in, and that was communism. He unreservedly and almost boyishly naively trusted his party comrades to the last breath. According to the people, who loved him, mostly because of his naturalness and simplicity, from time to time he knew how to be rude, exclusive and unjust.

Agrokomerc affair

Hamdija Pozderac has become and will undoubtedly become a significant political figure in our recent history and in the way that the enemies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the enemies of the then Muslims, today's Bosniaks, removed him from political life and from the life scene. The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the genocide against Bosniaks have long been prepared in the Serbian intellectual, political, military and church leadership. That leadership was maintained for a long time by the abuse of the Yugoslav name, through which it has had supremacy in these geopolitical areas and over the peoples who live there since 1918. When that political formula was exhausted, the Yugoslav state came into crisis, the situation required a responsible reconstruction of the common state on the basis of real, not just declarative equality. The rigged Agrokomerc affair, which "began to unravel" in the summer of 1987, was the beginning of a process in which pro-Bosnian and especially Bosniak political and other cadres were dethroned at all levels, as well as the most compact Bosniak area - Cazinska Krajina.

In that way, Bosniaks were gradually and studiously, both those who protested and those who kept silent about it without protesting, removed from the sphere where they could possibly have a moral obligation to do something. Since 1987, all moral actions have had major consequences. Comrade Dusko Zgonjanin, the Minister of Police, was the most focused at that time, “as a true democrat and savior of the system.” In this process, reality changed as the inhuman became and interpreted as human, and camouflaged inhumanity was portrayed as humanism. The culmination of that overture “for what will come” in 1992 was the political and physical assassination of the then Vice President of the SFRY Presidency and President of its Constitutional Commission Hamdija Pozderac (who according to the then constitutionally regulated automatism) was to become President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was the beginning of an open anti-moral war or the beginning of an indoctrination aimed at compensating one moral system for other rules.

So far, a dozen books have been written about the Agrokomerc affair, several master's and doctoral dissertations have been defended, and hundreds of articles, essays and studies have been written. Based on everything we know about who, when, why and with what goals and results he organized that unheard of chase and persecution of people in the center of which was actually Hamdija Pozderac, we can say with certainty that Hamdija Pozderac was the first victim planned carried out Greater Serbia propaganda, political and police aggression against the then sovereign and later independent state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that this aggression was only a rehearsal for the future real military aggression that would soon follow. This fact in itself gives Hamdija Pozderac the dimensions of a very important and significant historical figure. Becoming a victim of the aggression of Greater Serbia's plans for control over Yugoslavia, Hamdija Pozderac entered the annals of our history as the first victim of the aggressive policy of Greater Serbia nationalism towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and the one on whose fate the fate of our country could be predicted in the near future.

The fact that Hamdija Pozderac was taken as the main target of the enemies of Bosnia and Herzegovina speaks of how important his role was in what the planners of Greater Serbia politics were fighting against. It is this fact, whatever anyone thinks and says about him today and anything that can be justifiably objected to, that secures him a place in the narrow spectrum of people who died honorably defending their country and its peoples, advocating for a new democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina. but also Yugoslavia, in which all citizens and all its peoples will live freely and in equality. It is known that in addition to Hamdija Pozderac, many people were exposed to great harassment, police and legal persecution, which had negative consequences for them and their families. Many of them, hundreds of people, due to systematic persecution, physical and psychological harassment and similar methods of spreading fear, fell into a state of helplessness and resignation, which caused them to fall into difficult mental states and end up in mental hospitals, committing suicide, died of sudden heart attacks and strokes.

Lessons and messages

Hamdija Pozderac was a sociologist by vocation. And one of the first sociologists in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In his destiny, however, he took Hamdija Pozderac into political and state affairs, in which, however, thanks to his personality, he kept his sociological breadth. When it comes to the life and death of Hamdija Pozderac, then it can be said that today's academic sociology functions more as a collective exercise for forgetting and closing one's eyes. Therefore, in order not to revise

the basic assumptions in sociological discourse, one can do nothing but what one already has. The Agrokomerc affair, but also the life and death of Hamdija Pozderac, became what they should not have become due to the lack of analytical and critical attitude, ie due to the dominant daily political attitude and attitude, due to the polarized fan attitude. The Agrokomerc affair, but also the life and death of Hamdija Pozderac, have become, and still are, weapons of daily politics and justification of various legitimate and illegitimate, justified and unjustified interests and attitudes and behavior, the subject of extensive psychological and political manipulations and the scene of hunting in the dark. important aspects.

The Agrokomerc affair, but also the life and death of Hamdija Pozderac, must finally begin to be spoken of in words of truth, and the truth itself must begin to be analyzed by the methods of cold scientific analysis provided by critical social science. If we want to really get to the truth about why it was created and how it was carried out and what goals it had, and what effects this affair had, we must try to completely block and exclude the subjective experience of the affair from our thoughts. It is an indisputable fact that Hamdija Pozderac died as a result of severe mental, psychological and moral harassment to which he was exposed throughout the duration of the Agrokomerc affair. It all happened in the “presence of the authorities”. It was sad, depressing and humiliating to watch, to put it mildly, the disorientation of the political and state elite, in its loss, in the fall of 1987, at such an important crossroads where Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tito’s Yugoslavia found themselves.

The fact is that sociology in Bosnia and Herzegovina has so far not dealt with the life and death of a sociologist by vocation of Hamdija Pozderac in its own way, and professional sociological contribution to the study of his contribution to the development of Bosnian society and state is marginal and insignificant. Superficial sociological research that has already been done shows a justified suspicion that both the life and death of Hamdija Pozderac have more to say about the sociological state, then, than sociology, in its current state, can say about this historical figure.

ASST. PH.D. ERMIN KUKA: THE VERDICT AGAINST MLADIC PROVES BOTH THE MONSTROSITY AND CHARACTER OF THE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

May 24, 2021.



- Taking into account the scale, scope and characteristics of the planned, seriously prepared, systematic, organized and committed crimes in the five municipalities for which he was acquitted of genocide by the first-instance verdict, it is expected that, in addition to responsibility for the genocide in Srebrenica, he will also be found guilty of genocide in the municipalities of Prijedor, Sanski Most, Foča, Kotor Varoš and Vlasenica, which, in the end, would mean a complete victory of law and justice - told Preporod.info doc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, speaking about the final verdict against Ratko Mladić.

He assesses that the final verdict on the criminal Ratko Mladić, the former commander of the so-called of the General Staff of the Army of Republika Srpska before the Appeals Chamber of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts (IMCS) in The Hague, scheduled for June 8, 2021, represents a special event, both for the surviving victims of crimes, and for the science and practice of international law.

- The final verdict will certainly have an impact on the correct understanding of the definition of genocide and the proof of intent for genocide (*mens rea*), but also on future relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. This is a person who represents the personification of evil, crimes, including the crime of genocide committed against Bosniaks on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the armed aggression of 1992-1995. years. After years of hiding, Ratko Mladić was arrested in 2011 in the village of Lazarevo near Zrenjanin. In the first-instance verdict from 2017, he was sentenced to life imprisonment on the following charges: genocide in Srebrenica, persecution of the non-Serb population, terrorizing the citizens of Sarajevo and taking members of UNPROFOR international peacekeeping forces hostage. In August 2020, Appeals were filed against the first-instance verdict. The criminal's defense is asking for an acquittal, while the Prosecution is asking for Ratko Mladić, in addition to Srebrenica, to be found guilty of genocide in

five other municipalities: Prijedor, Sanski Most, Foča, Kotor Varoš and Vlasenica - explained Dr. Hook.

He reminded that Ratko Mladić was one of the inspirers and the main implementer of the project that resulted in the commission of the most serious and monstrous crimes, primarily against Bosniaks, including the crime of genocide in all occupied towns and cities under siege.

- Ratko Mladić is a person who directly ordered and executed the genocide against Bosniaks. The goal of the Great Serbian genocidal project, ideology and policy was to permanently remove Bosniaks and Croats from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which the Bosnian Serbs considered to be their exclusive right. In this connection, I remind you that on the so-called To the Assembly of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its 16th session in Banja Luka on May 12, 1992, when the Decision on the strategic goals of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina was passed (we are talking about six “strategic goals” of a fascist character), Ratko Mladić identified the real intentions, that is, he correctly described what it would mean to implement the six “strategic goals” on the ground, labeling it as genocide: “People and nations are not chickens or keys in the pocket, so we will move them here and there... We cannot wage war on every front or against people. I would suggest here that we adopt such a mindset that we will not go to war, and if we are attacked, we will defend ourselves. And we will not go to war against Muslims as a people, nor against Croats as of the people, but against those who led that people and incited them against us. Therefore, we cannot clean up nor can we have a sieve to sift only so that the Serbs remain or the Serbs fail and the others leave. Well, that’s it, that won’t work, I don’t know as Mr. End will isnik and Mr. Karadžić to explain to the world. It is a genocide of people,” stated Dr. Kuka.

He also pointed out that in the Order for further combat operations in operation “Zvijezda 94”, number 01-198/94, dated April 11, 1994, the commander of TG Višegrad, colonel Dragiša Masal, the commanders of subordinate brigades (1, 2, 4 and 5 Plpbr, TG “VGD - KM”), among other things, orders: “7. I also convey to you the message of the commander of the GSS VRS, General Mladić, who was in our zone of operations on April 10, 1994: “Push energetically forward, do not look back at what is happening around us. The Turks must disappear from these areas.” humanity and international law - said our interlocutor.

Finally, he emphasized that it is to be expected that the Appeals Chamber of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts (IMCR) in The Hague will be guided solely by facts and evidence.

- It is to be expected that, on the basis of that, they will pass a final verdict, in which Ratko Mladić will be sentenced to life in prison. Also, taking into account the scale, scope and characteristics of the planned, seriously prepared, systematic, organized and committed crimes in the five municipalities for which he was acquitted of genocide by the first-instance verdict, it is expected that, in addition to being responsible for the genocide in Srebrenica, he will be found guilty and for genocide in the municipalities: Prijedor, Sanski Most, Foča, Kotor Varoš and Vlasenica. Ultimately, this would mean the complete victory of law and justice. Likewise, it would send a clear message to all those who in today’s time increasingly, more energetically and openly deny crimes, glorify and celebrate criminals, that justice, although slow, is still attainable - concluded Assoc. Ph.D. Emin Kuka, senior research associate at the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

(Rabija Arifović/Preporod.info)

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH

June 7, 2021.



The final verdict against Ratko Mladić, the former commander of the Main Staff of the Army of Republika Srpska (VRS), will be pronounced on June 8, 2021, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts in The Hague announced.

The final verdict will be delivered by Judges Prisca Matimba Nyambe, Aminatta Lois Runeni N'gum, Seymour Panton, Elizabeth Ibanda-Nahamya and newly appointed Judge Mustapha el-Baaj.

The indictment against Ratko Mladić was filed on July 24 and November 16, 1995. He was arrested in Serbia on May 26, 2011, almost eleven years after the first indictments were filed. His trial began on May 16, 2012, and the presentation of evidence lasted more than four years. The parties in the proceedings presented their closing arguments from December 5 to 15, 2016. On November 22, 2017, Mladić was sentenced to life imprisonment by the first-instance verdict of the Hague Tribunal.

The council sat for 530 days of the trial, during which it was presented with the testimonies of 592 witnesses and almost 10,000 exhibits. The Council also formally took cognizance of approximately 2,000 facts that were adjudicated.

The accused was tried on 11 counts of the indictment for crimes that, according to the allegations, he committed in his capacity as the commander of the Main Staff of the Army of the Republic of Bosnian Serbs, after the VRS, from May 12, 1992 to November 30, 1995. In the indictment, Mladić is charged with two counts of genocide and five counts of crimes against humanity, namely persecution, murder, extermination, deportation and the inhuman act of forced relocation. In the indictment, the accused is also charged with four counts of violating the laws and customs of war, namely murder, acts of violence with the primary aim of spreading terror among the civilian population, unlawful attacks on civilians and taking hostages. The geographic scope of the indictment includes Sarajevo, Srebrenica and 15 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Summary of the first-instance judgment

In the summary of the verdict of the Trial Chamber against Ratko Mladić, the Prosecution states that the accused participated in four joint criminal enterprises, JCE. First, the comprehensive JCE, whose goal was the permanent removal of Bosniaks and Croats from areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina to which the Serbs “claimed” by committing the crimes charged in the indictment, including genocide, persecution, extermination, murder, inhumane acts forced relocation and deportation.

Second, the JCE related to Sarajevo, whose goal was to spread terror among the civilian population by conducting a campaign of sniping and shelling, including - as charged in the indictment - through murder and acts of violence with the primary purpose of spreading terror among the civilian population and unlawful attacks on civilians.

Third, the JCE related to Srebrenica, whose goal was the elimination of Bosniaks in Srebrenica through the crimes charged in the indictment, including genocide, persecution, extermination, murder, the inhuman act of forcible transfer and deportation. Fourth, the JCE related to the taking of hostages, whose goal was to take UN members hostage in order to prevent NATO from carrying out airstrikes on Bosnian Serb military targets, committed through the criminal act of hostage-taking, as a war crime.

Speaking concretely, Ratko Mladić was the commander of the Main Staff of the Army of the Republika Srpska, an army whose four and a half years of activity and operations left Bosnian society in ruins, more than 100,000 people killed, 500,000 wounded, 1,000,000 expelled, more than 30,000 women raped, 15,000 killed. children, 300 camps were organized, 600 mass graves were formed, 614 mosques were demolished, priceless material damage and other incurable trauma were caused.

All of this enumerated is a crime of destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a cultural and political integrity that has a long duration, with eruptions of killing, persecution and destruction being only its most visible manifestations. Such a crime is not possible without a complete structure that includes criminal elites, criminal ideologies, criminal organizations and perpetrators of crimes. The effects of that crime concern all of us, and mostly those who commit it.

The prosecution charges the accused Ratko Mladić as a superior, based on Article 7(3) of the Statute.

After considering all the facts, evidence and arguments of the parties to the proceedings, taking into account the Statute and Rulebook, and based on the factual and legal findings presented with all the details in the written verdict, the Council found that Ratko Mladić is guilty, as a participant in various joint criminal undertaking, on the following counts: count 2, genocide; count 3, persecution, crime against humanity; count 4, extermination, crime against humanity; count 5, murder, crime against humanity; point 6, murder, violation of laws and customs of war; count 7, deportation, crime against humanity; count 8, inhuman act of forced transfer, crime against humanity; point 9, terrorism, violation of laws and customs of war; point 10, unlawful attacks on civilians, violation of laws and customs of war; point 11, taking hostages, violating the laws and customs of war.

Due to the crimes he committed, the first instance verdict sentenced Ratko Mladić to life imprisonment. In August 2020, appeals were filed against the verdict. The defense then requested an acquittal on all counts of the indictment, while the prosecution requested that Ratko Mladić be declared guilty of genocide in five more municipalities - Prijedor, Sanski Most, Foča, Kotor-Varoš and Vlasenica.

Genocide against Bosniaks - scientific, legal and historical fact

On June 8, 2021, the judges of the International Residual Mechanism in The Hague will probably confirm a life sentence with the opportunity to accept the prosecution's request that Ratko Mladić be declared guilty of genocide, in addition to Srebrenica, in five other municipalities - Prijedor, Sanski Most, Foča, Kotor-Varoš and Vlasenica.

The Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo in its 150 books, studies and monographs, published in Bosnian, English, French, Norwegian, Turkish and Persian, as well as in 1,000 published scientific papers and thousands of newspaper articles, columns, interviews, etc., proved that during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the period 1992-1995, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) committed genocide in all occupied towns and cities under siege. This established the genocide committed against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a scientific, legal and historical fact.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague in its judgment of February 26, 2007 in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ruled (paragraph 276) that acts of genocide (*actus reus*) were committed against Bosniaks throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout the period of international armed conflict (aggression). International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in the cases against Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić (first-instance judgement), Ljubiša Beara, Zdravko Tolimir, Miloš Stupar, Milorad Trbić, Milenko Trifunović, Brana Džinić, Aleksandar Radovanović, Slobodan Jakovljević, Branislav Medan, Velibor Maksimović, Dragiša Živanović, Milovan Matić, Momir Pelemiš, Slavko Perić and Aleksandar Cvetković were proven and sentenced by genocide.

Final verdicts before German national courts were pronounced for the crime of genocide against Bosniaks in Doboj, Kalesija and Kotor-Varoš. Before the Bavarian Supreme Regional Court in Munich, the crimes in the area of Foča were characterized as genocide.

The genocide against Bosniaks is established as a scientific, legal and historical fact.

Facing the past

It is not necessary to emphasize why it is important to bring war criminals to the court of justice and convict them. Especially those conceited, haughty, shamelessly insolent, sickly ambitious, narcissistic and wayward criminals and insatiable bloodthirsty Ratko Mladić, whom the Greater Serbian mythomaniacs wanted to launch as a new Serbian military leader who would surpass the Serbian dukes from the First World War.

The final sentencing of war criminal Ratko Mladić, on June 8, 2021, before the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts in The Hague, is a moment of truth and a concrete example of confronting the past. Bringing war criminals to justice is important for those who were on the side of good, for those who are no longer among the living, but also for those alive who experienced and survived mistreatment, terrorizing, expulsion, rape, wounding, killing and humiliation of all kinds. For the former, a fair judgment is metaphysical justice, and for the latter, moral satisfaction and lasting memory.

However, bringing to justice war criminals who receive well-deserved punishments, true, as old and almost senile people, is important especially because of those who systematically and deliberately persist in the ideological camouflage of reality and the gross dismantling of historical truth. Against everything that the whole world, thanks to the Internet, television and newspapers, saw with its own eyes, Slobodan Milošević claims in The Hague: “Everything about Bosnia and Herzegovina is a pure lie.” In the same court, Radovan Karadžić claimed: “Sarajevo was not under siege, Sarajevo was not even crushed.” Milošević and Karadžić were the supreme commanders of the heartless criminal and insatiable bloodthirsty Ratko Mladić.

Pronouncing a final and partially fair verdict on Ratko Mladić is most important because of the large number of followers of his theory and practice, as well as thousands of young people who are role models for war criminals, murderers, rapists, planners, organizers and perpetrators of crimes of the highest rank, such as genocide.

(The author is the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo)

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS: “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIA, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: Causes, scale and consequences”

June 22, 2021.



As part of the commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the genocide in and around Srebrenica, the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla published a collection of papers from the International Scientific Conference entitled GENOCIDE OVER FOR BOSNIACHES, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: Causes, proportions and consequences, which was held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

The collection contains 39 papers in which new research and findings are presented, which elaborate the results of research on the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 1992–1995 from an interdisciplinary, i.e. socio-political, historical, sociological, psychological, demographic aspect. Special value is also given by works that thematize socio-political consequences after 1995. Due to the volume of scientific works, the collection is divided into two equally a valuable and significant volume. The concept of content structure is systematized into six thematic units. The collection begins with a foreword by prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, Rector of the University of Sarajevo, and ends with the Conclusions from the Conference, signed on behalf of the Scientific Committee by academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović.

“We believe that by publishing such works, we fulfill one of the obligations of the academic community, to educate the young generation on the basis of exact evidence and essential facts, and remind the public of the fundamental values of human life”, he points out, among other things, in the preface to the collection of prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj.

The collection was edited by dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, Ph.D. sc. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta and others. sc. Merisa Karović-Babić - research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo. The editors in the introduction to the collection emphasize that the collection represents an extremely important contribution to the scientific understanding of the intentions, causes, goals, scale and consequences of the committed genocide as well as other crimes against protected values. international law.

The first promotion of the collection will be held on June 29, 2021 in the Ceremonial Hall of the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo, and promotions are also planned in Tuzla (July 5) and Potočari (July 8).

PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “GENOCIDE OF BOSNIA, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: CAUSES, SCALE AND CONSEQUENCES”

June 30, 2021.



As part of the commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the genocide in and around Srebrenica, the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla published the proceedings of the international scientific conference entitled “Genocide against Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995–2020: Causes, scale and consequences”, held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

The first promotion of the collection was held on Tuesday, June 29, 2021, in the ceremonial hall of the University of Sarajevo, and promotions are planned in Tuzla and Potočari.

Introductory and welcoming speeches at the promotion were given by prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Melika Husić-Mehmedović, Minister of Science,

Higher Education and Youth of Sarajevo Canton, and academician prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović, vice president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“By promoting the collection of works in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Potočari, our work will not end, it is actually just beginning, by taking up the challenge of bringing the content of this collection in various forms and formats as close as possible to the academic community, our students, and then to the wider public”, Rector Škrijelj stressed, and pointed out that the University of Sarajevo with its partners will be part of every social effort aimed at expanding and strengthening the civil front that will respond, at the domestic and international level, to all attempts at revisionism and denial genocide.

Minister Husić-Mehmedović - emphasizing that she perceives the collection of papers as a significant contribution of the University of Sarajevo and its institutes for crime research and history as well as the University of Tuzla to the scientific foundation of the truth about Srebrenica - underlined the following: “I want to use this opportunity to convince you that the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Youth recognized the academic effort and sincere commitment that was invested in the process that led to the promotion of the collection of papers, and is ready to give its support to further efforts to defend the truth about the genocide against Bosniaks and put it in the function of a wider , a global effort aimed at building a strong awareness of the unacceptability and condemnation of genocide and war crimes.”

Academician Pejanović stated that the collection represents an extremely important contribution to the scientific understanding of the intentions, causes, goals, scale and consequences of the committed genocide as well as other crimes against values protected by international law.

“The collection contains 39 papers in which new research and findings are presented, which elaborate the results of research on the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 1992–1995 from an interdisciplinary, i.e. socio-political, historical, sociological, psychological and demographic aspect. Papers that thematize socio-political consequences after 1995 are also of special value,” pointed out Academician Pejanović, and added that due to the volume of scientific papers, the anthology was divided into two equally valuable and significant volumes, and that the conception of the content structure was systematized into six thematic the whole.

The collection of papers begins with the Foreword by Prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, Rector of the University of Sarajevo, and ends with the Conclusions from the conference, signed on behalf of the Scientific Committee by academician prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović. The collection was edited by dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, Ph.D. sc. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta and others. sc. Merisa Karović-Babić - research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The promoters spoke about the collection: academician prof. Ph.D. Miloš Trifković, member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH, prof. Ph.D. Zijad Šehić, full professor at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, and Dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

Academician Trifković reminded that the conference on the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica was organized on October 19, 2020, to mark the 25th anniversary of this event, and emphasized that, although the proceedings appeared only six months after the end of the conference, its appearance belongs to a new historical phase. “It is marked by: the passing of a final conviction with a sentence of life imprisonment to the most responsible person in the military hierarchy for the genocide -

former general Ratko Mladić, the adoption of a declaration in the Parliament of Montenegro on the prohibition of denying the genocide in Srebrenica and a series of political events on the international scene that make it difficult to persist in the position of denial and relativization of genocide. Those processes objectively raise the value and importance of the collection of papers that we are promoting today”, explained Academician Trifković. Also, he believes that with this two-volume collection of papers, the conference fulfilled the promises made through the initial summaries of the articles. This is evidenced by 39 contributions classified into six thematic areas, 74 engaged authors and the content of over 1,000 pages of their text. Through the published articles, almost all the key questions were examined for the most complete determination of the truth about the genocide against the Bosniaks in Srebrenica, but also for the theoretical understanding of the social mechanisms of genocide in general”, said Academician Trifković, and suggested publishing the articles in English as well.

About three thematic units: revisionism and denial of genocide, socio-political consequences of genocide and methodological discussions and reviews and presentations, which are presented in volume II of the collection of works, spoke prof. Ph.D. Zijad Sehic.

dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, pointed out that this collection sends several important messages. “One of them is contrary to the views of those who emphasize the importance of complete or partial forgetting and mentioning the period 1992-1995 as little as possible. stressing that this is a prerequisite for reconciliation, prosperity, development and a better future for Bosnia and Herzegovina and its society,” Dr. Džananović, and recalls the opinion of the Norwegian academic Arne Johan Vetlesen that we cannot overcome evil on the world stage by forgetting.

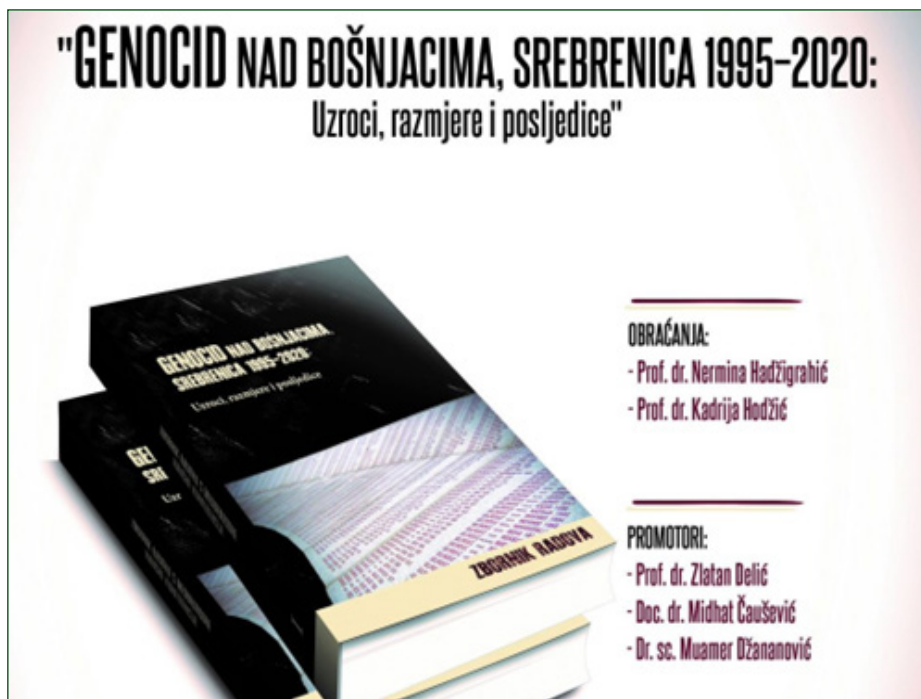
The moderator of the promotion was prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

During the promotion of the collection of papers, the rector, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj presented the Certificate of Appreciation of the University of Sarajevo to Mr. Marija Nenadić, Prime Minister of the Sarajevo Canton Government in the period from 2020 to 2021, for his contribution to the work and development of the University of Sarajevo, as well as financial support and contribution to the organization and holding of the international scientific conference entitled “Genocide over Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995–2020: Causes, proportions and consequences”, held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

On the occasion of the promotion of the collection of works, the reisul-ulema Husein ef sent a telegram to the organizer of the promotion. Kavazovic. In the telegram, along with congratulations, it is stated, among other things: “Every gathering where we talk about what happened in Srebrenica in July 1995 should be directed towards one goal: that the citizens and peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region bravely facing that bitter truth. Facing the truth about the genocide committed in the Srebrenica zone is a prerequisite for our readiness to build a common life in a common homeland - Bosnia and Herzegovina, which should bring us all, as citizens and as nations, into the European family of free individuals and nations. It is encouraging to know that the aforementioned conference recognized the fact that Srebrenica is, in fact, a European issue and not only a Bosnian one. The conversations of our intellectual elites about what happened in Srebrenica, as well as what should be the perspective of the development of the zone where the genocide took place, restore confidence to everyone who needs to rebuild and continue life in that area.”

PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “GENOCIDE OF BOSNIA, SREBRENICA 1995-2020: CAUSES, SCALE AND CONSEQUENCES” IN TUZLA

July 2, 2021.



As part of the commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the genocide in and around Srebrenica, the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla published a collection of papers from the International Scientific Conference entitled GENOCIDE OF BOSNIACHES, SREBRENICA 1995–2020: Causes, scale and consequences, held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

The two-volume anthology publishes 39 works by eminent scientists and academic names from the countries of the world, the region and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The second promotion of the collection will be held on July 5, 2021 at 11:00 a.m. in the amphitheater A2 of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Tuzla.

Introductory and welcoming speeches at the promotion will be given by: prof. Ph.D. Nermina Hadžigrahić, rector of the University of Tuzla and prof. Ph.D. Kadrija Hodžić, Prime Minister of the Tuzla Canton Government.

The promoters will talk about the collection: prof. Ph.D. Zlatan Delić – full professor of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla, dr. Midhat Čaušević – assistant professor of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla, dr. sc. Muamer Džananović - research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The promotion will be moderated by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović - director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo and associate professor at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Tuzla.

THE AIM OF THE REPORT IS TO AVOID ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SUFFERING OF SERBS IN SARAJEVO

July 2, 2021.



At the recently held History Fest, one of the panels discussed the “Final Report of the Independent International Commission for Researching the Suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo in the Period 1991-1995.” years”. Edin Omerčić, Merisa Karović Babić and Zilha Mastalić Košuta took part in the panel. Our portal transmits part of their presentations.

In this article, we present the presentation of Dr. Merise Karović Babić.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of the non-paper that considers the dissolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the presentation of closing arguments in the Stanišić-Simatović case before the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts in The Hague, on April 13, 2021, the long-announced Final Report of the independent international commission was published for researching the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo from 1991 to 1995. The report was completed in September 2020, but on April 13 it was publicly published in PDF format on the website of the Commission formed by the Government of Republika Srpska, so that, in the next two days after its appearance, the Report was removed from the said page. Written on 1250 pages of text, the Report explains the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian periods, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Second World War, until the 1990s. Therefore, it could be said that, with the exception of the ancient period and the medieval Bosnian state, the entire history of Bosnia and Herzegovina is covered by the Report. Since each of the mentioned periods requires a detailed interdisciplinary analysis of experts dealing with the mentioned fields, in this short review we will deal with the period of the first half of the 1990s, which should be, at least judging by the title, the main topic of the Report.

After finally reaching the period set as the time frame of the research (p. 516), the Report denies the responsibility of the VRS for the most serious crimes committed against civilians in Sarajevo, including the crime in Vase Miskina Street, Markale I and Markale II. From the perspective of “analysis of media content”, the authors of the Report accuse “Western journalists” of participating in the “anti-Serbian campaign of demonization”. (p. 857). Citing articles from the aforementioned newspapers, which condemn the siege of Sarajevo and the biggest crimes committed in the city, the report finds “rare exceptions” that are “alternative perspectives”, and in the case of the massacre at Markale I on February 5, 1994, give examples that “out of a total of 42 articles, only seven explicitly expressed doubt about the dominant version of events.” This is how, for example, the report interprets Radovan Karadzic’s published statement immediately after the massacre in Markale on February 5, 1994: “Mr. Karadzic claimed yesterday that the attack on the Sarajevo market was a ‘staged hoax’, stating that the corpses were people who died earlier, and plastic limbs were used to increase the number of victims.” (p. 572).

The finding that it was about “plastic limbs”, with which Karadžić, immediately after the massacre, tried to convince the world public that “imaginary victims” were placed in Markale, was also placed during the trial before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). As an “argument” for this thesis, Karadzic offered a video taken immediately after the massacre, on which you can see a leg prosthesis that belonged to one of the victims of the massacre, Camil Begić. As a Prosecution witness, in the trial against Radovan Karadžić, the son of Camil Begić appeared in court, who explained in detail the circumstances of his father’s death, along with all the relevant documentation that confirms the said case. (ICTY, IT-95-5/18: Karadžić, Witness: Almir Begić, Cross examination by Mr. Karadžić, December 15 and 16, 2010; ICTY, Prosecution v. Karadžić, IT-95-5/18-T, paragraph 4230). After presenting all the material evidence related to the “disputed” leg prosthesis, the Council stated that Karadžić’s claims were “completely unconvincing and inappropriate. (...) Furthermore, the Council, after re-examining the video recording made after the incident, rejected as unfounded the claim that the leg prosthesis was deliberately placed in different places in the market.” (ICTY, Prosecution v. Karadžić, IT-95-5/18-T, para. 4230).

These crimes were the subject of very detailed analyzes before the Hague Tribunal, when, beyond any reasonable doubt, after the presentation of evidence by both the prosecution and the defense, as well as the testimony of witnesses and the prosecution and the defense in the Galić, Milošević, Karadžić, Mladić cases, it was established that the grenades fired from the territory under the control of the SRK. More specifically, after detailed deliberations, the Council, in the case of the massacre in Vase Miskina Street, concluded that the grenade was fired from the position of the SRK from the direction of Trebević (ICTY, Prosecution v. Mladić, par. 2079), in the case of Markal I, February 5, 1994 . from the direction of Mrković (ICTY, Prosecution v. Galić, First Instance Verdict, par. 494 and 496 and Second Instance Verdict, par. 335; Prosecution v. Karadžić, par. 4253), and in the case of Markal II from the direction of Trebević (ICTY, Prosecution v. Milošević Dragomir, First Instance Verdict, para. 724, and Second Instance Verdict, paras. 289, 291 and 335; Prosecution v. Karadžić, para. 4345, 4346).

However, the authors of the Report do not cite court judgments of the Hague Tribunal, except in a few cases (on p. 692, 695 ICTY judgments in the cases of Sefer Halilović and Radovan Karadžić are cited) because the stated conclusions do not support their pre-set theses, thus consciously ignoring the main postulates of scientific work, applying a selective approach to documents and historical

sources. At the same time, the authors of the Report use only sources of knowledge and literature that support them, while skilfully bypassing the entire galaxy of documents that could in any way discredit their pre-set theses.

Throughout the Report, the tendency to show how “Muslim forces deliberately opened fire on Muslim civilians in order to create incidents for which they can blame the Serbs”, (p. 482), i.e. that the non-existent “Muslim forces”, under which they are probably meant the RBiH Army as “Islamic fundamentalists and terrorists”, who self-shelled their own people with the aim of “obtaining the intervention of the West”.

Citing numerous examples of denial of responsibility for the most serious crimes in Sarajevo, the authors deny the facts established by the court and return to the war propaganda from the first half of the 90s. years of the last century. We believe that the examples mentioned represent an insult to the dignity of the victims, killed and wounded in the mentioned massacres, as well as their family members, whose lives were forever changed and marked by these crimes.

In addition to Sarajevo, and all with the aim of shaking the current views on “demonizing the Serbs”, the authors of the Report also engage in a whole series of other analyses, in order to offer a “different perspective”, for example on the camps in Prijedor, in an effort to convince the readers that the picture of Fikret Alić, a camp inmate from Trnopolje, was only a “representative case of media distortion of facts and misuse of photographs”.

For this purpose, the authors of the report claim that Fikret Alić was a “sick man”, that the barbed wire was not barbed wire, but that it was just placed as it was, and that behind it was an “innocent mesh fence for sheep”. For these claims, the authors found “their own” sources, citing the Archive of the Government of the Republic of Srpska (Questionnaire 2020), and the text published by a certain German journalist in Novo magazine in 1997, analyzing photographs taken by British and American journalists. five years earlier, ie at the end of July and beginning of August 1992. The barbed wire and the “Bosnian youth whose starved condition was emphasized by his sunken cheeks and prominent thighs” were maliciously depicted by Western journalists with the aim of demonizing the Serbs, accusing them of malicious spin against the Serbian people, this Report claims.

Finally, from page 657, the Report begins with the specific topic of research set out in the title, stating the number of around 3,000 Serbs who died in Sarajevo, without mentioning the identity of the victims. The first part of this chapter talks about the artillery-infantry attacks of the First Corps of the ARBiH on parts that were under the control of the SRK, and in that chapter the identity of 44 victims is stated. The second part of this chapter talks about Serbian victims during the siege of the city - and mentions the identity of 49 victims. By summing up the victims in the parts under the control of the SRK and the parts of the city that were under the control of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we arrive at a total of 93 victims whose identities were published in the Report. This short section, which specifically refers to crimes against Serbs, contains only 71 pages of text. (pp. 657 – 728). In this part of the report, it is stated that in December 1994, the Sarajevo magazine Dani published an article that talked about the crimes in Kazan, and explained in detail the verdicts that were pronounced against 14 people for the crimes in this locality. The authors of the report qualified this critical review of journalists, judicial authorities and state institutions in the part of the city that was under siege with the following sentence: “The crimes committed against the Serbs in Sarajevo were public.” (p. 693). The Report also states that “in December 1992, the

first exhumation took place, and the human remains of 29 people were discovered in the Kazan mass grave”. (p. 711). Based on the documentation that was available to us for research on the topic “Mass murders of civilians in Sarajevo during the siege of 1992-1995”, we can state that none of the stated statements are correct. The on-site investigation at the site of the Kazani pit was carried out in the period from November 9 to 12, 1993, after which the burial of these victims was carried out on November 19, 1993 under the marking NN at the site of the Stadion cemetery. In 1994, the remains of two victims found in Kazan were exhumed and identified from this cemetery (Ranko Frankić and Branislav Radosavljević). After the exhumation at the Stadion cemetery in 1998, 11 victims from the locality of Kazan were identified: Nevenka (Spasoje) Bošković, Marko (Simo) Bošković, Dragomir (Mihajlo) Čeranić, Mileva (Branko) Drašković, Duško (Vojo) Jovanović, Ana (Mihajlo) Lavriv, Vasilj (Stefan) Lavriv, Novka (Neđo) Lemez, Predrag (Momcilo) Shalipur, Ago (Lutvo) Šta and Stojan (Jefto) Žuža. At the site of the Kazani pit, exhumations were carried out on two more occasions (2000 and 2001), when the remains of two victims were found: Marina Komljenac (Ilija) and an unknown person. The search for the remains of Radoslav (Adam) Komljenac, Ergin (Nikol) Nikolić and Zoran (Dobrivoja) Vučurović is still ongoing. (see: Merisa Karović-Babić, 2014, 243-249). So, it is a total of 18 victims killed in the Kazan locality, among which 14 persons were of Serbian nationality, two persons were Ukrainian, one Bosniak and one unknown person.

The report did not even mention the crimes against Serb civilians who were killed as a result of shelling or infantry action around the city. For example, simultaneously with the investigation in Kazan, on November 9 and 10, as a result of the shelling of the Alipašino Polje and Otoka settlements, three massacres were committed, when 17 civilians were killed, including three victims of Serbian nationality. Although the names of those victims were also found on the previous lists of Serb victims in Sarajevo, without explaining the circumstances of their murder, this was not the case in this Report. (Regarding the preliminary lists of Serbian victims with the aim of equating Sarajevo and Srebrenica, see also several other examples, including the example of the Đorem family in: M. Karović-Babić, 2014, 249-250).

Then, in the sixth chapter entitled “Physical and psychological aspects of suffering”, the Spanish Civil War, the genocide of Roma and Serbs in the NDH, the genocide in Cambodia, the genocide in Rwanda, and other topics that cannot be linked to the crimes in Sarajevo during the war (pp. 751-818). In the same chapter, smaller parts are dedicated to Sarajevo 1992-1993; Sarajevo in 1994-1995, and in Sarajevo after the Dayton Agreement (pp. 819-860).

In the end, we can state that the report was purposefully written in such a comprehensive, narrative-narrative style, with an insistence on marginal events, with the intention of avoiding essential questions specifically related to the topic raised in the title of the Report.

dr. Merisa Karović Babić

21.06.2021

YOUTH NETWORK: “REMEMBERING THE GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA” FORUM

July 5, 2021.



In the multimedia hall of the Memorial Fund in Kovači, today, July 3, a panel entitled “We remember the genocide in Srebrenica” was held. This program was realized in cooperation with the Directorate for Religious Affairs of Rijaset IZ in BiH and the Mufti of Sarajevo, and is part of the project to mark the 26th anniversary. genocide in Srebrenica and the commemoration of the most serious crimes with elements of genocide in the area of Prijedor and the Sana Valley.

The forum was attended by a large number of young people, in accordance with the intention to motivate them to be aware of the events of the recent past, for the purpose of building an attitude in the present and productive action in the future.

Today’s forum during which dr. Ermin Kuka drew the attention of the present youth to the important aspects of building a clear attitude about the past, an activity that testifies to the commitment of the present youth to remember and talk about crimes.

dr. Kuka, as a research associate of the Institute for Crime Research at the University of Sarajevo, spoke from a scientific point of view about crimes in the past, and about taking a clear and well-argued stance towards the past.

- I remind you of two unquestionable facts. The first is that armed aggression was committed against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another unquestionable fact says that the most serious form of crime, genocide, was committed in all occupied territories in cities under siege - said Dr. Kuka.

He pointed out that, according to the definition, genocide is inseparable from the intention to completely or partially destroy an ethnic group.

- The crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were planned, thoroughly prepared and systematic - he emphasized.



Referring to official documents, dr. Kuka pointed out the elements of crimes against Bosniaks; from the statements of the aggressor, to the consequences of the crime on the collective and individuals.

Just as reason can complement feelings, so a scientific approach to history can complement memory. Supplement with argumentation and a rational review that help to name, describe and warn of evil. This forum is a contribution to that.

THE REPORT DOES NOT SUPPORT THE ELUCIDATION OF EVENTS AND THE FATE OF THE SERBS IN SARAJEVO

July 5, 2021.



At the recently held History Festival, one of the panels discussed the “Final Report of the Independent International Commission for Researching the Suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo in the Period 1991-1995.” years”. Edin Omerčić, Merisa Karović-Babić and Zilha Mastalić-Košuta took part in the panel. Our portal transmits part of their presentations.

In this article, we present the presentation of dr. Zilhe Mastalić-Košuta.

On April 13, 2021, a report titled: FINAL REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE SUFFERING OF THE SERBS IN SARAJEVO FROM 1991 TO 1995 was published. On the initiative of the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska and the then President of the RS Milorad Dodik, the Government of the RS hired and financed a commission to prepare this report. The establishment of the commission for Sarajevo and Srebrenica was criticized by many experts even before, considering that the people who are in it are biased and that, in fact, they are working on disputing the facts about the events as well as the judged crimes before the courts. An open letter in which, among other things, they said that the formation of the commission to prepare this report “looks more like revisionism than a genuine effort to establish the truth” was signed by 31 international experts on conflicts in the former Yugoslavia.

According to the president of the commission, Rafael Izraeli, each of the six members of the commission wrote one part of the Report. The report consists of seven chapters, with the seventh chapter referring to general conclusions, and appendices. The report is mostly composed of chapters related to the historical context in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the role of “radical Islam”, the role of the media, and the physical and psychological aspects of suffering. The fifth chapter refers to the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo.

In the preparation of the report, the sources used for the most part were the statements received at the committee meetings, the statements of the Republican Center for Research on War, War Crimes and the Search for Missing Persons, based in Banja Luka, and other documentation of this center,

part of media reports (selected journalists), interviews, certain literature. What is noticeable is that the verdicts of the International Tribunal in The Hague or of domestic and regional courts are almost never mentioned, as well as the tens of thousands of available relevant and credible documents that have passed all court evaluations and were used as evidence in trials, as well as many other sources and literature. Only in the cases before the ICTY against Stanislav Galić, Dragomir Milošević, Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić, more than 40,000 pieces of evidence were used, on the basis of which verdicts were reached, while for Sarajevo, close to 10,000 pieces of evidence were used. On the other hand, slightly more than 200 sources were used in the report on the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo. The report does not have a research methodology, with the exception of a short preamble and foreword in which, for the most part, there is a reference to the authors and consultants of the report.

We will refer to several segments from the Report that require additional clarification. During many years of my own research into the suffering of the Serbian population in Sarajevo at the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, I thought that this Report would offer more detailed information as well as the identities of the killed, missing and murdered residents of Serbian nationality in Sarajevo. In the Report of 1250 pages, that segment is very narrowly treated. Data on the killed and wounded inhabitants of Sarajevo are listed in the 5th part of the Report on just a few pages where the death of 93 inhabitants of Serbian nationality in Sarajevo is described. The members of the commission draw conclusions about the total number of those killed on the basis of earlier unreliable statements and lists, and conclude that 3,000 Serb civilians were killed in Sarajevo and 1,700 were wounded, explaining that most of them were not related to the war but to a criminal act, without explaining why the data on no court has confirmed so many killed. In presenting the final number, the authors of the Report rely on the statement of former policeman Sime Tuševljak, who said that more than 3,000 Serbian civilians were killed in Sarajevo during the war. According to Tuševljak's statement, around 700 Serbian civilians were killed by snipers in Grbavica alone during 1992 and 1993, while the total number of those killed in Grbavica, including VRS soldiers, is 1,600 (p. 720). The figure of the Institute for Research on the Suffering of Serbs in the 20th Century of 8,524 killed and missing Serbian civilians in Sarajevo is also given.

I must point out that earlier, such as in the period when the scheduled date of the oral hearing on the lawsuit of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), i.e. Serbia and Montenegro, was approaching, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals of the RS began to publish more frequently through public means of information and special publications lists of killed Serbs in Sarajevo. These lists were the subject of an analysis that I dealt with for several years, after which important results were reached. I believe that the authors of the Report knew what kind of lists they were dealing with and consciously avoided publishing the identities and circumstances of the suffering. Lists analyzed:

1. List compiled by Marko Mikerević and published in the book "Sarajevo Deaths", Doboj, 2004, of a total of 894 victims;
2. List of non-governmental organization "ISTINA" - Association for Researching the Suffering of Serbian and Other Peoples in Sarajevo in the period 1992 -1995. under the name "Killed and missing Serbian civilians in the period from April 1992 to the end of 1995 in the area of Sarajevo" with 2452 victims;

3. List of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RS, published under the title “Preliminary list of Serbs killed in Sarajevo (1992-1995)” with 2,435 victims;
4. List of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RS, published under the title “Preliminary list of Serbs missing in Sarajevo (1992-1995)” with 575 victims;
5. List of the Institute for Research on the Suffering of Serbs in the 20th Century with 8,524 victims.

The listed lists were compared, name by name, with a dozen different sources using the method of comparative analysis and content analysis.

My comparative analysis was done for each individual listed in the lists. Therefore, the analysis contains extensive text. Here, we will refer to the first and current list of the independent researcher Marko Mikerević published in the book “Sarajevo’s Counted Deaths”, which contains a total of 894 persons recorded as killed, dead, and missing Serbs in Sarajevo, and we will very briefly point out the most important part of the results. It was established that 407 people died, were killed or disappeared in other places, not in Sarajevo, while the list of those people states that they were killed in Sarajevo by “Muslim formations”, “Caca and Caca’s criminals”, “Green Berets” and Fig. Nine people died, were killed or disappeared in the area that at the time of the crime was under the control of the VRS, and in Mikerević’s list it is stated that they were also killed in the part held by the ARBiH by “Muslim formations”; Then, 21 people are listed as killed, and the analysis proved that they are living people for whom we have addresses and contact numbers; 83 persons in the list are repeated twice, 11 persons are repeated three times, one person is repeated four times; etc. It was established that 655 persons from the aforementioned list have errors in the data according to various characteristics (died outside Sarajevo, died of natural causes, living persons, repetition of the same persons several times, a certain number are Croats, and they were registered as Serb victims, incorrect identification data, killed on the battlefields with the HVO or by the HVO in other places, etc.) Then, the names are deliberately repeated two or more times in the list, in order to show a higher number of victims than there is. By the way, the author did not make his list in alphabetical or alphabetical order, so that the mentioned inaccuracies would be more difficult to spot.

Manipulation of the numbers of victims is also visible in the Report on the example of Dobrovoljačka Street, where 32 people were killed, although it is common knowledge that six people died in that event. This was confirmed by the commander of the 2nd VO Milutin Kukanjac. During the period of the war and the difficult wartime circumstances in which Sarajevo was under siege, the participants in the murders at Kazan were prosecuted before the High Court in Sarajevo and sentenced to several years in prison. The Report states that in the first exhumation, the remains of 29 people were discovered, with the tendency for this number to be much higher in further exhumations. There are reliable data on this, where it was established that after several exhumations, the number of 23 people was determined, among whom several nationalities have been identified to date, of which 14 were Serbian victims.

The Report states the number of 211 “prisons and prison camps of the ARBiH in Sarajevo” for Serbs who they say “sprouted like mushrooms”, but again does not state the identity but the numbers (98 killed - Dobrinja prison, 64 missing Serb inmates from “Viktor Bubanj”, etc.). The description of the camps also describes those outside Sarajevo, such as Čelebić in Konjic, etc. In one part of the report, the Manjača, Trnopolje and Omarska camps are described. For the photo in which the

inmate Fikret Alić was, it was stated that it became “a representative case of media distortion of facts and misuse of photos”. It is further stated that there was actually a sick man in the picture and that the barbed wire was artificially placed in the foreground to hide the completely innocent mesh fence from the sheep that was under it:” (p. 474) It was further stated that Trnopolje was only a collection center for refugees seeking refuge and from there they could go wherever they wanted, and the barbed wire was not placed around the Bosnian Muslims at all, but around the cameraman and reporter (page 475 of the Report). In the end, the conclusion was drawn that the death camps did not exist on Serbian territory. In the Report, the authors do not state the truth, and facts that are generally known but also established and proven by court rulings. And the truth is that Trnopolje is one of the death camps through which about 30,000 inmates passed, who were tortured, beaten, along with cases of rape, where close to 100 inmates were killed. Several Serbs were charged with this camp, and the crimes in Trnopolje were also mentioned in the indictment against Slobodan Milošević. Even more infamous death camps were Manjača and Omarska. Next to Manjaca, one of the mass graves containing 540 corpses was found. The authors of the Report should be aware of the well-known facts, such as the fact that multi-year prison terms were imposed for these camps, namely: Milomir Stakić (40 years), Radoslav Brđanin (32 years), Nikola Kovačević (12 years), Miroslav Kvočka and others (63 years in total). Some court proceedings are still ongoing.

I believe that the authors of the Report knew many of these facts and for that reason did not engage in presenting specific facts, data, names and surnames of the victims as well as the manner of their suffering. Based on this, it can be concluded that numerous intentional errors, inaccuracies and manipulation of facts were committed in the production. It is likely that an effort was made to shift the attention of the public from the numerous crimes, including the crime against peace and the crime of genocide, committed by the forces of the VRS together with the forces from the FRY to the defense forces (ARBiH). The authors of the Report, as well as the authors who are the bearers of the aforementioned lists that we have mentioned here, as well as the wider Serbian public, strive, when it comes to crimes against the Serbian people, to present the area of Sarajevo as a paradigm for the crimes committed in Srebrenica in July 1995. This is supported by the manipulation of the figure of 8,524 killed. In the reports, there are no names or surnames of how many Serbs died as members of the ARBiH, and it is known that it is not a negligible number, nor of those who were killed by fire by the VRS, which kept the city under siege for more than three years and by shells of all calibers (tank, mortar, howitzer, cannon), sniper, chemical and other heavy and lighter tools and weapons with enormous firepower “radiated” death, which could not recognize the victim by belonging to the people.

Therefore, the Report does not support the elucidation of events and the fate of the Serbs in Sarajevo. The report supports the “Serbian truth” and the quasi-scientific truth while manipulating the facts, in which everything that did not support it was consciously ignored.

Ph.D. Zilha Mastalić-KOšuta

25.06.2021

Source: Historiografija.ba

COMMEMORATION OF THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENOCIDE: THE UNIVERSITY OF TUZLA PROMOTED AN ANTHOLOGY THAT THEMATIZES THE GENOCIDE OF BOSNIAKS IN SREBRENICA

July 6, 2021.



At the University of Tuzla, the promotion of the Proceedings “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences” was held.

The collection consists of 39 scientific papers presented at the International Scientific Conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-202: Causes, Scales and Consequences”, held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

At the University of Tuzla, the promotion of the Proceedings “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences” was held.

The collection consists of 39 scientific papers presented at the International Scientific Conference “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995-202: Causes, Scales and Consequences”, held on October 19, 2020 in Sarajevo.

The University of Sarajevo, the Institute for History of the University of Sarajevo, the University of Tuzla, and the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo participated in the publication of the Collection.

The rector of the University of Tuzla, prof. Ph.D. Nermina Hadžigrahić and Prime Minister of Tuzla Canton, Prof. Dr. Kadrija Hodic. They emphasized the importance of commemorating the

anniversary of the genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica, fostering a culture of memory and talking about genocide and other crimes from the past to build trust and a better future.

The promoters of the collection were prof. Ph.D. Zlatan Delić, full professor of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla, Ph.D. Midhat Čaušević, assistant professor at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla and Ph.D. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The moderator of the promotion was prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović - director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo and associate professor at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Tuzla.

Previously, the promotion of the book was held in Sarajevo, and the next one is planned for the month of October in Potočari.

AROUND TABLE WAS HELD IN ZVORNIK ON THE TOPIC: “CHALLENGES OF THE BOSNIAKS IN PODRINJE: REGENERATION OF SPACE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION”

July 8, 2021.



On July 7, 2021, a round table was held in Zvornik organized by the Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora of the Rijaset of the Islamic Community, the Mufti of Tuzla and the Majlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik on the topic: “Challenges of Bosniaks in Podrinje: regeneration of space and the fight against discrimination”.

One of the goals of the organizers was to draw attention to crimes committed in other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as those committed in Zvornik, as part of the commemoration of the anniversary of the genocide in and around Srebrenica. Also, the goal was that, in addition to the scale of crimes in Zvornik and its surroundings, the focus should be placed on various forms of discrimination against returnees, with a special focus on the denial of the right to the Bosnian language.

Dr. participated in the round table. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo. dr. sc. Džananović, as the keynote speaker at the first session, spoke on the topic “Chronology of the crimes committed against the Bosniaks of Zvornik in the period 1992-1995.”.

CONVICTIONS OF CRIMINALS ARE IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF FOLLOWERS

July 9, 2021.

Presude zločincima su važne zbog sljedbenika

Prof. dr. Rasim Muratović, direktor Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava UNSA, govori o presudama za ratne zločine i genocid

izgovara: **MATEJ JERKOVIĆ**



retresno vijeće Međunarodnog krivičnog suda u Haagu za ratne zločine i genocid. Oni su u prošlosti bili važni za pravdu i pomirenje, ali sada su važni zbog sljedbenika. Prof. dr. Rasim Muratović, direktor Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava UNSA, govori o presudama za ratne zločine i genocid.

Da li je skupen rad MKSJ-a i MMKS-a doista pravi presuda? Kako dokazati stvarne namjere presuđenih ratnih zločinaca u našoj zemlji?

Presude od 26. februara 2007. godine u predmetu BiH protiv Savezne Republike Jugoslavije presuda (paragraf 276) da su ratne genocidne (acrus reus) počinioci nad Bošnjacima na cijeloj teritoriji BiH ove vrijeme trajanja međunarodnog oružanog sukoba (agresije), MKSJ je u predmetima protiv Radovana Karadžića, Ratka Mladića, Ljubislav Bušića, Zdravka Tolmiera, Brane Džinića, Aleksandra Radovanovića, Slobodana Jakovljevića, Branimira Medunđića, Veljeka Maksimovića, Dragice Žvanovića i Mileta Matića dokazao i presudio genocid.

Šta se dešava sa postupcima pred sudovima na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije?

Trenutno se u Tužilaštvu BiH nalazi 190 lica s A liste "u radu", a tim da nije jasno šta se podrazumijeva pod ovim terminom. Prema uslojima iz ovog strategije, Tužilaštvo MKSJ je da od 1995. razgleda i dokazuje ratne zločine, ali ma u ovom trenutku u ovom predmetu nije jasno šta se podrazumijeva pod ovim terminom. Prema uslojima iz ovog strategije, Tužilaštvo MKSJ je da od 1995. razgleda i dokazuje ratne zločine, ali ma u ovom trenutku u ovom predmetu nije jasno šta se podrazumijeva pod ovim terminom.

Genocid nad Bošnjacima utemeljen je kao

Novi početak

Međutim, prevodjenje pravdi nih zločinaca važna je namjera onih koji istražuju na ideološki različit način. Oni koji istražuju na ideološki različit način. Oni koji istražuju na ideološki različit način.

Interview Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović for Oslobođenje, titled 'Criminal convictions are important because of followers', you can read at [this link](#).

DR. KLIKO: GENOCIDE DENIERS CREATE A STRONG INCENTIVE FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS

July 10, 2021.



Science will deal with the genocide in Srebrenica even after the biological disappearance of the generation of victims and their killers. The number of 8,372 victims cannot be “relativized” by any new research. They can only reveal new horrible details related to their liquidations, said Dr. Dr. sc. Amir Klico.

Speaking about the situation with archival materials related to the events in Srebrenica in July 1995, dr. Klico emphasizes that only documents that are adequately stored in an archive are archival materials. However, there are many available, and for researchers credible, documents and other sources of scientific knowledge regarding the war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995. which are not in the official archives.

- If we were to rely only on archived documentary material in our research work, we would not be satisfied with its quantity and availability. Documents about the Great Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were created during its duration, but also in the years after it. They were created on different sides and by different institutions. There are documents of legal Bosnian institutions such as, for example, the Army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, documents of the aggressor army and police, but also international institutions involved in war events such as the UN and the Red Cross. Considering the leading role of Serbia in the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the genocide against the Bosniaks, it is certain that in the Serbian military and police institutions there are many preserved and important documents for our entire country, including Srebrenica - says Klico.

He points out that after 1995, many Bosnia and Herzegovina and international institutions intensively investigated the consequences of the war. Some were there in search of missing persons, some for scientific purposes, and most of them were engaged in searching for criminals. The area of Podrinje and Srebrenica has been particularly well researched due to the scale of the crimes committed there by the military and police forces of the Republika Srpska and the Republic of Serbia.

- It is impossible to unite all those valuable sources of scientific knowledge in one archival place. And some archives, which certainly have first-class archival materials, are unfortunately not available to researchers. This is not only the case with archives in the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia. The archival material of the ARBiH is not available, as is the MUP of the R BiH.

However, thanks to the quality work of international legal institutions, many important documents have become available. This is an enormously high number of reliable documents. A far greater problem is the number of qualified researchers than the volume of available historical sources in archives and other places, said Kličko, emphasizing that there are disproportionately more available historical sources than the personnel potential of scientific institutions.

He believes that we should first solve that problem, that is, as soon as possible, strengthen the scientific institutions that are engaged in researching the war events in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995, and these are, first of all, the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law UNSA, the Institute of History UNSA and the Srebrenica Memorial Center in Potočari.

Citing as an example the trial of the leading Nazi criminals in 1946 in Nuremberg, he says that after that year, until today, war crimes for which the court found them responsible were intensively scientifically investigated and are still being investigated. Tens of thousands of books and probably hundreds of thousands - maybe even several million - of scientific papers have been published around the world on the subject.

- They did not "relativize the events" caused by those Nazi criminals. On the contrary, they confirmed them even more thoroughly, giving them scientific credibility. This is also the case with regard to the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica committed by the military and police forces of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia. It is quite certain that the new documents, as well as the scientific processing of the ones available now, will only further scientifically confirm what the international court established in its judgments, which it reached using legal methods. As in the aforementioned example with Nuremberg, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the scientific investigation of war crimes will take much longer than the work of the judicial authorities. This is normal because the courts, due to people's lifespan, need to act faster for the sake of legal satisfaction of the injured parties and punishment of those responsible. Science will deal with the genocide in Srebrenica even after the biological disappearance of the generation of victims and their killers. The number of 8,372 victims cannot be "relativized" by any new research. They can only reveal new horrible details related to their liquidations - he said.

Asked about the interest of new generations of historiographical researchers in the events in Srebrenica in July 1995, dr. Kličko says that such interest does not exist only in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is, in fact, international. From July 1995 until the present day, many serious foreign researchers from different countries of the world have been - and are still doing - researching the genocide in Srebrenica.

- As far as Bosnia and Herzegovina is concerned, I have noticed in the last few years that the denial of genocide by those who are - directly and indirectly - responsible for it, has a very stimulating effect on the interest of young researchers. I could even claim that in the last fifteen years, nothing has had such a positive effect on the desire of young qualified researchers to study the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole, and especially in Podrinje and Srebrenica, as the denial of genocide. Unfortunately, as I said at the beginning of our conversation, the state does not listen to this and does not provide these people with the opportunity to do what they want and what they can do. And the possibility is achievable only through their employment in the scientific institutions that I have already mentioned. Genocide deniers create a strong incentive for young researchers, and the state should give them the opportunity to use that incentive in their future scientific and research work - concluded scientific researcher dr. Amir Kličko.

SREBRENICA SCENES OF DANTE'S INFERNO

July 10, 2021.

Srebreničke scene Danteovog pakla

Ubijanje „Turaka“ u glavama neposrednih izvršilaca zločina nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici doživljeno je kao opravdan i pravedan čin

Javnost treba znati da je međunarodna pravna definicija zločina genocida data u članu II i III Konvencije o sprečavanju i kažnjavanju genocida iz 1948. godine. Član II opisuje dva elementa zločina genocida: (1) mentalni element ili namjera da se potpuno ili djelimično uništi nacionalna, etnička, rasna ili religiozna grupa i (2) fizički element, koji uključuje pet djela. Zločin mora uključivati oba elementa da bi se zvao genocid.

Javno poticanje

Član III opisan je s pet kažnjivih oblika zločina genocida: genocid, konspiracija, poticaj, pokušaj i saučestvo. Akti genocida nad Bošnjacima na području Srebrenice izvršavani su već od 1992. godine, a vrhunac su imali u julu 1995. godine, s obzirom na to da su srpska vojska iz BiH, dobrovoljci iz Srbije i Crne Gore te bivša JNA, kasnije vojska tzv. SRJ, provodili bezumne zločine. Planirali su ili poticali na genocid, čak i prije nego što je ubijanje počelo ili su pomagali u izvršenju genocida. Naime, djela zločina uključuju planiranje, direktno i javno poticanje, pokušaj izvršenja genocida i saučestvo u genocidu.

Na osnovu raspoloživih podataka, tokom agresije na suverenu i međunarodno priznatu Republiku BiH počinjena su brojna genocidna djela, budući da su izvedena kao dio politike da se uništi postojanje grupe (naroda): (1) Ubijanje pripadnika grupe, koje uključuje direktna ubistva i djela koja izazivaju smrt; (2) Uzrokovanje teških tjelesnih ili mentalnih povreda, izazivajući traumatični prijelaz grupe kroz široko rasireno mučenje, silovanje, seksualno nasilje, prinudavanje na konzumiranje droge i sakaćenje; (3) Namjerano podvrgavanje grupe takvim životnim uvjetima, računajući da će uzrokovati uništenje tog naroda, što uključuje namjerno uskraćivanje izvora potrebnih za fizički opstanak grupe, takvih kao što su čista voda, hrana, odjeća, stambeni prostor ili medicinske usluge.

Uskraćivanje onoga što život znači može biti kroz



Foto: doc. dr. ERMIN KUKA

oduzimanje žrtve, blokiranje isporuke hrane, zatvaranja u logore, prisudno raseljavanje ili protjerivanje; (4) Sprečavanje rađanja, koje uključuje nasilnu sterilizaciju, nasilni prekid trudnoće, zabranu brakova, dugotrajna odvojenost muškaraca i žena s namjerom sprečavanja rađanja; (5) Nasilno premještanje djece, osoba ispod 18 godina, koje može biti direktnim prisiljavanjem ili zbog straha od nasilja, zatvaranja, psihološkog maltretiranja ili drugih vidova mučenja.

Genocidna djela ne moraju ubiti ili uzrokovati smrt pripadnika grupe. Uzrokujući teške tjelesne i mentalne povrede, sprečavanje rađanja i premještanje djece su djela genocida učinjena kao dio politike da se uništi postojanje grupe. Prisilno raseljavanje, napadi na civilne ciljeve, korištenje opsade i neselektivno i nerazmjerno korištenje sile, pljačke i razaranje sela i kulturno-historijskih objekata, prijevratne egzekucije, zločini u zarobljeničkim logorima, silovanja, unakaženja, držanje talaca, opstrukcija humanitarne pomoći, napadi na osobice humanitarnih organizacija su oblici grubog kršenja ljudskih prava, koji su bili prisutni u genocidu nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici, a njihov glavni izvršilac je bila tzv. Vojska RS. To je potvrdio i Haški tribunal (ICTY).

Pozivajući se na Povelju VII Povelje Ujedinjenih naroda, Vijeće sigurnosti UN-a je 16. aprila 1993. godine, Rezolucijom (broj 819), Srebrenicu proglasilo „sigurnom zonom“. Međutim, u stvarnosti, Srebrenica je bila sve drugo, samo ne „sigurna zo-

na“. To potvrđuje i sam generalni sekretar UN-a Boutros Gali (Boutros Ghali), koji je uputio direktivu komandantu UNPROFOR-a, generalu Valgrenu (Wahlgren), u kojoj ga obavještava da Rezolucija „... ne podrazumijeva obavezu angažiranja UNPROFOR-a u zaštiti sigurne zone“.

Počinjeni genocid nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici su dijelje Haškog tribunala (ICTY) su okarakterizirale kao scene dostojne Danteovog pakla. To su, prema ICTY-u „... scene iz pakla ispisane na najmanjim stranicama ljudske povijesti“. Izvršoci genocida nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici su bili pripremljeni, educirani, osposobljeni i obučeni za vršenje prijevratnih egzekucija, ali i ljudskom razumu nesхватljivih oblika mučenja, tortura, nanošenja teških tjelesnih fizičkih i psihičkih bolova.

Izjave Mladića

Iz niza osobnih izjava Ratka Mladića, komandanta tzv. Glavnog štaba Vojske Republike Srpske, pored ostalih, mogu se naći i podaci o strukturama ličnosti, načinima ponašanja i motivima glavnih aktera genocida i njihovih traganja, inferiornih i sadizmu sklonih srpskih soldata. Iz tih izjava vidljiva je njegova perfidna, sadistička i osvjetnička struktura ličnosti.

On potiče i nagrađuje neposredne egzekutore genocida. Ubijanje „Turaka“ kao vjekovnih „tlačitelja“ Srba je u glavama neposrednih izvršilaca zločina nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici doživljeno kao opravdan i pravedan čin. Bol, patnju, torture/mučenja i zlo kroz koje su prošle bošnjačke žrtve genocida u Srebrenici su vrhunac iskazane zlobe, mržnje, zla i sadizma, ali i nanesenog bola koju su pretrpjeli Bošnjaci.

U srpskoj zločinačkoj ideologiji, politici i praksi su dugo vremena razvijane predrasude prema muslimanima (Bošnjacima), s ciljem da bi se opravdali ubistva, istrebljenje i progoni.

(Autor teksta je čiti naučni saradnik Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava UNSA-e)

KAROVIĆ-BABIĆ: RESOLUTION 819 DID NOT STATE THAT SREBRENICA SHOULD BE DEMILITARIZED

July 12 2021.



Merisa Karović Babić, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, was a guest on Al Jazeera Balkans where she spoke about Srebrenica as a safe zone.

**ROUND TABLE ON THE TOPIC “REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
THE SUFFERING OF SERBS IN SARAJEVO FROM 1991 TO 1995
AND HISTORICAL REVISIONISM”**

July 12, 2021.

*Okrugli sto: Izvještaj Nezavisne međunarodne
komisije za istraživanje stradanja Srba u Sarajevu
od 1991. do 1995. i historijski revizionizam*

**Sudjeluju: Merisa Karović Babić, Zilha Mastalić Košuta,
Edin Omerčić**

History Fest was held in Sarajevo from June 8 to 12, during which a round table was organized on the topic “Report of the Independent International Commission for the Investigation of the Suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo from 1991 to 1995 and Historical Revisionism.”

Merisa Karović-Babić and Zilha Mastalić Košuta, research associates of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, participated in the round table.

SCIENTIFIC PANEL IN GORAŽDE: IT IS AN OBLIGATION TO REMEMBER COMMITTED CRIMES

July 16, 2021.



As part of the commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica in July 1995, in the Posestre area near Goražde, in the “Memorial forest 8372” complex, a scientific forum “Obligation to remember committed crimes” was held.

On genocide and other crimes against values protected by international law committed in Bosnian Podrinje in 1992-1995. year, as well as the importance of scientific research on crime, was spoken by dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

Džananović pointed out that the anniversary of the genocide against Bosniaks in and around Srebrenica is an opportunity and an obligation to talk about other crimes committed against Bosniaks.

“Srebrenica is a symbol not only of the crimes against Bosniaks during a few days in July, as an isolated case, but also on July 11, Srebrenica is a symbol of aggression and genocide against Bosniaks in 1992-1995. And it is an opportunity to remember other crimes, especially those that were not prosecuted. Everything that happened in Srebrenica from 1992 to the beginning of July 1995 is very much related to what happened after that. Continuity of crimes from the beginning of April 1992, difficult living conditions, no food, water, basic medical services, without electricity, extremely difficult conditions during the winter, with the constant arrival of people expelled from other areas occupied by the aggressor, in the fight for a minimum of food, obtaining the insignificant status of a safe zone, demilitarization, total blockade, in fact all these are facts and preconditions that

contributed to commit barbaric crimes in front of the eyes of the whole world during July 1995,” Džananović pointed out.

Most of the crimes in Podrinje have not been prosecuted

Džananović said that most of the crimes committed in Podrinje were not prosecuted. In his presentation, he focused on the July days from 1992-1995, and pointed out a number of examples of crimes from all Podrinje municipalities, and the facts about the events in Goražde from that period are particularly interesting. As an example, he cited the crime against the Čengić family in July 1992 in the Glamoč settlement of Gorazdan, in which the parents and two children, brother and sister Nerma (2 years old) and Nermin (11 years old), as well as their nana and aunt, were killed.

“During July 1992, 6 girls and boys from Gorazdan were killed and 28 were wounded,” Džananović stressed.

He emphasized that no one was held accountable for the crimes committed during the VRS operation on Goražde in July 1992, nor for other crimes committed during the siege of Goražde.

Focusing on the July operations of the so-called The VRS from 1995 on the enclaves and safe zones of the UN Srebrenica, Žepa and Goražde pointed out that it is clear that the plan of the so-called VRS was occupying all enclaves. He proved this with numerous arguments and pointed out that by stopping the planned operation on Goražde, the international community tried to save “tarnished face” by surrendering its safe zones of Srebrenica and Žepa to the aggressor, thus practically complicit in the genocide.

Genocide denial and revisionism

In his presentation, Džananović attracted special attention by presenting documents from the Goražde District, as well as documents signed by IBOG commanders Ferid Buljbasic and commander of the 81st division Hamid Bahto, and the hero of Goražde’s defense Zaim Imamović.

“This is an opportunity to talk, in addition to the crimes committed, about important events and personalities who defended their families and their people, which we must not forget, because on the scene is the mass prosecution of members of the ARBiH in the wider area of BiH, especially in Goražde, where you can see that the goal is to detain members of the ARBiH, but also to try to completely change the character of the war,” Džananović believes.

“The goal is to turn heroic defensive-offensive operations and heroes into criminals and criminal operations. Genocide denial and revisionism are present, and that is why it is important to present the truth about crimes and events from the period of aggression and adequately protect them from forgetting,” Džananović said.

RECEPTION AT THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF SARAJEVO ON THE OCCASION OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK OF PROF. DR. DENIS BEĆIROVIĆ - THE LATEST EDITION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCHING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

July 29, 2021,



Mayor of the City of Sarajevo, Assoc. Ph.D. On July 27, 2021, Benjamina Karić held a reception on the occasion of the publication of the book “Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina (1804–2020)” by prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović.

In addition to prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović, the author of this important work, was also attended by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Enes Karić, prof. Ph.D. Husnija Kamberović, prof. Ph.D. Senadin Lavić, prof. Ph.D. Zijad Šehić, prof. Ph.D. Tomislav Išek, Ph.D. sc. Muamer Džananović and M.Sc. Nerkez Arifhodžić.

The book of Prof. Ph.D. Bećirović’s publication was published by the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo. In addition to the preface, introductory considerations on territorial expansionism and Greater Serbia, conclusion, appendices, index, sources and literature, interpreter of abbreviations, excerpts from reviews and notes about the author, it consists of four chapters:

1. “Territorial claims of the Principality/Kingdom of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina (1804-1918)”,

2. “Great politics from the beginning of monarchist Yugoslavia to the collapse of Avnojev’s Yugoslavia (1918-1992),
3. “Large-scale aggression against an internationally recognized state - the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995)”.
4. “Serbian expansionism towards Bosnia and Herzegovina in the post-Dayton period (1995-2020)”.

In them, the author presents the continuity of the great state policy of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 19th, 20th and early 21st centuries. In addition, the author does not neglect the “Complicity of the Tuđman regime in the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”. In addition to a number of topics covered in detail, the author’s views on the “challenges and temptations of the 21st century” give the work special importance.

The reviewers of the book are: academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović, prof. Ph.D. Robert J. Donia, Prof. Ph.D. Tomislav Išek, prof. Ph.D. Senaid Hadžić and prof. Ph.D. Sead Selimovic.

The book was edited by: dr. sc. Muamer Džananović and Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić.

Promotions of this important work will be held in the coming period, about which we will inform the public in a timely manner.



GENOCIDE DENIAL

July 29, 2021.



The High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, made a decision on amendments to the state's Criminal Code, which prohibits and punishes the denial of genocide.

Anyone who publicly denies, grossly minimizes or tries to justify the crime of genocide as well as other war crimes established by final judgments will be punished with a prison sentence of six months to five years. BiH Presidency member Milorad Dodik initiated and was the first to sign a petition on non-acceptance of the law imposed by the high representative and called for the dissolution of the state.

Merisa Karović-Babić, genocide researcher and research associate of the Institute for War Crimes and International Law Research, was a guest on Al Jazeera's Kontekst Balkans show. Watch her guest appearance with Sonja Biserko and Velma Šarić [here](#).

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, MENACHEM ROSENSAFT

August 20, 2021.



The misleading report escalates the campaign to deny the genocide in Srebrenica. The self-proclaimed “Independent” international commission, appointed at the initiative of the Bosnian Serb separatist leader who denies the genocide, and led by an Israeli academic with a history of publishing pro-Serb works and public comments with many exaggerations, issued its “Final Report” last week on “the suffering of all peoples in the region Srebrenica in the period 1992-1995”.

As the son of two survivors of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen, who were deeply committed to passing on evidence to future generations of the atrocities committed against European Jews during the Holocaust, I am particularly appalled by the report’s shameful manipulation of the truth. It is a document that deserves to be consigned to the dustbin of history and is an example of demonstrating the moral failings of individuals - the proverbial “useful idiots” who got involved in denying and twisting the facts about the genocide.

The report is a disgrace to science and a glove in the face of the facts established by international law. In addition to being a legal and factual monster, he blatantly ignores one judgment after another of the UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The Commission heavily supports its report with an isolated opinion from the trial in one of the earlier ICTY cases. It also presents the writings of the largely discredited deniers of the Srebrenica genocide as a holy book, without taking into account the writings of historians and legal experts who came to diametrically different conclusions.

On more than 1,000 pages, this report unilaterally rejects or ignores the findings of a number of international courts, including not only the ICTY, but also the International Court of Justice in The Hague, that the slaughter of around 8,000 Bosniaks - ie. of Bosnian Muslim men and boys in and around Srebrenica in July 1995 by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units and the simultaneous forced deportation of more than 25,000 Bosniak women, children and elderly men constitutes genocide.

The mentioned paramilitary forces were in the service of the ultra-nationalist Bosnian Serbs who in 1991-1992 refused to be part of the newly founded Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and instead established the separatist Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, known as the Republic of Serbia. The Serb-dominated Republika Srpska later became one of the two entities that make up the multi-ethnic state of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the 1995 Dayton Agreement, a peace agreement that ended the brutal armed conflict in Bosnia, but which also maintained and strengthened ethnic divisions.

The report also repeatedly mentions Bosniaks as aggressors and Bosnian Serbs as victims in the rewriting of history, reminiscent of Third Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and his justification of anti-Semitism in Nazi Germany.

The report represents a desperate continuation of a quarter-century of efforts by nationalists among Bosnian Serbs and their supporters to convince the world that what happened in Srebrenica was not genocide. Those efforts range from trying to dispute the number of people killed to accusing the victims of the massacre, claiming it was a reaction to Bosniak provocations. At the 2018 session, the Assembly of the Republic of Srpska rejected the report from 2004, which was adopted by the previous Government of the Republic of Srpska when it acknowledged the massacre in Srebrenica.

The cynical choice of the president of the commission

Particularly cynical in the current genocide denial campaign was the appointment of Israeli academic Gideon Greif as chairman of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, presumably to lend an aura of pseudoscience to one whose apparent intent was yet another denial or at least a “whitewash” of widespread violations of international law - among them and the horrific crimes against humanity and genocide – committed by Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces and their leaders during the Balkan wars of the 1990s.

Greif has been popular among Serbian nationalists for a long time, and his appointment to head this commission in 2019 was not surprising. For years, Greif has presented data with an exaggerated number of Serbian victims during the Second World War in Jasenovac, a complex of five concentration camps that is often called the “Auschwitz of the Balkans”. Jasenovac was the most notorious of the network of camps run by the fascist Ustasha movement in the Independent State of Croatia, an autonomous Nazi puppet state founded in 1941. According to the American Holocaust Memorial Museum, somewhere between 77,000 and 99,000 Serbs, Jews, Roma and Croatian opponents of the Ustasha regime were brutally murdered in Jasenovac. In the Jasenovac Memorial Area, the names of 83,145 victims who died there were identified. And yet, Greif repeatedly increased the number of Jasenovac victims, to the astonishment of responsible historians. In 2019 alone, he claimed that it was a number of “at least 800,000” and “at least 700,000” - as if the actual data on Ustasha crimes were not already bad enough.

In the case of this latest report on the genocide in Srebrenica (hereafter the Greif report), the members of the commission claim that they “distanced themselves from all positions and policies of any official institution in order to maintain their strict neutrality and independence” (p. 18). Other members of the commission were, among others, a professor of political science at the University of Vienna; Professor of Political Science at Rikkyo University School of Social Sciences in Tokyo; licensed clinical psychologist, who is an associate professor of law at the University of New Hampshire – Durham; an officer of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Nigeria with the rank of General; and a German lawyer “with a special interest in international litigation as well as international humanitarian law cases” (Greif Report, p. 1105). However, their product is essentially nothing more than the elaborate vomit of the decades-long denial of the genocide in Srebrenica by the Republika Srpska and Serbian nationalist politicians, pseudo-academics and others.

The report concludes “after a thorough investigation (...) that neither an individual crime of genocide nor genocide in general took place in Srebrenica” and that “there are no indications that there was a specific intent to commit genocide.” Furthermore, no significant part of the protected group of Muslims in Bosnia was destroyed” (Graif’s report, p. 86). A parallel commission led by Professor Rafael Izraeli issued a previous report in October 2020 “on the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo between 1991 and 1995”. It was designed in a similar way to absolve the leadership of the Republika Srpska and the armed forces of responsibility for the carnage committed in the capital of Bosnia. It was generally concluded (on p. 1004) that “the Bosnian nationalist myth about the intended Serbian genocide against the Bosnian Muslims has been definitively dispelled”.

The two commissions were established at the initiative of Milorad Dodik, former prime minister, then president of the Republic of Serbia, and now a Serbian member of the three-member Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The commissions were formally appointed by the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (04/1-012-2-345/19 and 04/1-012-2-346/19) dated February 7, 2019.

Twisted logic

To break down the series of striking arguments from the Greif report, point by point, might give too much credibility – and try the patience of the readers of this article. However, some elements in particular illustrate this twisted logic. First, the introductory information seems to be good. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was created after the First World War in the Balkan region after the dissolution of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires. Between 1945 and 1980, independent communist and former anti-fascist partisan leader Josip Broz Tito largely kept internal tensions in Yugoslavia under control, although they were partly driven by ethnic rivalries. However, in the first ten years of Tito’s death, Serbian nationalist President Slobodan Milošević launched activities on Serbian domination of the country, effectively breaking up the tangled and sensitive power that had been maintained since the end of World War II.

As I wrote earlier in Just Security magazine, during the brutal war in Bosnia in 1992-1995. the paramilitary forces of the then breakaway counter-state of the Republika Srpska, with the support of the neighboring Government of Serbia, launched a campaign to expel non-Serbs from parts of Bosnia that were mostly inhabited by Serbs. It should be mentioned that war crimes were common in this tragic conflict and that they were not committed only by Bosnian Serbs.

In 1993, the UN Security Council declared the city in eastern Bosnia “Srebrenica and its surroundings a safe zone, which should be spared from all armed attacks or hostilities.” In a few days, starting on July 11, 1995, Bosnian Serb forces under the command of General Ratko Mladić killed about 8,000 Bosniak men and boys, aged 12 to 77, from Srebrenica and forcibly expelled about 25,000 Bosniak women, children and the elderly from Srebrenica enclave. Beginning with the conviction of Radislav Krstic in July 2001, the ICTY found six Bosnian Serbs, including Mladic and former Republika Srpska president Radovan Karadzic, guilty of genocide in connection with the Srebrenica killings. The International Court of Justice also found in 2007 that “the acts committed in Srebrenica (...) were committed with the specific intent to partially destroy the group of Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina as such; and consequently that these are acts of genocide”.

True, the Greif report includes the age-old rationalization of racially, ethnically or religiously motivated victim-blaming of disappearances perpetrated by Serbian perpetrators, and, to a large extent, the report disparages as illegitimate and politically biased not only ICTY trials but almost all war crimes trials since the International Military Tribunal at “Nuremberg” (the report irritatingly continues to call it “Nuremberg” incorrectly - see Greif Report, pp. 712, 713, 719, 724, 725).

The chapter entitled “Legal Conclusions on Srebrenica” begins with the assertion that the ICTY “failed to prove that the murders were committed with the specific intent to destroy a significant part of the protected group of all Muslims in Bosnia” (Id., p. 55). The report then accepts that:

It found that where a conviction for genocide rests on an intent to destroy a protected group “in part,” the part must be a substantial part of that group. The goal of the Convention on the Prevention of Genocide is to prevent the intentional destruction of entire human groups, and the targeted portion must be significant enough to have an impact on the group as a whole. (Id., p. 58)

Selective quotes

Among the authorities selectively cited for this claim is the highly respected Nehemiah Robinson and his work *The Convention on the Prevention of Genocide: A Commentary*. Greif’s report cites Robinson three times for the proposition that “the perpetrator of genocide must have the intent to destroy a substantial number of individuals constituting the target group” (Id., pp. 59, 86, 1035). The report takes note of, but strongly rejects, the finding of the Appeals Chamber of the ICTY in the Krstić case “because the majority of the Muslim population of the region sought refuge in the Srebrenica enclave until 1995, the elimination of that enclave would achieve the goal of cleansing the entire region of the Muslim population” (Id., page 65).

Applying tortured sophistry, including an artificial and legally unfounded attempt to determine whether Srebrenica Bosniaks constituted a “significant” or “substantial” part of Bosnia’s Bosniak population as a whole, the Greif report then concludes: “It is clear that the Appeals Chamber’s definition of a significant group in the Krstić verdict and subsequent verdicts, it does not indicate that a real genocide took place in Srebrenica.” (Id., p. 66) The report continues with this futile effort to prove the conclusory claim that:

genocide as such could not happen in Bosnia. As the crime of genocide by its very nature requires the intent to destroy at least a significant part of a certain group, genocide as such can only occur if a significant part of a certain group is physically destroyed. This destruction must be established as an objective fact. (Id., p. 85)

What is not mentioned in Greif's report is that Robinson, the director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress, where I work, is recognized to this day as one of the leading authorities on the Convention on the Prevention of Genocide, and in the commentary itself he wrote what is quoted in this report that:

The intention to destroy a large number of persons of the same group because of their belonging to this group must be classified as genocide even if those persons form only part of the group either within a country or within a region or within a single community, provided that the number is significant. (...) It is up to the courts to decide in each individual case whether that number is significantly large. (Nehemiah Robinson, *The Convention for the Prevention of Genocide: A Commentary*, New York: Institute of Jewish Affairs, World Jewish Congress, 1960, p. 63, emphasis added.)

In other words, Robinson, an authority cited several times in the Greif report, stated unequivocally that regardless of whether the number of victims was "large enough" it was up to the courts to decide whether it was genocide. Regardless of the fact that Grajf's report turns a blind eye to the decisions that followed the verdict in the Krstić case, they are actually decisive both in terms of significance and in terms of whether genocide took place in Srebrenica. In the interest of at least some measure of brevity, I will highlight only two of these ICTY judgments here.

Judgments of the ICTY

In the *Prosecutor v. Zdravko Tolimir* case (April 8, 2015, IT-05-88/2-A), for example, the ICTY Appeals Chamber decisively and unequivocally concluded that "the murder of at least 5,749 Bosnian Muslim men from Srebrenica" constituted an act of genocide, committed with the requisite genocidal intent (190). The Appeals Chamber in the Tolimir case also confirmed the Trial Chamber's finding that (a) the infliction of grievous bodily or mental harm on these Muslim men and boys prior to their execution constituted a separate act of genocide; and (b) that "the suffering of women, children and the elderly, forcibly relocated from Srebrenica, constituted a serious mental injury according to Article 4 of the Statute of the ICTY" (195) - that is, another of the acts that constitute genocide according to the ICTY Charter and the Convention on preventing genocide. The ICTY Trial Chamber convicted Ratko Mladić of genocide, considering that Bosnian Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina represent a protected group within the meaning of the ICTY Statute. (*Prosecutor v. Ratko Mladić*, ICTY, Judgment, Trial Chamber, 22 November 2017, IT-09-92-T, 3442, 3538.) Among the grounds for Mladić's conviction were findings that Republika Srpska units terrorized and abused Bosnian the Muslims of Srebrenica (Id, 3541); "that these acts represented cruel, that is, inhuman treatment (Ibid)"; and that "the suffering that the Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica suffered in the period before they were killed was intense, long-lasting and serious. Many spent their last moments in a state of despair" (Id., 3543). The trial panel concluded:

that thousands of Bosnian Muslims of Srebrenica were subjected to severe physical or mental suffering that included: death threats or treatment that led to death or suicide; knowledge, in many cases, of impending death because of the horrible way they were treated before they were killed; and long-term physical and psychological injuries. The harm inflicted by the perpetrators on the victims preceded the suffering that was inherently part of the act of killing. The Trial Chamber therefore concludes that the severe physical or mental injuries suffered by thousands of Bosnian Muslims of Srebrenica contributed to the destruction of the targeted group as a consequence of the actions of the physical perpetrators. (Id., 3544)

The Mladić Trial Chamber also explained why the Bosnian Muslims of Srebrenica met the threshold of significance for a finding of genocide, despite the fact that they “made up less than two percent of the Bosnian Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole” (Id., 3541). The Trial Chamber made it clear “that in determining the significance of a group, the numerical size of the share in absolute amounts is one of many factors” (Id. 3550). Among other factors to consider are “the numerical size of the portion in relation to the total size of the group; the prominence of a part of the group in the wider whole and whether it is symbolic for the entire group or is essential for its survival; area of activity and control of the offender; and the potential reach of the perpetrator” (Ibid.).

In determining significance, the Trial Chamber in the Mladić case took into account the combined impact of the killing of thousands of Bosnian Muslim men, the destruction of political or religious monuments and homes, and the forced relocation of Bosnian Muslim women, children and the elderly. The physical perpetrators of these acts committed them knowing that it would be a demonstration of the final fate that awaited Bosnian Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This demonstrative effect would be a consequence of the symbolic impact of the killing of Bosnian Muslims in the declared safe area, the destruction of a number of religious buildings and homes of Bosnian Muslims in the region, and the forced relocation of all or most of the remaining Bosnian Muslim population. (Id., 3553)

Highlighting a dissenting opinion, ignoring the majority of the court

It would have been one thing if Grajf’s report had dealt with the substance of the judgments of Tolimir and Mladić, as well as others (Karadžić; Popović, Beara et al.), in which both the Trial and Appeals Chambers of the ICTY explained in detail why the crimes committed in Srebrenica really constituted genocide. But the authors of the report absolutely ignore them, choosing instead to paste their collective dissenting opinion onto the court’s ruling. The report devotes most of its six pages (Greif’s report, pp. 624-629) to Judge Prisca Matimba Njamba’s dissenting opinion in the Tolimir case, in which she argued that she would have acquitted the accused. This is, of course, a completely academic discussion in pseudo-intellectual futility, because it makes no sense to announce the merits of a dissenting opinion without considering the facts and legal arguments of the majority, or the second-instance verdict that supported the Trial Chamber’s conclusion on genocide.

This is akin to pretending to discuss *California v. Texas*, the US Supreme Court’s most recent decision on the Affordable Care Act, by referring exclusively to the dissenting opinion of Justice Samuel Alito and thoroughly ignoring the majority opinion of Justice Stephen Brayer joined by six of his colleagues, including council president John Roberts. Or even worse, to discuss a dissenting opinion of a lower federal court, in which the majority opinion was upheld by the Supreme Court, without a single judge giving credence to the atypical dissenter. Or, for that matter, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which is accepted as judicial authority for the constitutionality of racial segregation laws, while ignoring the intervening decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

If my student at Columbia Law School or Cornell Law School were to make this type of argument in a term paper in my genocide law course, he would not receive a passing grade.

Greif’s report makes considerable and unbearable efforts to reject as “victor’s justice” and “retributive justice” not only the ICTY but also the International Military Tribunals in Nuremberg

and Tokyo, as well as the very foundations on which they were formed. According to one of the stranger parts of the report, retributive justice is “designed to compensate suffering with proportionate suffering, although proportionality can be very difficult to measure (...) It is intended to collect in kind or *lex talionis* [sic]. Ironically, in the case of Bosnia and the ICTY, retributive justice pitted ethnic groups against each other, which actually exacerbated ethnic hatred” (Id., p. 680). It is hard to imagine any purpose for including this argument other than undermining the legitimacy of the ICTY and its judgments, a goal popular in Banja Luka, the capital of Republika Srpska, and among Serbian nationalists in Belgrade, neighboring Serbia. But they are unlikely to find strength elsewhere.

Blaming the victims

Another distasteful aspect of the Greif report is the apparent determination of its authors to hold Bosniaks responsible for the actions of Bosnian Serbs, essentially blaming the victims. A large part of the report is devoted to the genocide committed by the Croatian Ustasha movement against Serbs and Jews in the Independent State of Croatia during World War II, as well as lengthy reports on alleged Bosniak aggressive actions in early 1991. Especially according to this allegation, Bosnian Serbs killed Bosniaks in Srebrenica not as part of genocide but (take your pick) as retaliation or to prevent future military actions by said Bosniaks.

Blaming Bosniaks for the atrocities committed against them is reminiscent of Joseph Goebbels and how he justified Nazi anti-Jewish policies. Accusing Albert Einstein and the German Jewish writers Emil Ludwig and Leon Feuchtwanger of waging a “campaign of atrocities” against Germany, Goebbels declared in April 1933 that “the German nation was ready to leave the Jewish question alone if Judaism would leave the German nation alone.” . Eight and a half years later, in November 1941, in the early stages of the Holocaust, Goebbels wrote in the weekly newspaper *Das Reich*:

If the international finances of Judea succeeded in pushing the world into war once more, the result would not be the Bolshevization of the world and thus the victory of the Jews, but the destruction of the Jewish race in Europe. (...) Every Jew is our enemy in this historical struggle, regardless of whether he vegetates in a Polish ghetto or continues his parasitic existence in Berlin or Hamburg or speaks eulogies in New York or Washington. All Jews by birth and race are part of the international conspiracy against National Socialist Germany. (...) We must win this war. If we lose him, these seemingly harmless Jewish boys would suddenly become rabid wolves. They would attack our women and children to take revenge. (...) There is no retreat in our fight against the Jews - even if we wanted to, but we won't. The Jews must be removed from the German community, because they threaten our national unity.

This is exactly the kind of obscene argument we see in the Greif report as a subliminal justification for what happened in Srebrenica: Bosniaks brought on their own genocide (which the report denies was genocide) - don't blame Mladic, don't blame Karadzic, don't blame the soldiers of the Republika Srpska who shot thousands of unarmed men and boys. At the very root, instead, blame the Bosniaks.

Adding insult to injury is that one has to dig through the Greif report because the report relies on sworn deniers of the Srebrenica genocide. Allegedly, the members of the commission went out of their scope by supporting their arguments with quotes from individuals who built their careers in the nationalist and ideologically fenced area of the Republika Srpska.

To give just one example: The Greif Report quotes Andy Wilcoxon and his claim that “the number of prisoners executed by the Bosnian Serbs is about 3,900, which is less than half of the reported 8,000” (The Greif Report, p. 671). Back in 2011, Wilcoxon wrote that “the evidence supporting the ICTY’s conclusions about genocidal intent is weak or non-existent.” Just a moment, there’s more. The authors of the report somehow failed to mention that Wilcoxon called the ICTY “the brainchild of the CIA and the MFA of the United States of America.” According to Wilcoxon, “The United States used the Tribunal to promote its interests in the Balkans. (...) The judgment of the ICTY has the same problem of credibility and conflict of interest as the study on the consequences of smoking on health, published by an institution that receives funding from tobacco companies”. Yet Gideon Greif and the rest of the committee either overlooked this particular section or failed to fully inform their readers of Wilcoxon’s views.

Greif’s report is now a permanent component of the Republika Srpska government’s brazen refusal to acknowledge the atrocities committed in its name. It is interesting that on July 23, the Associated Press reported that Valentin Incko, the highest international official in Bosnia under the Dayton Agreement in his capacity as the head of the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, imposed amendments to the “Criminal Code of BiH, introducing prison sentences of up to five years for denial of genocide and glorification of war criminals, including naming streets or public institutions after them”.

And finally, the grace of Greif’s report is that it was drafted so desperately badly that it will only reach other deniers of the genocide in Srebrenica, which could finally be the only positive feature of this report.

“OSLOBOĐENJE” FEATURES PARTS OF SOME OF THE WORKS FROM THE COLLECTION “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS, SREBRENICA 1992-1995: CAUSES, SCALES AND CONSEQUENCES”

August 19, 2021.



On the occasion of commemorating the 25th anniversary of the genocide against the Bosniaks in and around the UN “safe zone” of Srebrenica, on October 19, 2020, an international conference dedicated to the genocide against the Bosniaks was held in Sarajevo, organized by the University of Sarajevo, the University of Travnik, the Institute for research on crimes against humanity and international law UNSA and Institute of History UNSA. The collection of papers from the Conference represents a contribution to the scientific understanding of the intentions, causes, goals, scale and consequences of the committed genocide, as well as other crimes against values protected by international law. *Oslobođenje* features parts of some of the works, which gain additional importance after the decision of the until recently high representative Valentin Inzko to ban the denial of genocide and committed war crimes.

The first paper that you can read is the work of academician Rusmir Mahmutćehajić “Genocidal Ideology of Anti-Bosnia”, parts of which will be published in sequels in the coming days.

MUAMER DŽANANOVIĆ: THERE IS AN ATTEMPT TO EQUATE VICTIM AND CRIMINAL

September 14, 2021.



- For almost three decades since the beginning of the aggression, no person has been held accountable for the crimes committed against the inhabitants of Goražde, and the fact that judicial institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina conduct trials almost exclusively against members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina who defended this area reinforces the impression that an attempt is being made on the scene equating the victim and the criminal - said Muamer Džananić, senior associate of the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The latest in a series of examples is yesterday's arrest of Edin Vranj, a former high-ranking FUP official who is charged with alleged crimes in Goražde, and who was arrested by the police of another country.

- On the one hand, the processes and arrests, on the other hand, turning a blind eye to the fact that the so-called the army of the RS held Goražde under siege for 1,336 days, without electricity, water and communications, with constant shelling during which more than 2,000 civilians were killed. To date, no one has been held accountable for the crimes. Two indictments were filed. One case has been completed and responsibility has not been established, and an indictment has been brought against Petković, however, he is walking freely in Serbia, and the Serbian authorities will not extradite him - said Džananić.

Serbia is a good refuge for participants in genocide and crimes on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is enough that you were a member of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to arrest and prosecute you, he emphasized, adding that the case of Edin Vranje is not surprising.

- Everything that is happening is in support of the fact that Serbia, as it organized, carried out and participated in the aggression in the period from 1992 to 1995, participates in such a way even today and wants to change the character of the war. By filing indictments and prosecuting, they want to equate criminals with members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina - he warned.

Džananović believes that this is one of the most important methods used by official Serbia and with which it deals with the 1990s.

- It is important to point out that the mass crimes of the Serbian aggressor were planned and organized by the political and military leadership, in order to create ethnically pure territories, and on the other hand, if there are crimes committed by soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is important to point out that they are individual, they should answer for them, but they were not encouraged by the military and political leadership, which tried to preserve the multi-ethnic character of our country - concluded Muamer Džananović.

(Rabija Arifović/Preporod.info)

INITIAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON SREBRENICA

September 23, 2021.



After the successful international scientific conference entitled “Genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995–2020: Causes, Scales and Consequences”, which was held in Sarajevo last year, today’s meeting in the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina began preparations for holding the next conference, which is planned for October 2022.

“Given that the first conference was held in Sarajevo, the next conference is planned to be held in Tuzla. The next scientific conference should for the first time talk about Srebrenica from a new perspective, from the perspective of the consequences, but also the future of Srebrenica, and the perspective of further social-economic-economic development,” said the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo. Rasim Muratović.

“Last year’s conference was a grand gathering that brought together the most important people in this field in the region and as a result of which the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla announced an extremely important collection of scientific works”, said the prime minister of the Tuzla Canton, Kadrija Hodžić, and added that the Government will certainly support the holding of the conference next year within its capabilities.

“We are currently preparing the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia for the next year, and this is the right time to receive this kind of input, so that when preparing the Budget, we would look at our possibilities and try to find the means to help maintain this project,” said Prime Minister Hodžić.

As it was said today, the second conference is planned to be dedicated to Srebrenica and its development. Demographic and economic development, international relations, and building trust in the Srebrenica area would be discussed through case studies. As a preparation for the Conference, it is planned that case studies will be done at the beginning of next year, so that they will be ready for the preparation and organization of the conference in October.

At today’s meeting, the composition of the Organizational and Scientific Committee of the Conference was also discussed.

In addition to Prime Minister Hodžić, today’s meeting was attended by Minister of Finance Vedran Lakić and Minister of Culture, Sports and Youth Zlatan Muratović.

A ROUND TABLE ENTITLED “WAR CRIMES AND THEIR PROSECUTION” WAS HELD

Oktober 10, 2021.



In the organization of the Coordination Committee of Veterans' Associations of Sarajevo Canton, a round table entitled “War crimes and their prosecution” was held yesterday in the multimedia hall of the Kovači Memorial Center.

Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and lawyers specialized in international law and crimes against humanity participated in his work.

Speaking about war crimes and their prosecution, the Minister for Veteran Affairs of the Sarajevo Canton, Omer Osmanović, noted that in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are systematic attacks on former members of the RBiH Army, with a kind of torture that has been particularly pronounced in the last few years, and that the round table organized precisely for the reason of finding an appropriate approach to solving such attacks on members of our honorable RBiH Army.

“The Ministry of Veterans' Affairs of the Canton of Sarajevo, through its budget funds, continuously helps the legal protection of people who defended our homeland, and today they are charged with serious crimes. The coordination of veterans' associations aims at systemic action in this field, and we are just witnessing the last attempt to equalize criminals and aggressors by arresting our Edin

Vranje. As the line minister, I am in constant contact with Edin and his family, and yesterday we approved material aid that should help in his defense,” said Minister Osmanović.

Considering the constant attacks of the aggressors, which have not ended even today, when we have formal and legal peace, Minister Osmanović pointed out that it is very important that such meetings are organized with the aim of joint action of all institutions at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to prevent collapse integrity of the RBiH Army.

“There is no way, and no attack, that will equate those who defended themselves, with those who are trying even today, with aggressive rhetoric, to minimize the genocide committed against the Bosniaks of Bosnia and Herzegovina,” said Osmanović.

Ismet Godinjak, on behalf of the Coordination of Veterans’ Associations, spoke about the documents SANU 1, SANU 2 and SANU 3, pointing out, among other things, that officials from the Republic of Serbia behave according to the guidelines from the aforementioned documents, while lawyer Edina Rešidović spoke about practical advice how to behave in situations when an arrest occurs at the border crossings of neighboring countries, as well as the implementation of the protocol on the jurisdiction of prosecutors’ offices and courts, both in BiH and Serbia. The latest such case is the arrest of former high-ranking official of the Federal Police Administration Edin Vranje.

“In this case, an arrest was made on the same basis. The protocol states that the procedure can be repeated, only if there is new material evidence. In this case, no new material evidence was offered, and the Prosecutor’s Office of Serbia initiated the arrest procedure and re-initiated the procedure against Edina Vranje, regardless of the fact that the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on the same evidence and principles, issued an order not to conduct an investigation,” Rešidović said.

Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, said that it is very important to sublimate everything that is currently happening, namely that Serbia has assumed a leading role in the prosecution of war crimes on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 1992-1995.

“It is absurd to arrest members of the RBiH Army, and at the same time, openly, from the highest political top of Serbia, it is being said that Serbia is a safe haven for those against whom indictments have been brought. Cases like Duško Kornjača, who is accused of war crimes in Čajnič, or Bran Petković, the commander of the Territorial Defense of the so-called Serbian Municipality of Goražda, where the barbaric crimes were committed, support the justification of such gatherings,” said Džananović.

Speaking about the political significance of prosecuting war crimes, BiH Security Minister Selmo Cikotić emphasized that it is necessary to draw a line below which one must not go, and that on this issue all pro-Bosnian political options must be on the same side. “It is necessary to act strategically and proactively, not reactively to certain events from Belgrade and Zagreb,” said Cikotić.

PROMOTION OF THE BOOK 'WAR IN CENTRAL BOSNIA 1992-1994.' IN MOSTAR

October 13, 2021.



Promotion of the book 'War in Central Bosnia 1992-1994.' by dr. Amira Klike will be held on September 16, 2021 at the Mostar Cultural Center.

The start of the promotion is announced for 18:00.

The promoters of the book are prof. Ph.D. Admir Mulaosmanović, Ph.D. sc. Edin Veladžić, M.Sc. Jasmin Medić, and I am the author.

PROMOTION of the BOOK “TERRITORIAL EXPANSIONISM OF SERBIA ACCORDING TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (1804-2020)” BY PROF. DR. DENIS BEĆIROVIĆ

October 15, 2021.



On October 14, the book “Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina (1804-2020)”, authored by prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović. The work was published by the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

The book was promoted by an academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, prof. Ph.D. Tomislav Išek, prof. Ph.D. Senadin Lavić, prof. Ph.D. Husnija Kamberović, assistant professor Ph.D. Benjamina Karić and others. sc. Muamer Džananović.

The book is structured in four chapters in which the territorial expansionist policy of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day is thoroughly discussed.

In his address, Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, pointed out that the book: “with its comprehensiveness, brevity and comprehensibility, covers the gap in the study and interpretation of Greater Serbian and Greater Croatian politics in the capacity in which it could be realized. With its topicality, the book can, especially for young generations, help them get to know in detail important contemporary political processes, historical events and trials that Bosnia and Herzegovina has gone through and is going through in the last two centuries.”

Prof. Ph.D. Tomislav Išek said that in the book, Bećirović showed and proved the absolute validity of his theses about Serbia’s territorial expansionism towards Bosnia and Herzegovina. “For the first

time in a historiographical production, the continuity of Serbia's great-state pretensions towards Bosnia and Herzegovina through three centuries was successfully shown and proven," said Išek.

dr. sc. Among other things, Muamer Džananović pointed out that "a very important part of the book in which prof. Bećirović emphasizes that the advocates of the disappearance of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina know that the lulling, desubstantialization and disunity of the pro-Bosnian and Herzegovina forces is in their favor, and Bećirović with the call to recognize where Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing the greatest danger and insists on efficient organization, a thorough change in relation to the big state - ultimately, all with the goal of democratic advocacy for the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina by equal citizens and peoples, which is perhaps the most important message of this work".

Asst. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić pointed out that "the book makes a great contribution to the study of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but especially of the various expansionist intentions that were often directed towards our Bosnia and Herzegovina. This book provides answers to many questions and it is a pioneering undertaking because we have not had the opportunity to see a book like this on our market so far".

Prof. Ph.D. In his presentation, Husnija Kamberović emphasized the importance of numerous segments of the work, especially those in which the author approached from the position of historical science, and emphasized that in the final parts it has a political science approach.

Prof. Ph.D. Senadin Lavić, thanking the author for finding the strength to write such a work, said that Denis Bećirović is politically on the same lines as Nijaz Duraković and Esad Zgodić. He especially emphasized the importance of this work for numerous scientific fields, especially students of humanities and social sciences.

Academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović emphasized that: "This is a rare book that deals with a historical phenomenon, namely the relationship between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in the context of territorial claims in Bosnia and Herzegovina." Three historical periods are covered, the 19th century, the 20th century, and especially in the 20th century, the period of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and after the Dayton Peace Agreement. The author came to very important insights and conclusions, and the book will be of great use to students of the humanities and social sciences, to the scientific public, and to all who deal with the social development of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

Prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović is a doctor of historical sciences and a university professor. He teaches at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Tuzla as an associate professor. He is a member of the Committee for Historical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the author of 4 books and more than 40 scientific and professional papers published in reference journals in the country and abroad. He is engaged in scientific research of the contemporary history of Southeast Europe and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the relations between the state and religious communities in the 20th century.

SERBIA A SAFE SHELTER FOR WAR CRIMINALS FROM BIH: HUSEINOVIĆ AND DŽANANOVIĆ FOR 7PLUS

October 18, 2021.



The Hayat TV show '7plus' discussed war criminals hiding in Serbia. The guests of the show '7plus' were dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and Avdo Huseinović, director, journalist and publicist.

dr. sc. Džananović pointed out that there are dozens of accused or even convicted war criminals who have found their safe haven in Serbia. "Serbia is a haven for criminals. However, the authorities in neighboring Serbia claim that they have no information that these people are on their territory. We have many examples like Milomir Savičić, then Brana Petković for the crimes in Goražde and a number of others, who found a safe haven in Serbia" - said Džananović

EVERY DATA IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT AND WORTH ATTENTION

November 3, 2021.

Prikaz knjige dr. Amira Klike „Rat u srednjoj Bosni 1992-1994.“

Svaki podatak podjednako je važan i vrijedan je pažnje

Knjiga „Rat u srednjoj Bosni 1992-1994.“ dr. Amira Klike, prema ocjeni stručne javnosti, jedna je od najreferentnijih historijskih knjiga o novijoj historiji Bosne i Hercegovine, agresiji na njen suverenitet i teritorijalni integritet.

Od potpisivanja primirja s HVO-om i uspostave Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine prošlo je 27 godina. Nažalost, ne možemo se pohvaliti velikim brojem referentnih knjiga i izdanja koji se na meritoran način bave ovim pitanjima. Uglavnom, makar na području Mostara i Hercegovine, imamo nekoliko izdanja koje možemo svrstati u kategoriju sjećanja i ličnih doživljaja, što na sebi svojstven način govori o individualiziranju narativa podložnih mitologiziranju i glorifikaciji pojedinaca i manjih grupica što u konačnom zbiru zamagluje suštinu i stvarne činjenice. S druge strane dešava se slična generacija u kojoj vrlo važne društvene pozicije zauzimaju ličnosti koje niti su bile sudionici događaja niti su imali priliku da, na osnovu historijske građe, donesu vlastite sudove o tome. Ponovo smo se prepustili usmenoj tradiciji i reminiscencijama a radi se o sudbonosnim i vrlo kompleksnim životnim pitanjima. Sadržaj knjige „Rat u srednjoj Bosni 1992-1994.“ je zapravo doktorska disertacija Amira Klike s istom temom. Naučno-istraživački pristup vrlo je pogodan da bude model budućim istraživačima. U sve većoj medijskoj halabuci posljednjih godina, izazvanoj prije svega političkim ciljevima teško je razaznati suštinska događanja od propagandnih dezavuiranja i spinovanja. Uzmemo li u obzir da se neki događaji i godišnjice i organiziraju zbog zauzimanja medijskog prostora onda nije teško odgovoriti na pitanje zašto Mostarci imaju priliku više čitati i slušati o zločinu počinjenom u Križančevom selu već u Ahmićima, ili da stvari kažemo brutalno da zbog posjete Zorana Milanovića znamo da je u Vitezu od nasumično ispaljene granate poginulo osmero međužene djece, ali da ne znamo tačan broj djece koja su ni kriva ni dužna ubijena u Mostaru.

Posebna vrijednost Klikine knjige su fus-note u kojima nam Kliko donosi izvore, dokumente, naredbe, stenograme sjednica, zapisnike vojnih akcija i drugu arhivsku građu. Dragocjeno je i to da se koristio arhivskom gradom Međunarodnog suda u Hagu te da se ozbiljno pozabavio tezama Ivice Lučića o karakteru rata u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Koristio je više od 10 000 dokumenata i drugu arhivsku građu. Pored primarnog historijskog narativa i hronološkog prikaza historijskih dešavanja, knjiga je zanimljiva i s aspekta zavičajnog patriotizma budući da govori i o Bošnjacima srednje Bosne i Krajišnicima koji su na tom području djelovali kao vojne formacije ali i Hercegovine s obzirom na činjenicu da su sve odluke Hrvatske zajednice Herceg-Bosna (HZ HB) definirane i usvajane u Mostaru ili Grudama.

Jedna od ključnih historijskih razdjelnica koje su utjecale na dalja dešavanja ogleda se u činjenici da je Mate Boban 9. 4. 1992. g. izdao naredbu u kojoj naglašava da je Odluka Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine o formiranju Armije politički nepromišljena te da HZ ne prihvata Teritorijalnu odbranu kao svoju vojnu strukturu.

Prema Bobanovoj naredbi sve vojne snage na području Herceg-Bosne proglašene su ili nelegalne ili neprijateljske. Sve što se dalje dešavalo bila je posljedica ove Bobanove naredbe.

Knjiga je značajna i po tome što na dosljedan način oslikava utjecaj politike na konkretna ratna zbivanja što je dokazano i pravosnažnom presudom u slučaju „Prljić i drugi“. Posebno je važno izdvojiti stavove Katoličke crkve, koji su prema Klikinim istraživanjima, kada je u pitanju Bosna i Hercegovina bili izuzetno korektni i patriotski orijentirani. Kliko analizira utjecaj kardinala Kuharića, biskupa Bozanića na katoličko svećenstvo u BiH prije svega kardinala Vinka Puljića i provincijala Bosne Srebrene fra Petra Anđelovića koji su se nerijetko suprotstavljali težnjama sljedbenika Franje Tuđmana i Gojka Šuška, što nije bio slučaj kod Srpske pravoslavne crkve. Kliko je opisao skoro svaki dan rata na području srednje Bosne. Ponekad čitanje ove knjige zna biti zamorno jer je u nju unio svaki podatak o vojnim formacijama, jedinicama, broj boraca i druge neophodne statističke podatke, pa nam se teško vratiti na onu svknutu pripovjedačku formu kao što je

to slučaj s Mujom Šahmanom i njegovim herojskim podvigom, ili kao što je slučaj s pojedinostima herojske odbrane Starog Viteza. Po svim zakonima logike Stari Vitez bilo je nemoguće odbraniti. A odbranjen je. Knjiga nam na uvjerljiv način daje odgovore na brojna pitanja kada je riječ o tome kako je opstala Bosna i Hercegovina, ali i postavlja pitanja pred njenom budućnosti.

Obiluje brojnim i različitim podacima. Svaki od njih je podjednako važan. I vrijedan je pažnje.

U njoj su stručno analizirana i pitanja etničkog čišćenja, bilo upotrebom sile ili političkim manevrima. Pored ostalog govori i o nastojanju politike HDZ-a o takozvanom humanom preseljenju stanovništva, prije svega hrvatskog iz onih gradova gdje su Bošnjaci bili većina. Donosi detalje iz knjige „Podjela Bosne i Hercegovine i borba za cjelovitost“ Ante

Valente predsjednika OO HDZ objavljene 1991. godine. Valenta je tokom rata ulagao velike napore da se ženički Hrvati ne vrate svojim kućama. Smatrao je da bi zamjena stanova i kuća trebala biti finansirana od UN-a i UNHCR-a, Evropske zajednice. Valenta je smatrao da se preseljavanje stanovništva u svoje provincije treba pomoći na pojedinačnom planu s 3000 dolara. Kao posljedice tih ideja danas u okolini Mostara imamo nekoliko novih naselja kojih ranije nije bilo i druge posljedične implikacije. U samom uvodu Kliko nas podsjeća na stavove Franje Tuđmana kako doći do Herceg-Bosne. Između ostalog takтика je bila da se u onim gradovima gdje su Hrvati većinsko stanovništvo govori o statistici a tamo gdje su u manjini da se poziva na povijest i na povijesno pravo hrvatskog naroda.

Knjiga ima 1170 stranica. Objavljena je 2019. u izdanju Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Do sada je promovirana u pet bosanskohercegovačkih gradova.

HASAN EMINOVIĆ

BROJ 21/1199 • 1. NOVEMBAR 2021. Preporod 23

Review of the book “War in Central Bosnia 1992-1994”, published in Preporod on November 1, 2021. year, whose author is Hasan Eminović.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE GENOCIDE OF BOSNIAKS IN SREBRENICA HAVE BEGUN

November 16, 2021.



On the occasion of commemorating the 27th anniversary of the genocide committed against Bosniaks in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Universities of Tuzla and Sarajevo, as well as the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law and the Institute of History are planning the organization of the International Scientific Conference “Consequences of the Bosniak Genocide: Social, Economic, demographic and cultural development of Srebrenica from 1995 to 2022. The conference is planned to be held in Tuzla on November 15 of the following year. On this occasion, the first session of the Organizational and Scientific Committee of the Conference was held today in the Rectorate of the University of Tuzla.

After the first international Conference held last year on the genocide of Bosniaks, Srebrenica 1995–2020: causes, scale and consequences, a second one is being prepared, which will be held on November 15 of the following year. Speaking about the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica in the language of facts from a scientific point of view is extremely important, especially at a time when the deniers of this, judged and proven crime are becoming more and more vocal.

“The academic community should oppose the denial of genocide, those false and falsified evidences with science and scientific research. The University of Tuzla will strive to persevere in that mission, and one of the first steps on that path is holding the Conference planned for next year. Based on exact facts and evidence, we need to remind the public and young people of the fundamental values of life. Only in this way can we build the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, said the rector of the University of Tuzla, Nermina Hadžigrahić.

The Rector of the University of Sarajevo, Rifat Škrijelj, is of the same opinion.

“In order to present the truth about Srebrenica and the genocide that was committed against the Bosniaks of Srebrenica in 1995 in a scientifically valued way to the domestic and international public, two universities, the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla, are gathering eminent researchers from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the world on a partnership basis who will, through their scientific papers at the scientific conference in 2022, perform the task that scientists face - that the scientific approach in data collection, their processing, and the presentation to the public and the publication of the papers remain as a testimony of the judged genocide”, said Škrijelj.

The theme of the conference focuses on several case studies that will shed light on the consequences of the genocide on the concrete life circumstances with which the citizens of Srebrenica live.

Academician Mirko Pejanović, president of the Scientific Committee of the Conference, considers the Conference to be of great importance.

“First of all, there is economic development, employment, return, demographic revitalization, and it is planned to investigate the state of communal infrastructure, the connection of the Ministry of Health with the city center. A group of researchers is planned to investigate the development and restoration of inter-ethnic trust,” said Pejanović.

“We have decided to form scientific and research teams that will prepare scientific studies in the next six months and based on them we will hold a conference in November next year,” explains Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

The Government of TK fully supports the discussion and project approach of fully discussing what happened, as well as the perspective of the consequences of the genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica through this large project.

“It is not the only way to support the topic of Srebrenica, but through this scientific and research approach we think that with our support we can respond in the best way to the need for illumination, collective memory, for developing the feeling that Srebrenica and the topic of Srebrenica is a big topic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, he says Prime Minister TK Kadrija Hodžić.

The second conference entitled “Consequences of the Bosniak genocide: Social, economic, demographic and cultural development of Srebrenica from 1995 to 2022” will be held in Tuzla on November 15 of the following year.



Univerzitet u Sarajevu

Institut za istraživanje zločina
protiv čovječnosti i
međunarodnog prava

November 11, 2021.

On the occasion of commemorating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the genocide committed against Bosniaks in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was also confirmed by the final judgments of the ICTY for the area of the so-called safe zones of the United Nations of Srebrenica and its surroundings (July 1995), University of Sarajevo, University of Tuzla, University of Sarajevo - Institute for the research of crimes against humanity and international law and the University of Sarajevo - Institute of History are planning the organization of the International Scientific Conference “CONSEQUENCES OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN SREBRENICA: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SREBRENICA (1995–2022)”. It is planned to

The conference will be held in Tuzla on November 15, 2022.

On this occasion, the first session of the Organizational and Scientific Committee of the Conference will be held in the Rectorate of the University of Tuzla (address Dr. Tihomil Marković No. 1), on Monday, November 15, 2021, starting at 11 a.m. At the session, work methods for the preparation of research studies for the preparation of the Conference will be adopted, a decision will be made on the appointment of the scientific teams of case studies, and the Draft Financial Plan of the Conference will be adopted.

We invite you to accompany the media coverage of the start of activities on the organization of this significant and important Conference.

HZ/R 'HERCEG BOSNIA': INSTITUTIONAL AND TERRITORIAL DESTRUCTION OF BIH

November 18, 2021.



For Vijesti.ba he writes: Dr. sc. Amir Kliko (Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law UNSA)

- In accordance with the political ideas and real intentions of the President of the Republic of Croatia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, Franjo Tuđman - and following in an almost identical way the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), which formed “communities of municipalities” with a Serbian majority population and united them into “Serbian autonomous areas” – the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina (HDZ BiH) founded three “regional communities: Herzegovina, Travnička and Posavina” by the summer of 1991.

At the meeting of the leaders of the “Travnik Regional Community” in Busovača on July 21, 1991, the participants recommended “the Croatian population of the Travnik Region and the municipalities of Herzegovina to join the Croatian Regional Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.” They launched an initiative “for the formation of the Croatian National Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina because of” the alleged “paralysis of the work of BiH authorities.” The council was supposed to perform “the function of the government in the interest of the Croatian people in its territory.” The session was chaired by Dario Kordić.

Nine months before the beginning of the Greater Serbian aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central Bosnian, Herzegovinian and Bosnian-Savoian HDZ leaders seriously began to break up the state and form institutions to take over power. As a justification, they cited her alleged inability to respond to the political challenges that pressed upon her. The seizure of power from legal institutions - in which HDZ cadres were also active - began months before the official formation of the “Croatian communities of Bosanska Posavina and Herceg Bosna.”

At the 2nd regular session of the Main Board of the HDZ BiH, the proposal from the session of the "Travnik Regional Community" was adopted, and the "Croatian Regional Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina" was formed.

On November 12 - on the day of the proclamation of the "Croatian Community of Bosnian Posavina" - a meeting of the presidents of the crisis staffs of the "Herzegovina and Travnik Regional Communities" was held in Grude, which was chaired by Mate Boban as vice president of the HDZ BiH and vice president of its crisis staff. The meeting was co-chaired by Kordić, the "coordinator of the Travnik regional community." The participants of the meeting confirmed that they stand by their earlier conclusions - made at separate sessions - "that the Croatian people of these two communities and the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina still remain with the unanimously accepted commitments and conclusions adopted at the agreements with President Franjo Tuđman on June 13 and 20." They - "starting from the aforementioned meetings and agreements in Zagreb and through special conclusions from October 15 in Grude and October 22 in Busovača," unanimously decided "that Croatian the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina must finally lead a decisive, active policy, which should lead to the realization of our age-old dream - a common Croatian state." to approach the formulation and publication of legal and political acts (proclamation of the Croatian Banovina in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the holding of a referendum on the jučenje to the Republic of Croatia) as the first stage on the way to the final accession to Croatia." In the second point of the conclusions, the participants of the meeting identified that "in the part of the leadership of the HDZ for BiH there are still forces that oppose these historical interests of the Croatian people." These forces advocated "for a non-existent sovereign BiH, in which the Croatian people would be condemned to genocide and historical disappearance." The participants of the meeting considered themselves representatives of the entire Croatian people and decided on their behalf that they "will not accept under any conditions any solution except within the borders of a free Croatia. In order to realize the "century-old dream", they believed that they had to clearly profile HDZ's policy - strengthen it in personnel and choose people who will bring the set tasks to an end - and "initiate political and legal actions on the internal and international level." For unification with Croatia was ready for war "with all those forces that will try to stop this inevitable process of creating a free Croatia. It was of great importance to them to "resolutely prevent in advance any public or secret activity in the leadership of the HDZ for BiH that would oppose these decisions or could cause them any damage."

At the November 18 session in Grude, HDZ representatives from twenty-four municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina made a decision to establish the "Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna" as a "political, cultural, economic and regional entity," and the "community" included thirty municipalities. Several HDZ representatives from the municipalities that joined the "HZ HB" did not attend the session. They signed the decision later. Mostar was designated as the seat of the community. Other municipalities could also access it. The founders expressed their loyalty to the republican government "as long as the state independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina exists in relation to the former or any future Yugoslavia." This means that - in the event that Bosnia and Herzegovina remains in Yugoslavia - the "community" would be territorially separated from it. Already at its founding, the "community" assumed the right to rise above the republican government, which can be seen from Article 6, in which its founders emphasized that it would also respect all valid international acts. This obligation can only be accepted by states, not "communities" such as the "HZ HB" envisioned by Article 1.

For the administrative body of the "community" a presidency was formed, which consisted of representatives of the Croatian people in the municipal government, "first in office or presidents of

HDZ municipal committees.”

All those present accepted and supported the decision to establish “HZ HB” except for Smiljan Pavlović from Travnik - who was against it - and Fr. Branko Neimarević from Travnik, who declared himself a abstainer.

That the “community” will opt for the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina is clear from the conclusion in its founding act, where it is said that the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina will support the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina until others begin to divide it. It is not emphasized that they will fight the division but it is suggested that they will join the division after others have started it. Others have already started, which was recognized among the founders of “HZ HB”, and they, as a justification for their actions, interpret that the Serbs are in an advanced stage of disintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The founders of the “Croatian communities” - like the SDS - wanted the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but they did not want to be the first to start it. There was a very specific reason for that. Croatia was already in a problem that was just waiting for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatian Serbs wanted to divide Croatia. Parastates were formed on a third of its territory with the active political and military support of Serbia and the JNA. They expelled the legal authorities of the Croatian government from those occupied territories. In such a situation in which Croatia found itself at the time, if the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina - at the persuasion of official Zagreb - were the first to begin the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then Croatia would lose the support of the international community in its effort to preserve territorial integrity and gain international recognition. At the time “HZ HB” was founded, Croatia was not internationally recognized as an independent state. In the event that the responsibility for the partition of Bosnia and Herzegovina falls on the Bosnian Croats and the leadership of the Republic of Croatia, this would allow the Croatian Serbs to legitimize their demands in Croatia, which would make it difficult for its international recognition in the “Avnoje borders”. In this sense, the Serbian rebellion in Croatia somewhat preserved the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the way that it prevented Franjo Tuđman and his political puppets in Bosnia and Herzegovina from a more direct, decisive and open approach to its division.

Two days after the publication of the decision on the formation of “HZ HB,” the Government of SRBiH, based on the opinion of the Ministry of Justice and Administration, concluded that all decisions of “HZ HB” are illegal and illegitimate, and in contradiction with the Constitution and the interests of the state and all its citizens and people.

On the basis of Article 7 of the decision on the establishment of “HZ HB” dated November 18, 1991, its presidency made a decision on the formation of the Croatian Defense Council (HVO) on April 8, 1992. The Serbian aggression against “HZ HB”, the lack of protection of the Croatian people and the awareness that the state is powerless because its defense system is falling apart, were cited as justifications. According to that decision, the HVO should have taken care of the defense of the sovereignty of the “HZ HB” area and the protection of the Croats, as well as other peoples living in that “community.” Otherwise, the “HZ HB” had no sovereignty because it belongs only to the states. However, it seems that the presidency of “HZ HB” counted that it was a state or that the HVO would make it so.

On April 10, 1992, Franjo Tuđman appointed Janko Bobetko as the commander of all units of the Croatian Army (HV) at its Southern Military Base. That military base included a significant part of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the same day, Boban issued an order that the HVO is the only legal army in the “HZ HB” area and that he does not recognize the Territorial Defense of

the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (TO RBiH), which he declared illegal. He did not declare the Croatian army illegal or mention it, even though it was present in the “HZ HB” area.

Stjepan Mesić considered Boban’s decision for the HVO to take over power in a part of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, called “HZ HB”, a coup d’état that illegally usurped power. He asked Boban what it was all about and warned him of the consequences. Boban explained to him that a team of lawyers from Zagreb - including Professor Smiljko Sokol and Vica Vukojević - with Tuđman’s consent, devised a way for the HVO to come to power through elected HDZ BiH officials. Mesić also told Tuđman that it was a coup, which he agreed with, but two days later he told him not to interfere in the politics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that Vukojević was in charge of that.

On April 16, 1992, Bobetko formed an advanced command post of the HV in Grude, i.e. in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He appointed Milivoje Petković as his deputy who, in his absence, had all the authority to command and coordinate combat operations. From this advanced command post of the Southern Army of the HV in Grude, the “Main Headquarters of Herceg Bosnia,” that is, the HVO, developed. Its formation began with this order of Bobetko.

On May 8, 1992, Ante Rosso, whom Bobetko appointed to the “Main Headquarters of Herceg Bosnia”, issued an order stating that the only legal forces in the “HZ HB” area are the HVO units. With this order, all orders of the TO RBiH command that were considered illegal in the “HZ HB” area were invalidated. Bearing in mind the fact that Rosso was a member of the HV, the conclusion follows that an HV soldier issued an order that the TO of the RBiH was illegal on the territory of his own country. Neither he – as neither Boban – mentions the presence of HV. He did not invalidate her orders, nor did he declare them illegal, as he did with TO RBiH. Certainly he could not have done that, because that would have invalidated the order on his appointment to the post in the HVO issued to him by Bobetko.

The Croatian army established military control in western Herzegovina, western Bosnia and over Croatian armed forces in central Bosnia. Bobetko urged Boban to take over Mostar, transfer the organs of “HZ HB” from Grud to it and form his own army to ensure that the city does not take over the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the session of the presidency of “HZ HB” on July 3, 1992, the decision on its establishment from November 18, 1991 was amended and supplemented. The decision is not significantly different, it is only more officially and openly confirmed, but there is one interesting statement that indicates what the HVO was fighting for: “Croats...in this Republic stood for a sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina, but they always emphasized that they would do so by protecting own historical spaces and interests of the entire Croatian people.” It is clear that the Croatian own “historical spaces” are the delineated “Croatian community” in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the HVO did not fight for Bosnia and Herzegovina - as the Herzegovinian propaganda publicly claimed - but only for “Croatian areas” territorialized through “Croatian communities” in it.

The decision on the establishment of “HZ HB” dated November 18, 1991 determined its territory and territorial unit, and the decision dated July 3, 1992 confirmed it.

By the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on September 18, 1992, all regulations on the establishment of “HZ HB” were annulled.

On November 28, 1992, the “Department of Justice and General Administration of HZ HB” announced that only the judicial system of that community will operate in the area of “HZ HB” in the future.

By decision of July 3, 1992, the president of “HZ HB” is simultaneously the president of its presidency and the supreme commander of the armed forces. With the presidency, he exercises supreme, sovereign power.

The “Armed Forces of the HZ HB” were established by the decree of July 3, 1992 as the fundamental bearer of the armed resistance that protects the sovereignty of the “HZ HB” and defends its territorial integrity. Those provisions show that “HZ HB” behaved as an independent and sovereign state community.

By declaring a “republic” on August 28, 1993, “HZ HB” improved its governing structure. The preamble “Fundamental Decision” refers to the Croatian Christian and cultural identity. Aggression was again cited as the reason for the establishment of the “republic” - but unlike before - now it was allegedly initiated from the unitary state union of three constituent nations, referring to the alleged aggression of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to Ciril Ribičić, the transformation of the “community” into a “republic” and “state union” means a further step in the process of independence towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, even though the “republic” was declared due to its entry into the union of three republics. The Owen-Stoltenberg plan had a significant influence on its declaration, which satisfied the interests of the great powers of Serbia and Croatia by recognizing the territories obtained by military force to their political-military parastatal creations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

That plan went a step further than Vance-Owen’s in terms of the territorial division of Bosnia and Herzegovina on ethnic grounds because it proposed three strictly separate entities/republics instead of a number of cantons under central authority. It was time-limited with the possibility that each republic could leave the union, become independent, or join a neighboring country through a referendum of its population after two years from the signing of the agreement. The territories of the “Serbian” and “Croatian republics” had already been ethnically “cleansed” of Bosniaks, so surely the results of the referendum would be in favor of those “republics” leaving the union.

“The Croatian Republic of HB is,” according to the ‘Fundamental Decision’, a unique and indivisible democratic state of the Croatian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.”

It is necessary to emphasize that all cadres - and even those from the top of the HDZ BiH - did not agree with the policy of destruction and division of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first three presidents of HDZ BiH were dismissed as a result: Davor Perinović, Stjepan Kljuić and Milenko Brkić, professor of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Sarajevo. General Secretary of HDZ BiH 1990-1992. - Ivan Markešić - strongly opposed Tuđman’s policy of dividing Bosnia and Herzegovina, advocating for its state sovereignty and territorial integrity, within which the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina would solve their status and position through political, non-violent means. The president of the HDZ Mostar municipal board, Damjan Vlašić, claimed that “the separation of HZ HB according to the SAO system means ghettoization in which there is no welfare for any people.”

Opponents of the formation of “HZ HB” - based on the example of “Serbian autonomous regions” - from HDZ BiH warned that it could lead to conflict with Bosniaks and lead to war. They believed that cantonization and alliance with them was a better solution and that this should not be decided outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, at its second session, on December 23, 1991, the “HZ HB” presidency authorized the Croatian president, Franjo Tuđman, to represent its interests at international and other negotiations, which significantly limited the role and authority of its highest representatives.

AMIR KLIKO: CROATIA IS PROTECTED BY ITS MEMBERSHIP IN NATO AND THE EU, AND THESE SAME STRUCTURES THREATEN THE SECURITY OF BOSNIAN CROATS

November 22, 2021.



Amir Kliko, doctor of historical sciences, talks about the strengthening of NATO since its inception, the aspirations of our country, solutions for the Balkans and the relationship between Bosniaks and Croats.

Bearing in mind the political crisis in the country, how far is Bosnia and Herzegovina from NATO membership today? Would the threats to the country that we hear almost every day be possible if our country was in the Alliance?

- I think we are not that far from NATO, because it has been present in BiH for 30 years, where its command is also located. The current political situation affects that, however, the matter still depends on NATO's interest, when the issue will definitely end. We are almost in NATO. It should be kept in mind that BiH, Serbia and Kosovo are the only countries in the Balkans that are not members and they are an enclave in the wider environment of NATO and EU member states, a hermetically sealed space.

Enticing area

All countries in the surrounding area are members of NATO, and this provides additional security for NATO, that there is no rush and that full membership is conditioned by some important steps such as the economy, the organization of the state, the suppression of bribery and corruption. NATO's interest in Bosnia and Herzegovina was demonstrated in the 90s, even though the Bosniaks were not satisfied with their intervention, and the Serbs were angry, because NATO was fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina when it bombed Serbian positions at the end of the war.

How far has NATO itself progressed since its establishment as an explicitly military pact, what does it represent today and are the best indicators of the benefits of joining the Alliance the results of the newest members?

- I would not agree that NATO is explicitly a military organization, it is, like any other military alliance, primarily political, because it is formed by the leaders of certain countries for the purpose of protecting some of their interests both in their own countries and in the world. The army is an extended arm of politics and every military alliance is a consequence of political action.

The first purpose of NATO was to unite the countries of Western Europe, 12 of them, led by the USA, to unite the military potential in opposing possible Soviet aggression. They say that wars are not won by armies, but by dedicated industry, and this was proven in the First and Second World Wars. With the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1990, given the nature of NATO's continuation, it would have been expected that it would have died, however, that did not happen. In fact, it became an even stronger and more powerful institution in military, political and economic terms. And to make things interesting, after 1990, it expanded considerably to include many countries that previously formed the Warsaw Pact. The world's largest investors, capitalists, are from the countries that form the backbone of NATO, those that formed it. To them, Eastern and Southeastern Europe is a very tempting area to make quick, good money, but they rarely venture into it. Foreign investors are also present in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but significantly less than when Bosnia and Herzegovina joins NATO.

What challenges do we face when it comes to NATO integration and are we ready to go through a series of economic reforms, because even 80 percent of what NATO requires of us is not related to the army, but to the judiciary, the economy...?

- Doing business in the economy depends on the state structure, that is, the policy that is in power. The West operates in regulated countries, where the law is respected. We are witnessing that in BiH, somewhere to a lesser extent, but also to a greater extent, it is not done that way. NATO wants a normal Western economy to be established here. NATO wants a stable state from its administration, which will implement laws harmonized with Western European norms, a stable market, the way their businessmen work. The key to all problems in BiH is the real interest of the West, that is, the countries that make up NATO. They can lead to order as they influenced the beginning, course and character of the war, but also its end, more precisely the order in BiH that they established.

What do you foresee as a solution for the Balkans? How long can Serbia remain neutral, and Russia and China create problems in BiH itself?

- I don't think that Russia and China are creating a problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is done by big-state politicians from Serbia, and then from Croatia, who include international diplomacy to help realize their goals, and in this particular case they are turning to Russia and China. The Bosniak response is that they are trying to include Turkey in an identical way. Of course, Russia and China recognize some of their influences, they will not get involved just for the love of Belgrade and Dodik, they probably found some interest, considering the NATO environment of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I think they are at least twenty or more years late with that influence.

And as far as the best solution for the Balkans is concerned, it is joining the EU and NATO, with the fact that Western countries must force the leadership of BiH to really start respecting the law, to create a state and enable investments. It is not a problem for Dodik to stop at the end, I believe that there are a hundred more Dodik behind him who would continue where he stops.

You published the book "War in Central Bosnia during the aggression against RBiH", in which you describe Croatia's relationship with BiH, as well as the armed conflict of the HVO with the RBiH Army. How do you view the relationship between official Zagreb and our country today?

- The relations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, as a country, are relatively young,

but the relations between Croats and Bosniaks in our country last several centuries longer. If we exclude some incidents and events recorded in history, we can say that these relations have always been at an enviable level. BiH and Croatia had a dual relationship from 1990 to 1996, where there was mutual assistance, and that cooperation gave good results, especially during the war. At the same time, Franjo Tuđman's policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina was conducted with the aim of dividing it. There is a big difference between Serbia and Croatia versus Bosnia and Herzegovina, even during the time marked by the Hague Tribunal as the time of Herceg-Bosnia's joint criminal enterprise against Bosnia and Herzegovina from January 1993 to March 1994, there was strong and strong opposition among Croats and in Croatia to Tuđman's policies. Such a thing did not exist in Serbia and its politics according to the policies of Slobodan Milošević, nor was there such a strong resistance from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbs according to the policy as it was in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croats. Even in HDZ BiH itself, there was strong opposition to the policy of dividing BiH.

I think that the Bosniak side has also missed a lot in the past 20 years in promoting better cooperation with Croatia. In the attempt to implement Tuđman's policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, many damages, material and human, were suffered by BiH. Croats, especially in central Bosnia, than Bosniaks, because they died as soldiers. That's why I say that Milanović's playing around in some false attempt to implement the same policy is actually putting him in danger and the same risks that Tuđman brought Bosnia and Herzegovina into. Croats in the 90s.

Until the representatives of the Croatian people in BiH institutions to be declaratively in favor of our country's membership in the EU and NATO, while doing everything to create new divisions within the country?

- Bh. Croats do not have an independent policy and in that sense they are not an autonomous and independent political nation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They have been implementing politics from Croatia since the beginning of the 90s, and this is one of the biggest problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croats. Stjepan Kljuić, Markešić, Brković, Lasić, Komšić and all others are no less Croats than everyone else, but they are also Croats who are trying to create BiH. Croatian politics. They opposed the political subjugation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croat interests Franjo Tuđman and the state leadership of Croatia at that time. That resistance, it seems to me, still exists today.

Safe frame

I don't know if Milanović thinks he has Tuđman's political strength to say what he doesn't, but I don't think he has it. I believe that in the Croatian academic community, HDZ, there are significant friends of BiH and that BiH should turn more towards that Croatia. Representatives of the Croatian people publicly support BiH's Euro-Atlantic integration and its entry into NATO for the reason that they do not want to be labeled as their opponents in front of the international community. While Croatia is protected by its membership in NATO and the EU, these structures simultaneously threaten the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croats by encouraging their political leadership to obstruct and slow down the integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the same safe framework. Those political forces outside Bosnia and Herzegovina that control the Croatian and Serbian political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina should help Bosnia and Herzegovina to successfully join all Euro-Atlantic integrations if they want real benefits and security for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbs and Croats, because the EU and NATO are the most reliable guarantors of peace and economic progress for everyone, not just Bosniaks.

Source: Oslobodjenje.ba

PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “CRIMES OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1992-1995 IN THE LIGHT OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW”

December 10, 2021.



Promotion of the book Crimes of sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995. in the light of the theory and practice of international law authored by dr. Sabine Subašić Galijatović was honored on Thursday, December 9, 2021, in the Ceremonial Hall of the University of Sarajevo.

With congratulations to the author and the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Dženana Husremović, Vice-Rector of the University, emphasized that this is a publication that is one of a series of important works that bear witness to the period that is behind us and that we hope will never be repeated to anyone.

“Crimes of sexual abuse, primarily rape, are the most brutal form of crime that affects the lives of survivors. Unfortunately, the systemic support of institutions and society for survivors in our country is very modest, and the public generally knows little about suffering and trauma, which further puts survivors in a position of isolation and stigmatization. Therefore, the prosecution and sentencing of criminals who committed such atrocities are of particular importance both for the

victims and for the entire society, and research and writing books is a pledge for future generations who need to know how the law treated crimes of sexual abuse in cruel times,” she pointed out. is vice-rector Husremović.

In the opening presentation of prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, emphasized that this book is the 151st edition of the institute.

“This work by dr. Sabine Subašić Galijatović is extremely significant for the reason that for the first time in a comprehensive way he talks about the crimes of sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 1992-1995. when between 20,000 and 50,000 women were raped. These are the data of the United Nations organization. Only in the first months of ‘92. in 1995, about 20 thousand were raped, and at the end of ‘95. that number rose to 50,000. About a thousand children were born from such a heinous act. We also have a heinous crime, the rape of men. Over 3 thousand men were raped. The book has its own documentary basis, it is supported by a document and an argument, and it will be useful for us to gain new insights and spread knowledge, to learn a lesson so that this never happens to anyone again”, emphasized prof. Ph.D. Muratović.



Promoter of the book prof. Ph.D. Hajrija Sijerčić-Čolić, a full professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Sarajevo, stated that the subject of this paper's research is the prosecution of the crime of sexual abuse before the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice, in order to gain the most complete insight into sexual abuse committed

in Bosnia. and Herzegovina in the observed time, and their prosecution before international courts. She also reminded that the promotion of this book is one of the events with which the University of Sarajevo celebrates Science Day.

“Today’s promotion should mark another date in the history of mankind, which is December 9, 1949, when the General Assembly resolution adopted and opened for signing and ratification the CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIMES OF GENOCIDE. Although already at the beginning of the 50s of the last century, the Convention was accepted by enough countries that it could enter into legal force, the past time confirms that the prosecution of crimes against humanity and international law, especially the crime of sexual abuse, is not always the focus of interest to the required extent. If we have in mind the prominent, on the one hand, and the expansion and development of international law and international criminal law, on the other hand, then the book we are talking about is of particular value because it brings an abundance of important theoretical positions, discussions, opinions, data and information related to sexual abuse in armed conflicts”, pointed out Professor Sijerčić-Čolić.

The promoter of the book, Mr. Munib Halilović, the chief prosecutor of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pointed out that this book will be of great importance above all for practitioners, and that he believes that it will contribute a lot to those who want to research this area of application of international humanitarian law. He also emphasized that the book is significant primarily because it dealt with the existence of a practically normative situation in the period of the creation of international tribunals, in fact almost a lack of normative rules related to the area of sexual abuse. “The next importance I would attach to her is that she processed the previous practice of processing the aforementioned crimes through the existing tribunals until the 90s and then analyzed in detail all war crimes cases that were processed in the tribunal. In that sense, it really provides a good material both for practitioners and for those who want to acquire basic knowledge and, of course, to deepen that knowledge,” said Mr. Halilović.

The author of the book dr. Sabina Subašić Galijatović stated that in scientific circles dealing with the study of international law, so far only partial research has been done on the prosecution of sexual abuse committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992-1995. years. This subject has been dealt with partially in the framework of individual responsibility and legal practice ad hoc of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), but never in the field of state responsibility.

“Book entitled Crimes of sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995. in the light of the theory and practice of international law is the result of research carried out as part of a doctoral dissertation submitted and defended at the Faculty of Law of the University of Sarajevo, therefore in this sense it represents the first comprehensive project on the treatment of the crime of sexual abuse in international theory and practice”, stated the author Dr. Sabina Subašić Galijatović.

The book Crimes of sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995. in the light of the theory and practice of international law is presented on 490 pages, consists of an introduction and four parts, with two appendices and a bibliography. The work used 53 international documents (charters, conventions, protocols, resolutions, reports), 61 bibliographic units (literature, scientific and expert articles), 242 sources related to the legal practice of international courts (indictments, verdicts, decisions), 4 tables and graphs, and 916 footnotes and notes.

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SCIENTIFIC GATHERING “GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN RS FROM 1992 TO 2022”

January 13, 2022.



The Institute for Bosniak Studies of the Bosniak Community of Culture “Preporod”, in cooperation with the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, and the Bosnian Cultural Center of the Canton of Sarajevo, yesterday in Sarajevo organized a scientific meeting “Genocide against Bosniaks and demographic changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the RS entity from 1992 to 2022”.

The topic of the scientific meeting is current and refers to current events in the RS, and the intention and goal of the organizers was to approach this topic in a deeper, more substantive, more essential way than is the case in the daily sphere of treating this issue.

During the meeting, the speakers pointed out that the genocidal intentions and the execution of the genocide completely changed the ethnic picture in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian administrative unit Republika Srpska, but today the support for the ethnic cleansing of that area by peacetime means, which is the denial of elementary civil, individual and collective rights, is worrying. The vice-president of the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ramiz Salkić, said that the goal is to inform the public about the relevant facts in order not to allow the revitalization and revision of history.

“About 440,000 Bosniaks lived in the area that is now administratively called the RS entity in 1991, and 170,000 Bosniaks were enumerated in 2013. This tells us that 270,000 people were killed or expelled during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina,” explained Salkić.

He claims that less than 100,000 Bosniaks live in the RS today.

“Thus, about 70,000 people were expelled again by systemic discrimination and the creation of impossible conditions for the life of Bosniaks who returned to the territory of the RS entity,” Salkić explained, stressing that these are facts that no one can deny.

The president of the Bosnian cultural community “Preporod”, Sanjin Kodric, said that they wanted to send a message, but also to keep alive in the public the memory of the period from 1992 until today.

“The goal of the conference is to scientifically answer the questions of what genocide meant in the case of demographic changes in the RS. This is the only realistic way to compete with non-factual and ideological narratives that want to dispute the factual truths about the genocide and its consequences,” he pointed out.

Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, said, among other things: “First, a classic armed aggression was committed against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The genocide against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina was well thought out and carried out in a planned, systematic manner and organized. The Bosnian-Herzegovinian entity Republika Srpska is a genocidal creation of the Great Serbian Nazism, created on the basis of grave violations of international humanitarian law. It would be disastrous for our country to stop talking and writing about the facts. Cowardice and forgetting are not the solution because that would mean that we have succumbed to injustice. Instead getting used to immoral propaganda, we must have the strength, knowledge and character to present and affirm the anti-fascist values that are the foundation of our state of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the whole world.”

The representative of the Institute of History, Jasmin Medić, said that the Bosnian Krajina has seen drastic demographic changes.

Their goal, he added, is to point out the fact that in 1991, according to the population census in ten municipalities in the RS, Bosniaks were in a relative or absolute majority.”

“Primarily, the demographic structure was changed by war crimes, and the RS entity is today a single-national entity,” said Medić.

Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, says that “Greater Serbian, or Greater Serbian, ideology defined in the strategic goals of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina included, as the first goal, the elimination of other peoples, first of all Bosniaks, with spaces that were considered to belong to them”.

“Hiljade Bošnjaka, konkretno u Podrinju, je ubijeno i protjerano već 1992., a nakon agresije nije se odustalo od te zločinačke ideologije. Bošnjaci danas u podrinjskim gradovima, od Višegrada, Foče do Zvornika, preko Vlasenice i Bratunca, apsolutna su manjina i na razne načine im se poručuje da tamo nema mjesta za njih. Srpsko stanovništvo koje je dominantna etnička skupina u RS-u je po demografskim pokazateljima ekstremno staro stanovništvo i tamo imamo jednu potpunu besperspektivnost. Preduslov za značajnije promjene je pomirenje, a da bi do toga došlo, mora se u potpunosti odbaciti genocidna ideologija i krenuti jednim perspektivnijim putem”, poručuje Džananović.

Naučni skup okupio je 15 izlagača iz različitih disciplina humanističkih i društvenih nauka, uz pokroviteljstvo potpredsjednika bosanskohercegovačkog entiteta RS Ramiza Salkića.

Tokom 2022. godine planirano je i objavljivanje izlaganja koja će biti predstavljena na skupu u tematskom broju Radova Instituta za bošnjačke studije Bošnjačke zajednice kulture “Preporod”.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING: “WANSEE CONFERENCE IN BERLIN (JANUARY 20, 1942) - THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION”

January 18, 2022.



In November 2005, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a Resolution marking January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. On that date in 1945, Soviet troops liberated the infamous Auschwitz camp. For a full sixty years, they worked on discovering the historical, cultural, psychological, and civilizational causes that made the pogrom of the Jews possible, but also on finding a suitable remedy so that it would never happen to anyone again.

On the occasion of commemorating January 27 - Holocaust Remembrance Day, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo organizes and participates in a series of activities every year to honor the victims of the Holocaust, as well as to further study the crimes committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. during the holocaust.

This year, the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the UNESCO office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Association of Haggadah Sarajevo, is organizing the commemoration of January 27 - Holocaust Remembrance Day .

The theme of this year’s scientific meeting is: “The Wannsee Conference in Berlin (January 20, 1942) - The Final Solution of the Jewish Question.”

In this way, the University of Sarajevo joins all the other universities around the world that celebrate Holocaust Remembrance Day in an appropriate way.

PROGRAM TO CELEBRATE THE 27TH OF JANUARY - THE DAY OF REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

1. Opening of the exhibition: “The Final Solution of the Jewish Question”, by Eli Tauber, Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo - January 20, 2022 at 12:30 p.m.
2. Round table Wannsee Conference in Berlin (January 20, 1942) - “The Final Solution of the Jewish Question”, January 20, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m., in the ceremonial hall of the University of Sarajevo, Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo:

3. Address: Rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj.
4. Prof. dr. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, introductory presentation - Nazi disregard for human values.
5. Asst. Ph.D. Benjamina Londrc - Karić, mayor of the city of Sarajevo, presentation on the topic: "The legal position of the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1918 to 1945."
6. Ph.D. Eli Tauber, director of the Archives of the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, author of the book Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina; When the neighbors were people; Presentation on the topic: Final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
7. Ph.D. Nataša Mataušić, Croatian History Museum, president of the Administrative Council of the Jasenovac Memorial Area, author of the book Jasenovac 1941-1945. Death camp and labor camp, presentation on the topic: Final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of Croatia.
8. Ph.D. Olga Manojlović Pintar, senior research associate at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia. Author of the monograph: Archeology of memory, monuments and identities in Serbia 1918 – 1989, presentation on the topic: Final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of Serbia.
9. Ph.D. Sabina Galijatović, senior research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, presentation on the topic: The Wannsee Conference as a comprehensive organizational plan for "solving the Jewish question".
10. M.Sc. Lamiya Muftić, expert associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, presentation on the topic: Wannsee Conference - memorialization and remembrance.

Final word. Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO MARKED THE HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

January 21, 2022.



On the occasion of commemorating January 27 - Holocaust Remembrance Day, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo organizes and participates in a series of activities every year to honor the victims of the Holocaust, as well as to further study the crimes committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Holocaust. This year, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the UNESCO office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Association "Haggadah" Sarajevo, organized the commemoration of January 27 - the Day memories of the victims of the Holocaust.

According to the event commemoration program, held on January 20, 2022 at the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo, the opening of the exhibition: "The Final Solution of the Jewish Question", by Eli Tauber, and the round table of the Wannsee Conference in Berlin (January 20, 1942) - "The Final Solution of the Jewish question".

In this way, the University of Sarajevo has joined the universities around the world that celebrate Holocaust Remembrance Day in an appropriate way.

Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, stated that the final Jewish issue was the end of hope for all European Jews, where the first plan was to move to Madagascar and continue living peacefully there, but since there was nothing of that.



Another plan, Professor Muratović reminds, was for European Jews to move to Eastern Europe and do what they know in labor camps there. “Those labor camps were turned into concentration camps where about six million Jews were killed. This ended their lives, they were burned in the flames of Nazism, and over three million Jews do not have their burial place, they ended up in the dust and ashes of concentration camps and gas chambers”, Professor Muratović reminded, and added that the organized conference represents an opportunity to renew lessons, send lessons and initiate that the Holocaust, genocide in general, is studied in school programs from primary, secondary schools, colleges, master’s studies and doctoral studies, so that it does not happen to us again.

Mr. Siniša Šešum, head of the UNESCO Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, pointed out that education about the Holocaust is extremely important for UNESCO. “This conference is a direct contribution to that and UNESCO really stands behind such things, where events from our not-so-distant past that had painful consequences for Jews are openly discussed,” said Mr. Šešum. He added that UNESCO is here today not only to help the gathering, but also to present an important project that has been developing for the past ten years - a joint exhibition of the former Yugoslav republics at the Auschwitz-Birkenau National Museum. “It is an extremely important thing and what was incredible for some politicians or some representatives of the government is that six countries have been working together for ten years on that exhibition, which will hopefully be opened in the next two to three years,” he said. Mr. Sešum.

Rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj that today’s event is an academic contribution to the University of Sarajevo that reminding humanity of those dark times. “With today’s meeting, the University of Sarajevo wants to point out that fascism, which took place in its blackest form against the members of the Jewish people, still floats around the world today and finds a place over other groups and peoples”, stressed Rector Škrijelj, and said that the University and him as Rector, always ready to sympathize and be with the victims of the past so that they do not happen again in the future.

“The moment we are living in shows that the holocaust and genocide and all such forms of evil that were present on planet Earth can happen again, but I hope it won’t. And I would be more certain that they would not if all those who committed them were brought to the court of justice and those who deny them were also sanctioned in a serious way”, said Rector Škrijelj.

Mayor of Sarajevo, Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Londrc-Karić stated that the story of the Jews in BiH and the story of the Jews in Sarajevo is a story about the history of this country and the capital.

“We went through beautiful and less beautiful moments together, and it is our duty to remember all of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. We keep the Jews who died during the Holocaust, but not only as a memory, but also as an important warning that the evil of fascism must never be repeated”, emphasized Mayor Londrc-Karić. He believes that the city of Sarajevo is a multicultural city that cherishes all those values of diversity and that all peoples who live here are friends and neighbors. “I believe that the city of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina always somehow give hope and all the citizens of Sarajevo give hope that we are going to a better future and a better tomorrow. We take care of our history, we remember and pay respect to all the victims who died both in the Second World War and during the aggression against BiH, and all for the sake of a common message, for the sake of young people and the message that no evil is welcome here in our country and city,” she said. Mayor of Londrc-Karić.

dr. sci. Eli Tauber, director of the Archives of the Jewish Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, emphasized that it is not the most important thing to just mention that it would not have happened. “The most important thing is that in some way, and with various media means, we influence young people so that they become aware of the horrors of the Holocaust, the horrors of genocide, and that they will actually be the ones who will prevent any future genocide,” said Tauber. Referring to today’s exhibition, he pointed out that it will be open for the next seven days, and a similar, expanded exhibition will be opened on January 26 at the Jewish Museum. “Both the exhibition and the second one have the same goal, the idea - to show that the Holocaust happened, that it is not only a product of the belief that the Holocaust was in some concentration camps, Auschwitz, Jasenovac and the like, but that there was a path that developed from the moon per month, by passing new laws, taking away certain human rights and dignities, and that we ended up in a situation where it was completely normal that Jews could be taken to concentration camps. Of course it wasn’t normal and of course people didn’t admit it or accept it,” said Dr. Tauber.

dr. sci. Nataša Mataušić from the Croatian History Museum, the long-time president of the Administrative Council of the Jasenovac Memorial Area, emphasized that it is extremely important to remember the victims and the crimes committed and to memorize it, not only on the Day of Remembrance of those victims, but also constantly through the education system through schools and through the faculties. “Although there is a cliché that we must remember so that it does not happen again, unfortunately, despite our memory, crimes are still repeated. The last wars in the territory of the former Yugoslavia showed that. “Remembering the victims is, in a way, repaying the debt to them and facing all their suffering that they survived during the Second World War”, pointed out Dr. Mataušić.

dr. sci. Olga Manojlović Pintar, senior research associate at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, emphasized that the Holocaust is a central issue of memory politics in all European countries. She pointed out that the murder of 6 million European Jews was an event that actually marked modern Europe, and that the way Europe remembers the murder that was committed during the Second World War actually crucially defined the modern value systems in all European countries. She added that through the ways in which we remember the Second World War, we shape to a large extent our image of the wars of the 90s and show how ready we are to face the crimes and to remember the victims forever.

Prof. opened the meeting with opening remarks. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, and Mr. Siniša Šešum, Head of the UNESCO Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović gave the opening presentation “Nazi disregard of human values”. Mayor of Sarajevo, Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Londrc-Karić gave a presentation on the topic: “Legal position of the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1918 to 1945”.

dr. sci. Eli Tauber, director of the Archives of the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, author of the book Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina; When the neighbors were people, he had a presentation on the topic: “Final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of BiH”. dr. sci. Nataša Mataušić, from the Croatian History Museum, president of the Administrative Council of the Jasenovac Memorial Area, author of the book Jasenovac 1941-1945. Death camp and labor camp, she gave a presentation on the topic: “Final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of Croatia”. dr. sci. Olga Manojlović Pintar, senior research associate at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, author of the monograph: Archeology of memory, monuments and identities in Serbia 1918 - 1989, presented on the topic: “The final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of Serbia”.

dr. sci. Sabina Galijatović, senior research associate at the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, gave a presentation on the topic: The Wannsee Conference as a comprehensive organizational plan for “solving the Jewish question”, and M.Sc. sci. Lamiya Muftić, expert associate of the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, spoke on the topic: Wannsee Conference - memorialization and remembrance.

Genocide is the most serious form of crime against humanity and international law. Holocaust is a paradigm of genocide. The Holocaust against European Jews is the most organized, massive and systematic crime of genocide in the long history of genocide. The Holocaust against the Jews was carried out in the period from 1933 to 1945. It was a period of severe economic, social, political and moral crisis. Society was looking for a new vision and a new visionary. Adolf Hitler appeared, fascism and Nazism with the “final solution of the Jewish question” in the “solution” of which about six million Jews and millions of other peoples were killed. Fascism revitalized those oldest deposits in the being of the nation. Her dark passions, instinctual driving forces, her closed-mindedness, xenophobia and aggressiveness. Death was the leitmotif of the Nazi regime.

In November 2005, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a Resolution marking January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. On that date in 1945, Soviet troops liberated the infamous Auschwitz camp. For a full sixty years, they worked on discovering the historical, cultural, psychological, and civilizational causes that made the pogrom of the Jews possible, but also on finding a suitable remedy so that it would never happen to anyone again.

MUAMER DŽANANOVIĆ: BOSNIAN SOCIETY IS EXPERIENCING A DEMOGRAPHIC CATASTROPHE

January 24, 2022.



Bosnia and Herzegovina society is experiencing a demographic disaster, which should be the focus of political discussions and solutions, instead of daily political topics about border changes, war and the like, which increases the crisis in society and leads to a mass departure of residents to more developed and safer countries - believes the doctor of sociological sciences and research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, Muamer Džananić.

In an interview with Fena, he emphasizes that the politicians who create this kind of environment in our society must realize that it is time to turn to mitigating such trends and to eliminate from their political programs the topics that, unfortunately, they primarily deal with.

- It must be taken into account that there are very unfavorable demographic trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where we primarily mean negative natural growth that has been present for many years. However, it is also evident from other indicators why our country has fewer and fewer inhabitants. We live in a society where, even thirty years after the beginning of the aggression and the commission of the crime, the big-state ideology is not abandoned, which contributes to the departure of the viewpoint for security reasons as well as those of an economic nature and the like - believes Džananić.

He notes that citizens want to live in societies where there is no corruption, to the extent that it is present in our country.

- They want to have adequate health care, education and it is devastating that people leave and do not think of coming back. They simply want to live in a society where they won't be forced to deal with daily political issues, they don't want to think about the horrors of war, they want to work and live adequately from their work - he points out.

He emphasizes that, in addition to negative natural growth, BH. the population is entering old age and the average age is very high.

- In some regions, the population is extremely old. There are fewer and fewer young people and the population of working and fertile age is decreasing. The indicators on the number of the population in the optimal fertile age for giving birth are very worrying. The total fertility rate is lower than 1.3 children per woman. Some municipalities and regions in our country will be left without inhabitants for a short period of time - warns Džananović.

He points out that the war is certainly the main reason for demographic catastrophic changes and demographic consequences.

- One of the focuses of ruling policies is nationalist rhetoric and discriminatory policy towards returnees. It is terrible that convicted war criminals stand side by side with leading politicians from the smaller entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina at their rallies. What kind of message is being sent and what are the politicians from the RS actually doing - says Džananović.

Given that he has been engaged in scientific research of crimes for a long period of time, he states that the policy implemented in the nineties led to the killing, abuse and expulsion of the majority of Bosniaks and Croats from the RS, which, he notes, achieved one of Greater Serbia's strategic goals.

- Instead of the society after the aggression and genocide being directed towards prosperity in every sense, joining the NATO alliance, the EU, the ideology of evil is actually still advocated and that policy is carried out by other methods, adapted to 'peacetime' conditions. It led to the fact that the villages are deserted, and the cities, in which the dominant ethnic group is Serbs, for example, are actually 'cities of old people'. And from certain parts of the second entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, political representatives send messages about the prosperity of certain cities and cantons. The facts are far from that when all demographic indicators are analyzed - Džananović assessed.

He believes that the politicians who create this kind of environment in our society must realize that it is time to turn to mitigating such trends and to eliminate from their political programs the topics that they unfortunately primarily deal with.

- Their task is to create a better environment in society and living conditions for every person, regardless of their name. An environment must be created in which everyone will work and be adequately paid for their work. Other measures must be adopted urgently, which will primarily stop the mass departure of the population and increase the birth rate. And the population should support those who will direct all their strength and energy into improving the living conditions of all citizens of BiH - Džananović believes.

Source: Vijesti.ba/FENA

THE CENTER FOR THE RESEARCH OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY HISTORY TUZLA AND THE INSTITUTE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME SIGNED A COOPERATION AGREEMENT

February 4, 2022.



The long-standing successful cooperation between the Center for the Research of Modern and Contemporary History Tuzla and the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo was made official with the signing of the Cooperation Agreement.

AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE between the Center for Research of Modern and Contemporary History Tuzla and the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo was signed on February 3, 2022 in Tuzla.

The agreement was signed by the Executive Director of the Center for Research of Modern and Contemporary History Tuzla, prof. Ph.D. Izet Šabotić and Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

The signing of the Agreement on cooperation in the field of science was also attended by prof. Ph.D. Sead Selimović and M.Sc. Jasmin Jajcevic

The parties agreed to work together on the improvement, affirmation and presentation of scientific values through the implementation of the following projects:

- Participation and cooperation in the implementation of joint scientific research and publishing projects,
- Cooperation in the realization of cultural content (exhibitions, book promotions),
- Joint application for co-financing the implementation of projects with domestic and international participation,
- Exchange of scientific and professional publications,
- Cooperation on projects for the organization of professional and scientific gatherings, conferences, round tables and tribunes, and other forms of cooperation.

EUROPE DEFENDS ITSELF IN SARAJEVO!

February 7, 2022.



It was emphasized that perpetrators of war crimes, wherever they were committed, cannot find refuge in the European Union. At the conference, there was a lot of talk about the legacy of the Hague Tribunal and the judgments pronounced for crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Professor Olivier de Frouville, one of the organizers of the conference, emphasizing that it is extremely important for the future of international justice to follow its development, said: Europe is defending itself in Sarajevo today”.

In the ceremonial hall of the Sorbonne University in Paris, organized by the Center for Research on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law of the University of Paris II Pantheon-Assas (CRDH), the Center for Analysis and Research in International Relations - Thucydides, and the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law Paris (ICP), the seventh International Criminal Justice Days were held. The goal of organizing these conferences is the exchange of experiences and opinions of legal theoreticians and practitioners in order to make an additional contribution to the development of international law and justice.

About 600 guests from the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Senegal, the USA, Canada, Algeria, the United Kingdom, Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the conference... This year's Days of International Criminal Justice were dedicated to the activities of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts (IRMC) in The Hague, the legacy of the ICTY and the work of the permanent International Criminal Court (ICC), which was discussed by numerous distinguished speakers, including experts from the French Department for Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes, judges and prosecutors from the ICC, the permanent International Criminal Court, of the German Supreme Federal Court of Justice, representatives of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Department of International Justice), professors from the universities of Paris II Pantheon-Assas and Paris Nanterre (France), Leiden (Netherlands), Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), Cheikh Anta Diop (Senegal), representatives of the University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), lawyers who and representing cases before international courts, researchers from the French Institute for Studies and Research in Law and Justice (IERDJ).

Justice is important both for the present and for the future

Very clear messages were sent from the conference, about which there were no doubts among the participants: respecting judgments is a civilizational achievement that represents the difference between democratic and non-democratic states, because “justice is important both for the present and for the future”. It was emphasized that perpetrators of war crimes, wherever they were committed, cannot find refuge in the European Union. At the conference, there was a lot of talk about the legacy of the Hague Tribunal and the judgments pronounced for crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Professor Olivier de Frouville, one of the organizers of the conference, emphasizing that it is extremely important for the future of international justice to follow its development, said: Europe is defending itself in Sarajevo today”.

The conference was opened by international law professor Olivier de Frouville and criminology and criminal law professor Julian Fernandez, and the opening speech was given by the chief prosecutor of the Mechanism, Serge Brammertz.

In his presentation, analyzing the work of the Mechanism, Brammertz emphasized the importance of the legal practice resulting from the previous trials, especially the final judgments against Karadžić and Mladić, in which the responsibility of the high military and command leadership was identified for the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and the cases of Stanišić and Simatović, in which the role of the state structures of Serbia and their participation in the joint criminal enterprise in the crimes committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is highlighted.

Brammertz particularly pointed to the current situation in the Western Balkans and the inadmissibility of the practice of denying verdicts and crimes committed in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the glorification of war criminals in the region.

After Brammertz’s introductory presentation, professor of international law Carsten Stahn (Netherlands), lawyer from the Mechanism Olivia Martly, professor and deputy director of the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the University of Paris Nanterre, Anne-Laure Chaumette (France), lawyer Vincent Courcelle spoke about the work of the Mechanism. - Labrousse, first deputy president of the Court in Lille and former prosecutor of the mechanism, Auerelia Devos (France), and senior research associate of the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Sabina Subašić Galijatović.

Judicial and historical truth

Speaking about crimes and the consequences they leave on the victims, Professor Stahn pointed out that crimes also leave consequences on society as a whole and that this must be taken into account. In her presentation, Chaumette emphasized the importance of judicial truth, which is also the basis for historical truth. In her presentation, she critically referred to the “mathematical approach” (the number of victims in relation to the number of non-Serb inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina) in determining the crime (genocide) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. municipalities in the case of Ratko Mladić, in which the majority in the Mechanism’s judicial panel considered that no genocide had been committed.

Subašić Galijatović, pointing to the exceptional importance of the legacy of the Hague Tribunal and the Mechanism, pointed out that the negation of verdicts and the glorification of war crimes have been institutionalized, but also that it is now about the reactivation of the war goals that in the 1990s led to the crimes judged by the ICTY and the Mechanism: “The current the policy of the leadership

of the Bosnian entity Republika Srpska, supported explicitly or implicitly by Serbia and the Russian Federation, even certain power centers of individual European Union members such as Hungary or Slovenia, is exactly the policy of the crimes described in the judgments. Today, they rehabilitate the decided policies that caused mass crimes and demand the final realization of the goals that were partially achieved by the crimes. One part was already paid when the peace agreement accepted the division of the territory, ethnically “cleansed” through crimes and recognized under the war name “Republika Srpska”. The current leaders of the RS entity want to get the rest of the dividend as well - to separate the cleared territory from the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was the initial goal of the criminal policy of the joint criminal enterprise as judged before the international court.”

At this panel, it was clearly stated that, especially in view of the current crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, crimes must not be rewarded: convictions of crimes must forever remain in the collective memory of the international community as a condemnation - not only of individuals, but of criminal policies judged by the ICTY and MMKS .

On the margins of the conference in the context of international justice, the names of the criminals sentenced in The Hague, Stanišić, Simatović, Karadžić, Mladić were most often mentioned, with the emphasis, which was also discussed in some presentations, that the legacy of The Hague is precious to everyone, and that ignoring what is international justice left a legacy of injustice to international justice.

“We owe it to the victims to be recognized”

Particularly interesting was the panel entitled “The Future of International Criminal Justice”, where Joel Hubrecht, program manager of the Institute for Studies and Research in Law and Justice (IERD) from Paris, Amelie Becquart, prosecutor, head of the mission for international criminal justice at the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, Jasper Klinge, Chief Prosecutor of the High Federal Court of Justice of Germany, Ranaud Salomon, Chief Advocate of the Court of Cassation of France and Sarah Jamal, Professor of International Law at Pantheon Assas University in Paris.

Hubrecht spoke about the work of mixed international courts such as the Special Court in Lebanon, the mixed court for Sierra Leone, and the prospects of establishing a special court for crimes committed in Syria. On the other hand, Belliot and Kluge spoke about international justice based on the experiences of national judiciaries that work on the basis of the principle of universal jurisdiction and achievements in the trials of perpetrators of war crimes who tried to avoid justice in their countries, especially in the case of crimes committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina , Rwanda and Syria.

Let us remind you that Germany was among the first to prosecute war crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the first to pass a verdict for the genocide in Srebrenica, and since 2011 they have been investigating and judging crimes in Syria, including rape. The Frankfurt court is also investigating crimes in Iraq. As many as six verdicts were pronounced for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed against the Yazidis in Iraq. Kluge emphasized: “We owe it to the victims to be recognized.”

After the conference, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that France confirms its support for the verdicts for the perpetrators of the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Source: Avangarda.ba

SCIENTIFIC PANEL - DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

February 22, 2022.



On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a scientific panel “Domestic and international reactions to the independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina” will be held on Friday, February 25, in the ceremonial hall of the UNSA Rectorate.

Dr. participates in the panel. Jasmin Medić, prof. Ph.D. Hamza Karčić, Ph.D. Zilha Mastalić - Košuta, Ph.D. Muamer Džananović and others. Hikmet Karacic. Welcome addresses will be given by the rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

PREPOROD MARKED THE 30TH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WITH A PUBLIC TRIBUNE

February 24, 2022.



On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bosnian Cultural Association (BZK) Preporod organized a public forum in Mostar called “Steps to the 1992 Referendum”.

President of the Mostar branch of BZK Revival Haris Omerika reminded that Revival traditionally marks the most important dates from BiH. history. Tonight, we continue with the forum “Steps to the referendum in 1992”, which we will mark the 30th year of independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is an activity by which we express our love for our homeland. It is our obligation to pass it on to the next generations - said Omerika.

The speakers at the meeting were dr. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, dr. Jasmin Medić from the Institute of History UNSA and Dr. Hikmet Karčić from the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks.

The presenters presented their scientific research to the Mostar audience, in which they presented important steps leading up to the 1992 referendum. They talked, among other things, about events related to the organization and implementation of the referendum. If Croats or Bosniaks had not gone to the referendum, Bosnia and Herzegovina would have remained in a truncated Yugoslavia, and it is very likely that both Bosniak and Croat young men would have been forced to participate in the aggression against the Republic of Croatia. If in any case that truncated Yugoslavia had remained, Bosniaks in that country would have been second-, perhaps even third- or fourth-class citizens, as is the case today in Republika Srpska, is one of the messages they sent from the meeting.

A SCIENTIFIC PANEL WAS ORGANIZED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO ON THE OCCASION OF MARCH 1 - THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

February 25, 2022.



On the occasion of March 1 - the Independence Day of Bosnia and Herzegovina - the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of History and the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law organized a scientific panel “Domestic and international reactions to the independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina” which was held today in the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo.

This festive and scientific meeting was opened by the rector of the University of Sarajevo, Prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, emphasizing that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a stable, independent and free country, and that March 1, 1992 is a day of pride and determination, the day when Bosnians and Herzegovinans of all nationalities decided in a referendum for a sovereign, independent, independent and whole Bosnia and Herzegovina, a state of equal nations and citizens.

“Today, 30 years later, it turned out that the path to independence was the only correct solution in the moments of the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Despite brutal aggression and imposed war, we managed to preserve the multi-ethnic code of this country. That’s why we should be proud of the achievements of our Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose inner strength in its thousand-year tradition has always managed to overcome all adversities. I think it is very important that from a scientific point of view we constantly look at this important event, which will be remembered in history as the day when Bosnia and Herzegovina restored its sovereignty and became an independent state”, emphasized Rector Škrijelj.

The Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, UNSA, Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, emphasizing that November 25 - BiH Statehood Day and

March 1 - BiH Independence Day are the two most significant dates in the modern history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“March 1, 1992 was preceded by the turbulent times of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, its state and political leadership in the talks held in 1990 and 1991, proposed the democratization of Yugoslavia, proposed an alliance of independent states. However, everything that took place in Greater Serbia and Greater Croatia projects, so that Bosnia and Herzegovina had no choice but to go on the path of independence,” reminded director Muratović. The referendum was organized on February 29 and March 1, 1992. “It is interesting to say that the first country to recognize Bosnia and Herzegovina was Bulgaria. It did so even before the referendum was held on January 30, 1992. Also, before the referendum, Bosnia and Herzegovina was recognized by Turkey and Slovakia. After referendum and the announcement of the results, the first country to recognize Bosnia and Herzegovina was Spain, followed by Libya and Iran. All EU countries, including Great Britain and the USA, on April 6, 7 and 8 recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and independent state,” said director Muratović. As he said, today, out of 192 members of the United Nations, Bosnia and Herzegovina is recognized by 182 countries.

Director of the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo, dr. Sedad Bešlija said that the goal of this event, like every year, is to remind ourselves of one of the most important, if not the most important, date in the recent history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. “And to once again remind the scientific, professional and general public of the value of the independence of the state and the value of the existence of BiH institutions. Let us once again remind the public that values such as the independence and freedom of a community are not given as a gift, but it is necessary that everyone together, as society, we work every day to strengthen state institutions,” explained Dr. Beshlia.

As he stated, 30 years after the referendum, although it has made some progress, Bosnia and Herzegovina still faces fundamental issues such as the fundamental recognition of the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the loyalty of all its citizens to BiH. to state institutions. “Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue, in the coming years, to have this type of problem. So, the fundamental problem of how it will continue to be organized both within itself and in international law,” added Dr. Beshlia.

On the occasion of marking the 30th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the presenters presented their research results, placing special emphasis on the political circumstances in the world and in Bosnia and Herzegovina that led to the declaration of independence. What was the position of official US policy, did the EU members have a unified position on the issue of the breakup of Yugoslavia, and how did domestic political factors approach the issue of independence, were the topics of today’s panel. This was an opportunity to discuss, on the basis of scientifically relevant data, the historical context of one of the most significant events in the overall past of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Through five reports, the focus is on domestic and international reactions to the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. dr. Jasmin Medić (Institute of History, University of Sarajevo) - “Attitude of members of the European Community towards the issue of independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina”;
2. Prof. Ph.D. Hamza Karčić (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo) - “American reactions to the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina”;

3. dr. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta (Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo) - “The role of the Croatian political body in the referendum for the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina”;
4. dr. Muamer Džananović (Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo) - “Activities of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) on the announced independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina”;
5. dr. Hikmet Karčić (Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks) – “Barricades: the violent reaction of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) to the declaration of independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

The scientific panel concluded with the following message:

Regardless of the different treatment of representatives of citizens and peoples during the dissolution of the SFRY and the process of gaining independence of BiH, regardless of all long-standing and still current differences and attitudes towards the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is very important that all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a Bosnian passport today, that they are perceived as Bosnians outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that they have an independent and independent home - and it is up to each individual how and whether they will build or dismantle their house.

In the extremely turbulent times in which we are right now, when a new world order is probably taking shape, when many other peoples, communities, individuals are wandering around the world without basic identification documents and without the protection of their own state because many of them do not even have a state, peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bosnian nation, has the privilege of having its own independent state.

That is why it is important to continue to develop and enrich the content of the acquired state independence and sovereignty - in political, diplomatic, economic, educational, cultural and every other segment, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina and generations to come.

PROMOTION OF THE WAR MONOGRAPH ABOUT HADŽIĆI

March 4, 2022.



The war monograph “Hadžići during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995” was promoted in the packed Multimedia Hall Hadžići last night (March 3). The co-publishers are the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity of the University of Sarajevo and the Municipality of Hadžići.

The authors of this monumental publication of 409 pages are dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, Vahid Alađuz, prof. and M.Sc. sc. Elvedin Mulagić.

The book was promoted by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity at the University of Sarajevo, then dr. sc. Vahid Karavelić, general and Hamdo Ejubović, B.Sc. Eng. mash. the head of the Municipality of Hadžići.

War monograph “Hadžići during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995.” presents a detailed chronological-thematic review of military-political events and other important segments of war history in the area of the municipality of Hadžići and its immediate surroundings. Research work and the writing of a work like this is an extremely complex and difficult job, which the authors approached extremely responsibly.

The material was collected for a full 14 years, and then the authors turned that material into a capital work containing over 2,000 footnotes in two and a half years of intensive work.

The immediate imperative of this work is a truth that cannot be and is not the result of any compromises. The future needs the truth about the past, and the present needs to carefully secure it. This book is a contribution to the history of the area that today is administratively covered by the municipality of Hadžići.

The promotion was enriched with their recitals by the members of the cultural and artistic society “Mladi metalac” Hadžići Farah Dželilović and Nejra Rizvan. Those present received a free copy of the monograph as a gift from the Municipal Chief Ejubović. This event is part of the program marking March 1 - BiH Independence Day and March 6 - Hadžići Municipality Day.

KUKA: CONDEMNING AND PREVENTING THE GATHERING OF CHETNIKS IN VIŠEGRAD IS EVERYONE'S DUTY

March 11, 2022.



- The announced gathering and formation of members and sympathizers of the Ravnogorsk Chetnik movement, on the anniversary of the arrest of the Chetnik general and World War II criminal Dragoljub Draža Mihailović, shows that even in the 21st century, the Chetnik ideology lives on and causes unrest among Bosniaks - he said. for Preporod.info doc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate at the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The Chetniks announced the new gathering on Sunday, March 13, and dr. Kuka believes that the members and sympathizers of the Chetnik movement in Ravnagora want to emphasize the continuity of the existence of that ideology, which resulted in horrific mass and individual crimes against Bosniaks, especially in Podrinje.

- Višegrad, a pre-war peaceful multi-ethnic city, was precisely targeted by the members of the Ravnogorsk Chetnik movement as fertile ground for promoting and affirming the criminal Chetnik ideology. Višegrad has been promoted for many years as a place of glorification of crimes, criminals and their sympathizers. And the announced gathering is only one part of such activities - he said.

He assessed that the goal is also to intimidate the small number of Bosniaks in Višegrad, through the military deployment of Chetniks and the use of Chetnik iconography and terminology.

He believes that the members of the Chetnik movement in Ravnagore are especially encouraged after the acquittal of the first-instance verdict of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 2021 for three of their members.

- Repeated calls for slaughter and hell on the Drina from 2019 in Višegrad are becoming completely normal. The fact is that this is a classic fascist rampage, with which devotees of the Chetnik ideology, in due time, can achieve their goal and sick plan - the creation of ethnically clean spaces, and the erasure of the identity of Višegrad as a Bosnian city. A city that is a paradigm of the crime of burning civilians. The city where the crimes were committed, which the judges of the Hague Tribunal characterized as the worst examples of inhuman actions of one man towards another - stressed Dr. Hook.

Condemning and preventing such gatherings and rampages is the duty of the entire civilized world, he said in an interview for our portal.

- This is an obligation towards all surviving victims of the genocide against Bosniaks in Višegrad - concluded Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate at the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

THE KS MEMORIAL FUND AND THE INSTITUTE FOR CRIME RESEARCH SIGNED A MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

March 17, 2022.



Today, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed in the Memorial Fund with the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

The memorandum was signed by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović on behalf of the Institute and Assoc. Ph.D. Ahmed Kulanić on behalf of the Memorial Fund.

For a long period of time there has been an initiative for the best possible cooperation between these two institutions, therefore the signing of the Memorandum represents the formalization of cooperation through which numerous projects are intended to be institutionalized.

PROMOTION OF DENIS BEĆIROVIĆ'S BOOK ABOUT SERBIA'S TERRITORIAL EXPANSIONISM TOWARDS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

March 20, 2022.



The promotion of the book “Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina (1804 – 2020)” by Denis Bećirović was held last night in Tuzla.

As it was pointed out during the promotion of the book at the National Theater in Tuzla, it is a historical, sociological and political work, which talks about the causes, extent and consequences of the genocide against Bosniaks in the last 200 years and the lessons that were not learned.

It was also stated that the scientific work was written by a university professor and a high-ranking politician, and the importance of the book is immeasurable, first of all for students, professors, but also for the academic community as a whole.

“In any case, it will fill the void for all other people who know little or nothing about this topic,” said Rasim Muratović, one of the promoters of the book and director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

The work brings with it several basic messages, and as it was said at the promotion, territorial expansionism in this part of Europe is a constant source and generator of evil, which causes instability, restlessness and insecurity.

“Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and Herzegovina has been a substantial constant of politics for at least the last two centuries. The epilogue of such a policy in Serbia is catastrophic - hundreds of thousands of dead, millions expelled and displaced, whole generations poisoned by extremism and chauvinism, and lagging behind in cultural, scientific, economic and every other in the sense of the developed part of Europe and the world,” said Bećirović.

He states that the book also sends a message that aggression, genocide, crimes against humanity and evil are repeatable, which is why we all have to be careful.

“Also, the book talks about the unacceptable and inadmissible stereotypical characterization of entire peoples and their portrayal in dehumanizing plays. Therefore, there are no good and bad peoples, but good and bad policies. One of the messages is that the future of BiH and Serbia should be in mutual cooperation, on an equal footing, and not constant tensions, conflicts and clashes,” the author stressed.

Among the promoters of the book last night at the National Theater in Tuzla was Senadin Lavić, a professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo, who believes that the topic covered by this work has had a direct impact on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its internal socio-historical processes for two centuries.

“Professor Bećirović showed his historical and sociological skills to notice an important process concerning the hegemony of Serbia, which has BiH as its main subject, or what we can say, the Bosnian historical-political space. In that Greater Serbian hegemony, an unrealistic content and an ahistorical structure can be recognized that Bosnia is allegedly an age-old Serbian country. That premise is an absolute lie and all the conclusions drawn in Serbian historiography and politics are absolutely false,” says Lavić.

With scientific argumentation, Bećirović, as stated by Lavić, showed that this Great Serbian hegemonism is an expression of unscientific and unhistorical intentions of a part of the Serbian people, which is oriented towards spreading lies, instead of developing the quality of life in Serbia.

The mayor of Sarajevo, Benjamina Karić, believes that the topic of territorial expansionism is extremely topical. At this moment, when Bosnia and Herzegovina is in the biggest political and constitutional-legal crisis, according to Karić, we realize how topical the topic of the book is and how important it is for intellectuals to pay attention to everything Bećirović wrote.

“We study history, not only in order to learn something about our past, but also in order to learn important lessons for the future. It is in this way that the lessons of this book are even more important. If we look at the situation in Europe and the world, then we get an even broader meaning of that the book we are promoting. Therefore, it is not only relevant for Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also for Europe and the world,” Karić believes.

From last night’s promotion, messages were also sent that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country with a strong and stable history, along with people and scientists who will fight for a brighter and better future - through scientific work and historical research, in order to pave a good and bright path for children and the future.

APRIL 4TH – THE DAY OF RESISTANCE TO FASCISM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ

April 5, 2022.



On the occasion of April 4 - the Tešanj Municipality's Day of Resistance to Fascism, the Ceremonial Session of the Tešanj Municipal Council was held in the Great Hall of the Center for Culture and Education. On the same day, April 4, 1992, an extraordinary Assembly of the Municipality of Tešanj was held, when the Decision was made to declare a state of immediate danger of war, which ultimately meant the formation of the War Presidency and placing the Municipal Staff of Territorial Defense under the command of that Presidency.

According to the April 4 commemoration program, flowers were laid during the day in Jelah and Tešanjka, on the bust of the national hero Hus Hodžić and on the Partisan Cemetery in Tešanj. The Center for Culture and Education hosted a forum: Tešanjski space 1992-1995. in light of the aggressor's documents. The guest was dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

VISIT OF DR. SERGE BRAMMERTZ TO THE SREBRENICA - POTOČARI MEMORIAL CENTER

April 6, 2022.



On April 4, 2022, the chief prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts in The Hague, dr. Serge Brammertz, visited the Srebrenica Memorial Center - Potočari, where after laying flowers and honoring the victims of genocide, he met with the mothers of Srebrenica.

The chief prosecutor was accompanied by the ambassador of the Republic of Italy, Marco Di Ruzza, and the Italian artist, Arigo Musti, whose two works of art were presented by the chief prosecutor to the Memorial Center of Srebrenica - Potočari.

Prof. also took an active part in this visit. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

DR. SERGE BRAMMERTZ, CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESIDUAL MECHANISM FOR CRIMINAL COURTS, HELD A LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

April 8, 2022.



Guest lecture by dr. Serge Brammertza, chief prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts, was held on Thursday, April 7, 2022, in the amphitheater of the Faculty of Political Sciences, organized by the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Faculty of Political Sciences, the Institute of History and the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against humanity and international law.

Rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj pointed out that dr. Serge Brammertz, one of the most prominent personalities of international law today, and that the role and importance of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia are of inestimable importance for justice and fairness in these areas, as well as satisfaction for all the victims who went through unprecedented suffering and suffering in past wars on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, where genocide was committed. “That’s why it’s very important that our students and professors have the opportunity to get a more complete insight into the work of the International Tribunal and its verdicts for events that have changed the lives of all of us,” Rector Škrijelj emphasized.

Those present were also addressed by prof. Ph.D. Sanela Bašić, vice-dean for international cooperation of the Faculty of Political Sciences UNSA, dr. Sedad Bešlija, director of the UNSA Institute of History, and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, and the moderator was Dženana Karup-Druško.

Vice dean’s prof. Ph.D. Sanela Bašić stated that thirty years later it is impossible not to notice that the fundamental legal truth established by the ICTY, the public publication of available facts and findings, not only failed to lead to the development of a common truth, but led to active denial, reinterpretation, revision, rejection or avoidance of these established legal truths. “Therefore, we are glad that today we have the opportunity to discuss the role, importance, achievements, and shortcomings of the ICTY with dr. Brammertz, a person who can offer us a unique insider’s

perspective and insights, a person to whom we thank for his stubborn fight for the truth to prevail”, Vice Dean Bašić pointed out.

dr. Sedad Bešlija pointed out that the established judicial truth at the international level certainly helps in the process of knowing the historical truth, and that the civilized world has an obligation to fight for justice within this earthly framework.

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović stated that the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia did a colossal job. “He accused 161 people, 90 of whom were sentenced, including the entire political and military leadership of the Bosnian entity of RS. Judges, prosecutors, investigators, international law experts, collaborators, the Association of Mothers’ Movement of the enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa and Bosniak liaison officers with the Hague Tribunal, Vasvija Vidović and mr. Amir Ahmić”, Director Muratović pointed out, and added that no regional, national, or local court could do what the Hague Tribunal did.

Serge Brammertz spoke about the role, importance and results of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts.

He stated that he started his visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina with a visit to Srebrenica, and that he is continuing it with a visit to Banja Luka. He emphasized that it is very important for him that, in addition to talking to officials and diplomats, he has the opportunity to talk to students, adding that for a better future of this country, the new generations must work on reconciliation. He told the students and young people to look at everything critically and not to take things for granted, but to check every claim, support it with facts and come up with their own views.

Speaking about the work of prosecutor’s offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina in prosecuting perpetrators of war crimes, he assessed that certain progress has been made over the years, but that it would be far from the truth to say that investigations are carried out in a perfect way, especially if you take into account that in The Hague indicted 161 people, which is more than all other international tribunals combined, but that number is still very small if it is known that 3,000 people are the subject of investigations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He believes that more processes should be conducted against persons at a medium and high level, and he emphasized that he is most concerned about regional cooperation, since Croatia is not providing what it should be doing within that cooperation, and there are also problems in cooperation with Serbia. . dr. Brammertz stated that it is unthinkable for him, for someone who is a prosecutor and who believes in justice and who does not want to see impunity, that dozens of war crimes suspects found refuge a few kilometers away from the place where the investigation is being conducted.

Speaking about glorifying war criminals and denying genocide, dr. Brammertz emphasized that it is very important to take the necessary measures to prohibit any denial of genocide. He believes that the international community should react more strongly to that, because, as he said, what is the point of the United Nations forming the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia if its decisions are not accepted and respected.

It is clear to him that the citizens are dissatisfied with the legal system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but he believes that the greatest responsibility lies with the politicians, who must approach all these issues in a much more responsible and mature manner.

dr. Brammertz underlined that the denial of genocide is the last stage of the commission of that crime because it is about the criminal intent of inciting the commission of such a crime.

THE CRIME IN AHMIĆI, APRIL 16, 1993.

April 18, 2022.



Written by: Dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta

Ahmići is a village in the central area of Bosnia and Herzegovina that belongs to the municipality of Vitez. It covers the area around the main road communication Sarajevo - Travnik - Zenica. According to the 1991 census, 466 people lived in the village, with the majority Bosniak population (76.4%). Until April 16, 1993, the village was home to slightly more than 300 forcibly deported Bosniaks from the surrounding areas. Ahmići is also the local community of the same name, which includes the settlements Ahmići, Pirići, Nadioci, Kratine.

On April 16, 1993, there were simultaneous and coordinated attacks by Croatian HVO forces on Ahmići as well as on villages along the Lašva valley and on the town of Vitez. Ahmići had primary importance for the preservation of road communication Vitez - Busovača. The decision to attack Ahmić was confirmed at a meeting of the command of the Central Bosnia Operational Zone in Busovača, led by convicted war criminals Dario Kordić and Tihomir Blaškić, on the night of April 15-16, 1993. It was decided “to attack the Muslims in the morning”. Convicted criminal Paško Ljubičić, commander of the 4th battalion of the HVO Military Police, said at the meeting that “the groups will move in a line and that there should be no living witnesses.” In order to justify the attack, intensive propaganda activities were launched “about the ARBiH as the initiators of the conflict”, in which Blaškić was especially prominent. Due to the primary importance of this area, the most combative units of the HVO, the anti-sabotage platoon of the “Jokery” unit and the Knights Brigade of the HVO were involved in the attack. In order to prevent UNPROFOR from entering the area of Ahmići, it was agreed that members of the Knights Brigade of the HVO would block the road from Vitez.

Early in the morning of April 16, at 5:30 a.m., the general HVO attack began, initially on the northern part of Ahmić. The shelling was such that it prevented people from fleeing towards the forest area north of the village. The only thing left for the residents was to stay in their homes or flee south towards the main road to Vitez. Most of the inhabitants chose the option of fleeing towards the southern part, towards the open field. However, they were met there by an ambush by members of the HVO, into which at least 20 people fell. They were killed in cold blood, at close range by shooting in the head and neck. There were no survivors. During the shelling of the northern side of the village, HVO soldiers entered the village and according to an earlier agreement, moved in groups of five or more, shooting and throwing hand grenades through the doors and windows of residential houses. An average of about 50 shells were fired at each house from various weapons, including rocket-propelled grenades. Members of the HVO ordered some of the residents to leave their houses and were summarily killed, while some of them were killed in their homes. At the same time, Bosniak houses were set on fire.

116 people were killed in Ahmići. The killed residents of the village of Ahmići were mostly elderly people, women, children and infants. Entire families were killed and burned in Ahmići. 11 children were killed, including a three-month-old baby, Sead Ahmić.

On the day of the crime, the UN forces entered the village at around 12 noon with the intention of taking over the wounded and killed civilians. There are videos of the surviving residents of Ahmić begging the UN forces for help. The crime was already largely committed by then. Ten days after the crime, the field staff of the UN Special Rapporteur went to the field. Their reports show that some houses were still smoking and around 100 bodies were under the rubble. The village was then described as a place where “the stench of death” came from. All of the approximately 180 homes of the Bosniak population were completely destroyed. About fifteen Croatian houses were left intact, while some local Croats were there the whole time and did not want to talk about the crime. International observers reported seeing HVO soldiers firing grenades at homes and indiscriminately shooting at civilians. They also stated that the HVO murdered a certain number of families in their homes with a bullet to the head from close range and that at least one rape was committed by the HVO. HVO soldiers also repeatedly drove the non-Croatian population out of their homes. As an argument for justifying such expulsions, it is justified by the need for “the creation of additional housing units for the expected arrival of exiles of Croatian nationality”. Everything that reminded the inhabitants of the Islamic religion was destroyed in the village. Two mosques were also destroyed.

There were no military targets in the village and no organized resistance to the attack, which was confirmed by international observers and some local Croatian HVO commanders. At the time of the attack in Ahmići, Bosniaks were caught sleeping, which disproved certain statements of the Hague defendants that the Bosniaks were ready to attack the HVO. Before the International Court in The Hague, Dario Kordić, Tihomir Blaškić, Paško Ljubičić, Miroslav Bralo, Anto Furundžija, Drago Josipović, Vladimir Šantić were convicted of this crime.

The crime in Ahmići is an extremely serious war crime and one of the most monstrous crimes against the Bosniak population, carried out in a planned, organized and systematic manner. In the proceedings conducted before the International Court in which this crime was treated, it was established that the conflict between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was an international armed conflict, due to the direct involvement of the Croatian Army (HC) and the existence of general control by Croatia over the forces and authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croats”.

Some of the testimonies of surviving victims of crimes in Ahmići can be found here.

“16. April 1993, in the morning, at 6 o’clock, I felt like a strong storm, then I saw bullets hitting the wall overhead. Then I heard a loud banging on the door. My husband and three children were in the house with me. As soon as I heard a knock on the door, I started towards the corridor... Suddenly I heard a scream. After that, my son said he was wounded. I turned and saw my son standing on his feet with his right hand raised. At that moment I did not see where the wound was. Then I shouted: ‘Don’t shoot, my child is wounded!’ At that moment my husband also shouted: ‘My child is wounded, don’t shoot!’ I saw the barrel of the rifle through the window. One of the warriors told me to go outside. The husband took his son in his arms and walked towards the door. I heard a shot and saw them fall. I tried to go outside. I approached my son, took him in my arms and saw that he was dead. I took it into the house, laid it on the floor and closed my eyes. His face was bloody. I took a wet cloth and washed him. I tried to go outside several times to see what was wrong with my husband. They didn’t give me bursts. I called him, and he answered me. I was looking for something to help my husband. When I came back, he was dead. I told the girls that they were both dead. On my son’s body, I saw three wounds on his stomach and one on his chest.”

These and similar testimonies could be heard from each of the approximately 130 surviving witnesses from the village of Ahmići. The testimony of Hadji Hazim Ahmić, which can be found here, is also very poignant

In addition to the attack on Ahmići, on April 16, very strong actions began in other places of the Viteška municipality (the villages of Kruščica, Vranjska and Preočica, and Stari Vitez) as well as villages in the Busovačka municipality. At dawn, on April 16, members of the HVO broke into houses in Stari Vitez as well. Serious crimes were committed against entire families, and one of them was committed against the Topalović exile family from Jajce, when the entire family was shot, including the two-year-old girl Amela Topalović.

dr. Zilha Mastalić Košuta is a research associate at the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

THE LIBERATION OF VLAŠIĆ WAS THE MOST BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE ARBIH: WHAT PRECEDED IT

April 19, 2022.



Written by Amir Kliko for Oslobodjenje.ba

From the mid-eighties of the 20th century until the multi-party elections in Yugoslavia in 1990, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense carried out a series of reforms of the armed forces through which - by reducing the number of personnel, assigning the republican Territorial Defense headquarters to its command and confiscating their weapons - it significantly weakened the strength of the republican territorial defense. Veljko Kadijević - Federal Secretary for National Defense of Yugoslavia from May 15, 1991 to January 8, 1992 - in his memoir “Protivudar, moje viđenje raspada Yugoslavia”, confirmed that the goal of those reforms was to prevent the republics from forming their armies and oppose the Yugoslav People’s Army.

It was the first, and most important, peacetime military preparation of Belgrade for aggression against Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The republican leadership of the SRBiH, elected in multi-party elections in 1990, did not have effective control over its TO due to these reforms, and its weapons were kept by the JNA in its warehouses. The conditions for preparing the defense of the Republic were very difficult.

BOSNIAN COAT OF ARMS

They were additionally complicated by the international embargo on the import of weapons and military equipment to all Yugoslav republics, which was imposed by the United Nations at the end of July 1991 due to the aggression of the JNA against Croatia. Only with the acquisition of independence, in the spring of 1992, did the state leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina meet the conditions to form its own armed forces, which it did in the midst of the Great Serbian aggression

and genocide against the Bosniak and Croat population. The embargo on the acquisition of weapons and military equipment remained in force until the end of the aggression and represented a major problem.

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina decided on April 4, 1992 to mobilize TO units of all municipalities and the city of Sarajevo. It again demanded the JNA to return the weapons, military equipment and other material and technical means it had taken from the TO. It also ordered the mobilization of the entire reserve composition of the militia, as well as the Civil Protection in accordance with its own assessments. At the session on April 9, it adopted the Decision on the unification of all armed forces on the territory of the Republic that operated under various symbols and symbols, except for the JNA and MUP forces. It ordered all armed forces to report to the competent headquarters of the TO in order to be placed under a single command and to receive unique insignia.

The application deadline was April 15, 1992, which is why that date is taken as the day of formation of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The hallmark of all members of TORBiH was “the old shield-shaped Bosnian coat of arms, blue in color, crossed by a white diagonal with three golden-yellow lilies in each field and with the inscription TOBiH”. The Territorial Defense was tasked by the Presidency of the State to, “in cooperation with the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, defend the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and protect the entire population, regardless of nationality, with the aim of ensuring as soon as possible the conditions for the further common life of all of citizens in the unified Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

On June 23, 1992, the Presidency issued an order on changing the name of TORBiH to ARBiH and organizing the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On July 17, the General Staff of the OSRBiH ordered the formation of several brigades and regiments in central Bosnia. These were the beginnings of the creation of the 3rd Corps, i.e. the later 7th Corps, which arose from part of its units. At the beginning of July 1992, two units of Krajina volunteers came to central Bosnia, composed mainly of workers employed abroad: the 1st Krajina Battalion and the 7th Brigade. By the end of the summer, the main headquarters of the OSRBiH was renamed the Supreme Command Headquarters.

Based on the Decision of the Presidency, the ŠVK repeated on November 9 the order to form units of the 3rd Corps from the personnel of the former Zenica District Defense Headquarters, refugees from the area of Bosnian Krajina and remobilization on the ground among the resident population. Enver Hadžihasanović was appointed as the corps commander, and Zenica was appointed as the command post. From November 1992 to April 1993, all corps units were formed.

The commander of the 7th brigade, Fikret Ćuskić, established contact and cooperation with Mehmed Alagić in mid-October 1992. On January 13, 1993, Alagić arrived in Travnik. In the meantime, the 1st Krajina Brigade and the 7th Brigade were merged into the 17th Krajina Mountain Brigade. The former commander of the 7th Brigade was appointed as its commander. He appointed Alagić, upon his arrival in Travnik, as his representative in the position of brigade commander and barracks commander. While waiting for the appropriate decision from the command of the 3rd corps about his appointment, appropriately belonging to the rank, Alagić made a huge effort in training the senior staff of the 17th kbbbr.

The commander of the 3rd Corps met Alagić in Visoko, during a tour of the units of the 17th Army Corps, at the end of the same month. He talked with him and Ćuskić about the formation of the Bosnian Krajina Operative Group. Until mid-February, the three of them worked together on the formation and planning of its future activities.

On February 8, Hadžihasanović ordered the formation of the operational groups Bosanska krajina, Zapad, Istok, Lašva and Bosna. OG Bosanska krajina - according to the order on its formation - included the 17th kbr, 7th Muslim brigade and 305th kbr. (Eggs). Due to the unexpected need for engagement in various parts of the Central Bosnian battlefield, the 305th Bbr. it never really entered the composition of OG Bosanska krajina.

CONFLICT WITH HVO

The backbone of this operational group was the 17th kbbr. which, by its previous combat results, has confirmed itself as a brigade fully capable of conducting combat operations anywhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From the 7th mbr, only its first battalion operated as part of OG Bosanska krajina, which with the number of personnel was filled with less than 50% of the formation. On July 16, 1993, he also left OG Bosanska krajina. At the end of the winter of 1994, that battalion was returned to its organic composition as the 37th Muslim Light Brigade.

On February 16, 1993, the commander of the 3rd Corps appointed Mehmed Alagić as the commander of OG Bosanska krajina. Travnik was designated as her command post.

In the composition of OG Zapad, under the command of Selma Cikotić, were the 306th Bbr. (Travnik), 307. mtbr. (Bugojno), 308. bbr. (Novi Travnik), 312. mtbr. (Travnik) and 317th Bbr. (Gornji Vakuf). Busovačka 333. bbr. and Vitežanska 325. bbr. they were part of OG Lašva. Bugojno was designated as the command post of OG Zapad.

In April 1994, the numbered units of the operational groups Bosanska krajina, Zapad and Lašva became part of the 7th Corps.

Alagić, with the selfless help of Fikret Ćuskić, persistently worked on the military and political affirmation of OG Bosanska krajina. It was conceived as a backbone for realizing the possibility of a military return to the Bosnian Krajina, which the two of them pushed for as much as possible. Due to the outbreak of the HVO-ARBiH armed conflict in Travnik and Novi Travnik, at the beginning of June 1993, the local units (312. mtbr, 306. bbr. and 308. bbr), which until then were part of OG Zapad, lost communication with their superior command in Bugojno. They were subordinated to Mehmed Alagić, as the oldest officer by rank in Travnik. The Bosnian Krajina Operational Group has become significantly stronger militarily. By July 1993, the 325th Bbr, and later the 333rd Bbr, transferred to its composition from OG Lašva.

The idea to form the 7th Corps appeared as early as August 1993. It was created due to military and political necessity, i.e. the desire to unite the Krajina combat element in central Bosnia in a separate corps, whose focus of action would be towards the Bosnian Krajina. The Third Corps had a large area of responsibility and a high numerical strength. For this reason, the commander of the 3rd corps proposed at the consultation of the chiefs of the Main Staff and corps commanders in Zenica on 21-22. in August 1993, the separation of part of his units into a separate corps.

On the first day of November 1993, Mehmed Alagić was appointed as the commander of the 3rd Corps.

At the beginning of January 1994, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the Decision on the formation of the 7th Corps from part of the units of the 3rd Corps. The military and political circumstances at the time did not allow the implementation of the Decision, so the formation of the 7th Corps had to wait until the end of the conflict with the HVO. The Seventh Corps began its work on April 7, 1994, making the ARBiH its youngest corps. The Bosnian Krajina and Zapad operational groups were disbanded, and all their units became part of the 7th Corps. The 27th Bbr, 37th mlbr also entered the formation composition of that corps. and 370. bbr. (Donji Vakuf), which were formed a few months earlier. By order of the State Presidency, Mehmed Alagić was appointed corps commander, and Fikret Ćuskić as his deputy. The command staff of the Bosnian Krajina and Zapad operational groups transferred to the command of the 7th Corps, which was also filled with staff from its brigades.

Although it was known immediately after the formation of the corps that its future direction of action was the Bosnian Krajina - both by the composition of the command and the assigned zone of responsibility, and by the refugee units that were included in it (17. kbbr, 27. bbr, 37. mlbr, 305 .bbr. and 370. bbr) – regarding that fact, there was no dissatisfaction of the fighters in the domicile units.

FROM KUPRES TO VLAŠIĆ

Peace with the HVO and the unblocking of the supply routes caused an increase in morale and an improvement in overall conditions in all units of the 7th Corps. From the spring to the fall of 1994, they were logistically recovered and trained to perform the most complex combat actions. After a series of tactical successes – throughout its area of responsibility from Kupres to Vlačić – in late October and early November, the 7th Corps successfully liberated the strategically important Kupres. The liberation of Kupres enabled the creation of conditions for successful future cooperation with the Croatian Army, which continued to advance from Kupres towards Knin, which it liberated in its successful Operation Storm.

The Seventh Corps began successful combat operations in 1995 by liberating all dominant heights on Vlačić in the most extreme winter and terrain conditions. It was the most brilliant victory of the ARBiH in the entire defense-liberation war of 1992-1995. In the same year, the 7th Corps participated in the unblocking of Sarajevo, as well as combat operations in its area of responsibility. With the King of Summer, he liberated Donji Vakuf, Babanovac and other parts of Vlačić, all the occupied Travnica villages, part of the municipality of Jajce and joined the 5th Corps in its successful combat operations in the area of Ključ, Mrkonjić-Grad and Sanski Most. For the entire time of its existence, the 7th Corps did not lose an inch of territory. He firmly defended the free and persistently liberated the occupied territory until the last days of aggression.

RECOGNITION FOR HAMD EJUBOVIĆ

April 19, 2022.



The Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo today awarded a certificate of appreciation to the Mayor of the Municipality of Hadžići, Mr. Hamdp Ejubović, for his support and contribution to science and scientific-research work in the field of the war history of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the successful cooperation on the project “Hadžići during the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995”. The certificate of appreciation was presented in the Municipality building by the director of the Institute, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

“Considering that we have cooperated intensively in the past three years, we decided to officially thank you for the cooperation we had. As an institution, we are limited by our budget and without the help of the wider social community, or in this case the local community, we cannot do such large projects. We were lucky to have you and other individuals in Hadžići who contributed to such an important scientific work seeing the light of day,” said Muratović.

War monograph “Hadžići during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995.” presents a detailed chronological-thematic review of military-political events and other important segments of war history in the area of the municipality of Hadžići and its immediate surroundings. Research work and the writing of a work like this is an extremely complex and difficult job, which the authors approached extremely responsibly.

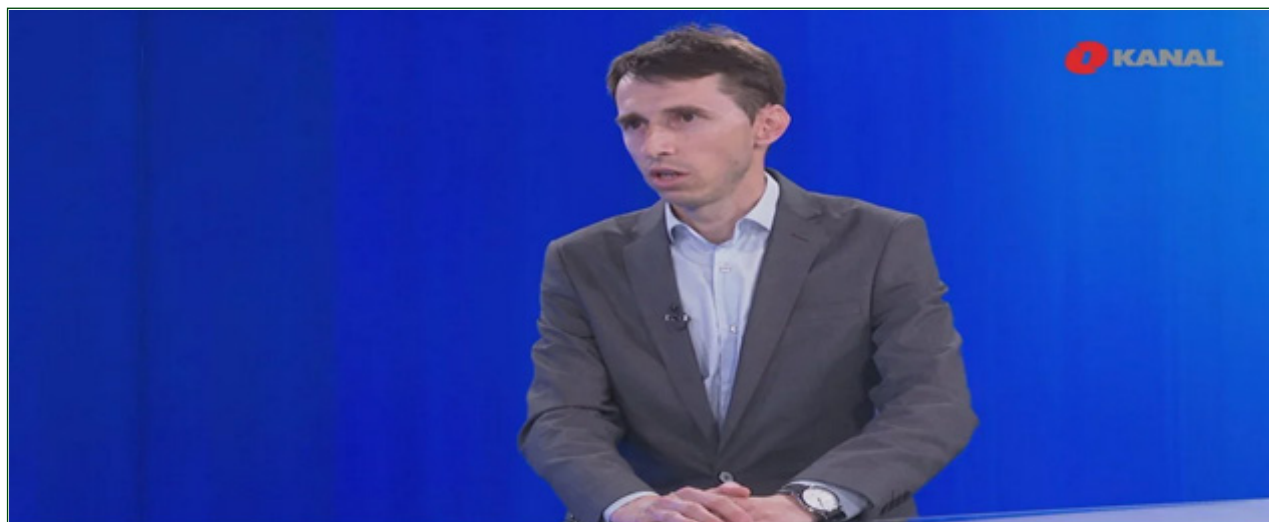
The material was collected for a full 14 years, and then the authors turned that material into a capital work containing over 2,000 footnotes in two and a half years of intensive work.

The indisputable imperative of this work is a truth that cannot be and is not the result of any compromises. The future needs the truth about the past, and the present needs to carefully secure it. This book is a contribution to the history of the area that today is administratively covered by the municipality of Hadžići.

The authors of this monumental publication of 409 pages are dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, Vahid Alađuz, prof. and M.Sc. sc. Elvedin Mulagić. The monograph was promoted on March 3, 2022 in Hadžići.

ERMIN KUKA: SERBS ARE NOT A GENOCIDAL NATION, BUT MOST OF THEM SUPPORT THE IDEOLOGIES THAT LED TO THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES

April 22, 2022.



Even today, we have reactions in the form of condemnation to the extremely scandalous scenes and songs that were heard during the meeting of BORS and the ruling coalition in Banja Luka.

We talked about such ideologies and threats to international representatives with Ermin Kuk, senior research associate at the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

He believes that this is nothing new when it comes to the current situation and politics. It is an ideology that is constantly affirmed and promoted.

- It is an idea that continuously glorifies and celebrates crimes and criminals. The fact is that that gathering actually had other reasons. The goal was, first of all, to continue with those processes that affirm and strive in some way to maintain and create such an environment for the maintenance of ideologies that the masses support. The addresses of individual actors at that gathering are also interesting. One of the actors at the meeting belongs to the academic community, Kuka points out.

The task of those ideologies in peace is to achieve the goals that were set in the war, but which were not achieved, he adds.

- I remind you of the strategic goals of the Serbian people that the Assembly of the Serbian people in BiH adopted in May 1992, where it was clearly stated what the strategic goals are - aggression and crimes, including the crime of genocide against Bosniaks. Those goals were not fully implemented during the aggression. That's why in a peaceful age, efforts are made to achieve politically by some other means to round off that whole. We live in a time when, through the celebration and glorification of crimes and criminals, we try to maintain that charge, first of all within the masses. There is constant talk about whether the Serbs are a genocidal people. Serbs are not a genocidal people, but the majority of Bosnian Serbs support ideologies and policies that led, among other things, to genocide as the most serious form of crime recognized by international law, says Kuka.

Interview in its entirety watch at [YouTube profilu O Kanala..](#)

SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA

April 28, 2022.



The Government of Tuzla Canton will support the holding of the international scientific conference “Social Consequences of the Bosniak Genocide in Srebrenica: Social, Economic, Demographic and Cultural Development of Srebrenica (1995-2022)”, which will be held on the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Genocide.

Eminent scientists and researchers from several countries of the world will participate in the Conference. In this regard, and bearing in mind that the Conference is organized by the University of Tuzla and the University of Sarajevo, and the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo and the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo, the Prime Minister of the Tuzla Canton, Irfan Halilagić, met today with the rector of Sarajevo and rector of the University of Tuzla, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijeljo and prof. Ph.D. Nermin Hadžigrahić.

Prime Minister Halilagić expressed his support for the organization of the Conference, as well as the subsequent publication of the Proceedings, which will remain as a permanent collection of scientific viewpoints on the Srebrenica Genocide.

“First of all, the Conference maintains scientific interest in this topic, in the research of Genocide and its reflection in the present, and that is very important. The collection of papers, which will result from it, as a scientific document, will undoubtedly contribute to the preservation of collective memory, but also be a good base that unites various considerations and helps in the realization of future scientific research and the creation of future policies. In this regard, and fully understanding the importance of holding this conference, the Government will support both the holding of a new conference this year and the publication of the Proceedings,” said Prime Minister Halilagić, adding that he expected the Conference to offer certain guidelines that would could be practically implemented in Srebrenica, and which would contribute to the improvement of the situation and social conditions in this region, primarily as a basis and support for a sustainable return.

Along with Prime Minister Halilagić, today’s meeting was attended by Minister of Education and Science Ahmed Omerović and Prime Minister’s advisor TK Hasan Fehratović, while along with the rectors, a member of the Organizing Committee, Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE VISITS BRČKO

May 2, 2022.



As part of the commemoration of 30 years since the beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and crimes against humanity and international law committed in the area of Brčko, and at the invitation of the Association of Murdered Bosniaks Brčko District, the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, attended the opening of the exhibition entitled “The painful cry of Brčko”.

On that occasion, director Muratović also held an appropriate lecture.



MEMORIAL FUND: THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRATUNAC WANTS TO PERMANENTLY REMOVE THE TRACES OF CRIMES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY RECONSTRUCTING THE COOPERATIVE

May 3, 2022.



In the premises of the KS Memorial Fund, a press conference was held regarding the information that the Municipality of Bratunac intends to carry out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of four halls of the Agricultural Cooperative in Kravica, the site of the first mass execution on July 13, 1995, where more than 1,000 Bosniak civilians were killed.

So that this uncivilized and inhumane act would not remain outside the knowledge of the general public and in order to raise awareness of the plan to hide the traces of mass crimes, representatives of institutions whose activity is promoting and nurturing the culture of memory addressed the public.

Ahmed Kulanić, director of the KS Memorial Fund JU, Amor Mašović, former director of the Institute for Missing Persons of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against of humanity and international law at the University of Sarajevo, Hikmet Karčić, independent researcher of genocide and war crimes, and Emir Suljagić, director of the Srebrenica Memorial Center.

“The importance of preserving these places is really reflected in the fact that they represent permanent witnesses of the suffering of Bosniaks and living witnesses of everything that Bosniaks in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina survived during the period of aggression,” said Ahmed Kulanić and concluded that this inhuman act that we are witnessing aims at the permanent removal of all witnesses, of all crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, starting from the areas of eastern Bosnia, eastern Herzegovina, Krajina, where no civilized way of marking suffering is allowed.

When it comes to Kravica, according to historical documents, according to the testimonies of the surviving executioners in Kravica, according to the testimonies of the perpetrators and commanders of the crimes in Kravica, the crime of genocide took place in Kravica and it is the largest execution ground in Europe after the Nazi crimes in the Second World War.



“The very intention to do anything under the pretext of rehabilitating the Zadruga facility in Kravice is extremely morbid,” said the former director of the Institute for the Missing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Amor Mašović, adding that it is about rehabilitating when there are still more than 250 boys, young men, and men in the execution ground. in Kravica was not located, was not found, was not identified and was not handed over to their families.

“Stop these attempts by your fathers, your neighbors, to continue to impose collective responsibility and collective guilt on an entire nation. The perpetrators of crimes are those who stigmatize a nation, who try to hide their cowardice behind the collective responsibility of an entire nation,” said Bratunca Mašović to the young people .

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Rasim Muratović pointed out that the intentions of the authorities in Bratunac are a continuation of Milošević’s mantra.

“Milošević stated at the trial in The Hague that everything concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina was a pure lie, on the other hand, his ideologues said that everything they planned they did, and everything they did they would not admit. So, according to them, there was no neither murders, nor injuries, nor expulsions, nor rapes, nor concentration camps, nor destruction, nor collective suffering, there was nothing,” he said.

Muratović specifically referred to the lack of adequate reaction of non-governmental organizations, which in other cases were very thorough and persistent when it came to choosing the very size and

type of letters on certain monuments at the places of suffering, and said that one should not be selectively consistent and selectively persistent to places of suffering are marked and called on them to respond adequately to the intentions to completely destroy a place of suffering.

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"If we were to commemorate every place where crimes were committed on the territory of today's RS entity, there would be no working elementary schools, no working high schools, no working gymnasiums, and no working police stations, because all the infrastructure was used for detention, imprisoning and killing people," said Suljagić.

At the end of the speech, it was said that this is not only a Bosnian or Bosniak problem, but that the institutional destruction of places of mass executions is also a European problem.

The participants called on the international community, competent state institutions and ambassadors of foreign countries, especially those countries that award grants, to react adequately and sanction all those who support and facilitate the destruction and conversion of places of mass executions and suffering.

MURATOVIĆ FOR “AVAZ”: THIS IS THE CONTINUATION OF MILOSEVIC’S POLICY, THE TRACES OF GENOCIDE ARE BEING ERASED

May 3, 2022.



Kravica was the site of the first mass execution on July 13, 1995, where, according to the judgments of the Hague Tribunal and the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, more than 1,000 people were killed, followed by executions in Orahovac, Kozluk, Branjevo and the dam in Petkovci, where more than 7,000 Bosniaks.

The tender launched by the Municipality of Bratunac, and partly financed by the Government of the Republic of Srpska, will be used to reconstruct and rehabilitate four halls of the Agricultural Cooperative in Kravica and thus remove damage from bullets that stand as a memorial to the Bosniak civilians killed in July 1995.

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law UNSA prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović told the portal “Avaza” that it is about the destruction of the culture of memory, but also a criminal act.

- This is actually a continuation of Milosevic’s policy, the mantra he said back in The Hague, that everything about BiH is not true, that it is all a lie, neither small nor big, but a pure lie. His ideologues and those who planned and organized the genocide in Srebrenica said everything we planned we accomplished, everything we did we will deny. So, this is first and foremost the denial of genocide and the erasure of traces. It is about the destruction of the culture of memory, and we have a bad historical experience of the Second World War, where after 1945 until 1990 we did not talk about what happened in the period of ‘41. - ‘45. and, of course, that went over our heads - Muratović said.

SHOW CONSISTENCY

He emphasizes that all places of suffering, especially the place of genocide such as Kravica, should be adequately marked.

- However, we see that they have sides that try to cover it up and cover it up. This morning the American Embassy, the international community reacted, the only non-governmental organizations reacted in an inadequate way, which in some other cases, such as for example Kazani, and of course I congratulate them for that, were persistent, detailed, where they cared about the size and type letters and so on. I think that especially here when it comes to Kravica, we need to show consistency and all of us from NGOs, state institutions and the international community need to show interest in this and prevent such an inhumane, immoral act which is actually a criminal act - concludes Muratović.

Source: Avaz.ba

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON CRIMES IN DOBOJ 1992-1995

May 5, 2022.



The Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, with the support of the Mejlis of the Islamic Community (MIZ) Dobož, next week will mark the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a special focus on the crimes committed against civilians, primarily Bosniaks. .

As part of the commemoration program, it is planned to hold a Scientific Conference entitled “Crimes against humanity and international law in the area of the municipality of Dobož 1992-1995”, on May 10, 2022, in the House of Culture in Grapska near Dobož, starting at 9:00 a.m. hours.

- The meeting will be held in two panels, and the opening address will be given by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo - told Preporod.info Almir Grabovica, senior associate of the Institute.

The presenters will be eminent scientists and researchers, employees of the Institute, Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, dr. Muamer Džananović, Ph.D. Amir Klike, M.Sc. Alma Hajrić-Čaušević and M.Sc. Almir Grabovica, and dr. Hikmet Karčić, research associate of the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks (IITB).

At the end of the meeting, an address by the mufti of Zenica, dr. Mevludin-ef. Dizdarevic, and the presence of the reisul-ulema of the Islamic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dr. Husein-ef. Kavazovic.

In May 1992, the Serbian aggressor started to occupy the very center of the city of Dobož, and then other surrounding places in the area of the municipality of Dobož. Everything was accompanied by fierce artillery and infantry attacks, from several directions, and the execution of mass and individual crimes against civilians.

The first verdict for genocide committed on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 1992-1995 aggression. in 2010, she was sentenced precisely for the crimes committed in Grapska. According to the results of previous scientific research within the scientific project of the Institute, the total number of Bosniaks killed in Grapska in the period from 1992-1995. year is 104, and that is only part of the list of crimes whose scientific confirmation is once again brought by the scientific assembly.

Source: Preporod.info

TRIBUNE: “FAILURE TO PROCESS WAR CRIMES IN THE AREA OF GORAŽDA”

May 6, 2022.



On May 4, 2022, a forum was held in Goražde, organized by the Government of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton and the Ministry of Veteran Affairs of the BPK: “Non-prosecution of war crimes in the area of Goražde”. The forum was held as part of the manifestation: “Days of Resistance 1992-2022”, which is organized on the occasion of the beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the firing of the first missile at Goražde on May 4, 1992. The reason for holding the forum is the fact that no one was held accountable for numerous crimes committed in Goražde during the 1992-1995 siege. years. Edina Rešidović, a recognized expert in the field of criminal law, and especially in proceedings related to the application of international war and humanitarian law, Kasim Brdar, president of the “Istina za Goražde” Foundation, and others spoke at the forum. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

Aida Obuća, Prime Minister of BPK, and Edin Aganović, Minister of Veteran Affairs of BPK, addressed the gathering in their opening address.

DR. SC. ZILHA MASTALIĆ KOŠUTA FOR “AVAZ”: IN 1996, THE INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ANNOUNCED THAT 1,601 CHILDREN WERE KILLED IN SARAJEVO, WHILE 14,946 CHILDREN WERE WOUNDED

May 9, 2022.



dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta from the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo explained to the portal “Avaza” that the figure of 1,601 children killed in Sarajevo was first mentioned in 1996 in the report of the Institute for Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Let us remind you that an avalanche of violent reactions was caused by the text of psychologist Srđan Puhalo from Banja Luka, who said that he would give 10,000 KM to anyone who could prove to him that 1,601 children were killed in Sarajevo.

“Crimes against children of Sarajevo under siege”

- In the periodical reports of the Republican Headquarters for Health of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the most meritorious institution for monitoring the health and mortality of the population, the figures on the suffering of the population in the areas under the control of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were highlighted.

In the Report from 1996, the Institute for Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that 1,601 children were killed in Sarajevo during the siege, while 14,946 children were wounded. The data on 1,601 murdered children that are officially used are taken from this Report - Zilha Mastalić Košuta tells “Avaz”.

In 2010, the UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law published a scientific study entitled “Crimes against the children of Sarajevo under siege”.

- In that study, preliminary data on 524 murdered children were presented. This study included those children for whom the authors obtained parental consent to be included in the study and for whom they had complete documentation.

1. birth certificate;
2. death certificate;
3. death certificate and medical documentation,
4. burial documentation, etc.).

Incomplete data

Research has continued, but a major problem is the fact that a certain number of parents do not agree with their children being included in the study, or due to the unavailability of parents and next of kin and the inability to complete complete data on the murdered child according to the criteria required by the Institute as a scientific institution - explained to “Avaz” dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta.

Source: Avaz.ba

THE PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “STATENESS OF BIH IN THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY”

May 10, 2022.



The book “Statehood of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 20th and 21st century” by academician Mirko Pejanović, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ANUBiH) was promoted last night in the Kladanj House of Culture, as part of the program marking May 8 - Kladanj Municipality Day.

Academician Prof. Dr. Enver Zerem, prof. Husnija Kamberović, Ph.D., Rasim Muratović, Ph.D., the author of the book, academician Prof. Mirko Pejanović, Ph.D., and the moderators were Nevzeta Rustemović and Mirza Begić.

“As the author, I prepared this book, it was 10 years in the making. Now you’re wondering why so much? The book contains 15 special studies that were created during the research and they are united in the form of a synthesis, and this book contains the state political development of BiH in the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century”, said Mirko Pejanović, the author of the book “Statehood of BiH in the XX and XXI century”.

In the book, Academician Pejanović also deals with the post-Dayton name of BiH, the weaknesses and limitations of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as the issue of local self-government in BiH. The pluralization of BiH was also discussed. society and its citizens, obtaining international recognition and defense of BiH.

In reviewing his own work, Academician Pejanović points out that the analysis of the process contained in the book foreshadows the projection of the political future of BiH, and that it is the completion of the European and Euro-Atlantic integration processes, so that BiH becomes a legal, democratic and self-sustaining country within the global system of European states and peoples.

The book “Statehood of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 20th and 21st century” is intended for everyone who is interested in the historical development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It can be used by high school students, students and all those who want to contribute to the academic community and create better conditions for life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. society.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING IN DOBOJ ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS

May 11, 2022.

The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, with the support of the Mejlis of the Islamic Community (MIZ) Doboj, organized on May 10, 2022, a scientific meeting entitled “Crimes against humanity and international law in the territory of the municipality of Doboj 1992 - 1995. years”.

The scientific meeting was held in Grapska near Doboj, a place destroyed in 1992 and the place where crimes were committed against Bosniak civilians who were convicted of genocide before the German judiciary in 1997, which is actually the first verdict for the crime of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 1992-1995. years.

The gathering was also attended by Reisul-ulema dr. Hussein ef. Kavazovic. After the scientific meeting and the mevlud program that was held in the mosque in Grapska, he called for unity, reminding that our people fought for their identity through different stages, and always preserved their nationality, their language and their faith in the congregation. - As Bosniaks, we cannot allow our national strength to be wasted and for someone to buy it for cheap money. This means that we have to get together, strengthen our ranks - warned Reisul-ulema. He also said that “any waste will be paid for”.

- We know where our qibla is, in which direction we as a people are going, in which direction we are turning. Our spiritual qibla is Mecca, but our earthly qibla is our Bosnia and Herzegovina and our people in it, and other peoples with whom we live together - said reisul-ulema Kavazović. The scientific meeting was held in two panels, and the opening address was given by prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo. - Today we organized a scientific meeting in cooperation with the Islamic community, which I am particularly pleased about, because the unity of science and religion gives one complete approach. Today we had a number of presenters who looked at the crime in Grapska from a sociological, political and historical perspective - Muratović said, and announced the completion of the study “Crimes in the Grapska area”, which is the result of a long-term investigation of committed crimes. He announced that they plan to promote the study at the next commemoration of the anniversary of the crime in 2023.
- “Scientific research has confirmed that genocide was committed in Grapska, and so far we have established that 106 Bosniak civilians were killed here, hundreds of them were expelled and underwent horrific torture in several camps throughout our homeland,” emphasized M.Sc. Imir Grabovica, senior associate of the Institute, who is the author of the still unpublished book “Genocide in Grapska”. Grabovica reminded that the genocide was also confirmed by a court verdict in 1997 in Germany, and then in Strasbourg in 1999, which was also addressed by Hikmet Karčić, research associate of the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks (IITB).
- This year marks the 30th anniversary of the genocide in Grapska, which was proven in court in Germany, and after thirty years, it shows that there are many untold stories in Bosnia

and Herzegovina, and Grapska is one of them. This is an opportunity to show in one micro-locality, a place of returnees, how the memory of the victims of genocide is preserved through such forms of memorialization, including scientific gatherings - said Dr. Karcic. He added that the Islamic community, that is, the local majlis, has a key role in the aspect of memorialization.

- The Islamic community, majlis and local imams played a key role in the return, but also in memorialization through preserving memories, building monuments and other ways. This shows the great role of the local levels of the organization of the Islamic community in preserving memories, and the example of the scientific gathering from Grapska can be a template for future work on memorialization in smaller communities - he concluded.
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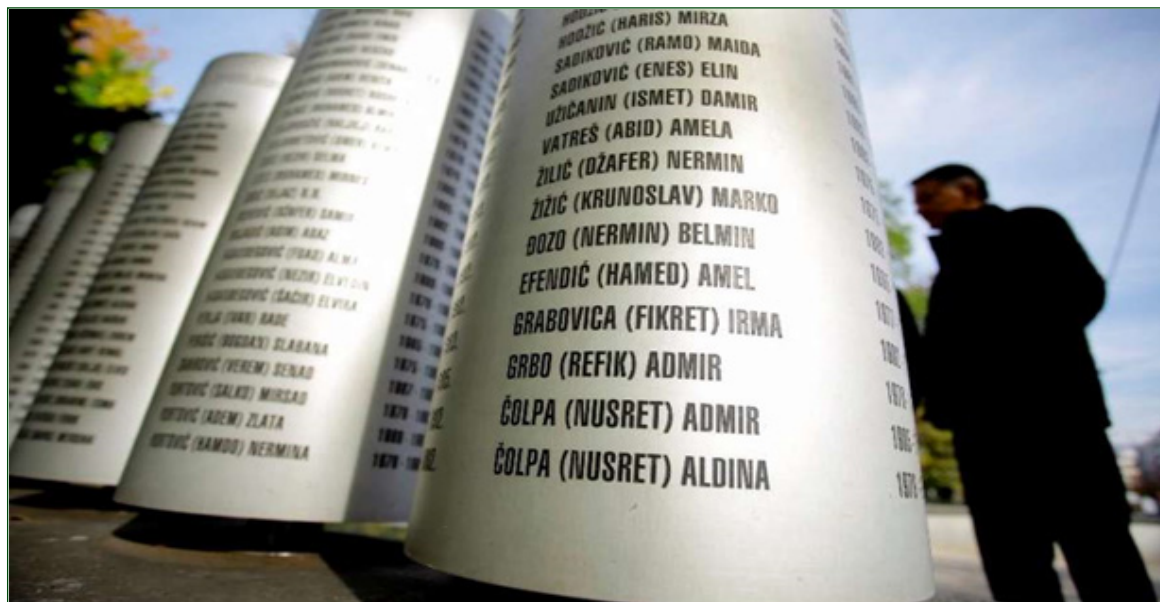
Employees of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo participated in the meeting with presentations:

- Mr. Almir Grabovica: “Genocide in Grapska in 1992”.
- Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka: “The role of the Serbian Democratic Party in the occupation of Doboj in 1992”,
- dr. Muamer Džananović: “Occupation of Doboj and crimes against civilians”,
- Mr. Alma Hajrić - Čaušević: “Events and crimes in Kotor in 1992”,
- dr. Amir Kliko: “Emergence of the RS and the transformation of the JNA into the VRS”,

Dr. also spoke at the meeting. Hikmet Karčić in front of the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks on the topic: “Destruction of religious heritage in Doboj in 1992 - 1995”.

STATEMENT REGARDING STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDREN KILLED DURING THE SIEGE OF SARAJEVO

May 18, 2022.



In the past few days, the topic of the number of children killed during the siege of Sarajevo has been raised on social networks and in the media.

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law as a scientific institution of the University of Sarajevo, as part of its scientific activity, also dealt with crimes against the children of Sarajevo in the period 1992-1995. with the use of scientific methodology.

In the Report from 1996, the Institute for Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina presented lists with individual identities that 1,601 children were killed and 14,946 children were wounded in Sarajevo during the siege.

Number: 160/I-22

Sarajevo, 18. 05. 2022.

ANNOUNCEMENT

of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo regarding the investigation of crimes against the children of Sarajevo under siege 1992–1995.

The Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law as a scientific institution of the University of Sarajevo, as part of its scientific activity, also dealt with crimes against the children of Sarajevo in the period 1992–1995. with the use of scientific methodology.

In the Report from 1996, the Institute for Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina presented lists with individual identities that 1,601 children were killed and 14,946 children were wounded in Sarajevo during the siege. (Suffering of the population of the city of Sarajevo in the period 1992/1995, Institute for Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1996) Director of the Institute Arif Smajkić confirmed these data in the paper “Suffering of the population of the city of Sarajevo in the period 1992–1995”, published in the Collection works Siege and defense of Sarajevo 1992–1995. (Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2008, 391-411). Professor dr. Salahudin Dizdarević, head of the Children’s Surgery Clinic of KCUS, in a scientific research paper titled “Children’s Surgery in the Defense War of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, presented at the Congress of Surgeons of Bosnia and Herzegovina with international participation held in May 1996 in Sarajevo, stated that “ in Sarajevo from April 5, 1992 to June 30, 1995, 1,585 were killed and 14,888 children were wounded. Out of the total number of wounded, 3,378 children were seriously wounded, including 355 children with permanent disabilities. Injured children were treated in six hospitals in Sarajevo...” (Above Nothingness, Surgery in the War in BiH 1992-1995, Sarajevo, 2000, 74). The Research and Documentation Center in Sarajevo published a list of 642 murdered children in the Special Supplement of the “Dani” newspaper.

In 2006, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo started the project “Crimes against the children of Sarajevo during the siege 1992–1995” in coordination with the Association of Parents of Killed Children. As a result of many years of work, a scientific study was published in 2010 entitled Crimes against children of Sarajevo under siege. In this research, the Institute applied the scientific methodology and conditions that were necessary in order to register the victim in the book. It was necessary to obtain detailed documentation (birth certificate, death certificate, death certificate, medical documentation, burial documentation, photo and written trace of the child, if any, and these children’s works were used and published in a separate chapter of the book under the name Literary and artistic creations). In addition to 524 obituaries about children, the book is a testimony about the serious forms and methods of crimes against children in Sarajevo, places where crimes were committed, mass and individual murders of children, with a special emphasis on the strategy of killing children, along with the systematic killing and non-prosecution of the perpetrators of the crimes committed and the consequences of the crimes left to the entire Bosnian society. After the completed book, the Institute, at the request of the City of Sarajevo administration, forwarded all the names found in this study and they were inscribed in the Great City Park in front of the monument to the murdered children of Sarajevo in 1992–1995. in the form of nine cylinders.

After the publication of the study, the Institute continued research within the aforementioned project. In further work, a big problem is the fact that a certain number of parents that the Institute has in its records are not available (going abroad, separated families, deceased members, deaths of entire families, etc.), as well as the fact that a certain number of parents did not report the murder for personal reasons child. These reasons make it difficult to complete data according to scientific criteria. Despite this, in addition to records of 524 murdered children, the Institute, working continuously, also has records of another 291 murdered children. Information about these children was obtained based on comparing a dozen primary sources, but what is characteristic of them is that no detailed documentation of the closest relatives was obtained and no interviews were conducted with the

parents. These data contain the name and surname of the murdered person, the name of the victim's father, gender, date and place of birth, citizenship, place of residence, date of death, date and place of burial and other sources of information. Also, there are other records with a larger number of data on murdered children, but the Institute does not have a sufficient number of sources of knowledge that could confirm the manner of suffering. Given that, according to the Personal Data Protection Act, these are sensitive documents, the Institute delivers these documents exclusively by order of the Prosecutor's Office for the purposes of war crimes prosecution.

Due to the specifics of the research itself, research of this type lasts for years, and the final number of killed, wounded and missing is still difficult to determine. Final determination of the quantity of committed crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992–1995. is a problem that the Institute has been facing for years in research in all areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Sarajevo. The results of the Institute's research so far have been presented through scientific meetings and conferences, as well as in scientific papers, as well as in master's and doctoral theses of its researchers. The institute has published a total of 141 books so far, of which ten books, two anthologies and 105 scientific papers have been published about Sarajevo. The Institute is working on a special project in which data on victims for the Sarajevo area is investigated in detail.

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DIRECTOR

Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, scientific advisor

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRIME AGAINST THE CIVILIANS OF LOZJA, FOR WHICH NO ONE WAS HELD ACCOUNTABLE

May 23, 2022.



The Goraždan settlement of Lozje, at the very entrance to the city, is the place where exactly 30 years ago a crime was committed against the civilian population in which more than 40 Bosniak civilians, women, children and the elderly were killed.

On the anniversary of the murder, survivors and officials visit the monument erected in honor of the murdered and leave flowers. There are testimonies, difficult stories in prayer and waiting for justice, which even today seems unattainable.

That the truth about Lozje is cruel and sad, Senija Živojević reads in her letter, which she dedicated to her murdered father.

“Grandma, I’m writing to ease my heart because that’s the only way I feel close to you, because this is the only way to talk to you... 30 long years have passed since you were gone, as you and many of our relatives and neighbors were killed. Grandmother, the earth is wet enough, it should not be covered with blood,” says Senija.

13 killed from one family

On May 22, 1992, 13 members of the immediate family of Midhete Kaloper Oruli were killed, who were captured and taken to the Podhrani camp.

“The birds on the branch know everything about the crime that was committed here, but those who need 30 years have not heard the cry of the surviving victims. They assure us that the BIH judiciary exists and is working, but we have not felt it yet. Let them give us at least a little satisfaction, to my and other families. We know who the culprits are and we are at the disposal of the Prosecutor’s Office at all times of the day and night, just so that we do not go to the other world, and the perpetrators are not punished for what they did to their neighbors with the help of the aggressors from Serbia. I I have lost 13 family members, my mother and my brother, I am dealing with the loss and what I went

through in the camp with the other 38 prisoners. judge once and say who is responsible for this,” Midheta points out.

Branislav Lasica, nicknamed “Miško” and “Laci” (1965) from Goražde and Miroslav Milović (1950) from Ustiprača, who were arrested at the end of last year, and Brane Petković, commander of TO Srpsko Goražde, are suspected of the crime in Lozje. the indictment has been confirmed, but it is still unavailable to the prosecuting authorities, about which Klix.ba has published numerous evidence, orders and attack plans that are also available to the prosecuting authorities.

The crime in Lozje was committed on the orders of the management of the TO “Serbian Municipality of Goražde”. From the available documentation, which Klix.ba previously wrote about, it is evident that the attack was prepared in detail, which began in the early morning of May 22 with the entry of Serbian forces into the settlement.

They killed children and pregnant women

In that attack, an 11-year-old girl, Advira Šahman, was killed, and a boy, Reuf Uhota, was seriously wounded, and his mother was also wounded in that crime. They somehow managed to get to the Goražde Health Center, where it was not possible to provide them with adequate help, given that Goražde had no hospital or conditions for treating such types of injuries. They were transferred to the hospital in Uzice. Adviri Šahman was killed in that attack and Amidja, who was killed with six other civilians and buried in the mass grave of Šišet near Goražde, which was discovered on March 17, 1993.

Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, points out that the crime and attack on Goražde is not an isolated case.

“During the period of the first attacks on Goražde, the aggressor forces, which included JNA units and neighboring Serbs who were organized and armed until the first attack on Goražde on May 4, 1992, carried out continuous operations and tried to put Goražde under their control and commit the crimes they committed in the surrounding cities, especially in Foča and Višegrad. That they had no sensitivity towards civilians is also shown by the crime in Lozje, where they killed, wounded and committed various other atrocities against civilians. 30 years after the aggression, we have indictments brought and confirmed against several members of the Serbian forces that attacked Goražde. As far as I know, they are all related to the case of the attack on Lozje. It is also a fact that the Gorazde MUP filed the first criminal charges for the case of Lozje already in 1996. Why has no one been held accountable for the crime until today It’s really not clear. The paradox is that some of the perpetrators of this and other crimes, like Brana Petković, enjoy freedom in neighboring Serbia, even though they have indictments filed against them before the Bosnian judiciary,” says Džananović.

Dangerous narratives

He believes that 30 years after the crimes in Lozje and others that have not been prosecuted, and the narratives that are created through public discourse and well-funded “quasi” scientific research, we are living in a time of struggle for the narrative about the period of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where various tries to contribute to changing the character of the war and historical facts.

The Mufti of Gorazdan, Remzi Effendi Pitić, pointed to this, speaking in Lozja.

“Don’t ever fall for the fact that the crime against our people was committed by a group of drunken fools, the crime against our people was committed by the entire structure, military, political, intelligence, security and democratic institutions. They want to sell this disturbance to us in a way that they were incidents, the second disturbance is when they come to us from Europe and say that we have to negotiate. Of course we should, but there is no agreement on genocide, no negotiations or talks on genocide. It is not a political issue, it is a human, humanitarian and legal issue. We have to be persistent and remain dignified, we must never agree to use the methods used by those against whom our people fought and are still fighting today, but we should do everything to bury the project that created this,” said mufti Pitić.

Celebrating the anniversary is one of the ways to prevent the bad past from repeating itself, believes Seid Omerović, president of the Association of Camp Inmates of BiH.

“It is very important that people who take on the obligation to carry the truth have the support of the authorities, because that is the interest of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Omerović believes.

BPK Goražde Prime Minister Aida Obuća said that the judicial authorities must work on the prosecution of crimes in Lozje, but also in other places.

“We have an obligation to work harder, for three years we have been very active and vocal towards the Prosecutor’s Office, the Court and the HJPC, demanding that those who committed crimes be held accountable, that is their obligation and we remind them to do their job, if they do not know honestly is to withdraw. I am saying from here that I will fight for what happened to be called by its right name, a crime against the civilian population, that the criminals, no matter what they were called and where they were, must be held accountable,” Obuća said.

So that it doesn’t happen again

Many of the survivors have never found the bones of their murdered relatives.

“We haven’t found the bones of our loved ones yet, and they are already rattling weapons above our heads, and inciting rhetoric is on stage, young people should recognize that. We must not forget this crime, and we should fight for justice,” says Midheta Kaloper Oruli.

No one has yet been sentenced for the crimes committed against the civilians of Goražde, which is paradoxical if you take into account the fact that the city survived 1,336 days of siege under constant torture.

“People were brutally killed, wounded, tortured, starved to death due to the imposed conditions, and they were not even allowed to be properly buried after being killed. According to my research so far, over 7,000 people died, were killed and wounded during the siege of Goražde, and to this day no one he was not responsible for any case. On the other hand, a large number of members of the ARBiH who defended Goražde and their families were prosecuted and some trials against them are ongoing. We support that everyone should be held accountable for the crime committed, regardless of its dimensions and regardless of national, religious or any other affiliation of the perpetrator. However, the paradox is that, when it comes to Goražde, the focus of investigative bodies and prosecutors’ offices is not numerous mass crimes committed against members of the VRS who attacked Goražde,” Džananović believes.

THE ROUND TABLE “GATE OF TUZLA - THE KILLING OF YOUTH IN 1995, AN UNPUNISHED WAR CRIME”

May 24, 2022



In the organization of the Center for the Research of Modern and Contemporary History Tuzla and the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

On May 23, 2022, in the “Kapija” Memorial Center in Tuzla, a round table was held on the topic “Tuzla Gate - killing of youth in 1995 - unpunished war crime”.

On the eve of the 27th anniversary of the horrific massacre that took place on May 25, 1995 in Kapija, in which 71 young people were killed, and about 140 were seriously and lightly wounded, from a scientific point of view, there was talk of non-prosecution of the persons responsible for the crime and its denial.

At the round table, it was pointed out that the suffering of the Tuzla youth deserves much greater scientific attention, which has been lacking until now, as well as witnessing the denial of the crime at the Gate, but also the non-prosecution of those responsible. Denials come from the perpetrators, the planners, from those who sponsored the event and who are doing everything to erase it from our memory. The result is not only media appearances that hurt, but also articles and even books that were purposefully and systematically produced, and supported by the highest institutions in Serbia. Not prosecuting those responsible for the crime leads to a lack of justice, and denial is touching the wounds of the victims again. It is an integral part of the systematic work of certain services, unfortunately also of some scientific institutions that want to change the past in every possible way, and we have to fight against lies and untruths.

The scale of the crime at Kapija indicates that it was one of the most morbid in the period of Great Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995.

At the round table they spoke: dr. Muamer Džananović, Ph.D. Merisa Karović – Babić, M.Sc. Mehmed Žilić, Dino Kalesić, dr. Sabina Subašić – Galijatović, prof. Ph.D. Izet Šabotić, prof. Ph.D. Sead Selimović, M.Sc. Omer Zulić and M.Sc. Jasmin Jajcevic.

**THE PROMOTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC MONOGRAPH “LIVING BONFIRE - PIONIRSKA ULICA IN VIŠEGRAD (JUNE 14, 1992)”,
AUTHORED BY ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, WAS HELD. PH.D.
ERMIN KUKE, SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO**

May 26, 2022.



Last night (May 25, 2022), the promotion of the scientific Monograph “Living Bonfire - Pioneer Street in Višegrad (June 14, 1992)” was held in the Sarajevo City Hall.

In the previous few months, the Association “Woman - Victim of War” realized the scientific research project of creating a monograph on the burning of civilians (live pyre) in Pionirska Street in Višegrad, on June 14, 1992. The result of the project was a published scientific monograph entitled “Living Bonfire - Pioneer Street in Višegrad (June 14, 1992)”.

Project leader and author of the Monograph is Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the University of Sarajevo - Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law. The initiator of the project and the publisher of the Monograph is the Association “Woman - Victim of War”. Introductory speeches at the promotion were given by: Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić, mayor of the city of Sarajevo, Mrs. Bakira Hasečić, president of the Association “Woman - Victim of War”, and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The promoters of the Monograph were: M.Sc. Almir Grabovica, senior associate of the University of Sarajevo - Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, M.Sc. Hamza Memišević and others. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the University of Sarajevo - Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The moderator of the promotion was Meliha Jašarević Merdžić.

The promotion of the Monograph is also an integral part of the 2022 event program of the Majlis of the Islamic Community of Višegrad, which commemorates the 30th anniversary of the crimes committed against Bosniaks in Višegrad.

WHO IS GUILTY FOR RELEASING NOVAK ĐUKIĆ, RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TUZLA MASSACRE? MERISA KAROVIĆ-BABIĆ FOR HAYAT TV

May 26, 2022.



On this day (May 25, 1995) at 8:55 p.m., by order of the so-called general The RS army, fugitive war criminal Novak Đukić, fired a grenade at the center of Tuzla.

71 people were killed in the explosion, and more than a hundred were seriously or lightly wounded. Only a few people were over 30 years old. The youngest victim, Sandro Kalesić, was two and a half years old. On the “Youth Day”, the youth of Tuzla was interrupted. We talked about this topic with Merisa Karović-Babić, scientific associate of the Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

Karović-Babić stated the reasons, i.e. the entire procedure, why Novak Đukić, responsible for the massacre at the Tuzla Gate, is walking freely in Serbia.

“In 2014, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of the appeal of Novak Đukić’s lawyer, ordered that a decision be made in an urgent procedure to revise the amount of the sentence in the case of Novak Đukić. The Constitutional Court declared itself incompetent in the matter of whether Đukić should be set free to wait the final amount of the sentence or in prison. The Appellate Panel of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina ordered that Đukić be released in February 2014 and in April issued a verdict sentencing Đukić to 20 years in prison. The period of two months he was free was enough for the criminal Đukić to find refuge in Belgrade.” - explains Karović-Babić.

He adds that the final verdict did not review the findings and conclusions of the second-instance verdict in the Đukić case, which was based on a series of evidence.

“We were only working on re-examining the amount of the sentence following the verdict of the Court of Human Rights, which said that the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a procedural error, which made a decision, i.e. tried according to the law from 2003. It was a mistake. Đukić is not the only case this kind of release.” - claims Karović-Babić.

**A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE OF THE EVENT “MEOKRNJE 2022” WAS HELD
WITH ACADEMICIAN MIRKO PEJANOVIĆ AND PROF. PH.D.
RASIM MURATOVIĆ**

May 26, 2022.



Members of the Organizing Committee of the event “Meokrnje 2022”, Admir Hadžiemrić and Amela Lolić, held a meeting in Sarajevo today with academician Mirko Pejanović, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, and discussed the organization of the Round Table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism”, which will be organized as part of the event “Meokrnje 2022”.

During the discussion, it was agreed that the co-organizer of the Round Table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism” will be the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo with the support of the academic community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is important to point out that the event “Meokrnje” has gathered a large number of participants in recent years and that it is one of the most recognizable events in the area of SBK/KSB. As part of this year’s event, a hiking trip will be organized along with a history lesson where participants will be reminded of the sufferings of anti-fascists in the Second World War and the 1992-1995 War and will mark the 30th year since the conquest of the 1st elevation in the 1992-1995 Defensive War.

PROF. PH.D. RASIM MURATOVIĆ VISITED OLOVO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

May 27, 2022.



Today Olovo elementary school was visited by respected prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

The goal of today's visit is to introduce the students to one of the many successful, smart, educated people that Olovo Elementary School gave birth to, and to give especially the ninth graders a certain type of motivation for further education and a string of new successes.

Today, the professor serves as the director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.



RESEARCH CONFIRMED THAT GENOCIDE WAS COMMITTED IN GRAPSKA

May 28, 2022.

Teme

Naučni skup kao urnek drugim medžilima

Istraživanjem je potvrđeno da je u Grapskoj počinjen genocid

Naučni skup o zločinima u Doboju: Naučnim radom ukazati na institucije i ideologije odgovorne za zločin Genocid potvrđen i sudskom presudom 1997. godine u Njemačkoj, a potom i u Strazburu 1999. godine

Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu, uz podršku Medžlisa Islamske zajednice Doboj, organizovao je 30. maja naučni skup pod nazivom "Zločini protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava na prostoru općine Doboj 1992 - 1995. godine". Dva panela naučnog skupa održani su u Grapskoj kod Doboja, selu uništenom 1992. godine u zločinu za koji je presuđena prva presuda za zločin genocida u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Naučni skup je dio manifestacije "Pamtim - ne zaboravljamo" kojom se obilježava 30. godišnjica od početka agresije na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu, s posebnim fokusom na počinjene zločine nad civilima, primarno Bošnjacima.

Presuda iz Njemačke

Reisul-ulema Husrin-ef. Kavazović je nakon naučnog skupa, te mevludskog programa koji je održan u džamiji u Grapskoj, pozvao na jedinstvo, podsjećajući da se naš narod kroz različite etape borio za svoj identitet, i uvijek čuvao svoju narodnost, svoj jezik i svoju vjeru u džemat.

"Mi kao Bošnjaci ne možemo dozvoliti da se naša narodna snaga rasipa i da je neko kupuje za jeftine pare. To znači da se moramo sabrati, naše salove opjati", upozorio je reisul-ulema.

Pozvao je, također, da "svako raspisuje dođe na naplatu".

"Mi znamo gdje je naša kloba, u kojem pravcu mi kao narod idemo, u kojem pravcu se okrećemo. Naša duhovna kloba je Mekka, ali duhovna kloba nam je naša Bosna i Hercegovina i naš narod u njoj, a i drugi narodi s kojima zajedno živimo", rekao je reisul-ulema Kavazović.

Naučni skup je održan u dva panela, a uvodno obraćanje je održao prof. dr. Rasim Muratović, direktor Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

"Danas smo organizovali naučni skup u saradnji sa Islamskom zajednicom, što mi je posebno drago, jer jedinstvo nauke i vjere daju jedan potpun pristup. Mi smo danas imali tri izlagača koji su zločin u Grapskoj sagledali sa sociološkog, politološkog i historijskog aspekta", rekao je Muratović, te najavio završetak studije "Zločini na području Grapske" koja je rezultat dugogodišnjeg istraživanja počinjenih zločina.

Najavio je da studiju planiraju promovirati na narednom obilježavanju godišnjice zločina 2023. godine.

"Istraživanjem je potvrđeno da je u Grapskoj počinjen genocid, a do sada smo utvrdili da je ovdje ubijeno 106 Bošnjaka, civila", rekao je Almir Grabovica,



Naučni skup mogao bi biti primjer drugim medžilima na polju memorijalizacije



Izlagač su zločin u Grapskoj sagledali sa sociološkog, politološkog i historijskog aspekta

viši stručni saradnik Instituta, koji je autor još neobjavljenih knjige "Genocid u Grapskoj".

Podsjetio je da je genocid potvrđen i sudskom presudom 1997. godine u Njemačkoj, a potom i u Strazburu 1999. godine, na što se osvrnuo i Hikmet Karčić, naučni saradnik Instituta za Islamsku tradiciju Bošnjaka (ITIB).

"Dve godine se obilježava 30 godina od genocida u Grapskoj koji je dokazan na sudu u Njemačkoj i nakon trideset godina pokazuje se da je puno neispričanih priča u Bosni i Hercegovini, a Grapska je jedna od njih. Ovo je prilika da se na jednom mikrolokalitetu, povratničkom mjestu, pokaže kako se čuva sjećanje na žrtve genocida kroz i ovakve oblike memorijalizacije, pa i naučnih skupova", kazao je dr. Karčić.

Urnek drugim medžilima

Dodao je da Islamska zajednica, odnosno lokalni medžlis ima ključnu ulogu u aspektu memorijalizacije.

"Islamska zajednica, medžlis i lokalni imami su igrali ključnu ulogu u povratku, ali i memorijalizaciji kroz čuvanje sjećanja, izgradnju spomenika i druge načine. To pokazuje veliku ulogu lokalnih razvoja organizacije Islamske zajednice u čuvanju sjećanja, a primjer naučnog skupa u Grapskoj može biti urnek za buduću rad na memorijalizaciji u manjim

medžlima", zaključio je.

Muftija zenički Mevludin-ef. Džundarević je u svom obraćanju istine od neistine. "Muslimani vjeruju da zlo ne stane u narodina ili religijama nego u konkretnom čovjeku. Mi vjerujemo da je krajnje pogrešno demonizirati bilo koji narod ili vjeru generalizirajućim optužbama 'svi', 'svaki' ili 'uvijek'. Zločinci svoje zločede nastoje upakovati u c. dofin velikih ideja. Naučnim, istraživačkim radom se postiče i to da se stigma sa naroda pravilno adresira na pojedince, institucije i konkretne ideologije koje su istinski odgovorne za zlo, i da budu amnestirani oni koji nisu krivi", rekao je muftija Džundarević.

"Mjesec maj je veoma težak za Medžlis Islamske zajednice Doboj", rekao je u svom obraćanju nakon mevluda glavni imam MIZ Doboj, Ibrahim-ef. Halilović, podsjećajući na 3. maj 1992. godine kada je najveći broj Bošnjaka protjeran iz grada Doboja na područje općine Tešanj. Naveo je kako su srulene džamije i drugi objekti Islamske zajednice. "Sljedećeg dana tenkovskim projektilima sruljena je minara čaršijske džamije, gornje džamije u Doboju, džamije Selimija koja je simbol grada, sagrađena je davne 1520. godine, a potom biva u potpunosti uništena, minirana. Muškarci Bošnjaci biva-ju hapšeni, odvođeni u logore, ubijani, žene silovane, imovina opljačkana", podsjeća efendija Halilović.

2314 žrtava agresije

Na području Medžlisa Doboj od 1992. do 1995. godine uništeno je 19 džamija, 2 mešdžida, 8 mekteba, 8 vakufskih kuća, 8 pomoćnih objekata, ukupno 37 objekata Islamske zajednice i ogroman broj privatnih objekata protjeranih i ubijenih Bošnjaka. "Hvala dragom Allahu, ti objekti su obnovljeni. Međutim, Islamska dokumentacioni centar registruje je 2314 žrtava rata, ubijenih i nestalih u općini Doboj. A to je nešto što se ne popravila, ne obnavlja. Pored toga veliki broj protjeranih Bošnjaka, sa svojim porodicama, ostao je da živi i radi van Doboja. I to se danas itekako primjećuje i osjeća. Veoma dobro znamo zbog čega su naši šehidi ubijani, veoma dobro znamo radi čega su naši šehidi davali svoje živote, vjera, porodica, sloboda, čast, dostojanstvo, dom, teprak su principi za koji krvlju naših šehida i nemaju alternativu, a jedinstvo u našem džamijaskom selu mora biti prisutno u svakom segmentu našeg života", poručio je Halilović.

Potruga za tijelima ubijenih

Kao domaćin u džematu Grapskoj ima je dobrodošlicu pohodio lokalni imam Haris-ef. Bečić. Govorio je o zločinu koje su srpske snage počinile u Grapskoj, kao i događajima koji su potom uslijedili. "Posljedice napada na Grapsku bile su velike: razaranja civilnih objekata i 13 žrtve tog dana i sutradan još jedno. Najmlađa žrtva je imala 11 godina, dječak Delić Denis. Nakon razaranja Grapske, uslijedio je progon žena, djece i starijih. Muškarci su odvođeni u zatvor, a zatim u logore. Oko 400 Grapsčana je prošlo kroz logore širom BiH. Četrnaest muškaraca je ubijeno u logorima. Ovdje u Grapskoj 13. juna '92. ubijeno je 25 starih i imenoljubljenih osoba koje su tu ostale nakon 10. maja. Utopani su u zajedničku grubicu koja je potom više puta izmješšana. Njihove kosti nisu do danas nisu pronađene", kazao je efendija Bečić.

Od 106 šehida Grapske, 66 su bili žrtvi koji su poginuli ovdje u Grapskoj i na 17 mjestima širom BiH, a 40 osoba su civilni žrtve.

"Mi se svake godine 10. maja na ovaj način sjećamo svih naših šehida i događaja koji su se zbili u tom periodu i ne želimo dozvoliti da se zaboravi ono što je ovdje učinjeno i što su Grapsčani, muslimani, Bošnjaci protivili. Grapska je opljačkana, poražena, poražena, opustošena, ali opet je evo hvala Allahu, dž. š., nikla iz pepela. Svakim danom se izgrađuje i usplavljuje, iako su posljedice agresije teške i osjetle se i dan danas", zaključio je ef. Bečić.

S. ŠALJE

MARKING OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MASS CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE AREA OF DRNIČACA AND KOSTIEREV

May 28, 2022.



In Drinjaca, the thirtieth anniversary of the crimes committed against the Bosniak civilians of Drinjaca, Kostijerevo, Sopotnik, Pahljević and the surrounding villages was marked. In addition to a visit to the former House of Culture in Drinjaca, which in 1992 was a camp for Bosniaks from these parts of Zvornik, a suitable program was also held in mosque in Drinjača.

On the 31st and 31st of May 1992, in the villages, in the Drinjača House of Culture and in front of it, Serbian units, among whom were the neighbors from yesterday, killed over 100 civilians by shooting and in other ways. Women, girls and girls were raped, and the rest of the population was driven from their homes. Property was looted, houses were burned, and the mosque was demolished. At the anniversary, among others, Dr. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and Ramiz Salkić, Vice President of the RS.

THREE DECADES SINCE THE CRIME IN BIJELO POTOK NEAR ZVORNIK: THE REMAINS OF NEARLY 250 MURDERED PEOPLE HAVE NEVER BEEN FOUND

May 31, 2022.



Written by: Vesna Bešić/Aa.com.tr

It has been 30 years since the monstrous crime committed on June 1, 1992 in the area of Bijelo Potok near Zvornik by members of the RS Army and MUP.

The massacre in Bijelo Potok represents the murder of Bosniak civilians committed on June 1, 1992 in Bijelo Potok by members of the Republika Srpska Army and paramilitary formations. About 675 men and boys from several villages in the Zvornik municipality were separated from their families and then killed. Their bodies were buried in various mass graves throughout Podrinje, reports Anadolu Agency (AA).

To date, the remains of around 245 victims have not been found.

Muamer Džananović, a research associate at the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, has been working with his colleague Elvedin Mulagić on a scientific research project for six or seven years, the end result of which will be the publication of at least one study, i.e. a book about the crimes committed in Zvornik. in the period from 1992 to 1995.

He reminded that the crimes in the city center started as soon as Serbian units took control of the city on April 8, 1992.

“Serbian forces occupied Kula Grad on April 26, when crimes continued to be committed in the wider area of the Zvornik municipality. After Kula Grad was occupied, in the following period the Serbian army focused on occupying the entire Zvornik territory. Crimes were committed daily in different places . From crimes in the wider area of Snago, Kamenica to crimes in Grbavci, Glumina, Jusići, Drinjača, Tršić, Skočić. Between 50 - 100 people were killed in all these villages. These

are brutal mass crimes that accompanied the extermination of the civilian population.” explained Džananović.

As he said, the population was tortured in the Zvornik camps, raped and physically tortured in various other ways.

Džananović said that there was no place for Bosniaks in Zvornik, and those who were “only” expelled fared best.

“The end of May is very important, when it comes to Zvornik. Orders were issued to systematically expel women, children and the elderly towards Kalesija and other free areas, and to detain men in camps. This resulted in crimes in Jusići, and especially in the wider area of Drinjača, Kostijerevo, Sopotnik... In that period, from May 26 to 27, the population of Divič was expelled, as well as Bijelo Potok, we are talking about 15 or 20 villages that are perceived by the public as villages of Bijelo Potok So, on May 31st, that gathering was finished, about 6,000 civilians in the village of Klisa,” explained Džananović.

As he said, it is generally accepted among the families of the victims and among the people of Zvornik, as well as the general public, that the crimes against the residents of Đulić, Klisa, Kučić Kula, Kitovnice, Šetić, Dardagan, Duraković, Hajdarević, Lupo, Bijelo Potok, Čališman, Radava, Sjenokosa, Kaludran, Tršić, Jordan, Đin, Mrakodolo, Mahmutovića, Ramić, Tahić, Hamzić and surrounding hamlets, carried out mainly from June 1, 1992 to June 8, 1992 in Klisa, Bijelo Potok, Zvornik camps where most were killed captured civilians.

In fact, all those crimes in the memory culture of the Bosniaks of Zvornik are linked to the day and location of the beginning of the crime and persecution on June 1 in Bijeli Potok, they call the crime “White Stream”.

“The first of June is the day when families were separated from their men of military age in the town of Bijeli Potok, among whom there were also older minors. When the dawn of June 1 dawned, the population in Klis got ready to move to Sapna, tanks appeared and very a lot of troops. Soldiers broke into houses, shot, threatened and directed people towards the village of Bijeli Potok, which is two or three kilometers from Klisa. The population in a column, five or six thousand of them, headed towards Bijeli Potok on a macadam road. First the murder happened in Klisa in the morning,” Džananović pointed out.

He emphasized that on that day and in that locality, the captured Bosniaks were separated from their families and that was actually where they saw each other for the last time.

“There was a lot of army in Bijeli Potok. As the population arrived in Bijeli Potok, men, of military age as well as older minors, were separated from women, children and older men. The crime is called and recognized as a crime in Bijeli Potok because that families were separated there,” said Džananović, stating that some murders took place there as well.

As he said, the men were transported in trucks to the Karakaj Technical School Center, and the women and children to Memići, that is, Kalesija.

“About 700 Bosniaks are crammed into a very small room in Karakaj. It was a very hot day, they had no water and they were exhausted. About 20 men died as a result of suffocation. According to the statements of some witnesses, the heating was even turned on in the room in order to suffered as much as possible. The next day, they were moved to some other rooms. From the first day, torture, brutal beatings and killings were carried out,” said Džananović.

The crimes of persecution, detention, torture and killing were predominantly committed from June 1 to June 5 in the “TŠC Karakaju” camp, when a large number of Bosniaks were killed.

“They were there until June 5th, and after that, at least 400 hundred Bosniaks were transferred to Pilica. On June 8th, they were transported to a private slaughterhouse known as ‘Gera’s slaughterhouse.’ “, said Džananović.

As he said, the murders of Bosniaks in that area lasted from June 1 to June 8, 1992.

“The fact is that over 600 Bosniaks who were taken from Bijeli Potok were killed. When we talk about the crime ‘Bijeli Potok’, it is really one of the most massive crimes committed in the period 1992-1995. The largest number of victims of Bijeli Potok were found in the secondary mass grave Crni Vrh, one of the largest mass graves in which more than 600 victims were found. The remains of nearly 250 murdered Bijeli Potok Bosniaks have never been found. All male members of some families were killed. Some lineages were severed, four were killed each , five sons, fathers...Nazija Beganović, who died, had six sons and her husband killed. She did not live to find the remains of her loved ones,” explained Džananović.

He is of the opinion that those responsible for this, as well as for numerous other crimes, have not been prosecuted.

“It seems to me that it is not in the focus of the investigative and judicial authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fact is that in several cases, practically against all the leaders of the political and military leadership of the RS, crimes in Zvornik, including this one in Bijelo Potok, were mentioned.” added Džananović.

Photo: Nihad Ibrahimkadić - Anadolu Agency (AA)

GUEST ASSIST. DR. ERMINA KUKE IN THE OPEN PROGRAM OF TV VOGOŠČA

May 31, 2022.



Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka was a guest in the Open program of TV Vogošća.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRIME AGAINST 22 RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF LJEŠEVO IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ WAS MARKED

June 6, 2022.



Today, the 30th anniversary of the crime against 22 residents of the village of Lješevo was marked with an appropriate program in Lješevo, Ilijaš municipality.

On June 5, 1992, members of the Serbian forces committed the crime on the directive of the wartime president of the Serbian municipality Ilijaš Ratko Adžić, and led by Vassili Vidović Vasket, the decorated Chetnik duke of Podlugo from Sešel, and Marinko Vidović, a former policeman.

Eleven days after the crime, the murdered were buried in a mass grave, the exhumation of which was carried out in 1996, thus opening the first mass grave in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lješevo is a village that is also mentioned in the indictment of Vojislav Šešelj and Radovan Karadžić, whose trial was conducted before the Hague Tribunal for International War Crimes. Vojislav Šešelj and Radovan Karadžić were declared responsible for the murders of Bosniaks from the village of Lješevo, as well as the torture and cruel treatment of detainees from Ilijaš in Podlugovi and Semizovac.

Two people survived this brutal crime. Zahida Masnopita, whose two sons, husband, two brothers and several members of her immediate family were killed that day, and she died in 2004. The second survivor is currently a protected witness in the trial being conducted before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the period from 1992 to 1995, Lješevo gave another 17 lives.

As part of the anniversary of the crime in Lješevo, academic actor Izudin Bajrović performed the monodrama “For Lješevo” by professor Muriz Kučinar, and the students of the Persian-Bosnian College Campus from Lješevo remembered the murdered by releasing white balloons.

A panel discussion was also held at which prof. Ph.D. Sabahudin Šarić from the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, Ilijaš Municipality Mayor Akif Fazlić and Sarajevo Canton Minister for Veteran Affairs Omer Osmanović pointed out the importance of commemorating the anniversaries of the murders.

An exhibition of photographs, documented international media reports on the murders in Lješevo, photos taken on the day of the exhumation, and excerpts from the diary of Izet Avdukić, one of the murdered residents of Lješevo, which he wrote just a few hours before the crime, was opened, the organizers announced.

GUEST ASSIST. DR. ERMINA KUKE IN THE SHOW “WORD FOR WORD” ON RTV BPK GORAŽDE, JUNE 2, 2022.

June 6, 2022.



Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka was a guest on Goražde Television.

SHOOTING AT TISOVAC

June 6, 2022.



Written by: Izet Perviz

The Yugoslav People's Army attacked the municipality of Jajce on March 21, 1992. Thus, in the book *Crimes against Bosniaks in Jajce, Jezera and Šipov 1992–1995*, published in 2017 by the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks and the Majlis of the Islamic Community, a group of authors writes: dr. sc. Elvir Duranović, M.Sc. sc. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta, M.Sc. Alma Hajrić-Čaušević, M.Sc. Almir Grabovica and M.Sc. Hikmet Karcic. That day, at 11:15 p.m., an artillery attack was carried out on the outskirts of the municipality of Jajce. The villages of Ljoljići and Čerkazovići were attacked. They will soon find themselves under occupation and six months later there will be a mass shooting of civilians, including women and children, in those villages.

Čerkazović and Ljoljić were in the area of responsibility of the newly established 30th partisan division of the Fifth Corps of the JNA, which was commanded by Stanislav Galić (sentenced later in The Hague to life imprisonment for crimes committed during the siege of Sarajevo, op. a.). “Two days later, a meeting was held with Stanislav Galić in the Ribnjak building. An EC observer was also present at the meeting. Galić justified himself that the attack was carried out by extremists who were not under his command. He demanded that the JNA enter checkpoints in the interior of Jajaj territory. Although Galić's proposal was not accepted, negotiations continued, but without success. Soon, Galić with his division penetrated from the direction of Bravnica and occupied the suburban settlement of Braga, occupied Šedinac and Energoinvest and the entire industrial zone, and by the end of March he had completely blocked the city. Six months later, as a reward for the successful siege of Jajce, he will be appointed commander of the Sarajevo-Romanian Corps of the VRS, and with the same zeal he will suffocate Sarajevo and terrorize its inhabitants for two full years. As a ‘reward’ for this siege, the Hague Tribunal will sentence him to life imprisonment. He is serving his sentence in Germany.

On the same day that Stanislav Galić was appointed commander of the Sarajevo-Romania Corps, that is, September 10, 1992, the Bosniak residents of Čerkazović and Ljoljić who did not flee to Jajce when Galić attacked them with artillery will be dragged out of their beds and shot. While Galić toasted in Pale with Ratko Mladić (also later sentenced to life imprisonment in The Hague) and staff officers of the Sarajevo-Romanian VRS Corps, Rade Savić, a VRS soldier killed in the attack on Jajce, was buried in Jezera. In one of the judgments of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we find Jova Jandrić, who immediately after Rado Savić's funeral gathers a group around him for revenge. He is joined by members of the Mrkonjić brigade of the VRS and the reserve unit of the MUP of the RS: Zoran Marić, Mirko Pekez (son of Špirin), Simo Savić, Mirko Pekez (son of Milin), Milorad Savić (son of Ljupkov), Slobodan Pekez, Ilija Pekez, Milorad Savić (son of Đurin) and Blagoje Jovetić.

They hatch a plan to gather the civilian Bosniak population from Ljoljić and Čerkazović, who already had limited freedom of movement and had to report to the roll call every day, and then take them to a place called Tisovac and kill them there. Armed with automatic and semi-automatic rifles, they went to these places near Lake Pliva and drove Bosnian civilian men, women and children out of their houses at gunpoint. They gathered them in a place called Osoje. Then, holding guns pointed at them, they forced them to go to Draganovac. Along the way, they insulted and beat them with hands, feet and stocks.

They were stopped at Draganovac. Mirko Pekez (Milin's son) took off his jacket and spread it on the ground in front of them. He ordered them to put all the money, gold, jewelry, watches and other valuables they had with them on his jacket. When they finished, Mirko Pekez (Milin's son) rolled up his jacket with the booty. From Draganovac, they were taken to Tisovac and stopped there again. They ordered them to line up side by side over the edge of the precipice. They obediently did it. Then they opened fire on them and a massacre ensued. 23 people were killed and four were wounded.

The following were killed: Nedžib /Osmana/ Mutić (1936), Šećo /Ibre/ Malkoč (1933), Irhad /Mustafe/ Bajramović (1971), Adnan /Sabahudina/ Zobić (1979), Fikret /Arifa/ Zobić (1956), Fahra /Musle/ Balešić (1928), Faza /Avde/ Balešić (1918), Derviša /Hadže/ Mutić (1933), Mujo /Ibre/ Bajramović (1927), Latif /Muje/ Bajramović (1959), Senad /Omera/ Karahodžić (1968), Ibrahim /Alije/ Karahodžić (1933), Asmer /Nurije/ Zobić (1977), Adis /Nurije/ Zobić (1983), Zarifa /Latifa/ Karahodžić (1927), Đula /Avde/ Zobić (1924), Ramiza /Šerifa/ Mutić (1936), Fikreta /Tahira/ Zobić (1957), Fatima /Huse/ Mutić (1963), Ekrema /Latifa/ Bajramović (1939), Mustafa /Aslije/ Bajramović (1946), Mustafa /Ibre/ Balešić (1950) i Sabahudin /Šemse/ Bajramović (1979). Preživjeli su: Zejna Bajramović, Nurija Zobić, Omer Karahodžić i Mustafa Bajramović.

Justice came fifteen years late. On October 30, 2007, members of SIPA arrested Mirko (Mile) Pekez (1965), Mirko (Špire) Pekez (1966) and Milorad (Ljupko) Savić (1970) in Jezera. The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina ordered their detention, and on November 28, 2007, it confirmed the indictment of the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The indictment against Jovo Jandrić and Slobodan Pekez was confirmed on December 9, 2008, and against Zoran Marić, born in Ljoljići, on July 16, 2009. The others, Simo Savić, Milorad (Đure) Savić, Ilija Pekez and Blagoje Jovetić, were no longer among the living. . The main initiator of this crime, Jovo Jandrić, and one of the members of the group, Slobodan Pekez, fled to Serbia. They are still there today. Even from Belgrade, Jovo Jandrić testified by video link in the proceedings against Mirko (Mila) Pekez, Mirko (Špira) Pekez and Milorad Savić. They were brought to the bench of the Court of Bosnia and

Herzegovina. All four pleaded not guilty on December 11, 2007. The trial will begin on February 8, 2008. Those who survived the shooting come before the ear of justice, with their terrible story. Omer Karahodžić says: “We all slept that fateful night in the family house in Ljoljići. Deep into the night, a rough male voice wakes us up: ‘Get out!’ I didn’t even have time to get dressed, and Mirko (Mile) Pekez has already climbed upstairs and is chasing his wife, son and brother out.”

Omer was shot in the leg and stomach. He testified that he managed to drag himself to a nearby forest. In the evening of the next day, he saw policeman Bora, whom he knew to be a good man, so he contacted him. Boro gave him water and transferred him to the hospital in Šipovo, from where he was transferred to Banja Luka. Unrecovered, he was transferred from the hospital in Banja Luka to the Manjača camp, from where he was exchanged on September 30, 1992. After the war, he returned to Jajce, and, as he claims, Mirko Pekez (Spirin’s son) came to his home a year before he was to be arrested and asked Omer to confirm that he was not in the group that killed Omer’s son, wife, brother and neighbors.

On April 22, 2008, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a first-instance verdict: Mirko (Mile) Pekez was sentenced to 29, and Mirko (Špire) Pekez and Milorad Savić to 21 years in prison each. On September 29, 2008, the second-instance panel confirmed the verdict in the part relating to Mirko (Mile) Pekez, and annulled the rest of the verdict and ordered a hearing before the Appellate Panel, which on May 5, 2009 delivered a verdict and sentenced Mirko (Špir) Pekez to 14 , and Milorad Savić to 21 years in prison.

Two months after the confirmation of the verdict against the two Pekez and Milorad Savić, Zoran Marić, who fled to Serbia after the massacre, was also brought before the court. He pleaded not guilty on July 30, 2009, but, while awaiting trial, decided to confess to the crime. He comes to the first hearing of the main trial with a plea agreement. On October 29, 2009, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sentenced him to 15 years in prison.

Four years later, Pekezi and Savić were released from prison. On October 22, 2013, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepted the appeal on the violation of rights and annulled the second-instance verdict. On November 18, 2013, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a decision suspending the execution of the sentence for all three. The following month, a new hearing was opened before the Appellate Council, which on December 18, 2013 issued a new second-instance verdict and sentenced Mirko (Špire) Pekez to 10 and Milorad Savić to 15 years, and on January 17, 2014, sent the verdict by which Mirka (Mile) Pekeza is sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Jovo Jandrić and Slobodan Pekez are still hiding in Serbia and the hand of justice still eludes them. Čerkazovići and Ljoljići are no longer in the municipality of Jajce, but in the municipality of Jezero, which belonged to the RS, an entity created by the same atrocities that were committed in these two villages on September 10, 1992.

Source: [Stav.ba](http://stav.ba)

June 8, 2022.



AGGRESSION ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE SIEGE AND DEFENSE OF SARAJEVO – THREE DECADES LATER -

SARAJEVO, TOWN HALL, JUNE 13, 2022.

ORGANIZERS: - UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – Institute for Research on Crimes Against
humanity and international law
- CITY OF SARAJEVO – City Administration

SPONSOR: -Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić

ORGANIZATIONAL BOARD:

- Academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović – president
- Prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj – member
- Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić – member
- Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović – member
- Dr. sc. Vahid Karavelić – member

MODERATOR: -Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović

Venue and date: Sarajevo, City Hall, June 13, 2022.

PROGRAM

8.45 – 9.15

Welcome and distribution of materials to participants

9.15 – 9.30

Introductory remarks: - Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić, mayor of the city of Sarajevo
 - Prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj, rector of the University of Sarajevo

9.30-10.00 Coffee break

EXHIBITIONS:

10.00-12.00

Panel 1 (ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN THE RESISTANCE AND DEFENSE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

Chairman: academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović

Academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović, member of the wartime Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: The importance of the defense of Sarajevo for the defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Academician, prof. Ph.D. Ejup Ganić, member of the wartime Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jakob Finci, president of the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Prof. Ph.D. Franjo Topić, president of HKD Napredak

Prof. Mustafa Spahic

Rajko Živković, Serbian Citizen Council

Edhem Bičakčić, Council of the Congress of Bosniak Intellectuals

Dervo Sejdić, president of “Kalisar” - Roma information center in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mirsad Ćatić, president of SABNOR of Sarajevo Canton

Fikret Grabovica, president of the Association of Parents of Children Killed in the Siege of Sarajevo 1992-1995.

12.00-12.30 Snack

12.30-14.30

Panel 2 (AGGRESSION ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN THE RESISTANCE AND DEFENSE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

Chairman: Assoc. Ph.D. Vahid Karavelić

Prof. Ph.D. Nedžad Ajnadžić, general: Political and military aspects of the defense of Sarajevo

Asst. Ph.D. Vahid Karavelić, general: The role and importance of the First Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the defense of Sarajevo

Mustafa Polutak, general: Leadership and command of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the defense-liberation war 1992-1995.

Mr. Zijad Rujanac: Problems in the organization of the defense of the city of Sarajevo from the

beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the formation of the First Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and their institutional solution

Mr. Neziran Đogo: Logistics security, unit of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992 to mid-1993

dr. sc. Meldijana Arnaut-Haseljić: The role of members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the defense of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995.

Academician, prof. Ph.D. Džemal Najetović: Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and armed resistance to it

Prof. Ph.D. Izet Šabotić: Resistance to aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the formation of the first units of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in April and May 1992, with a special focus on the area of northeastern Bosnia

dr. sc. Mesud Šadinlija: On the relativization of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and some indicators of its historical reality in the area of Sarajevo

Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, M.Sc. Almir Grabovica: General approach to the problem of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

14.30-14.45 Coffee break

14.45-16.30

Panel 3 (SIEGE OF SARAJEVO, CRIMES COMMITTED 1992–1995 AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES; ROLE AND ACTIVITY OF MEDIA IN SARAJEVO UNDER SIEGE)

Chairman: Prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović

Prof. Ph.D. Sead Selimović: Creation of a Bosnian Serb parastate: Identification of “historical enemies” and ethnic separation of the population in the war against Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995)

dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta: Crimes against the children of Sarajevo and non-prosecution of committed crimes

Prof. Ph.D. Ismet Alija, General: The importance of judicial investigations, indictments and judgments in achieving the goals of trust and reconciliation of the peoples and states of the Western Balkans

dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, Strategy of denying crimes and attempts to change the nature of the war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995. - “Sarajevo Case”

dr. sc. Hikmet Karčić: Trial for war crimes before the courts of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995.

dr. sc. Merisa Karović-Babić, M.Sc. Elvira Toković: Siege of Sarajevo - Perspectives three decades later

Prof. Ph.D. Alija Kožljak: The role of the international community in the context of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr. Sead Bandžović: Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Road to Independence: Legal Challenges and Temptations (1991-1992)

Šefko Hodžić: Reports from the battlefield

16.30-16.45 Final speeches and the end of the Scientific Meeting

17.00 Lunch

ONCE A MEETING PLACE: SCHOOLS AND CENTERS OF CULTURE IN BIH ARE THE SCENE OF EXECUTIONS

June 11, 2022,



Written by: Vesna Bešić

Centers of culture, schools, gymnasiums... Dozens of such institutions and places, which were once places of education and places of culture in BiH. towns and settlements, during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1992 to 1995, they were turned into places of detention for non-Serbs from those areas, places of terrible crimes, torture and executions, Anadolu Agency (AA) reports.

Until the beginning of the aggression, regardless of national, ethnic and religious background, everyone went to the same schools, got an education and visited the centers of culture. These were places of meeting and social life.

Cultural centers and many schools were turned into places for torture and killing after the outbreak of war. Only some have cultural centers in Drinjača, Pilica, Kozluk, and schools in Liplje, Grbavci, Petkovci...

“Agresija na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu i sve ono što se dešavalo i činilo u periodu od 1992. do 1995. godine, jako ozbiljno je pripremano. Na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine SDS, odnosno Radovan Karadžić, imali su jaku i značajnu ulogu. Jedan od njihovih osnovnih zadataka je bio da bukvalno dođu do svakog sela, mjesta, grada, svakog čovjeka u toj pripremi velikosrpskih ideoloških i političkih ciljeva. U tom smislu, jako je važna ta organizacija na lokalnom nivou gdje su formirali krizne štabove, formirali srpske opštine... Kada su odlučili da realizuju strateške ciljeve srpskog naroda, pogotovo prvi cilj koji je podrazumijevao eliminaciju Bošnjaka, Hrvata i svih onih koji nisu Srbi, to nisu mogli realizovati bez osnivanja zatočeničkih objekata, logora... Na prostoru svih općina, koje su zauzeli srpski vojnici 1992. godine, formirali su veliki broj tih zatočeničkih objekata”, izjavio je Muamer Džananović, naučni saradnik Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

Kako je kazao, zbog velikog broja bošnjačkog stanovništva, koje je u većini općina bilo u dominantnoj ili u apsolutnoj većini, bilo je neophodno da se u te namjene iskoriste najveći objekti na tim prostorima.

“Jako je bitno naglasiti da su u razdvajanju i dovoženju Bošnjaka i drugih naroda koristili autobuse, kamione firmi u kojim su Bošnjaci do jučer radili. Za njihovo smještanje u zatočeničke logore korištene su prostorije poslovnih subjekata, ranijih zatvora, policijske i općinske. Ono što je specifično, i veliki broj osnovnih i srednjih škola i domova kultura korišteno je u tu svrhu. Do početka agresije, bez obzira na nacionalni, etnički i vjerski predznak, svi su išli u te škole, školovali se, kulturno rasli, posjećivali te domove kulture. To su bila mjesta susreta, kulturnog osvještavanja”, istakao je Džananović.

Naglasio je da su u tim radnjama, pored raznih vojnih i paravojnih formacija, učestvovali i komšije s kojima su do tada išli u školu i posjećivali domove kulture.

“The proof that the organization and goal was the establishment of those camps is the fact that the managers of most of those camps and detention facilities were people who were members of the crisis headquarters. In Foča, Mitar Šipčić was a member of the crisis headquarters, and he was the head of the guard in the secondary to the school in Foča, which is one of the most monstrous camps, torture centers for Bosniaks, especially for Bosniak women. The school in Foča is one of dozens of camps and detention facilities that have been formed,” explained Džananović.

- Secondary school “Veljko Vlahović” -

“Veljko Vlahović” secondary school, used as a detention facility, is located in the center of Rogatica. Over 1,000 people were detained there. All the detainees were Bosniaks, except for two Serb women who were married to Bosniaks and one Serb family whose sons did not want to fight in the army.

“The conditions there were terrible, which can be said for any camp. Detainees stayed in rooms where they were crowded, they did not have conditions to sleep, they did not have enough food, water. They were tortured in different ways. Women, girls and girls and in Rogatica, they were taken out for interrogation, and they were mass-raped. The specificity of the camp in Rogatica is that the detainees were forced to sign a document in which it was written that they had ‘voluntarily converted to the Serbian Orthodox faith.’ into a human shield,” Džananović pointed out.

Some inmates were transferred to Sušica, Batković, Kula na Ilidža, where their torture continued.

- Camp Trnopolje near Prijedor -

He believes that when talking about schools and centers of culture as camps and places of imprisonment, it is impossible not to mention Trnopolje near Prijedor.

“It was formed on the grounds of the school and the surrounding buildings, which included a gymnasium, a shop and a cultural center with a cinema hall, known as ‘home’. What is interesting about that camp is that the Red Cross listed 23,000 inmates. Dozens tortured and killed. Bosniaks were taken out of that camp and later killed at Korićanske stijene. Imagine what kind of monsters those are, I’m talking about the local population that participated in all that. They take their neighbors to those places of detention, schools, gymnasiums, kill, torture, rape and then send their children to those rooms as if nothing had happened. And nothing changes in today’s perspective, except that divisions are still advocated. Children today are guided by iconography in those schools, monuments, memorialization to that period, that those who were victims are actually to blame for everything that happened,” Džananović pointed out.

He also touched on the events at the “Vuk Karadžić” school in Bratunac, a horrific torture center where at least 50 people were killed.

He reminded that Imam Mustafa Mujkanović was among those killed.

“They forced him to sing Chetnik songs, drink beer and hold up three fingers. When he held up two fingers instead of three, he was killed in a monstrous way. The continuity of the crimes that were

committed in schools and centers of culture in 1992 were repeated in 1995. Bosniaks were brought to the Elementary School in Grbavci in Zvornik in July 1995, where horrific crimes were committed in 1992. It is specific that schools and detention facilities were continuously used for torturing and killing Bosniaks,” Džananović told AA.

- Zvornik schools and centers of culture as places of execution -

The killings during the genocide against Bosniaks in and around Srebrenica in July 1995 were carried out to a significant extent in Zvornik schools and centers of culture.

An interesting example is Pilica, where 500 civilians were killed in the House of Culture on July 16. At least 400 Bosniaks from Zvornik were detained in the Dom in Pilica from June 5 to 8, when they were taken to be shot.

Those Bosniaks were separated from their families in the town of Bijeli Potok on June 1, 1992, and later underwent torture in the Zvornik camps, including the Karakaj Technical School Center.

The place of that separation is in the immediate vicinity of Petkovci, where Bosniaks were detained and killed in the elementary school on July 14, 1995.

Most of them, more than 1,000, were taken out of school and shot at the red mud dam near Petkovac.

He also cited the example of the Cultural Center in Čelopek, where members of various units, especially the “Yellow Wasps”, brutally tortured civilians.

“Symbolically, they brought the Bosniaks to the stage of the cultural center, where until yesterday all the people of Zvornik came and watched various cultural events. This time fathers and sons, grandsons and grandfathers, neighbors were forced to have sex with each other. To fight each other, to fathers watch their sons being killed and vice versa. Different parts of the civilians’ bodies were cut off. More than 100 civilians were killed or wounded,” said Džananović.

- Children attend classes in classrooms where crimes were committed -

He is of the opinion that the “hidden” message that was sent to those stores at that time cannot be ignored.

“The last act in those houses of culture was the shooting and killing of Bosniaks. Those who committed those crimes obviously wanted to completely end their common life,” explained Džananović.

As he said, there were dozens of detention facilities in the larger municipalities.

“According to what was proven before the International Tribunal and scientific research, 50 to 100 people were killed in all detention facilities. Thousands of people were tortured, tortured and raped,” Džananović pointed out.

He emphasized that the curriculum today in those schools, which were once used as detention facilities, is aimed at the complete discrimination of ethnic minorities living in those areas.

“Teachers practically do not tell these children anything about the history of that building. Reconciliation cannot happen until the members of the people in whose name the crimes were committed come to light. Today, these children are being served a false picture of what is happening in those areas. The children do not know that they are in those perpetrators in which today they are educated for the monstrous crimes committed. Serving that educational system today is the continuation of the realization of those large-state criminal goals. In such a way, ethnic communities are separated even more,” said Džananović.

Places of detention were schools in Sanski Most, Kalinovik, Kljuc, Bijeljina, Doboj, Višegrad, Vlasenica, Sokolac...

30 YEARS AGO, MORE THAN 60 PEOPLE WERE BURNED ALIVE IN PIONIRSKA STREET IN VIŠEGRAD

June 14, 2022.



The peak of the monstrous crimes that were committed in Višegrad during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina occurred in the middle and end of June 1992, when people were burned alive in two locations in this city, in Pionirska street and on Bikavac.

Exactly 30 years ago today, more than 60 people were set on fire in the house of Adem Omeragić.

On June 14, 1992, a special military formation directly commanded by the criminal Milan Lukić, leader of the “White Eagles” or “Avengers”, captured over 60 persons of Bosniak nationality in the Višegrad villages of Koritnik and Sase. It was about women, children and elderly people.

On June 13, 1992, a group of armed men, members of the special military formation of the criminal Milan Lukić, came to the village of Koritnik. They were Serbian soldiers from the surrounding villages who informed the Bosniaks that they had to leave their homes and that they would be deported to Kladanje, with the aim of exchanging them for the Serbs who remained in Kladanje, in the territory under the control of the RBiH Army.

They were told that the Serbs from Kladnje were planning to settle in the village of Koritnik. So one of the Serbian soldiers said to one of the surviving witnesses: “This is ethnic cleansing and you must leave here.”

“On Sunday, June 14, Bosniaks from the village of Koritnik, joined by a certain number of Bosniaks from the village of Sase, set off together towards Višegrad. They continued to the SUP building and in front of the new hotel, from where they were escorted by Serbian soldiers to Pionirska Street in Višegrad. They were told that a convoy would arrive early the next morning to deport them from Višegrad,” recalls Ermin Kuka, senior research associate at the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

Burned them alive

They were abused and robbed, and a certain number of women were raped by the criminal Milan Lukić and his helpers. Then they took the captured civilians to the basement of Adem Omeragić's house in Pionirska Street.

“When they forced everyone into the room, the criminals closed the main door, and half an hour later they threw an explosive device into the room. People were burned alive, and those who tried to escape through one of the two windows were shot by the criminals, and everyone, except for eight people, burned alive or shot during attempts to rescue them from the live pyre. Of the eight survivors, two later died, Hasib Kurspahić and Edhem (Suljo) Kurspahić. The youngest victim of the live pyre was a two-day-old baby, who was not even named.” , emphasizes Kuka.

The Trial Chamber of the Hague Tribunal found that Milan Lukić directly participated in moving the victims to the house of Adem Omeragić in Pionirska Street, that he was the one who closed the door, put an incendiary device in the room and thus set the house on fire, as well as that he shot the windows of the house . In the live bonfire in Pionirska street, the victims with the last name Kurspahić died the most, as many as 39 of them, all from the village of Koritnik.

In the city of living bonfires

Višegrad is a city of living pyres, a paradigm of the crime of burning civilians, a city where the most terrible crimes were committed, where the genocide against Bosniaks was committed, Kuka emphasizes.

“The memory and memory of the crime of burning civilians in Pionirska Street, but also of other live pyres in the Višegrad area, should be a message from the surviving victims to all who have information, to break the vow of silence and tell where the remains of the burned Bosniak civilians are. Every victim, regardless of nationality , ethnic or religious group she belonged to, deserves to know and mark the place of her eternal rest. This will also mean rest to the survivors, to know where their loved ones are buried,” says Kuka.

Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka is the author of the scientific monograph “Living Bonfire – Pioneer Street in Višegrad (June 14, 1992)” published by the Association “Woman – Victim of War”, which was published in May of this year.



“The goal of the monograph is to offer scientific truth and be the best weapon with which to fight so that the speech of all the innocent Bosniak civilians burned alive in the house of Adem Omeragić in Pionirska Street in Višegrad on June 14, 1992 is not forgotten. It is also an appeal to end the

long-standing vow of silence of the perpetrators of the heinous crime of burning Bosniak civilians in Višegrad and all the neighbors of Višegrad of Serbian nationality. It was impossible to commit such a heinous and monstrous crime, carefully planned, coordinated and organized, without only a few direct perpetrators knowing about it. Because, until the Serbian people in Višegrad, but also in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, do not look themselves in the eyes and admit that the period from 1992-1995 the darkest period of Serbian history, to be ashamed of it, repent and issue a public apology, there is no luck for anyone in these areas”, says Kuka.

Cruel criminals

The burnings of Bosniak civilians in Pionirska Street and Bikavac (June 26, 1992) were characterized by the judges of the Hague Tribunal as the worst examples of the inhumane actions of one man towards another, pointing out that “in the entire too long and too sad history of human misery and inhumanity of man to man, the arson in Pionirska street and on Bikavac must occupy a high place. Towards the end of XX. century, marked by wars and bloodshed on a gigantic scale, these horrific events are etched in the memory because of the particular cruelty required for an arson attack, because of the obvious premeditation and calculation inherent in it, and because of the sheer callousness, monstrosity and brutality of forcing and blocking victims in two houses turned into traps, rendering them helpless in the ensuing inferno, as well as the degree of pain and suffering inflicted on the victims who were burned alive.”

A number of indictments were brought for the commission of crimes against humanity and international law in the area of Višegrad. So far, a total of 18 criminals have been sentenced. Of that number, three were convicted at the Hague Tribunal. In total, 241 years of imprisonment were sentenced, and one life sentence, to Milan Lukić. The convicted criminals are: Milan Lukić, the leader of the “White Eagles”, who was caught in Argentina in 2005, was sentenced by the ICTY to life imprisonment. Criminal Sredoje Lukić, 27 years old. Mitar Vasiljević 15 years (after serving 2/3 of his sentence he was released and received a hero’s welcome in Višegrad, with a prepared and organized welcome), Momir Savić 17 years, Boban Šimšić 14 years, Željko Lelek 16 years, Novo Rajak 8 years, Nenad Tanasković 8 years, Predrag Milisavljević 20 years, Miloš Pantelić 15 years, Petar Kovačević 9 years, Oliver Krsmanović 18 years, Dragan Šekarić 17 years, Vitomir Racković 10 years, Vuk Ratković 8 years (with payment of damages to the victim he raped in the amount of 35,000 KM), Radomir Šušnjar 20 years old, Petar Tasić 5 years old and Momir Tasić 14 years old.

‘SIEGE AND DEFENSE OF SARAJEVO - THREE DECADES LATER’

June 14, 2022.



The scientific meeting was organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and the City of Sarajevo. The patron of this meeting was the Mayor of the City of Sarajevo, Assoc. Ph.D. Benjamina Karić.

On that occasion, the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović said that 30 years have passed since the beginning of the siege and defense of Sarajevo.

According to the Greater Serbia strategic plan, Sarajevo was the epicenter and main target of the aggression.

According to all objective analyzes and expert military assessments, Sarajevo should have fallen in a few days. It turned out that Sarajevo was defended and defended, as a city under siege, for the longest time in the history of modern warfare, for hundreds of days longer than the historical defense of Leningrad.

However, as the bestial siege and the unprecedented destruction and destruction of Sarajevo's civilizational fabric continued, the political and symbolic importance of Sarajevo's defense grew.

It was a defense that was organized from the feeling of existential threat, the feeling of "to be or not to be", the historical salvation of the state and people.

With that, Sarajevo sent a message that it was Europe even when Europe turned its back on it, allowing its medieval siege of almost four years on the threshold of the XXI century.



The fate of Sarajevo is tied to the fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign and internationally recognized state and vice versa. That is why the future belongs to Sarajevo.

The mayor of Sarajevo, Benjamina Karić, emphasized that in Sarajevo, Europe was being defended, a Europe of equal citizens, a Europe of state and local authorities that will be responsible and in the service of man. So far, a lot has been said about the siege of Sarajevo, as a phenomenon, as a collective experience, as a heavy burden carried by this city and its citizens. What the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved in the dramatic nineties should be and remain a permanent testimony and historical lesson to us and future generations about unshakable courage, self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion to their city and their country. They wrote the most honorable pages in the existence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj said that the University of Sarajevo and the City of Sarajevo are symbols of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the international level. The city of Sarajevo as the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and UNSA as the oldest and largest University, the cradle of all public universities in Sarajevo.

The University of Sarajevo as an institution did not stop its work for a single day because of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although some faculties were completely burned down. A large number of students and professors were members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is what will make UNSA throughout history an indestructible institution that testifies to the heroism of its members, students, academic community and non-teaching staff who have woven their lives into the foundations of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As part of the scientific meeting, the panels “The role and importance of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the resistance and defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the role and importance of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the resistance and defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina” and “Siege of Sarajevo, crimes committed in 1992-1995. and responsibility for crimes”, “The role and activity of the media in Sarajevo under siege”.

Presentations were given by: academician, prof. Ph.D. Mirko Pejanović, Jakob Finci, prof. Ph.D. Franjo Topić, prof. Mustafa Spahić, Rajko Živković, Dervo Sejdić, Fikret Grabovica, assistant. Ph.D. Vahid Karavelić, prof. Ph.D. Nedžad Ajnadžić, Mustafa Polutak, M.Sc. Zijad Rujanac, M.Sc. Neziran Đogo, Ph.D. Meldijana Arnaut-Haseljić, academician, prof. Ph.D. Džemal Najetović, prof. Ph.D. Izet Šabotić, Ph.D. Mesud Šadinlija, Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, M.Sc. Almir Grabovica, prof. Ph.D. Sead Selimović, Ph.D. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta, prof. Ph.D. Ismet Alija, Ph.D. Muamer Džananović, Ph.D. Hikmet Karčić, Ph.D. Merisa Karović-Babić, prof. Ph.D. Alija Kožljak and M.Sc. Sead Bandzovic.

A SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE WAS HELD UNDER THE TITLE “CRIMES IN HAN PLOČA 1993.”

June 15, 2022.



The scientific meeting entitled “Crimes in Han Ploča 1993” was held on June 12, 2022 in Kiseljak. It was organized by the Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora of the Rijaset of the Islamic Community (IZ) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Mufti of Sarajevo and the Majlis of the Islamic Community (MIZ) Kiseljak, and as part of the activities with which the Rijaset of the IZ commemorates the anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica and the crimes committed in Prijedor and the Sana Valley.

In the introductory part of the meeting, Kenan Bajrić, head imam of the Majlis of the Kiseljak Islamic Community, Nedžad ef. Grabus, Mufti of Sarajevo and Hafiz dr. Abdulaziz Drkić, son of the murdered Omer ef. Drkić, imam of the congregation in Han Ploča. In the working part of the scientific meeting, the consequences of Croatian policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1992 to 1995 were discussed.

About the Croatian policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1991 to 1995, Dr. Zilha Mastalić Košuta. Then, about the crimes committed by the Croatian Defense Council against the Bosniak population of Han Ploče, Grahovac, Tulić and Radanović in June 1993. Amir Kliko. About the memorialization of the crime in Han Ploča - state and perspectives, Dr. Hikmet Karcic.

THE INSTITUTE FOR CRIME RESEARCH AND THE ARCHIVES OF THE FEDERATION SIGNED A COOPERATION AGREEMENT

June 15, 2022.



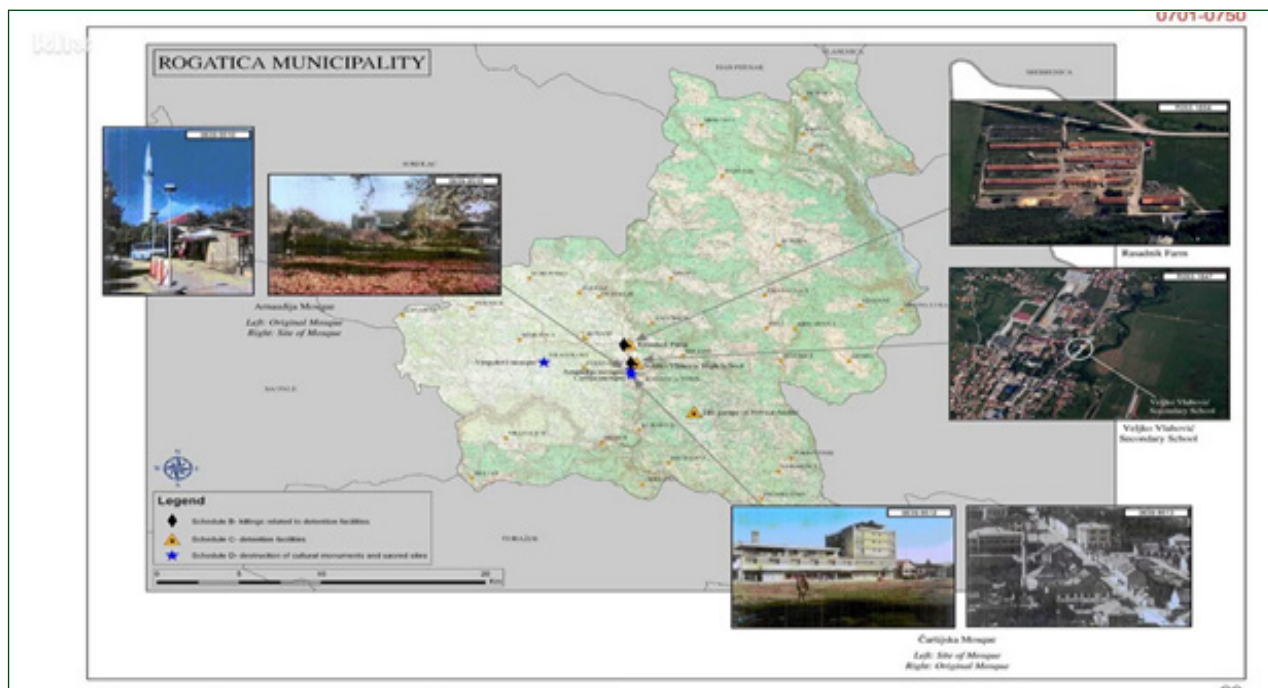
Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović and Director of the Archives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, M.Sc. sci. Hajrudin Ćuprija, signed the Agreement on Cooperation today.

Cooperation will take place through the following activities, which are of mutual interest to the signatories of the Agreement:

- cooperation and assistance in the implementation of various scientific and research projects in which foreign signatories participate;
- joint organization of symposia, panels, round tables, cultural manifestations, educations, meetings, exhibitions, promotions and similar events;
- cooperation in the field of archival, library and publishing activities;
- cooperation in other fields that are of mutual importance.

THE SCHOOLS IN PODRINJE WERE DEATH CAMPS, AND NO ONE MENTIONS THIS TO GENERATIONS OF NEW STUDENTS

June 19, 2022.



Schools, sports facilities, centers of culture, many different public institutions, including buildings of municipalities or police administrations, during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, were turned into death camps, places of terrible crimes, torture and executions.

It is incredible, however, the fact that places like this, after having served monstrous ideas, are completely normally prepared for regular activities. No signs that any of the facilities were a camp where innocent people were tortured and killed.

“Camps in schools were formed all over our country and practically there is no occupied municipality where the school was not used for that genocidal purpose in the spring and summer of 1992. They were formed in the occupied municipalities around Sarajevo, throughout Podrinje, Krajina... The key determinant of the crime over Bosniaks from Bijeljina and Zvornik, via Bratunac, Vlasenica, Srebrenica, to the municipalities of Rogatica, Čajniče, Rudo, Višegrad, Foča, Kalinovik, Bileća... are detentions in schools, centers of culture and mass killing, torture, torture, rape of civilians, among which include a significant number of minors,” says Muamer Džananović, research associate at the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

Ethnic cleansing

Crimes against Bosniak civilians in all Podrinje municipalities were committed according to an established pattern. For example, the crimes in the Agricultural Land of Rogatica, the school in Rogatica, the horse stables in Borike, the Church House, the Nursery and other facilities will permanently mark the lives of numerous Bosniaks in Rogatica.

“Rajko Kušić signed combat reports on the accommodation of the Muslim population in the school in Rogatica. In the premises of the high school in that town, witnesses who were forced to clean up the traces of the crime testify that when they entered the room where there were two prisoners, one of whom was dead, that he was beaten so badly that it was just a pile of blood and flesh that was impossible to recognize and identify,” emphasizes Džananović.

On the other hand, crimes against Bosniaks in the municipalities of Rudo, Čajniče, Kalinovik are less of a focus of the public and researchers, however, the incarceration in camps in the hunting lodge “Mostina”, in PU in Čajnič and in the school started already in April, and the crimes were committed in the following period until every single Bosniak was killed, tortured and expelled.

“Around a hundred victims of the killing in the municipality of Rudo and the complete “cleansing” of Bosniaks from this municipality was carried out according to an identical matrix. The search of the families for the remains of their loved ones continues today. In addition to all the crimes against civilians in Kalinovik, it should be mentioned the fact that a significant number of Bosniaks, mostly from Foča and Gack were taken to the primary school in Kalinovik, where they were beaten, raped and killed,” Džananović said.

Schools as death camps

He reminds that Serbian forces committed monstrous crimes against Bosniak civilians in Foča, and that “ethnic cleansing” was carried out in a similar way in Višegrad, where school buildings were also used for genocidal purposes.

“Detention in the KPD of Foča and various forms of abuse, torture and killing, as well as rape and sexual abuse in the Foča High School Center, the “Partizan” sports hall, Karaman’s house, and other private houses and apartments become a feature of the genocide against the Bosniaks of Foča. Mitar Šipčić , a member of the Crisis Staff, was in charge of the guards at the secondary school in Foča. Dragan Gagović, the head of the Foča police, was seen in the Secondary School Center in Foča and in the “Partizan” hall, and according to testimonies, he participated in rapes. Soldiers and policemen took women and girls and raped them en masse. Those crisis headquarters played a key role in the formation of detention facilities from Prijedor, Zvornik, Foča to practically every municipality that was considered Serbian,” says Džananović.

During the July 1995 genocide in Srebrenica and Žepa, close to 800 inhabitants of Žepa hoped that after Žepa was handed over to the aggressors, they would find salvation in Serbia.

The crime is not discussed

“After they arrived in Serbia, they were brutally abused in the prepared camps in Šljivovica and Mitrovo Polje. Some were killed, and most remained in the camps for several months in 1996, that is, after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, to which Serbia is also a signatory. A certain number of Bosniaks from upper Podrinje were also detained in Boka Kotorska in Montenegro, which is a less well-known and researched fact, where they were also exposed to various brutalities,” says Džananović.

The specifics is that after the crime in most of the “ethnically cleansed” places, the premises were cleaned of traces of the crime and prepared for regular activities.

“The teaching process in schools has been properly continued since the end of 1992. To this day, no one tells the students of schools in the RS anything about the monstrous history of the building where children spend most of the day. hang iconography on the walls that supports further separation. Or build a monument in front of the school, and in the school a memorial room for those who participated in such barbaric crimes. Since 1992, many generations have grown up with the idea that nothing special happened there, that that what was done was right, or that those who did it were actually heroes. Is it possible that to this day not a single teacher or teacher has come forward to tell those children how monstrous crimes were committed against Bosniaks and Croats in their other homes, what schools are,” concludes Džananović.

Source and photo: Klix.ba

PROMOTION OF THE BOOK ‘ON THE SIDE OF HUMANITY’ HELD IN THE HAGUE

June 22, 2022.



In The Hague, as part of the UN’s International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Courts, a promotion of the book ‘On The Side of Humanity’, authored by Ajša Hadžimešić, was held.

The book features contemporary interviews with current and former directors and senior staff members of the UN International Residual Mechanism as well as the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, as well as representatives of victims’ groups and others involved in issues related to international justice and /or conflicts in the former Yugoslavia.

One of the promoters of the book was the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.



**DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, PROF. PH.D. RASIM MURATOVIĆ AT
THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CRIME AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN NEVESINJE**

June 27, 2022.



On June 26, 2022, at the Kljuna Memorial near Nevesinje, the Central Program marking the 30th anniversary of the crime against the Bosniaks of Nevesinje was held. Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, in his speech, emphasized that in terms of percentage, Nevesinje is right behind Srebrenica in terms of the number of people killed in the genocide against Bosniaks in the period 1992-1995.

In an appropriate address, director Muratović recalled the suffering of the people of Nevesinja during the Second World War, linking it to the crimes committed in the area in the period 1992-1995. All of these are actually terrible sequences of one and the same “tragic misunderstanding”, which in law is called a crime of the highest rank - genocide, and in sociology a social phenomenon prone to repetition - genocide, i.e. the duration of the crime in continuity with shorter or longer breaks. In all these crimes, in their successive repetition, in the immutability of the matrix, in which every two, three or four decades the same terrible story with the slaughter of civilians, rapes, looting, and the burning of entire villages repeats itself. Such centuries-old persistence of some to destroy and kidnap others, and others to defend themselves and preserve their own, unequivocally indicates that the basis of that drama is based on a deep and essential misunderstanding of good and evil.

PUTIN'S WAR IN UKRAINE AND LESSONS FROM BOSNIA

July 3, 2022.



Written by: Academician, prof. Ph.D. Arne Johan Vetlesen, University of Oslo and Zemir Popovac, psychologist, expert in practice

Surprisingly few experts and commentators have pointed out the similarities between what is happening now in Ukraine and what happened in the Balkans thirty years ago under the name of “ethnic cleansing”. There are good reasons to look more closely at the parallels we are dealing with, to understand why the Russian aggressors are treating the civilian population the way they do, and to establish the basis for a court settlement and possible reconciliation when the ongoing war is one day over.

Markale and Kharkiv

First a bit of history. After the March 1992 referendum, when 64.31% of Bosnians voted for the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian nationalist separatists, supported by the Yugoslav army and the Serbian nationalist regime of Slobodan Milošević in Serbia, went to war against Bosnian multiculturalism. By claiming that the Serbian people were threatened with extinction, they exposed the Bosnian civilian population to the greatest war crimes committed on European soil since the Second World War, thus transforming their own aggression into an alleged necessary defense. The long-built and prepared Serbian nationalist propaganda machine played a key role. In order to include as wide a circle as possible of the Serbian people, Serbian nationalists played on two needs of their own people: the need for defense against a fictitious threat (“Serbian people and Serbian culture are in danger”) and secondly, the need for the dream of re-establishing a great Serbia .

The relationship with Putin's propaganda and his waging of war against Ukraine is striking: "The Russian people in Ukraine are in danger of destruction and must be saved. Ukraine is an artificial and unsustainable country, Ukraine is a product of the former Soviet Union, where it basically always belonged". The very course of the war in Ukraine, we now see, is the same as it was in Bosnia: violation of international law, violation of state sovereignty and war crimes against the civilian population.

What is it? Boris Johnson compared the bombing of Bosnian civilians in the Markale market in Sarajevo, where Serbian nationalists killed 105 and wounded 234 people in two bombings, with Putin's bombing of civilians in Kharkiv. We also saw gruesome images of civilians being shot on the streets of Bucha, as well as the rocket attack on the railway station in Kramatorsk, where 57 civilians, including children, were killed. The comparison Johnson makes is correct, but the similarity extends beyond the fact that civilians were killed. It also includes content on how the perpetrators themselves explain these crimes, both at home and in the world public. Serbian nationalists accused the Bosnian Army of bombing their own people, all with the aim of winning the sympathy of the West and the support of NATO. Putin's propaganda machine similarly blames the Ukrainians who "either killed their own, or made actors act like killed and wounded civilians" – in order to smear the Russians and gain NATO support.

News pictures from Ukraine in recent weeks have been marked by reports of mass rapes of Ukrainian women, destruction of Ukrainian cultural heritage and new discoveries of mass graves. Between 20,000 and 50,000 Bosnian women were raped during the war in Bosnia. The exact number is difficult to determine because it is estimated that for every registered rape there are 15-20 unregistered cases. The destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina's cultural heritage was a goal in itself; 1,400 buildings of Islamic architecture and culture were razed to the ground and turned into parking lots as if they never existed. Many of the killed and missing civilians have not yet been identified. Nevertheless, almost thirty years after the war in Bosnia, new mass graves are being unearthed. The job is complicated by the fact that the criminals moved the bodies from the original crime scene to the so-called secondary and tertiary graves. Dismembered parts of the body were found in different places several tens of kilometers apart. All this made exhumation and identification difficult, as well as the prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes.

The similarities between the abuse of the civilian population in Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina are not only in the fact that these are targeted and planned acts, but also in the fact that the crimes committed are denied by those who committed them, both in real time and in retrospect. The genocide in Srebrenica, in which 8,372 boys and men were systematically executed over the course of several days in July 1995, is still denied by Serbian nationalists. Even the Bosnian Serb political elite refuses to use the word "genocide". To use that word and accept the fact that what happened in Srebrenica is true is considered a form of personal betrayal, as well as betrayal of national interests. Refusing to participate in the denial and relativization of the genocide in Srebrenica, every individual in the Serbian corps pays dearly. Despite convincing verdicts supported by extensive evidence of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, genocide denial continues and becomes a form of test of solidarity with one's own group, and often with one's own family members (father, brother, cousin). Denial is only one of the key words, revising his history is something else. It is one thing to say "it didn't happen", and another to claim that the torture, rape, killing, wounding and expulsion of helpless women and children are heroic acts that deserve praise and admiration.

While much of the world condemns the killings of Ukrainian civilians in Bucha, Putin pays tribute to Russian soldiers for “their great heroism, courage and perseverance.” Serbian nationalists in the Balkans name streets, parks and public institutions after convicted war criminals. This particularly applies to Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić, who were found guilty of genocide and sentenced to life imprisonment. There is no room for critical thinking in comparing Putin and Serbian nationalists. Serbian nationalists interpret the judgments of the International Criminal Court in The Hague as additional evidence that the West is against the Serbs. Sanctions against Russia are interpreted by Putin and his supporters as evidence of anti-Russian mood. Both Putin’s narrative and the narrative of Serbian nationalists draw their power from paranoia, which, according to them, has its refuge in the West in the first case, and in the neighbors in the second case.

For now, we know relatively little about how the attacks on Bucha, Irpin and Mariupol were prepared on the Russian side. Have the soldiers been given the freedom to rape and kill as they wish? Or do the crimes take place according to a careful plan and instructions? In light of what happened in Bosnia, there is no reason to believe that the soldiers acted “spontaneously” and in their own name. Admittedly, some of the rapes were opportunistic, but as Anne Bitsch writes in *Klassekampen*, they fulfilled certain expectations about “masculinity”, to be “next in line”. So the individual soldier has a greater fear of negative sanctions for refusing to participate than for what he did, because what is offered is recognition from the other guys, not prosecution.

Rape in front of witnesses

The rape of “enemy” women and girls is also of great strategic importance. Rape means the absolute power, possibility and freedom of the aggressor to do exactly what he wants with the civilian population. As soon as a town or village is occupied. In Bosnia, murders and rapes were organized and carried out publicly, and relatives of the victims were forced to witness these acts. In this way, direct victims and witnesses were exposed to maximum humiliation and a feeling of powerlessness, and were completely left at the mercy of the aggressor’s intentions. In short, it was an act of inflicting trauma that should last a lifetime for the victims and their families. Trauma in which the houses and apartments of the victims will be forever transformed from something safe, good and comfortable to the scene of something worst imaginable. These actions and procedures had a long-term future-oriented goal, i.e. preventing the restoration of security and trust between different parties.

Acts of abuse, which can appear as something individual, arbitrary and senseless, are a rather subtle means of furthering the goal of destroying the relationship between abusers and victims for the foreseeable future in order to make it impossible for them to live together in peace again within a common territory.

After World War II, we all took it for granted that the whole world agreed on what happened, who caused the war, who played different roles in it, who were the victims, and who were the war criminals. “The Nazis were the aggressors who were defeated by the Allies.” Living in a world where “everyone” agrees with history and shares the same truth provides an experience of order, security and trust. Thus, the foundation was laid for a court settlement in which all parties can be recognized. Everyone was looking to the future without resentment or bitterness.

After the war in Bosnia ended with the Dayton Peace Accords in December 1995, there was a strong belief that an order should be established in which the guilty would be convicted, the victims would receive justice, and we would all agree on history from which to learn: “Never again Srebrenica”, as it used to be: “Never again Auschwitz”. The International Criminal Court in The Hague was supposed to be the guarantor of truth and justice. We expected the truth to be included in the textbooks, to influence politics and help us move forward - together.

Unfortunately, we see that the truth is being denied by nationalist forces in Bosnia. Those forces still keep alive their narrative that Bosnia is unsustainable and must disintegrate. Convicted war criminals are glorified, war crimes against civilians and the genocide in Srebrenica are denied, and the Hague verdicts are read as evidence of hostility towards Serbs. It is illustrative and ominous that the most open European supporters of Putin’s lies about the so-called “special military operation in Ukraine” are Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić and leading Bosnian Serb politician Milorad Dodik. The latter in particular uses his influence to ensure that primary school history textbooks in the Serb-dominated entity of RS, Bosnia and Herzegovina, contain a different story than that taught by other children in Bosnia. Thus, we have a situation where in one part of the country, criminals are declared victims, and victims are declared criminals. There is no “common ground” between the different versions, and to be critical is the same as siding with the enemy. Everything is black and white, us or them.

Despite this negative lesson from Bosnia, there are probably many who hope that, one day, the world will sufficiently agree on what happened in Ukraine, that the guilty will be convicted, that the victims will receive their justice and that we will may we all learn that lesson from history. However, if we face Putin’s war propaganda and writing of history with the same passivity that the international community, with few exceptions, has shown towards Serbian nationalists over the past thirty years, we may have to prepare to live in a highly polarized world. A world where many Russians will still be convinced that Putin’s war was the liberation of the Russian people in Ukraine, and what’s worse, that we are each other’s potential enemies. The day the bombing stops, the battle for reconciliation and truth will be far from over.

(Translated from Norwegian by Prof. Dr. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo; the original text was published as a chronicle in the Norwegian newspaper Klassekampen, in Oslo, on April 18, 2022)

ASST. PH.D. ERMIN KUKA VISITED ISTANBUL ON THE OCCASION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL MARCH

July 5, 2022.



At the invitation of the Association Turkey, Bosnia, Sandžak (Türkiye Bosna Sancak Derneği), assistant. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the University of Sarajevo-Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, in the period from 2.-4. In July 2022, he stayed in Istanbul (Turkey).

The reason for the visit was to attend the International Memorial March dedicated to witnessing the 27th anniversary of the genocide against Bosniaks in Srebrenica. The delegation included representatives of the “Woman Victims of War” Association, and representative of the Association “Movement of Mothers of the Enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa”.

On that occasion, important meetings were held with the management of the Association, and future cooperation between the University of Sarajevo-Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law and the Association Turkey, Bosnia, Sandžak, primarily through organizing lectures in the Institute’s field of activity.

Also, Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka participated in the TV report Bošnjak Dünyası TV (Turkey), dedicated to crimes committed against humanity and international law against Bosniaks in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including especially the genocide committed against Bosniaks in Srebrenica.

“GENOCIDE AND OTHER WAR CRIMES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: IDEOLOGICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS”

July 5, 2022.



In the organization of RO VKBI Tuzla and Srednje Podrinje, on July 4, 2022, in the Blue Hall of BKC in Tuzla, a scientific forum “Genocide and other war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: ideological and legal aspects” was held.

The opening speakers were prof. Ph.D. Vedad Gurda, dr. sc. Hikmet Karčić and others. sc. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo. The gathering was moderated by Mehmed Pargan.



THE ROUND TABLE ‘CRIMES IN PODRINJE 1992-1995’ WAS HELD IN GORAŽDE

July 7, 2022.



Written by: Elma Geca, PHOTO FENA / Elma Geca

Organized by the Rijaset of the Islamic Community (IZ) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Mufti of Goražda, the round table “Crimes in Podrinje 1992-1995” was held today in the Islamic Cultural Center in Goražde. year”, in which it was emphasized that it is high time to speak openly about every crime and criminal.

The keynote speakers were Mufti Remzija of Goraždan ef. Pitić and director of the Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora of Rijaset Islamic Community Razim Čolić.

“Our people remember the experience of oppression in these areas for more than two centuries, and for the first time we are talking about what happened to us, considering that we had periods when no one was allowed to say anything. Now we have the opportunity based on facts, facts and established truths to talk about ourselves and what happened to us, for the reason that we fought to have the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Muftija Pitić said.

- With this move, the Islamic community has shown that it stands carefully by its people and is doing everything on its part so that the facts about the crime, genocide and crime against humanity that have been committed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina become known and clear and are clearly discussed - said the mufti of Gorazdan Remzija ef. Pitić.

Razim Čolić, director of the Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora of the Rijaset Islamic Community, pointed out the need to constantly point out the crime that happened in these areas.

“Our decision is to talk about the genocide in BiH, because we feel that this topic is less represented. We will do this until we reach every place in BiH where crimes have been committed, trying to talk about it not only as a phenomenon but also as concrete things that happened, without amnestying a single nation, because a crime is a crime and we want to condemn it. “, said Colic.

In the first session, the topic “Elimination of the Drina as a border” with emphasis on the continuity of Serbian nationalist politics was spoken by respected historian Jasmin Medić, while the topic “Genocide against Bosniaks in Podrinja 1992-1995” was discussed thirty years later by a long-time expert from the Research Institute crimes against humanity and international law, University of Sarajevo Muamer Džananović.

The second session was opened with the topic “We remember Višegrad - crimes against Bosniaks in 1992. and 1993” which was discussed by Ermin Kuka from the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

Almir Grabovica, also from the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, and Hikmet Karčić, on behalf of the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks, spoke on the topics “Crimes in the area of Rogatica municipality 1992-1995” and “Genocide memorialization in Podrinje; situation and perspectives”.

The gathering was organized as part of the commemoration of the anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica and the crimes in Prijedor and the Sana Valley.

WE'RE TAKING HIM FROM YOU BECAUSE HIS NAME IS NASER: THE BOY DIDN'T EVEN ENTER THE FIRST GRADE

July 19, 2022.



The families of the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica say goodbye to their loved ones. Some were buried with only a few bones of their fathers, sons, grandfathers, husbands and other family members.

Revda Efendić lost her father, brother and husband in the genocide.

I saw everything with my own eyes. When the buses came, when they separated, when they took the child from the woman's hands. I looked after her, she shouted "give me back Nasser". They told her, 'we only took him from you because his name is Naser' - Efendić recalled.

She was carrying a baby and a son with her who didn't even enter the first grade. She thought they would take him too.

When I got on the bus, they told me to take off my shirt because there was blood on it from people being killed in the hangar in front of me. I told them that my daughter was sick, that she was coughing up blood and that it was from her. They let me go - she added.

826 children were killed in Srebrenica in the period from 1992 to 1995, and 694 children were killed in just one week in July 1995.

This was stated by researcher Zilha Mastalić-Košuta from the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

Numerous documents, data, statements, information, knowledge, as well as numerous judgments of convicted war criminals before the ICTY and before domestic courts testify to the crimes committed, and the mass and methods of committing crimes against children in Srebrenica prove that the aggressors had no sensitivity towards even the youngest and the most protected category of

the civilian population - said Mastalić-Košuta on the occasion of the commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica.

It clarifies that a crime against a child is simultaneously a crime against his family, and thus the entire society as a whole, with far-reaching consequences that leave lasting changes in the social community.

Mastalić-Košuta is the author of the scientific papers “Crimes against children in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the examples of Sarajevo, Mostar and Srebrenica (1992-1995)” and “Genocide against children in Srebrenica - the UN safe zone in July 1995”, in which, among other things, cite numerous examples and a chronology of crimes committed against children in the UN “safe zone” in Srebrenica.

After the capture of Srebrenica, columns of people from all directions fled towards the main base of UNPROFOR in Potočari, where between 20,000 and 25,000 refugees, mostly women, children, the elderly and those incapacitated for military purposes, were housed.

Among them were around thirty deaf-mute persons, including deaf-mute children, who were mostly liquidated in the following days. The conditions were unbearable and the situation chaotic. Hungry and thirsty, panicked and scared. Without medicine and food, without sanitary facilities in the greatest heat of July.

On July 12, members of the VRS with tanks set off in the direction of Potočar. Together with Ratko Mladić, they entered Potočare, where the persecution of about 20,000 people began in front of the military base of the Dutch Battalion. On July 12 and 13, Serbian military and police forces, including units from Serbia and the “Republic of Serbian Krajina”, separated men between the ages of 14 and 65, and then summarily killed them in various places around the UN base in Potočari.

In the following days, they also killed women, children, and the elderly. There is information that girls aged 15 and over were separated from the group in Potočari and taken to Bratunac to be shot. Relevant sources also talk about rapes. At the UN base, some women forcibly aborted their children out of fear.

The women who remained with the children later testified about the horrific events in which their mothers’ children were taken to be executed or they were killed in their arms. The most difficult part was separating the mothers from their children.

After Mladić’s order at the meeting with UNPROFOR to make a list of men of military age in Potočari, the Dutch Battalion listed 239 men who were handed over to the VRS and then ordered these men to leave Potočari. Those people never came back, they were taken away and killed by the VRS. This list also included 26 children, between 15 and 18 years old, who were killed in the following days.

Special units of the MUP of the Republic of Serbia, better known as the “Scorpions” group, took a number of captured Bosniak civilians, including boys, to Jahorina and Trnovo, where they were tortured and killed. Those murders were recorded on a TV camera and later released to the world. Mother Nura Alispahić recognized her sixteen-year-old son Azmir in the video.

Three-year-old Nesiba (Muharem) Alić, four-year-old Emina (Nail) Vranjko, and five-year-old Edina (Zijad) Mujić are on the list of victims of the genocide over the UN “safe zone” site of Srebrenica in July 1995, which includes the names of 8,372 people. All the girls were killed on July 11, 1995.

The youngest victim was the newborn baby Fatima Muhić.

In the following days, according to a clearly defined plan, people were captured and killed, including children. Most of the victims had their hands tied behind their backs with wire. Mass murders were carried out in several locations: Hajdučki cemetery, Jadri, Cerska dolina, Kamenički brdo, warehouse in Kravica, Sandići, Tišće, Orahovac, Nova Kasaba, dam near Petkovci, Branjevo military farm, Cultural center in Pilice, Kozluk and other locations.

The liquidations continued even after July 18. The commander of the Zvornik brigade, war criminal Vinko Pandurević, ordered that the prisoners should not be taken into custody, but killed immediately on the spot. During that period, the VRS worked intensively on finding Bosniaks and killing them, which continued on July 19 and 20. On July 23, 1995, on the orders of Ratko Mladić, the military police also killed a number of wounded people from Srebrenica who were being treated in Zvornik.

The number of those killed and the quick liquidation prove that a large number of organized and disciplined perpetrators participated in the preparation and execution of the crime, in fact the complete political, administrative, police and military potential. "Regardless of all acts, resolutions, agreements, conventions on the protection of children, in the period from 1992 to 1995, numerous and serious crimes were committed against the children of Srebrenica, including the crime of genocide," Mastalić-Košuta points out.

He adds that 694 children were killed in Srebrenica in one week, which speaks volumes about the character of the war itself and the intentions of the aggressors - to destroy a people, a country and erase the traces of their existence.

Forensic evidence shows that primary, secondary and even tertiary graves have been found to cover up mass executions which clearly shows the type of crimes involved.

In addition to the physical killing and wounding of children, the serious form also includes psychological injuries, which, although less visible consequences than physical ones, leave permanent and incalculable consequences on the entire Bosnian society.

Children experienced severe traumatic experiences, injuries, loss of parents and loved ones, starvation and lack of food and medicine, they fell ill and died from the cold and various diseases, they were separated from their parents and loved ones, they were denied a normal education, their childhood was stopped, denied favorite activities and more. Children also suffered sexual abuse, that is, violence based on gender. A certain number of children were captured and survived the most terrible tortures", says Mastalić Košuta.

He notes that the crimes against children in Srebrenica were committed in front of the eyes of the world public.

Although Srebrenica was declared a "safe zone" by the UN, the crimes continued after that with even greater intensity. A crime against children is also a crime against their parents, relatives, friends - it is a crime of much greater scope and scale. Killing a child destroys the family, society, and state. The consequences of these crimes are still visible today, and Bosnian society will have to fight with them for a long time to come," concludes Zilha Mastalić-Košuta.

Source: Hayat.ba

THE ROUND TABLE “MEOKRNJE - A SYMBOL OF THE FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM” WAS HELD

July 24, 2022.

As part of the manifestation “Meokrnje 2022” at the International University of Travnik in Travnik, a scientific research Round Table was held under the name “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism”. Academician Mirko Pejanović, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH, dr. sc. Rasim Muratović, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. sc. Pavle Mijović, full professor of the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Sarajevo, dr. sc. Amir Kliko, Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and author of the book *War in Central Bosnia 1992-1994*, Vildana Selimbegović, chief and responsible editor of “Oslobođenja”, Sead Đulić, president of SABNOR BiH, prof. Ph.D. sc. Kenan Dautović, professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo, dr. sc. Dženan Dautović and Remzija Šiljak, author of the monograph of the 7th Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Through the presentation of their scientific and research papers, the participants of the Round Table talked about the importance of anti-fascism in the current social moment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the importance of the platform on the work of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the defensive-liberation war (1992-1995), then about the role of the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo in the research of war crimes 1992-1995, the military and political significance of the national liberation movement for the restoration of Bosnian-Herzegovinian statehood and independence, as well as the attitude towards anti-fascism and the wars of the nineties.

Academician Mirko Pejanović presented a paper on the topic “The importance of the platform on the work of the RBiH Presidency for the defensive-liberation war 1992-1995.” During the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he was a member of the Presidency of the Republic of BiH, and he is currently a member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH. Academician Pejanović emphasized in his speech that as a strategic goal for the defense of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had the preservation of the historical multi-ethnic being of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, in full unity of its seven members, it was decided to adopt a program document of a political-constitutional character.

That document was named: “Platform on the work of the Presidency in wartime conditions”. On the basis of the Platform’s program directions, the unity of the members of the Presidency was ensured in leading the resistance and defense against aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the formation of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an armed force for the conduct of the defensive-liberation war and forming the basis for negotiations on achieving a peaceful political solution to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, dr. sc. Rasim Muratović said that during its activities from its establishment until today, the Institute strongly contributed to the overall development of science thoughts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In his presentation, Muratović emphasized that the activity of the Institute was focused in particular on research into planning, preparing, starting and/or waging a war of aggression or a war that violates international treaties, agreements or guarantees or participation in a joint plan or conspiracy to carry out any of the aforementioned acts, violations of the laws of war and customs of war and genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes against the civilian population, war crimes against the wounded and sick, and war crimes against prisoners of war.

Full professor of the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Sarajevo, dr. sc. Pavle Mijović spoke about anti-fascism today, the idea, reality and context of agonistic pluralism. In his presentation, Professor Mijović presented the issues and possibilities of anti-fascism in the contemporary context, not from the perspective of normative political theory, but from the perspective of “agonistic pluralism (Chantal Mouffe)”.

About the military and political significance of the national liberation movement for the restoration of Bosnian statehood and independence, Dr. sc. Amir Kliko from the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo and author of the book *War in Central Bosnia 1992-1994*.

The main and responsible editor of “Oslobođenja”, Vildana Selimbegović, in her presentation, spoke about the attitude towards anti-fascism and the wars of the nineties.

One of the participants of the Round Table was Sead Đulić, president of SABNOR BiH who presented a paper on the topic: “Antifascism and the future of action”. During his presentation, Đulić emphasized that anti-fascism is illegal today, as it was from 1941 to 1945, and that all around us are minefields of fascism, neo-Nazism, intolerance and bigotry towards others. He pointed out that everyone must become aware and start acting differently in to the goal of a better and happier future, and that we should gather in a unified universal anti-fascist front. In the end, Đulić concluded that the initial basis should be the need for a democratic society in which freedom, equality and social justice are guaranteed to everyone at every inch of the state.

Professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo, dr. sc. Kenan Dautović, presented a paper on the topic “The importance of anti-fascism in the current social moment in Bosnia and Herzegovina” or “Anti-fascism - where is the value today?”

“Muslims of Travnik in the Second World War: rationalization and demystification of the ideological hell” was the topic of the work of dr. sc. Dženan Dautović, who emphasized that the special task of the work is to try to create the genesis of the epithet Travnik as “Ustasha stronghold”, an epithet that brought so many problems to Travnik in the years after the end of the Second World War.

Remzija Šiljak, author of the monograph on the 7th Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was also a participant in the round table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism”. In his work “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism”, Šiljak explained in detail the role of the uprising of the people and nationalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the national liberation struggle of 1941-1945 and the liberation of Meokrnje in the defensive liberation war of 1992-1995.

The round table entitled “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism” was organized in cooperation with the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo.

A NEW BOOK OF THE MONUMENTA SREBRENICA EDITION NUMBER 11 HAS BEEN PUBLISHED

August 17, 2022.



A new book of the Monumenta Srebrenica edition number 11 has been published. The publisher of this important edition is J.U. Institute for the Protection and Use of the Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the Tuzla Canton.

The editor is prof. Ph.D. Adib Džozic.

The proofreader is Amra Vehabović, prof. Bosnian language and literature.

The translation into English was done by prof. Ph.D. Selma Kesetovic.

The magazine was published in Bosnian and English. In addition to Adib Džozić's "Words of the Editor", we have seven prominent authors who wrote original scientific works, which are grouped into three chapters, namely:

Chapter Genocide

Rasim Muratović, "Types of Evil";

Vedad Gurda, "Chronology of the trial of Ratko Mladić for the genocide in Srebrenica and other crimes before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia";

Adib Džozić, "Anti-rationalism, lies, hatred and genocide against Bosniaks";

Muamer Džananović, "From classification to triumphalism (the last stages of the genocide against Bosniaks);

Amir Grabovica, Ermin Kuka, "Srebrenica: The Scene of Dante's Inferno in Europe at the End of the 20th Century";

Chapter From the past of Bosnian Podrinje

Kemal Nurkić, "Selo Gladović";

Chapter Memories

Faruk Džozić, "Twenty-four wounds of mothers Zukić: Fat, Zahe, Munire, Kade, Šide, Rasema and Hajre"

The message of the magazine is: "May Srebrenica never happen to anyone again!" And in order not to forget, we should write and remind ourselves of the most terrible crime that happened to humanity, and it happened to our people in our country.

TOMISLAV ŠIPČIĆ, THE GENERAL WHO KILLED SARAJEVO CHILDREN, BURNED DOWN THE CITY HALL AND CLAIMED THAT “MUSLIMS ARE THROWING SERBS TO THE LIONS” HAS DIED.

August 19, 2022.



In the period from April to mid-May 1992, Commander Vojislav Đurđevac was at the head of the Fourth Corps of the 2nd Military District of the JNA, better known as the Sarajevo Corps. It is not possible to determine exactly when he was in this position, but there is information that between May 12 and 20, 1992, he was succeeded in that position by Colonel Tomislav Šipčić.

Đurđevac is known for the fact that, as one of the main commanders of the siege of Sarajevo and as a general of the former JNA, on May 2, 1992, on the day of the general attack on Sarajevo, he captured the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegović, at Sarajevo Airport, after Izetbegović's return from negotiations in Lisbon.

In the period when Šipčić commanded the Sarajevo Corps, the first minors were killed in Sarajevo. In April 1992, children were killed: Aida Zelić, Nadir Skikić, baby Belma Ćutuk, Midhat Zornić, Amir Klico, and in early May, Aida Kučuk, Armin Ćosić, Nina Dedović, Zuhra Lingo. These crimes were mostly carried out by shelling and infantry weapons, and one baby died due to a power outage in the incubator caused by shelling.

No one was convicted for the murders of these children and other crimes committed during that period. Đurđevac died in 2004 in Ljubljana. He was at the head of the corps during the period when the JNA units were making the final ring and regrouping and deploying their forces around Sarajevo. During this period, preparations were also made for the transformation of JNA units into the Sarajevo-Romanian Corps (SRK) of the Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from August 1992, into the Army of the Rs (VRs).

Between May 12 and 20, 1992, the SRK VSr RBiH was formed, at the head of which Tomislav Šipčić was appointed in those days. In the Serbian daily newspaper "Politika" from July 16, 1992 and on the television "Srna" the text was published: General Šipčić: THEY THROW SERBIAN CHILDREN TO THE LIONS, in which he accused "Muslim forces of throwing Serbian children to the lions in the Sarajevo zoo". Šipčić informed the UNPROFOR Chief of Staff Lewis MacKenzie about this by telegram.

The telegram also states that “Muslim forces have formed a concentration camp for Serbs in Pionirska dolina near the zoo”, and Šipčić called on MacKenzie to do everything to “stop the abuse and brutal killing of Serbs”.

Šipčić, a colonel of the JNA, i.e. the Army of Yugoslavia (VJ), and since May 1992, a general of the SRK VSr RBiH, issued orders that resulted in the execution of crimes against the inhabitants of Sarajevo, among which more than 130 children were killed. He remained in that position until September 10, 1992, when Stanislav Galić took over the command.

In the period between May 12 and 20, 1992, children Murat Ušanović, Aldina Cviko, Ekrem Hamzabegović, Sanela Hasković, Armin Muminović, Jasmina Prguda, Belma Hubijar were killed. Most of these children were killed by shelling. The youngest victim was three-year-old Aldina Cviko.

Between May 21 and September 10, 1992, at least 131 children were killed. Of that number, 117 children were killed by a grenade. The youngest victims were three babies killed on 26/27. in May 1992 in the shelling of the maternity hospital; then one-year-old Amar Bibić and three-year-old Damir Mekić, killed together in the house on May 16, when three more members of their family were killed; one-year-old Amil Briga, killed on August 2 together with his grandmother; one-and-a-half-year-old Armin Dudić, killed by a grenade on June 22, when his brother was also wounded; three-year-old Zlata Kurtović was killed by a grenade on June 1, together with the girl Amela Fočo and their mothers.

The youngest victims are one-year-old Roki Sulejmanović and three-year-old Vedrana Glavaš, who were killed on August 1 while being taken out of the city by convoy. Three-year-old Mirza Hožbo and his sister Mirela were killed on August 25. A grenade was fired at their building, the apartment caught fire and, in addition to their brother and sister, their grandfather, aunt and neighbor were also burned.

The youngest victims are newborn Edin Karaman, baby Ferik Musa, three-year-old Edis Šemović, killed together with his father, a neighbor, and his mother wounded; two-year-old Benjamin Tabaković, killed together with his sister Belma, baby Šojko NN, baby Benjamin Termiz, one-year-old Saša Vlačić, as well as other children.

In the order of the Command of the SRK dated June 7, 1992, signed by Tomislav Šipčić, it is stated that the SRK has the task of clearing the parts of Sarajevo with a majority Serb population by means of a suitable grouping of forces, if possible cutting the city in the direction: Nedžarići - Stup - Rajlovac, provide a wider area of the Sarajevo airport, carry out cleaning of Mojmil, Dobrinja, Butmir and Sokolović Colony. While Šipčić ordered the “cleansing of parts of Sarajevo”, a crime against the Bojadži family took place during that period, on June 9, when three minor family members, Amina, Fehim and Mirza, were killed.

Nermina Kurtović was also killed by grenades fired from SRK positions on June 8, and Admir Prašević on the same day. Emir Fazlagić was killed on June 10, when his mother was also wounded. On the same day, Mirnesa Zuko was killed by a grenade in the water line. Two days later, so did Edin Selimović.

Children were killed in various ways: on the street, at school, in a shelter, in a house or apartment, in the yard, at play, in lines for water and food, during sports activities and events, while riding a bicycle, during a truce. Convoys with babies, maternity hospitals, and a pediatric hospital were also targeted. Hospitals and maternity hospitals were constantly the target of attacks. The goal of destroying the Maternity Hospital and the Children’s Clinic was to stop reproduction so that the city without children and life would be unlivable.

The destruction of hospitals is also evidenced by the statement of the Minister of Health in the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of BiH, Dragan Kalinić, at the 16th session of the Assembly on May 12, 1992 in Banja Luka, in which he says: “(...) But those who plan the operation of Sarajevo, the

liberation of Sarajevo or the destruction the enemy forces living in Sarajevo have to plan what to do with the health facilities. And let me tell you right away, if the Military Hospital falls into the hands of the enemy, then I am in favor of destroying the Koševska Hospital and leaving the enemy nowhere to be treated.”

During this period, children were also killed by snipers. The snipers of SRK VRs did not choose whether it was a child, a woman or an elderly person. Their intention was clear – that every shot they fired would kill or seriously injure the person they were targeting. Special training sessions were organized for snipers at Jahorina and the training ground above Crveni stijene. The largest number of killed children were shot in the head and around the heart by a sniper, which is a clear indication of intent. The defense in the proceedings against Stanislav Galić before the ICTY claimed that the SRK VRs had no snipers.

Among the children who were killed by a sniper in the period from April to September 1992 were Amar Vuk, killed while sleeping and shot in the head, Selma Bjelak shot in the neck, Kemal Ligata, shot in the eye while holding a slice of bread in his hand and hiding. in one passage, Adisa Ramić, shot in the neck, Muamer Smajlović and others.

In this period, incendiary and chemical weapons (phosphorus bombs, aerial bombs, artillery shells with chemical weapons) prohibited by the Geneva Conventions and other provisions of international law were used. It was used in setting fire to numerous buildings in Sarajevo. Chemical weapons were used in the narrower and wider area of Sarajevo. Cultural heritage was destroyed with these weapons, which is a violation of the international law of war and can be prosecuted as a war crime.

According to the ICTY statute, these crimes include the seizure, destruction, intentional damage done to institutions of a religious, educational, scientific nature, including historical monuments and works of art. In this period, many cultural and historical monuments were destroyed. Killing children kills and destroys the family, and thus the society as a whole, and leaves lasting consequences on the entire Bosnian society.

The aggressor knew this very well.

On the other hand, by destroying the Presidency, the University of Sarajevo, the maternity hospital, the Children’s Clinic, the hospital, the National and University Libraries, the Oriental Institute and all other cultural, religious and historical buildings, Bosnian roots and centuries-old culture and tradition are being erased, all with the aim of completely it erases the Bosnian past and identity.

At least 147 children were killed in Sarajevo between April and September 11, 1992. Children were killed in various ways and the most serious crimes were committed against them. To date, those responsible for these crimes have not been prosecuted. In addition to the command staff, members of the lower military staff who are also responsible for the crimes have not been convicted of crimes.

On January 31, 2011, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Association of Parents of Murdered Children of Sarajevo, submitted a criminal complaint against Tomislav Šipčić to the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For years after that, the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina did nothing.

On April 5, 2022, the Institute was sent a letter from the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed by prosecutor Vesna Ilić, in which the same documentation that was sent back in 2011 is again requested. And at the request of the ICTY, which submitted documentation to the Prosecutor’s Office for the Šipčić case, in which they stated that the case was urgent, the Prosecutor’s Office turned a deaf ear. Last month, on July 9, 2022, Tomislav Šipčić died in Vrbas, Serbia, at the age of 83.

MARKALE, AUGUST 28, 1995: “THE LAST CIRCLE OF DANTE’S INFERNO”

August 28, 2022.



Written by: Merisa Karović-Babić

Source: Stav.ba

The market and the open Markale market across from it, a place with a trading tradition of more than a hundred years, was on several occasions the target of shelling during the siege of Sarajevo from the positions of the Sarajevo-Romanian Corps of the Army of the Republika Srpska (SRK VRS). Given that many shops, supermarkets and grocery stores in the city were closed, the markets were almost the only places where citizens could get basic food, and at the same time the places where they gathered en masse, exchanging their survival experiences, war recipes and buying not so cheap products.

On February 5, 1994, a few minutes after noon, a grenade was fired from the position of the SRK from the direction of Mrković and exploded on the asphalt surface inside the Markale green market at a time when several hundred citizens were present in the market. According to records from the Clinical Center, the State Hospital and the French Battalion Hospital in Sarajevo, a total of 67 civilians were killed and 139 wounded as a result of the explosive and shattering effects of the grenade, while one more person died as a result of injuries while being treated in Hamburg.

After this massacre, the market was moved to the passage across the street from Markala, which was cramped and unconditioned, and the sale of groceries spread to stalls in haustors, passageways of nearby residential buildings, and on the sidewalks behind the Markala market.

However, the “relocation” of the market failed to prevent new mass crimes in this area, since it was one of the most frequented locations in the city. On August 28, 1995, at 11:00 a.m., a grenade was fired from the SRK position in the direction of Trebević, which exploded on the asphalt surface behind the Markale market. As a result of its explosive effect, 23 civilians were killed on the spot and 81 civilians were wounded. On the way to the hospital, after the operation, and as a result of severe wounding, on the same day or in the following days, another 20 civilians died, so the total number of victims with a fatal outcome was 43 civilians. Almost simultaneously with this one, in the immediate vicinity of the National Theatre, four more shells exploded, as a result of which eight civilians were wounded.

Three high school students, then student Sabaheta Vukotić and her father Ajdin Vukotić are some of the mentioned 43 victims. As part of the investigation, the CSB photographer of the RBiH MUP took photos at the massacre site, which contained very moving scenes of children's feet, sneakers, the index of the mentioned student and numerous other personal belongings of the victims. Among the victims who succumbed to severe injuries after the operation was, for example, Ismet Klarić. Together with his wife, Mesuda Klarić, he bought flowers for his daughter-in-law, whose birthday was that day. After the grenade exploded, both were wounded, and Mesuda heard her husband tell her that he had lost his arm.

"Only when they lifted my husband to put him in the trunk, I realized from what I saw that he was seriously wounded. His foot had been cut off and was hanging on only by a piece of skin. He had another very serious wound on his groin, the flesh was torn and I could see the bone. Another wound was in the heart area, but I couldn't see how serious that wound was, because he was wearing a shirt. All I saw was a big bloodstain. So they drove us to the hospital. They immediately took us to surgery. Since there were many wounded people that day, we sat on the floor. There wasn't enough room for us. The medical staff did everything to help us as soon as possible. They even gave us blankets to put on the floor and sit like that, because the morning was cold. They put a bandage on my wound. I still have pieces of shrapnel in my body. (...) After they treated all the wounds I had, they moved me from surgery to the orthopedic clinic. Before leaving, while I was waiting for the ambulance, I saw my husband being taken out of surgery and taken to the morgue. (...) All the wounds have healed, only my husband is gone." – (Mesuda Kladić, 23.2.1996). Razija Čolić also died as a result of being wounded at the Markale market, eight days after the massacre. After the occupation of Žepa and forced relocation from this area, she was placed together with her husband Mustafa in one of the collective centers in Sarajevo.

Shocking footage after the massacre in Markale was broadcast on many TV stations in the country and around the world, and the crime itself was met with numerous reactions from both international and domestic officials. But, "...under the rules of benevolent care for viewers, only a few of those recordings could be shown on the BBC." - (Martin Bell).

In the report on the investigation made by the High Court in Sarajevo and the MUP of RBiH, the gruesome scenes that the investigators found immediately after the massacre are described: "Around the very center of the explosion, large traces and pools of blood are visible, and these traces and pools of blood spread over the entire area with the width of the street, and along the street on both sides in a line of 50-60 m. In front of the market entrance, there is a woman's foot with painted nails on the sidewalk, and a man's foot one meter away.

About ten meters from the entrance to the Market on the sidewalk, a foot with part of the lower leg in a black sock and many other parts of the human body (hands, brain and internal organs) located in several places. In addition to this, there are various personal items everywhere: handbags, documents, bills (domestic and foreign), various food products, various types of cigarettes, lighters, bulk tobacco, 2 bicycles with visible damage and flat tires, parts of shoes and clothes, on the street where a motorcycle was knocked down from the tram tracks, a man's summer sandal and a human brain in front of it, and a spilled brain 2 m away..." - (Excerpt from the Record of Investigation, High Court in Sarajevo, 28/08/1995).

This massacre was the reason for military intervention, i.e. the bombing of VRS positions by NATO, which followed only after the publication of the official results of the UNPROFOR investigation into responsibility for this crime, according to which the conclusion was undoubtedly reached that

the shells were fired from the SRK position from the direction of Trebević and Lukavica. However, the results of this investigation were kept secret until all members of UNPROFOR were secured in the field or evacuated from the crisis areas.

Namely, the leader of the UN military observer team, Lt. Col. Konings, on several occasions, in the following period, testified to the ICTY investigators that he and his two colleagues came to the conclusion that “the grenade was fired by the Serbs” during the investigation, on the face of it places in Markale, but that the superior observers from the UN forbade him to say anything about the “incident” or the report in which his team’s opinion is stated “that it was fire that came from Bosnian Serbs”, so he was cautious and he refrained from making any statement.

However, UNPROFOR Commander General Rupert Smith was verbally informed of the “real” results of the investigation, after which he made the decision to launch a bombing campaign together with the Commander-in-Chief of Sector South (CINCSOUTH). However, on the advice of David Harland, General Smith, although he knew at the time that the shells had been fired from positions under SRK control, was cautious in making statements in order to “not alert the Bosnian Serbs and buy time” for UN personnel to - was evacuated from Goražde. Therefore, he decided to wait for a more favorable moment for the publication of the mentioned results of the investigation, i.e. after providing members of UNPROFOR, especially the British battalion in Goražde, which was supposed to retreat to Zagreb late in the evening of August 28 via Belgrade.

That day and the following day, Smith held three interviews with General Ratko Mladic, then suspected of crimes against humanity and international law, who, referring to the SRK report, denied VRS involvement in the attack. The next day, on August 29, 1995, the Intelligence Service (G2) submitted a “confidential” report, “for use within the UN only”, in which it states that it was concluded “beyond any doubt that the firing position for all five mortar projectiles was located on the territory of the VRS, between Lukavica and Miljević”, with the assessment that the place where the grenade was fired from Markal was between 3000 and 5000 meters away, i.e. deep in the territory that was under controlled by SRK.

After receiving the written results, General Smith forwarded the details of the investigation to the UNPROFOR commander in Zagreb, and UNPROFOR civilian spokesman Aleksandar Ivanko announced the results of the investigation at a press conference, announcing that “all options are possible, including attacks from the air”. In contrast to the previous period, such a determined attitude of UNPROFOR, which left the final decision to NATO, caused a reaction from all opponents of the bombing of VRS positions. The Russian political leadership and public opinion reacted particularly violently, and UNPROFOR member, Russian citizen Andrei Demurenko, head of the Sarajevo Sector, decided to conduct his own investigation “so as not to allow the Serbs to be accused of everything, without any impartiality”.

Although conducting investigations was not within his competence, noting that he is a soldier, a colonel, and that this is “a job for a special investigation and special researchers that will include experts, prosecutors and members of the military court”, Demurenko, after the investigation that lasted from August 29 to 31, he stated that he visited the positions of the VRS and that “there is no possibility that a grenade could be fired from this position at the position where it fell”.

However, after the ICTY Prosecutor’s Office at the trial of SRK commander General Dragomir Milošević showed Demurenko a photo that he had taken with his own hand at one of the positions he visited during his investigation, he agreed that “it was possible to operate from there with a mortar or even a tank directly around the city”. After the conclusion of the President of the Trial Chamber

Judge Robinson that he based his testimony on assumptions, Demurenko defended himself that he is not “a high-ranking specialist in legal matters or the anti-terrorist fight”. After the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, after returning to Moscow, Colonel Demurenko received the Order of Republika Srpska, which is dear to him, “because someone remembered the Russian colonel who wanted the world to know the real truth about Markale”.

The final report of the UNPROFOR Special Engineering Unit, Sarajevo Sector, was completed on September 6, 1995. After analyzing the tail wing, the head of the investigation came to the conclusion that it was a 120 mm grenade, Serbian production, without markings and paint, with an untreated steel surface. , “which corresponds to the current type used by Bosnian Serbs”, from positions located in the wider area of Trebević - Lukavica (Blizanci place), which was under the control of the SRK. The report of all UNPROFOR investigations into this massacre, which was compiled at the request of the UN in New York, was prepared by Colonel Baxter on September 8, 1995. With a prior appeal to discretion, after analyzing all available UN data, it was concluded that all investigations agree that the mortar projectiles were “fired from Bosnian Serb territory”, and in the final and comprehensive report this was taken as an “indisputable” element.

Twelve years after this crime, at the trial of SRK commander General Dragomir Milošević, while denying responsibility for the massacre, the entire thesis of the defense was based on trying to prove that “the shell flew at a low speed or that its detonation was carried out in static conditions”, and the defense expert for forensic medicine, Ivica Milosavljević, “assumes” that the bodies of the victims were subsequently placed at the scene of the crime and that they were moved from one place to another.

The Trial Chamber considers that the conclusions of the defense experts are “not convincing”, that they used methods that are “unreliable”, as well as, given the fact that none of them were at the site of the explosion and did not perform measurements on the spot, unlike of the investigator whose results they disputed, “sees no reason to question” the measurements carried out by members of the MUP of the RBiH, UN and UNPROFOR observers. Therefore, in the first-instance verdict against Dragomir Milošević, it was stated that the Trial Chamber was “convinced that the mortar shell that hit the street near the Markale market was fired from the territory under the control of the SRK, and that it was fired by members of the SRK”, which the Appeals Chamber confirmed in the said case.

However, despite the fact that Dragomir Milošević was in the position of commander of the SRK from August 1994 until the end of the siege of Sarajevo, the ICTY Appeals Chamber accepted the evidence of the defense that the accused was undergoing treatment in Belgrade during August and early September 1995, which is why overturned the conviction for the shelling of the Markale market, and stated that Čedomir Sladoje, the SRK chief of staff, took over Milošević’s duties and “issued orders representing the commander”.

(Merisa Karović-Babić, Mass killings of civilians in Sarajevo during the siege 1992-1995, UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo, 2014. 209-234.)

KILLING THE HEROIC CITY WITH IMPUNITY

September 3, 2022.



Written by: Izet Perviz

Source: [Stav.ba](http://stav.ba)

Nowhere is justice as slow as on the road to Goražde. To this day, not a single conviction has been passed for crimes committed against Bosniaks in the area of the pre-war municipality of Goražde, although the whole world has witnessed the thousands of grenades that members of the RS Army threw at this city during the Aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. The names of 184 children killed during the 1,336 days of the siege are written on the monument to the murdered children in front of the House of Culture, on a black stone slab that obscures the horizon behind the silhouettes enraptured in the carefreeness of children's play. In the book *Crimes against children of Goražde during the siege of 1992-1995*, author Muamer Džananović, senior associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, also states that 400 children were wounded during the siege of this heroic city.

The army of RS killed children in Goražde with grenades, sniping, in houses, in apartments, in yards, on playgrounds, in the hospital and in front of the hospital, even in columns on the way to the mythical Grebak pass, which for the residents of the besieged Goražde was a road of salvation. Most children were killed during March and April 1994, Džananović states in the book, during the "Zvijezda 94" operation, which the Army of RS undertook on the free part of the municipality. Immediately at the beginning of the attack, on March 30, 1994, sister and brother, eleven-year-old Medisa Zukić and eight-year-old Haris Zukić, were killed.

In that operation, 20 children were killed and 50 were wounded. Hajro Alajbegović, a 19-month-old baby, died due to lack of food, Adnan Šubo, a baby less than two years old, was killed by a sniper

shot on August 18, 1992, seventeen-year-old Admir Kešmer was killed on May 31, 1995 by shrapnel from a grenade in the hospital grounds, sixteen-year-old Amela On January 31, 1993, Lihčić was killed in a convoy moving towards Grepko, and her seventeen-year-old sister Sanela was seriously wounded... And so 178 more times, but no one has yet been convicted, at least for the murders of the youngest.

The first indictment that fully refers to the crimes of the RS Army committed in the area of the municipality of Goražde was filed 24 years after the signing of the Dayton Agreement. On March 11, 2019, the BiH Prosecutor's Office charged Lazar Mutlak, a former member of the Territorial Defense Staff with the so-called Srpski Goražde. The indictment charges him that on May 25, 1992, "by using force and threatening her life, he committed rape and sexual abuse on the victim - a woman of Bosniak nationality, which left severe and lasting physical and psychological consequences on the victim." The indictment against Lazar Mutlak was forwarded to the Cantonal Court in Goražde. This court confirmed the indictment, as stated by Nermina Tiro, head of the registry office, in her answer dated January 29, 2021.

There is no one to judge in Gorazde. In his answer, Tiro states that the Cantonal Court in Goražde, apart from this one, "has no other war crimes cases pending". Her words were confirmed by Milijana Bjelović, president of the Cantonal Court in Goražde, in a statement for BIRN BiH on December 14, 2021. Bjelović then said that the indictment was delivered to Mutlak and that he requested to be tried in Serbia, adding that they do not have the conditions for issuing a warrant, that they do not have the conditions for questioning protected witnesses, and since they have only three judges, they do not have the conditions either for the establishment of a judicial panel.

In order not to get the wrong impression that war crimes were never tried before the Cantonal Court in Goražde, one should take a look at the court archives. It states that two proceedings were conducted before this court, both against members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Asim Muratović and Čazim Ajanović were acquitted before the Cantonal Court in Goražde of the charge that, as members of the ARBiH, in their capacity as guards of the Municipal Prison in the building of the MUP in Goražde, from September to the beginning of November 1993, they physically abused the prisoners of war Dušan Vuković and Milorad Marić on two occasions. First, by the verdict of October 21, 2016, Asim Muratović and Čazim Ajanović were acquitted, so that verdict was revoked by the Supreme Court of FBiH on August 18, 2017, and the final acquittal was pronounced on November 10, 2017.

Hedin Džambegović was acquitted by the second verdict of the Cantonal Court in Goražde. The court established that in the summer of 1992, Džambegović did not come to the village of Crkvine, from which the men of military age were taken, and intimidated the civilians of Serbian nationality who remained in the village, among whom there were people over 70 years old. Džambegović was arrested by SIPA members in December 2014. The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina confirmed the indictment on January 6, 2015, and on February 2, 2015, transferred the case to the Cantonal Court in Goražde. The acquittal of Džambegović has been final since December 13, 2018.

However, the following case shows that a trial often does not take place even when there is someone to judge. The indictment against Brana Petković, the former commander of the TO of the Serbian municipality of Goražde, was forwarded by the Prosecutor's Office of BiH to the Court of BiH. Although the indictment was confirmed on November 23, 2020, the trial has not yet started.

Brane Petković is also in Serbia. He did not appear at the first plea hearing scheduled for March 10, 2022, nor at the one scheduled for June 16 this year, and the court sentenced him to three years in custody and ordered the issuance of a warrant. Some media wrote that Brane Petković lives in Kragujevac, in Serbia.

The indictment accuses Brana Petković of failing to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the commission of a war crime as a superior to the commander of the Regional Headquarters of the Territorial Defense (RJŠTO) of the Serbian Municipality of Goražde and to the commanders and members of the company of the Municipal Headquarters. The indictment states that during the infantry attack on the Bosniak population of the village of Lazje (Kokino Selo) on May 22, 1992, at least 16 people were killed, among them a large number of women and children, and seven men were captured, who were taken in an unknown direction, and their remains were found on March 17, 1993 in the Šišeta mass grave.

The first trial based on the indictment, which exclusively deals with crimes committed on the territory of the pre-war municipality of Goražde, began on March 17, 2022. Miroslav Milović and Borislav Lasica finally sat on the bench of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The indictment of the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina from December 30, 2021 charges them with having committed a war crime against the civilian population, organizing a group of people and incitement to commit the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, that is, as commanders of units of the RS Army, Miroslav Milović as the commander of the RJŠTO of the Serbian municipality of Goražde, and Borislav Lasica as the commander of the TO "Potkamen" company, on May 22, 1992, they led the attack on the village of Lazje (Kokino village), in which about 30 Bosniak civilians, mostly old men, women and children, were killed. Miroslav Milović and Borislav Lasica are defending themselves from freedom, and they are prohibited from traveling, meeting with certain persons and must report to the police regularly.

For the attack on the village of Lazje, the only person accused and later acquitted was Dragan Šekarić, who was sentenced to 17 years before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the crime in Višegrad.

On the A-list, which the Prosecutor's Office of the Hague Tribunal handed over to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina almost twenty years ago, on which there are the names of the accused against whom there is sufficient evidence to file an indictment, in addition to Brana Petrović, there is another member of the RS Army suspected of the crime committed in Goražde, but no indictment was brought against him either.

WAR CRIMINAL RADOSLAV BRĐANIN DIED

September 3, 2022.



Convicted war criminal Radoslav Brđanin died in Banja Luka. He died in the Clinical Center in Banja Luka.

The man from Brđa was released a few days ago after serving two-thirds of his sentence for war crimes, and he arrived in Banja Luka in poor health.

According to the general director of UKC RS Vlado Đajić, Brđanin died this morning at 7:10 am. From Saturday, September 3, 2022, the man from Brđa was hospitalized in the Intensive Care Medicine Clinic for non-surgical branches, where he was admitted in a very neglected state of health with elements of severe exhaustion of the body, elevated inflammatory parameters that indicated sepsis.

- After several days of hospitalization and treatment by a medical board consisting of intensivists, gastroenterologists, abdominal surgeons, oncologists and radiologists, and all the efforts of the medical staff to save his life, the patient died - it was announced from UKC RS.

This convicted war criminal is a former political leader of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina. In 2007, the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia handed down the final verdict to Radoslav Brđanin, sentencing him to 30 years in prison.

After the judgment of the Hague Tribunal, Brđanin has been serving his sentence in Denmark since 2008. After that, he was transferred to the detention unit of the Hague Mechanism for International Criminal Courts on September 14 last year.

The President of the International Mechanism for Criminal Courts (IMCM) Carmel Agius stated in his order to the Secretary of the Mechanism from August 25 that Denmark made it clear that “it does not consider it possible to continue the execution of the sentence for a long period and without a final deadline” and that Brđanin it must be transferred to another executing country or alternatively to the Mechanism, before a certain date in September 2021.

Agius referred to confidential memoranda provided to him by the Secretary of the Mechanism on April 16 and August 19, 2021, in which the Secretary, among other things, refers to previous

announcements about Denmark's decisions to release Brđanin after he meets the conditions for early release under Danish law and requires the Brđan to be transferred from Denmark within a certain time frame.

According to Agius, this also indicates that no other country has been identified in which Brđan could serve the rest of his sentence, and since there is no practical alternative, it is recommended that Brđan return to the UN Detention Unit.

Agius instructed the secretary to lift the confidential status of this order after Brđanin is transferred to the Detention Unit.

In March of last year, President Agius rejected Brđanin's request for early release, as reported by the Balkan Research Network of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIRN BiH).

Then in his decision, Agius stated that he "does not consider it appropriate to use his discretionary right and approve the early release of Brđanin at this stage".

- In particular, the great gravity of his crimes is an obstacle to his early release. Furthermore (...) the Brđanin did not show that he was successfully rehabilitated - stated Agius in his decision.

In February of this year, Brđanin again submitted a request for early release.

As it was stated in the new request of his lawyer Novak Lukić for early release, Brđanin is fully aware and accepts the position of MMKS president Carmelo Agius about the seriousness of the crime for which he was convicted.

WHAT IS THE SAVING FORMULA FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND CAN NATO PRESERVE THE ALREADY “SHAKY” PEACE

September 7, 2022.



Written by: Delvin Kovač/Bosnainfo.ba

This was stated in his author's text for Bosnainfo, titled “Peace Missions in BiH”, senior expert associate at the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, M.Sc. Almir Grabovica.

In an extensive analysis, which you can read below, Grabovica, who defended his master's thesis at the Faculty of Political Sciences (FPN) in Sarajevo in 2014 on the topic “NATO in the peace operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1996”, analyzes in detail the war and the post-war role of NATO in preserving peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Aggression and weakening of the Bosnian state

Although it became an international actor as a sovereign and independent state, Bosnia and Herzegovina, a signatory of the Charter of the United Nations, failed to provide its citizens with much-needed security due to aggression against its sovereignty and territorial integrity by neighboring countries.

The aggression and weakening of the Bosnian state was the reason for engaging international forces in this area. Nevertheless, the general and individual interests of countries directly interested in the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina are involved in this type of intervention.

This was also contributed by the fact that the Dayton Peace Agreement brought together so many participants with larger or smaller tasks, that it actually represents a unique example in the recent history of international relations and of course the international community in its elementary definition.

The peace mission that continued in Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1996 illustrates the complexity of the international community's relationship with Bosnia and Herzegovina, but it also opens up various questions regarding the future of the country and the importance of joining the NATO alliance, and ultimately, the European Union.

Various questions and dilemmas arise, such as: Where and how to proceed? What is the perspective of the state and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina? What are the goals and interests

of the international community? What is the saving formula for achieving permanent sovereignty, security and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

From the perspective of the post-war situation, which is characterized by the involvement of major powers, it is very difficult to talk about the positive and negative impacts of the peace missions that took place on the soil of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the period between 1992-1995. , the NATO alliance became a symbol of unsuccessful international responses to the wars in the Balkans, and primarily to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by conducting various peacekeeping missions. These are peacekeeping operations that are also the longest peacekeeping missions in the history of NATO and the EU.

From this it can be concluded that with the overall engagement of military forces in terms of establishing and maintaining peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina: “NATO has not completed any mission quite successfully so far”.

The mission in the Balkans implies the Alliance’s effort “to take certain steps characteristic of the new security environment”, and ultimately “the conflicts in the Balkans presented a challenge to the traditional concept of defense”, since they are outside the traditional interpretations of self-defense and Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

In peace support operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the NATO alliance used the concept of “crisis management”.

The international community failed to stop the mass crimes committed against Bosniaks, including genocide in “safe zones”.

Skepticism towards the UN

That a new post-war situation was created, filled with tolerance and respect without national intolerance between the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is not. That our country was always and at all costs in the foreground when it was necessary to prevent bloodshed and stop the suffering of innocent civilians, is also not true.

It used to seem that our country was just a fertile ground for testing the strength of Europe and proving its power in the Balkans, with the help of which the European Union first solved its shortcomings, and only then the problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkan region as a whole. This is all about the “politics of the great powers”.

What is undoubted is that, after the engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are certain characteristics that have changed in the functioning and view of the NATO alliance.

Some will say that the new NATO was formed with the task of supporting Bosnia’s unification in broad international cooperation, and that the new NATO is on its way to becoming a natural and generally accepted point of military, security and peace aspirations in Europe.

It seems that the UN still bears the scars it acquired during those years, as mentioned by Carl Bildt in his book “Task Peace”: “Much of the skepticism towards the UN, which exists especially in the American debate, is based on a very critical attitude according to what the UN did - or did not do - in Bosnia in those years”.

In April 1993, NATO forces decided for the first time to support the implementation of resolutions 816 (Operation Sky Monitor) and 836 (Operation Deny Flight). Then NATO offered its air forces in the event of an attack on UNPROFOR, but any use of NATO air forces in the bombing of certain areas had to be approved by both the UN and NATO commanders (double key principle).

However, one NATO official noted: “In our cooperation with the United Nations, we have violated the military’s golden rule about the need for a command structure...”

Depending on how long they will cooperate, there will be confusion in the measures which, for example, may be based on different interpretations of the text (of Security Council Resolutions)”.

Two days after a mortar shell was fired at the Sarajevo market “Markale” (August 28, 1995) from Serbian positions, in which 43 people were killed, the operation “Deliberate Force” began.

Airstrikes by NATO forces were aimed at well-fortified positions of Serbian forces. The operation lasted from August 30 to September 14, 1995. It was interrupted only a day after the beginning of the bombing, due to negotiations that were not successful.

NATO resumed bombing on September 5 and stopped on September 14, after the Serbian side agreed to the withdrawal of heavy weapons around Sarajevo and the opening of the airport.

An air attack by NATO forces, and the second series of defeats of the Serbian army on the battlefield, led to the cessation of fighting and the subsequent signing of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Dayton Peace Agreement), which ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is evident that the air attack by NATO forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina was successful, since it led to the cessation of hostilities and the achievement of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which ended the war.

However, the activities of the UN in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1991 to 1995 were not entirely successful. By the time the great powers agreed and carried out a military intervention that ended the war, it was too late for the approximately 100,000 dead in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The decisions that NATO made in response to the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina helped in the evolution of the Alliance and the development of its capabilities.

The crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina enabled NATO to cooperate closely with the United Nations and engage in supporting the implementation of the peace agreement, making NATO an ideal partner for the failing UN mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Negotiation is the only solution

With its instrument of force, NATO did not achieve complete peace and security, but, siding with one side and helping one side, led to a balance and a situation in which negotiations were the only solution.

The peacekeeping missions did not happen on time and mostly failed to respond to the challenges posed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has always been a fertile ground for testing, strengthening and revitalizing the forces of the great powers.

Nevertheless, they led to the Dayton Agreement, the end of the war and the establishment of a “shaky” peace. If the losses could have been greater accompanied by humanitarian crises, they are, but it is still paradoxical to talk about it.

How to move on and trust those who did not help much earlier in order to avoid huge victims in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina? How to trust those who stood confused not knowing what to do and how to proceed, who had so many failed peacekeeping missions?

Do NATO and the EU really have positive intentions towards our country or are they just atoning for sins that were not prevented in the past, but could have been? Do they return to the scene of the crime, trying to prove that their missions are crucial in solving wars and conflicts, stabilizing the situation, and that they are ready to deal with such challenges in other parts of the world?

It is very difficult to answer such questions, but moving away from the Euro-Atlantic challenges would be even more difficult.

Prof. Ph.D. In a special way, Nerzuk Ćurak described the state of our country and the countries of the region under the umbrella of NATO, and thus of the European Union, in a particularly pessimistic way, assigning them the status of barbarians and calling them a third world in which people only have the right to a bare life “about which and for which the foreign governing factor decides, when it wants, how much it wants and what it wants”, and in which Bosnia and Herzegovina is “doomed to new phases of ideological conflict and to new irrational circles: the “Devil’s circle”.

Prof. Ćurak also believes that this leading security-political alliance owes a kind of debt to Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries in the region, even considering that “European security and defense as a supranational concept simply does not exist; it is a big illusion”.

There is also the question of whether Bosnia and Herzegovina will ever become a “real” state, functioning according to European standards, in which human rights are respected and not “other” and “different” and whether it will ever become part of NATO, as NATO has been part of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a long time.

Failure in Bosnia and Herzegovina

However, it must not be forgotten that the failure in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a stain on the international community after the war. Criticism and war debates point to those negative consequences that the UN failed to prevent in time.

It even seems that the “new NATO” was formed in the task of supporting the work of unifying the state in broad international cooperation.

Europe must prove that by solving key issues in the Balkans, it is capable of dealing with problems in other parts of the world as well.

Bosnia and Herzegovina should still look for a better tomorrow under the umbrella of the NATO alliance, and then the EU. It is a relatively small country that, together with the NATO alliance and the EU, must provide its suffering people with the security they desperately need.

Looking from today’s perspective, the mission of the NATO alliance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on partnership and cooperation, as well as a number of other tasks to support peace and security.

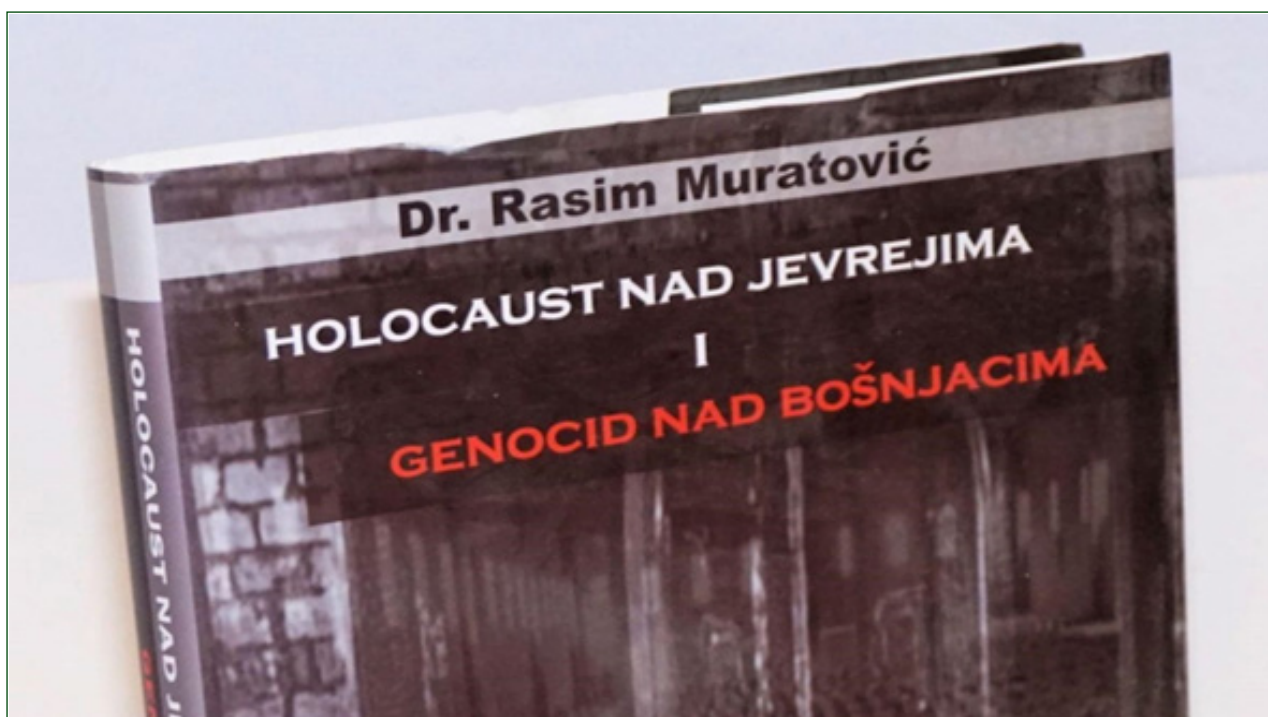
After all, the mission of the NATO alliance in Bosnia and Herzegovina in this sense has certain powers and responsibilities arising from the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement). In particular, this refers to the preservation of the integrity and cohesion of the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

One of the key goals of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s foreign policy, especially in today’s context of disturbed geopolitical relations and the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine, is and should be the country’s membership in the NATO alliance. Bosnia and Herzegovina committed itself to this in Article 84 of the Law on the Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005. This, at the same time, should become the response of the authorities of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina to contemporary geopolitical trends.

**DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, PROF. PH.D. RASIM MURATOVIĆ
HELD A LECTURE ON THE TOPIC “HOLOCAUST OF JEWS AND
GENOCIDE OF BOSNIAKS”**

September 9, 2022.

On September 7, 2022, the director of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, at the Tribune organized on the occasion of Tešanj Liberation Day, in the Center for Culture and Education Tešanj, held a lecture on the topic: “Holocaust of Jews and genocide of Bosniaks.”



INTERVIEW DR. MUAMER DŽANANOVIĆ, SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTE, FOR THE SHOW “SASVIM ISKRENO”

September 13, 2022.



dr. Muamer Džananić, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, spoke on several topics from the scope of the Institute's work in the program “Totally Honestly” (MTV Igman). Watch the first part of the interview [here](#), and the second part at [this link](#).

THE PROMOTION OF THE MONOGRAPH “LIVING BONFIRE - PIONEER STREET IN VIŠEGRAD (JUNE 14, 1992)”

September 15, 2022.



As part of the celebration of September 18, Liberation Day, BPK Day and the City of Goražda, last night in the Small Hall of the Goražda Culture Center, the promotion of the scientific monograph “Living Bonfire-Pionirska Street in Višegrad (June 14, 1992)” authored by Assoc. Ermin Kuke, senior scientific associate of the University of Sarajevo - Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, published by the Association “Woman - Victim of War” from Sarajevo.

The promoters of the monograph, which tells about one of the most monstrous crimes of the aggressors in the past war, were masters Almir Grabovica and Hamza Memišević and doctor Muamer Džananović, and the introductions were by BPK Prime Minister Goražda Aida Obuća, president of the Association “Woman - Victim of War” Bakira Hasečić and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo.

As the president of this association, Bakira Hasečić, said in her opening address, the main purpose and motive of creating this monograph is to offer the public the written truth about the most terrible crime against Bosniaks during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995, which is the crime of burning civilians alive. women, children and the elderly, who were previously robbed, and some women and girls were raped and sexually abused.

“Visegrad is a city of living bonfires. In Visegrad, Bosniak civilians were burned alive because they were Bosniaks. The fire burns twice. The first time the one who lives up there. The second time those who are to blame for it - pointed out Hasečić. She thanked the Prime Minister and the Government of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton of Goražde for including the promotion of the monograph in the celebration of one of the most significant dates in the history of Goražde and this canton, thus expressing her support for the work of the Association “Woman Victims of War”.

The Prime Minister of the Bosnian-Podrinj Canton of Goražde, Aida Obuća, said that it was an honor for her to be the keynote speaker at the promotion of this scientific monograph, especially on the occasion of a very important date for all of us, the 30th anniversary of the first liberation of Goražde, the Day of the Bosnian-Podrinj Canton and the City of Goražda. She congratulated Bakira Hasečić and the members of the “Woman - Victim of War” Association for their courage and persistent fight for the truth and punishment of criminals.

- I congratulate the “Woman - Victim of War” Association, led by our dear Bakira Hasečić, for the tireless fight to bring the truth and justice to light, to keep the testimony of these crimes forever recorded and scientifically based, so that no one would ever doubt or refute them. And those who dispute our history, who deny their crimes and criminal intentions, unfortunately, are increasing. Our weapon and tool is the truth and when then, it will win”, said Prime Minister BPK Goražde Aida Obuća.

According to her, Goražde and Višegrad are fatefully linked in their history and the events of the defensive-liberation war of 1992-1995, as well as in the post-war support for returnees, and the support of the Government of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton of Goražde will not be lacking in such projects in the future.

The author of the work, Assoc. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate at the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, says that the monograph is the truth and the best weapon with which to fight against all the innocent Bosniak civilians who were burned alive in the house of Adem Omeragić in Pionirska Street in Višegrad on June 14, 1992. Years will not be forgotten.

” It is not a book about death, but actually a book about life and truth. It is also an appeal to end the long-standing vow of silence of the perpetrators of the heinous crime of burning Bosniak civilians in Višegrad and all neighbors of Višegrad of Serbian nationality,” he said

According to one of the promoters dr. sc. According to Muamer Džananović, scientific associate of UNSA - Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, the burning of Bosniak civilians alive was a widespread phenomenon in Višegrad and therefore one of the key determinants of the crimes committed in this municipality during the aggression.

“Today, criminals and these crimes are celebrated and glorified, their deeds are promoted... Our obligation is that the two-day-old baby ‘who was last heard from’, the remaining alive burnt children (thirteen in total), their mothers and other victims of this crime, as well as others crimes, of course, let’s not forget them and mention and remind them every day. Some Bosniaks say that this is how we carry out the ‘terror of memory’, we do not agree with them” - says Džananović.

As it was pointed out at the promotion, the scientific and professional treatment of this form of crime is the need and demand of today’s time, and at the same time the obligation of the surviving victims to leave an eternal written trace and memorial to the innocent victims, who were burned and killed solely and only because they were Muslims (Bosniaks) - this obligation to leave a written record about it is the basic motive for writing this monograph.

The monograph was written bilingually (Bosnian and English), so that it could be a source of true insights and knowledge for all interested foreign guests, scientists, researchers, students, and the income from its sale is intended for the production of another monograph that will document in the same way the second crime of mass burning of Bosniak civilians in Višegrad, i.e. live bonfire on Bikavac.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

September 19, 2022.



Written by: dr. sci. Amir Klike/Oslobođenje.ba

Until the beginning of the 19th century, the Balkan Peninsula, for the most part, was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, which - by then for many years - was in serious difficulties, and the central government was weakening, and with it the military power of the Empire. This was used by the Balkan Orthodox peoples in order to free themselves from Ottoman rule and form their own states. The first half of the 19th century was spent in their frequent armed uprisings and rebellions against the Ottomans. By the middle of the century, the majority of those Orthodox nations achieved their autonomous principalities within the Ottoman Empire, and the Greeks an independent state.

The territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina was also under the rule of the Ottomans, as an administrative unit called Vilayet Bosna, i.e. Bosnian Vilayet. A significant number of the Orthodox population lived in that territory, which was exploited by the principalities of Serbia and Montenegro in order to expand into it as well. Already in the middle of the 19th century, they organized and helped the uprisings of the Orthodox population in eastern Herzegovina, to which Nikšić and its surrounding area also belonged. From 1875 to 1878 - first in eastern Herzegovina, and then in eastern Bosnia and Bosnian Krajina - the Bosnian Orthodox - initiated and supported by the principalities of Serbia and Montenegro - raised an armed uprising against the Ottomans.

The real goal of the uprising was the overthrow of the Ottoman government and the annexation of the territory of the Bosnian Vilayet to Serbia and Montenegro, which - in connection with the armed uprising of the Bosnian Orthodox - declared war on the Ottoman Empire. Russia joined the war against the Ottomans. The Montenegrins wanted to occupy eastern Herzegovina, and the Principality of Serbia wanted to occupy eastern Bosnia and all the area up to the Bosnian border. It was the first attempt to divide the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina between its neighbors. Then Serbia and Montenegro. Although in the Bosniak perception of Bosnia and Herzegovina's past,

the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly understood as a harmful historical event, it actually saved Bosnia and Herzegovina from being divided between Serbia and Montenegro.

The development of the war situation in 1875 - 1878 proves that the Ottoman Empire did not have the military strength to preserve its administration over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia and Montenegro were strongly supported by Russia in every necessary segment. At the political congress of the major European powers in Berlin in 1878, it was decided that Austria-Hungary would occupy the Bosnian Vilayet, which was then called Bosnia and Herzegovina for the first time. Ottoman consent to that occupation also confirms that the Ottoman Empire was too weak to oppose it. We could say that it was the first political intervention of Western countries, which saved Bosnia and Herzegovina from territorial division. Of course, they did it for their own interests, and in order to prevent the expansion of Russian influence to the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which at that time held Vojvodina and Croatia with Dalmatia under its rule. The expansion of Serbia and Montenegro into Bosnia and Herzegovina would be a serious problem not only for Austria-Hungary but also for other European powers, primarily Germany - as the leader in Central Europe - and because of the expansion of Russian influence to the Adriatic Sea.

Nevertheless, Bosnia and Herzegovina was territorially damaged by the Congress of Berlin. Part of eastern Herzegovina with Nikšić was given to Montenegro, and Mali Zvornik and Sakar to Serbia.

A similar Bosniak misperception of historical events, in connection with Bosnia and Herzegovina, also occurs with the understanding of its past from 1941 to 1992. The socialist period saved Bosnia and Herzegovina from the territorial division, then between Serbia and Croatia, just as the Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1878 saved it from the division between Serbia and Montenegro.

The territory of today's Croatia, at the time of the mentioned turbulent events on the rest of the Balkan Peninsula, was under the rule of Austria-Hungary. Political life in Croatia was intense. Croatia also had its own Parliament. The Croatian political elite - as well as the Serbian and Montenegrin ones - thought about the Croatian state and its future borders, in which they also imagined Bosnia and Herzegovina. She saw the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878 as an opportunity to achieve this, and the Croatian Parliament sent a request to the Austro-Hungarian Emperor to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina to Croatia. The emperor ignored that request. It is known that Austria-Hungary was a so-called dual monarchy. From today's situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we could vividly say that it had two political entities, which was also reflected in its official name. Austrian and Hungarian. The territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not belong to either of those two entities, nor was it divided between them, although there were proposals and requests from Hungarian politicians. Until the end of Austro-Hungarian rule, Bosnia and Herzegovina remained, so to speak, a separate political entity. Common between Austrians and Hungarians. If we were to look for a comparison with today, we could say that in Austria-Hungary it was like the Brčko district in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The end of the First World War brought major - and a few years earlier unexpected - political changes in Europe, including in the Balkans. A common state of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed, and the Serbian and Croat big-state ideas continued to exist and operate in different and more complex political conditions, due to which they often came into sharp mutual conflicts. The political disagreements between Serbs and Croats culminated - well known to the public - in the

murder and wounding of several leading Croatian politicians in the Assembly of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which helped the king to introduce a dictatorship in early 1929 and through it to achieve complete Serbian political hegemony. We can say without hesitation that in the next few years the idea of a greater Serbia was de facto realized. Ten years earlier, Serbian hegemony swallowed up the Montenegrin national state and incorporated Montenegrins into the Serbian political world, which lasted until the declaration of Montenegrin state independence a few years ago.

By the mid-thirties of the 20th century, the Serbian and Croatian political elites realized that their political ideas vis-à-vis Bosnia and Herzegovina could not be realized without a serious conflict between them, and they came up with the idea of an agreement on its division to the satisfaction of both Serbs and Croats. . At the dawn of the Second World War, they reached a political agreement, by which they mutually divided Bosnia and Herzegovina between Croatia and Serbia. Bosnia and Herzegovina had already been divided since January 1929 between the four banovinas of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, but that division did not meet the expectations of Croatian politicians. They achieved complete satisfaction with the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina only with the Cvetković-Maček agreement of 1939. That agreement was to the detriment of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and especially the Bosniaks, who understood that they would be divided between the Serbian and Croatian banovina within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and opposed it. The Communist Party, which was operating underground at the time, also did not agree with the partition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She acted against the realization of that agreement and advocated for the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was a political novelty, which would become the ruling party for half a century after the end of the Second World War. Certainly we should keep in mind that there were Bosnian-Herzegovinian communists, of Serbian nationality, who opposed the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina between Serbia and Croatia, for the reason that they envisioned its territorial unification with Serbia, which, in the future, they envisioned as a country under communist rule. administration. So, not all communists then, and not even after, saw Bosnia and Herzegovina territorially intact and independent compared to Serbia in the future Yugoslav state that they imagined.

The opposition of Bosniaks, communists and socialists did not affect the implementation of the Cvetković - Maček agreement, and until April 1941, Bosnia and Herzegovina remained divided between Serbian and Croatian banovina. The German occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia completely changed the political situation. With the disappearance of the Kingdom, the Cvetković - Maček agreement went to the dustbin of history. Two Quisling states were formed on the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The independent state of Croatia and the so-called Serbia of Nedić. Bosnia and Herzegovina was once again territorially united, but within the borders of the Croatian fascist state. This was the reason why the majority of the Bosniak population and Bosniak political activists accepted the Croatian state. He certainly could not even oppose it, because it was a German puppet state, i.e. under its protection, and neither the Kingdom of Yugoslavia could resist Germany, nor could some European powers. For example, France, and before it Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium.

At that time, Bosniaks were not even a politically developed people. During the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and especially in the period from 1939 to 1941, they were on the political margins. Their only significant political party, the Yugoslav Muslim Organization, ceased to exist. So, politically beheaded and without their own ideas, except for the one about Bosnia and Herzegovina's territorial

integrity. It was a vital interest to them. Whether - territorially integrated Bosnia and Herzegovina - will be part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Independent State of Croatia or the German Reich, was of no particular importance to the majority. Only its territorial integrity and with it they, the Bosniaks, "together", as they said then. In April 1941, Bosniaks were not aware of the criminal nature of the German Reich, nor of the fascist intentions of the NDH against Jews, Roma and Serbs. When the criminal side of the NDH was soon revealed, Bosniaks responded with a series of well-known resolutions, signed in several cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with which they began to show their opposition to its internal politics. They soon started looking for political solutions. In the Second World War, due to war events and, in connection with them, the impossibility of mutual communication, Bosniaks were not politically united. Everyone, in their area, led their own policy, all with the aim of avoiding the suffering of the people. Sarajevo, where the majority of Bosniak intellectuals were located, could not have a connection and cooperation with Bosniaks in Mostar, Trebinje, Foča, Tuzla, Bijeljina, Banja Luka, Bihać... and vice versa. Everyone managed as best they could and in accordance with the situation in their vicinity. Some cooperated with the communists, some with the Croatian authorities, and some even cooperated with Chetnik commanders.

In the summer of 1941, an armed uprising against the occupying power began in most of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most of the insurgents were of Serbian nationality, so the insurgent hot spots were in the territories where the Serbian population was the majority. In the first year of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the insurgents acted together, partisans and Chetniks. In the area of Eastern Herzegovina, Podrinje and Bosnian Krajina, the insurgents committed numerous and brutal murders of Bosniaks, which strongly influenced their mistrust towards the Partisans, who split with the Chetniks at the beginning of the following year due to different political affiliations. The Chetnik movement tried to realize the idea of a greater Serbia. On the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sandžak and Montenegro, he carried out genocide against Bosniaks, so that the future Serbian state would have an absolute majority of the Serbian population. Very quickly the Chetniks achieved political and military cooperation, first with the Italian and then with the German occupier. They even achieved military cooperation with the Croatian armed forces in the fight against common enemies, the partisans, led by the Communist Party. With such a political and military orientation, the Chetniks showed that it is more important for them to realize a great Serbia, without the Bosniak population and communists, than to free the entire Kingdom from the occupying and Quisling authorities.

The partisan resistance movement had different political ideas, which were finalized in mid-autumn 1943. At the political sessions - of the Bosnian anti-fascists in Mrkonjić-Grad on November 25 and of the Yugoslav anti-fascists in Jajce four days later - definitive and clear decisions were made regarding the future of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina within it, as well as the Bosniaks, i.e. the Muslims, as they were then nationally identified. Bosnia and Herzegovina was established as an equal "country" within the future Yugoslav state, and Muslims (Bosniaks) received the status of a constituent nation. The imagined communist organization of Yugoslavia, with republics, constituent nations and a strong central government, was based on the Soviet concept. After the political fall of Aleksandar Ranković, in the mid-sixties of the 20th century, he changed with a significant decentralization of power in favor of greater independence of the republics. Muslim battalion.

Partisans also offered Bosniaks armed protection from the Chetnik massacres, which they sought to achieve from Germany through the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina under its protectorate. As part of the 6th Bosnian National Liberation Strike Brigade, the Muslim Battalion was formed, which became the nucleus for the establishment of the 3rd Muslim, or later the 16th Muslim National Liberation Strike Brigade. It was the first military unit in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was called Muslim. The 7th Muslim Mountain Brigade of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is therefore not the first military unit with a Muslim name.

In addition to being part of the National Liberation Army, some Bosniaks were important partisan collaborators, that is, they acted as anti-fascists even while they were officers in the NDH armed forces. For such an example, we can mention Home Guard colonel Sulejman Filipović.

Thanks to the victory of the Allies on the world battlefield and the partisans on the Yugoslav battlefield, the political decisions made in 1943 in Mrkonjić-Grad and Jajce were realized. It is the most important historical turning point in favor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also Bosniaks, which permanently saved them from Serb-Croat mutual division. The political decisions of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Yugoslav anti-fascists from 1943 became the legal basis for the realization of the state independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when Yugoslavia was dissolved at the end of 1991.

As for the Bosniaks, they could not independently influence the outcome of the Second World War on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, just as they did not influence its beginning either. The victory of the anti-fascist resistance movement was indeed the best ending to the war for them. If any other political ideology, Ustasha or Chetnik, had won, it would have been fatal for Bosniaks. The Republika Srpska continued the genocide against them in 1992, which the Chetniks had to stop in 1944 with the partisan predominance on the battlefield in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina entered the Second World War as a divided country between Serbia and Croatia, and emerged from it as territorially united and equal with them, thanks to the actions of anti-fascists - led by the Communist Party - and the military victory of the partisan movement of resistance to the fascist occupation. The Great Serbian aggressor of Bosnia and Herzegovina inherited from socialist Yugoslavia the weapons and equipment of its federal army and a large part of the Territorial Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosniaks inherited their acquired legal status, which was recognized by the entire international community. At the end of the war in 1995, the legal heritage of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. its Army, still prevailed - along with high-quality and persistent military resistance to the aggressor - its legal legacy from the era of socialist Yugoslavia.

The achievement of state independence and its defense in 1992 - 1995 is another major historical milestone in favor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would hardly have been achieved without the one from 1943.

**WATCH THE FEATURE 'BLOODY TOURISM' IN WHICH DR. SC.
ZILHA MASTALIĆ KOŠUTA, SENIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATE OF
THE INSTITUTE**

September 20, 2022.



Television Slovenia 1 made a documentary about sniper activity in Sarajevo in 1992-1995. Dr. sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, senior research associate of the Institute, participated in the contribution. The report was shown on TV Slo 1 in the Tednik show called Bloody Tourism, September 19, 2022 at 8 p.m.

**DR. ERMIN KUKE, SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE OF THE
INSTITUTE, INTERVIEW FOR THE SHOW “SASVIM ISKRENO”,
ON MTV IGMAN**

September 26, 2022.



Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the University of Sarajevo-Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, spoke on several topics from the scope of the Institute’s work in the program “Totally Honestly” (MTV Igman). Watch the first part of the interview at [this link](#), and the second at [this link](#).

**DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCHING CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, PROF. DR.
RASIM MURATOVIĆ, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE GROUP OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

September 26, 2022.



At the 9th Regular Session of the Council of the Social Sciences Group, held on September 19, 2022, the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović was unanimously elected president of the Council for the academic year 2022/2023. year.

The Social Sciences Group of the University of Sarajevo includes the deans of the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Political Sciences, the Faculty of Criminology, Criminology and Security Studies, the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, the Faculty of Administration, the director of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law and student representative.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCHING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

September 26, 2022.



THE INSTITUTE'S ROLE IN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION 1992-1995.

The Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo was established in September 1992 in extremely complex and difficult social, political, economic, military and security conditions and international relations. The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the genocide against the Bosniaks and the siege of Sarajevo are a special feature of the essential conditions and international relations of the Institute's creation and development.

TASKS OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo is a public scientific institution that deals with the research of crimes against peace, crimes of genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law from the historical, legal, sociological, criminological, economic, demographic, psychological, political, cultural, medical, ecological and other aspects of importance for a complete scientific investigation of the crime.

The Institute was formed on September 4, 1992 on the basis of the Decree with legal force of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the RBiH, number 16/92), which was confirmed at the session of the Assembly of the RBiH on June 1, 1994 (Official Gazette of the RBiH, number 13/ 94). The formation of the Institute was the realization of the provision of the Platform for the activities of the Presidency of RBiH in war conditions from June

26, 1992. In this context, the Government of the RBiH issued a Decision (Official Gazette of the RBiH, number 16/92) on the appointment of the first Board of Directors of the Institute with the following composition: prof. Ph.D. Ivan Cvitković, president, prof. Ph.D. Atif Purivatra, deputy president, dr. Mirko Pejanović, member, dr. Bećir Macić, member, Ivan Lovrenović, member, prof. Ph.D. Nijaz Duraković, member, and prof. Ph.D. Munib Maglajlić, member.

The institute was formed in the difficult conditions of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide against Bosniaks, and the barbaric siege of Sarajevo. In Article 1 of the Regulation with legal force, published in the Official Gazette of RBiH, number 16, dated September 18, 1992, it is written: “The Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina establishes the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law as a public scientific institution in state ownership with headquartered in Sarajevo”. The aforementioned decree stipulates that the activity of the Institute, among other things, is to “scientifically and expertly investigate and process crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of the rules of international law on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, committed against peoples and to the citizens of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and towards the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the historical, criminological, legal, economic, demographic, sociological, psychological, political, cultural, medical, ecological and other aspects of importance for a comprehensive scientific and professional review of these crimes”.

The seat of the Institute is in Sarajevo. Since its establishment, the Institute has been an associated member of the University of Sarajevo, and since 2013 it has been a permanent member.

From its foundation until today, the Institute’s activities have been focused especially on research:

Planning, preparing, starting and/or waging a war of aggression or a war that violates international treaties, agreements or guarantees or participating in a joint plan or conspiracy to commit any of the aforementioned acts;

Violation of the laws of war and customs of war; killing, abusing or taking to forced labor or for any other purpose the civilian population of the occupied territory or to the occupied territory; killing or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on fatigue; killing hostages; looting of public or private property; the deliberate destruction of cities or villages or devastation by unjustified military needs;

Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes against the civilian population; war crimes against the wounded and sick; war crimes against prisoners of war; organizing groups for incitement to commit genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; unlawful killing and wounding of the enemy; illegal confiscation of things from those killed and wounded on the battlefield; use of illegal means of combat; injury to parliamentarians; cruel treatment of the wounded, sick and prisoners of war; unjustified delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war; destruction of cultural and historical monuments; incitement to a war of aggression; misuse of international signs; racial and other discrimination; establishment of a slave relationship and transportation of persons in a slave relationship; international terrorism; endangering persons under international protection; taking hostages, as well as other serious violations of the rules of international law.

To that end, the Institute is especially:

determined the place and time of the crime;

determined the circumstances under which the crime was committed;

determined the categories, status and number of victims, as well as the forms of crime and the way the crime was committed;

within the limits of his scientific capabilities, he tried to identify ideologues, organizers, instigators, helpers, collaborators, commanders and perpetrators of crimes;

created a record of destroyed and damaged cultural monuments, economic and other objects with an indication of the approximate value of the damage;

collected, organized and kept documentation on crimes;

submitted proposals with documentation to the competent state authorities for the purpose of criminal prosecution of perpetrators of crimes;

published research results together with documentation, if necessary, in several languages and in connection with that organized its own publishing activity.

In particular, the Institute worked on:

conceptualization and development of scientific research projects, as a scientific basis for organizing and implementing scientific research on crimes against humanity and international law;

permanently and continuously applied existing scientific methods and methods of data collection in the process of scientific research, especially checked their penetration and reliability in acquiring scientific knowledge, thereby simultaneously checking them in terms of adequacy in relation to the subject of research, which is in the direct function of developing scientific research methodology crimes against humanity and international law;

provided scientific and professional assistance to researchers in research in this area;

developed appropriate cooperation with scientific and professional institutions in the country and abroad;

published scientific and professional works;

organized scientific gatherings, consultations, discussions and lectures on certain scientific and professional issues from the general scope of work of the Institute and related activities;

participated in scientific gatherings, consultations, discussions and lectures in the country and abroad;

provided material means for scientific research work, for collecting data on crimes against humanity and international law, publishing activities, material and technical means and other needs of the Institute.

In order to more efficiently realize scientific research activities and other activities accompanying this field, the following organizational units operated in the Institute:

for scientific research work;

to collect factual and empirical data on crimes;

for documentation and analysis (archive, analytical data processing, library, publishing activity);

for general, legal and financial affairs.

The institute had its organizational units in North America (Chicago and Hamilton) and Scandinavia (Stockholm). The data available to the Institute were available to the public under the conditions established by the Rules of the Institute. The Institute cooperated with legal and natural persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Based on all of the above, in the coming period the Institute, with its existing staff and external scientific collaborators, will devote special attention to the further development and implementation of its core activity - scientific research into all forms of crimes against humanity and international law committed during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1991-1995, as well as all forms of crimes committed during the Second World War and earlier, and educational activities in the subject and scientific research area. In this regard, the activity will take place in the following areas: scientific research work, education, collection of sources, documentation and analysis work, and creation of conditions for even more efficient work of this institution. The realization of all planned activities will depend, among other things, on securing the necessary and appropriate financial resources.

The Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo expects its researchers to make more use of the opportunities offered by the European Union programs in the field of research: Tempus, Erasmus Mundus and the Framework Program (FP7 and the announced FP8), as well as other modalities of student and academic exchanges within the already established bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs. All this should increase the quality of scientific research work at the Institute, and thus the quality of work at the University of Sarajevo as a whole.

MEMORANDUM TIME

We are living in a “memorandum time” that includes the denial of everything that was done, the protection of war criminals, and the accusation of the defenders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the destabilization of the political and state leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the support of the secession of the Bosnian entity RS. According to the proponents of such policy and practice, there were no murders, no injuries, no expulsions, no rapes, no concentration camps, no destruction, no collective suffering, nothing. However, the genocide against Bosniaks is a historical, legal and social fact.

In this context, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, with the young generation of researchers who have entered the public scene, will continue and strengthen the role of a leading institution in the country, and in the wider region, in this field. Steps will be taken to reaffirm the historically based prestige of Sarajevo as an academic center in Southeastern Europe. Sarajevo is famous for its past. If Sarajevo is a place that is considered in world relations as the place where the First World War began at the beginning of the 20th century, and as a place that was under siege for 1,479 days at the end of that 20th century, then there is no reason that Sarajevo, i.e. the Research Institute of crimes against humanity and international law of the University of Sarajevo in the XXI century will not be a place where all crimes committed in the XX century will be investigated. Not to use scientific knowledge to open unhealed wounds, but to draw a lesson, give hope and trace the paths of peace that this city, this country, and the entire region, and the world, are so eager for.

The fundamental goal of the existence and work of this scientific institution should be peace, the establishment and maintenance of peace as the only alternative to everything that carries its opposite, namely war, crimes against people and property, suffering, expulsion, physical and mental suffering, genocide as a paradigm crime.

DŽANANOVIĆ FOR HAYAT: BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS ARE BEING TAKEN AWAY FROM BOSNIA, SCHMIDT DOESN'T CARE ABOUT IT

October 12, 2022.



Dr. Muamer Džananović, scientific associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo was a guest at Hayat TV.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING AND EXHIBITION “DOCUMENTED BUT UNJUDGED GENOCIDE”

October 13, 2022.



Organized by the Archives of the Federation, a scientific conference and an exhibition on the topic “Documented but unjudged genocide” were organized at the Bosniak Institute in Sarajevo on Wednesday.

As stated by the archival institution of the entity of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the goals of the project is to contribute to the fight against the falsification of the recent past in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to offer a scientific response to quasi-scientific projects that seek to deny the genocide of Bosniaks.

“This is a fight for the truth, that is, opposition to lies, certain goals. Primarily, we can say the goal of the Second Memorandum to SANU, which states in its first strategic goal that it is important to reduce the crimes committed by the Republic of Serbia. They work there in what way and with what methods”, said the director of the Archives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hajrudin Ćuprija.

He pointed out that the Archive of the Federation wants to present to the public for the first time documents that, as he said, “clearly prove that the genocide was committed not only in Srebrenica, but throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and that it was systematically planned by Serbia.”

As he said, for the aforementioned, the Archives of the Federation hired three scientific workers, experts in the field of crime and genocide research, who analyzed more than 200,000 documents in order to make a selection of 107.

In their many years of scientific work, they have collected thousands of primary sources, which they use in publishing books and scientific works in Bosnian and English, and present them in the country and abroad, spreading the scientific truth about what happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, emphasized that experts in the field

of crime research are living in a period of struggle for a narrative about the period of aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide against Bosniaks.

“Really, big funds are being invested. It is institutionally denied, and in this regard it is very important to oppose such quasi-scientific projects, attempts to relativize aggression, denial of genocide with science and scientific research,” Džananović said.

Hikmet Karčić, research associate of the Institute for the Islamic Tradition of Bosniaks, said that in the territory of the smaller Bosnian entity Republika Srpska, the last stage of genocide is present - its denial, as well as the new, 11th stage, specific to Bosnia and Herzegovina: triumphalism, that is, the celebration of crimes.

“It is precisely for this reason that we wanted to speak out against those two phenomena through this exhibition where we presented documents ‘from the other side’. This is the documentation that belongs to the political, military and police services of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia. These are essentially documents where the criminals themselves admit what was done and what they planned,” said Karčić.

Recalling that before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice, only what happened in Srebrenica during July 1995 was characterized as genocide against Bosniaks, Jasmin Medić, research associate of the Institute of History of the University of Sarajevo, said that based on the very definition genocide committed on a larger area of Bosnia and Herzegovina that was part of the RS.

“When you analyze the six strategic goals, which means that it is actually genocidal intent, when you see what was committed in that area, you will clearly see that it is genocide. German courts have proven in several cases that genocide was committed here, specifically against Bosniaks. Undoubtedly, this could have been proven before the International Court, but it was not. The fact that if someone is not convicted of genocide and is convicted of a crime against humanity is problematic in our public, then we ignore it,” said Medić.

As part of the Federation Archives project, a formal academy will be organized on Thursday at 7 p.m. in the Youth Center (Skenderija), where the highest awards in archival activity will be awarded.

As announced, the exhibition, which becomes the permanent property of the Archives of the Federation after Sarajevo, will be promoted throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in Europe and the world.

THE CRIME IN STUPNO DOL WITH REFERENCE TO THE GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN VAREŠ (1991-1993)

October 27, 2022.



Written by: Dr. Zilha Mastalić Košuta

PRESENTATION OF THE CONDITION BEFORE THE CRIME

The municipality of Vareš is located in central Bosnia. According to the 1991 census, the municipality had a total of 22,203 inhabitants, of which 40.6% were Croats, 30.2% Muslims/Bosniaks, 16.4% Serbs, 9.3% Yugoslavs and the remaining 3.5% Others. While the majority of the population in the municipality was Croats, the majority of the population in Stupni Do was Bosniaks.

The association that “Bosnia in miniature” was associated with Vareš, and the results of the multi-party elections in 1990 were also interesting, when out of 50 seats in the Municipal Assembly, SK BiH-SDP won 19 seats. They were followed by HDZ 13, SDA 9, reformists 8 and DSS 1 mandate. The election results showed that Bosniaks and Croats from Vara were not so interested in national parties. The Party of Democratic Action barely met the conditions to participate in the elections, and the SDS was not even formed. HDZ supported and helped SDA to participate in the elections and persuaded the Serbian population of Vara to form SDS. He needed this because of his own strengthening through the homogenization of the Croatian nation. But the majority of the population, regardless of nationality, was gathered around non-national parties. For this reason, the HDZ needed to weaken those parties, primarily the SDP, and this could only be done by forming the national parties of the other two nations, which would force the Croats of Vara to side with the HDZ, especially in conditions when they accept those parties as hostile to them. and make sure that the other two nations are also with their national parties. The strengthening of the SDA and SDS, or the weakening of the SDP and the SRS, that is, the reformists, also strengthened the HDZ.

After the elections in 1990, Dario Andrijević, a Croat from SK BiH-SDP, was elected president of Vareš municipality, while Zvonimir Dugonjić from HDZ was the president of the Executive Board.

In Vareš, until July 1, 1992, there was a joint Territorial Defense of the municipality of Vareš, which included both Croats and Bosniaks. When on July 1, with the instructions of the leader of the

Croatian Community of Herceg Bosna (HHZB), the HVO took over power in the municipality, the HVO forces under the command of Borivoj Malbašić, on the instructions of the vice-president of the HVO HZHB Darij Kordić, removed Bosniaks from the positions of the municipal authorities. Part of the Bosniaks (who were in favor of the division of power in the municipality) remained. Mate Boban appointed Anta Pejčinović as the president of the municipal HVO, one of the initiators of the establishment of the HDZ in Vareš, and Zvonimir Dugonjić as the vice-president. The Bosniaks withdrew from the joint headquarters of the TO of Vareš municipality and the SDA formed a government in exile by establishing the War Presidency in Striježevo, later in the village of Dabravine. The Croatian Defense Council banned the members of the ARBiH from entering the city to visit their families. Very often they are harassed and arrested. Unlike them, the members of the VRS were allowed to enter, and the wounded members of the VRS were even treated in the Vara hospital.

On November 18, 1991, HZHB was formed in Grude, a political project of Franja Tuđman, whose purpose was the institutional destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of dividing and later separating and joining a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Croatia. The community consisted of 30 municipalities, and Vareš was on that list. However, none of the representatives from Vares were present at the founding assembly of HZ Herceg-Bosna. And later several times during important meetings, it happened that the representatives of HDZ Vareš were not present, that is, they were not even invited by the organizers, despite the fact that on several occasions the representatives of the Vareš authorities emphasized that they wanted to be part of the Croatian provinces (e.g. the meeting of the representatives of Kakanj and Vareš with Kordić, April 8, 1993, etc.) One of the acceptable reasons why Vareš representatives were excluded could be that Vareš and Kakanj for Tuđman had a purpose other than the territorial one. Tuđman had no territorial pretensions in the valley of the river Bosna and especially east of the river Bosna. He knew that he could not separate Vareš physically, because it is too far from the strength of Herceg-Bosnia, and it would also cut off the “Muslim enclave”, and he was looking for a way that would be acceptable to the other two sides. This territory was supposed to serve as a settlement, that is, compensation for another more important territory. What was called the so-called “humane resettlement of the population”, during the war it was achieved through military means and military actions, coercion and, unfortunately, crimes. It was necessary to encourage the exodus of residents from central Bosnia in order to make the territory of HZHB more ethnically homogeneous.

When Borivoj Malbašić, commander of HVO Vareš, asked Slobodan Praljko what would happen to Vareš, he answered:

“There is no such policy that will and can lead to us having everything. If it can, give it.”

From that answer, it is evident that HZHB gave up on Vareš. There was a similar answer for Posavina. Another statement by Praljko explains this important segment of Croatian politics:

“We need borders and space where we are. The people on stage are playing a role for political gain... If the people don’t want to move out and move to their own space, we won’t get anything... We have five years to do it. If we know and succeed, we have won.”

(On May 10, Ante Valenta wrote to Jean-Pierre Thibaut from PMEZ that it would take five years to carry out the population resettlement in stages, which shows that there was a plan drawn up for that work with a clear deadline for implementation.)

The leaders of the HZHB in the first phase tried to separate the Croats of Varaje from Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the institutions of legal authority and especially from the ARBiH. They tried to separate the Croat population from the Bosniaks, in order to encourage them to move away from there. On the other hand, armed attacks in Kiseljak, Busovača and Vitez prepared housing for the Croats from Vara. HVO propaganda scared its own people in order to encourage them to emigrate with frequent statements that there was no “coexistence with Muslims”.

The Croats of Vara were aware of their insufficient military strength, but also of their distance from the strength of Herceg-Bosnia. They were wedged between two areas, the valley of Bosnia and the Tuzla region, trying to survive where they live and not cause a conflict, considering that the armed conflict between the ARBiH and the HVO had already started in the surrounding regions. Surrounded in the north and south by the forces of the ARBiH and in the east by the VRS, they tried and tried to survive in that area and tried to survive in their homeland. The civil and military authorities in Vares in their cooperation oriented more towards Tuzla, especially when relations in the Zenica region became complicated and conflicts between the ARBiH and the HVO had already begun, while the Tuzla region was not burdened by the relationship between the ARBiH and the HVO. The Vareš civil authorities also cooperated with the Serbs in Sokolac, and the HVO with the VRS. In addition, they had tolerant relations with Zenica. That they had the protection of Tuzla and the 2nd Corps of the ARBiH is shown by the fact that Commander Hazim Šadić intervened with General Rasim Delić so that the 3rd Corps of the ARBiH did not act towards the municipality of Varaš, when there was a conflict with the HVO in the neighboring municipality of Kakanj.

Since May 1993, in Vares, the pressure of the HVO towards the members of the ARBiH has eased and negotiations have been conducted regarding the normalization of relations. Until the second half of October 1993, it can be said that some status quo was maintained.

After the capture of Kakanj by the ARBiH on June 13, 1993, the Croatian population there moved to the area of Vareš, estimated at 7,000 to 10,000, including about 3,500 men of military age. With the arrival of this population in Vareš, the situation improved a lot. Many members of the HVO from Kakanj were eager for revenge and behaved extremely towards the Bosniak population. The Varese authorities, led by Pejčinović, Zvonko Dužnević, and Ivica Gavran, made an effort to prevent the conflict from spreading to the municipality of Varese, pacifying the Kakan extremists.

Another important event was the one related to the interruption of the Zenica-Tuzla road. Namely, one traveled to Tuzla towards Zenica via the municipalities of Žepača and Vareška. Due to the conflict between the ARBiH and the HVO in Žepč, in July 1993, the HVO from Žepč together with the VRS closed the road from the direction of Tuzla to Zenica, which put the 2nd Corps of the ARBiH in serious logistical problems. The only safe communication was through Vares. The ARBiH command was afraid that the Vara leadership would do the same as the HVO in Žepč, that is, they would form a coalition with the VRS, which would block the only road from Tuzla to Zenica, which would bring Tuzla into the environment. The command of the ARBiH closely followed the situation in Vares, but did not want to intervene militarily. The Croats from Varese were not in the mood for a conflict with the ARBiH, knowing their position, nor did they want to act like the HVO in Žepč, probably knowing that they would not survive on the road Zenica - Tuzla, between the two strongest corps of the ARBiH, the Second and Third. The civil and military authorities of Varadero dragged out the situation, trying to avoid an armed conflict in which they would not have the slightest chance.

The leaders of Herceg-Bosna tried more and more intensively to realize the intention of relocating the Croats from Vara to the territory under the control of the HVO. Considering that they were not interested, the HB leadership should have provoked an armed conflict in the municipality of Varese, which would have forced the ARBiH from the direction of Zenica and Tuzla to intervene militarily, which would have frightened the civilian population of Varese and agreed to emigrate, in fact it should have created fear. For this purpose, in October 1993, the most extreme members of the HVO units from Kiseljak were transferred to Vareš through Serbian territory.

Arriving extremists first physically abused representatives of the Croatian government and arrested their leadership (Pejčinović, Dužnović, Gavran) who, according to the HVO, “weakened the military potential of the HVO in Vareš by demobilizing soldiers” and dismissed them from their duties. They did this because they tried to prevent terror and crimes against the Bosniak population.

Then, at the checkpoint on October 18 in Pajtovo Han, the HVO detained and mistreated six members of the ARBiH, seeking information about armed Bosniaks in Stupno Dol. They were beaten by members of the Military Police platoon attached to the “Bobovac” brigade and members of the “Maturice” detachment.

These events produced a retaliation by the ARBiH, which carried out a successful attack on the village of Kopijari on October 21. After that, Milivoj Petković and Ivica Rajić as well as Tihomir Blaškić sent reinforcements to their units in manpower and weapons. On October 22, Rajić arrived in Vareš through the territory of the VRS with 210 people, of which 100 to 150 were soldiers of the special units “Maturice” and “Apostoli” and soldiers of the “Ban Josip Jelačić” brigade from Kiseljak, as well as eight policemen from the platoon of this brigade from Kiseljak. Petković later said that this was done as stated “due to total disorganization in the defense of Vareš”.

On October 23, Slobodan Praljak issued an order to Petković, Rajić, Kordić, Blaškić and Marij Bradara to “sort out the situation in Vareš without mercy to anyone” with people “who are up to the task and the time”. This order greatly contributed to criminal activities and crimes. From October 23, intensive arrests, harassment and looting of Bosniaks and the town of Vareš began, arresting between 250 and 450 men aged 15 to 75. Women were also detained and sexually abused.

CRIME IN STUPID DOL

In Stupni Dol, the HVO government issued an ultimatum to the residents of the village in June 1993, asking them to surrender their weapons, otherwise they would be attacked. Fearing an attack, the residents refused, and after the ultimatum expired, most of the residents fled to neighboring villages. When the HVO did not attack the village after a few days, the villagers returned home. After that, the village was guarded by a village guard of slightly more than 40 guards. With modest weapons, the guards did not even undergo military training, except for those who served in the JNA. Some did not even have a uniform. That area was under the command of the 322nd ARBiH Brigade from Dabravina. On October 18, members of the HVO arrested the commander of the village guard, Himza Likić. At the time of the HVO attack on the village on October 23, the village was defended by about 40 members. At that time, there were 220 inhabitants and 8 displaced persons in the village.

On October 23, at 8 a.m., while the village guard was changing shifts, the HVO forces attacked the village with shelling, followed by continuous fire from infantry and anti-aircraft weapons and incendiary ammunition, and around 10 a.m. the HVO took control. They then entered the village in

groups of 25 to 30 members each, wearing black uniforms with white stripes on the left upper arm and green camouflage uniforms. Some had their faces masked and wore HVO insignia, while others had no insignia. Those who wore black uniforms also had black baseball caps and were members of the HVO's special squads ("death squads"). Some members carried buckets of gasoline with them. They looted homes, killed and burned the inhabitants, destroying the entire village. Part of the population hid in the basement of the community center. The defense of Stupni do gathered in the main part of the village and guarded 50 to 60 civilians in the main village shelter. Part of the population also hid in the nearby forest. After the intensity of the fire decreased around 16:30 and the HVO forces withdrew, the residents returned to the village to look for survivors.

52 houses were burned and everything in the houses resembled crematoria. 38 people were killed, including 20 women. Among the killed was a child up to two years old. Five children were killed. Of the total number of those killed, 32 were civilians and six were soldiers. 34 members of the Likić family, two from the Mahmutović family, and one member each from the Rahić and Žutić families were killed. The victims were brutally tortured, burned, and some had their limbs cut off. Livestock were found burned and killed. Murders were also committed in the town of Vares, killing six more Bosniaks.

After the crime, the HVO prevented members of NORDBAT from entering the village by creating obstacles, placing mines and opening fire on vehicles. Members of the VP platoon blocked access to the village. On October 25, one of the UN military observers was allowed to enter the village with Ivica Rajić, after previous negotiations, and on October 26, a NORDBAT patrol entered the village, accompanied by members of the HVO, PМЕЗ, TV Kiseljak crew and members of BRITBAT.

After this cruel crime, HB leaders used manipulations and denial of the crime. For example, at the meeting with Tuđman on December 15, 1993, Boban claimed that only two or three civilians were killed in Stupni Do on October 23 and that the other victims were ARBiH fighters and that Stupni Do is "the strongest Muslim stronghold near Vareš ". After this crime, criminals were rewarded, such as Ivica Rajić, against whom no punishment was filed by the Croatian leadership and the head of HB, but his identity was changed and he continued to perform his previous duties under the new name - Viktor Andrić.

The crimes in Stupno dol and the city were committed by the units "Maturica" and "Apostoli", among them the commander of "Maturica", Dominik Ilijašević Como and "Apostola" - Marinko Jurišić Spiro. The HVO commander who commanded the Stupni Do operation on the ground was Marinko Ljoljo. Soldiers Miroslav Anić Firga, Ermin Čurčić, as well as soldiers whose names/nicknames were Dragan, Kum, Ljubo, Filip, Kakanjac and others took part in the operation. Although the "Bobovac" brigade did not directly participate in the attack on Stupni Do, it had the task of providing logistical support to the special units of the HVO and, after their departure, had to take control of that area. Ivica Rajić was sentenced to 12 years in prison for the crimes in Stupno Dol. Dominik Ilijašević Como and Miroslav Anić Firga were sentenced to 15 years each, and Ermin Čurčić to five and a half years in prison. The leaders of the HZHB, led by Jadranka Prlić, were also sentenced to several years in prison for these crimes, among others.

Emigration of the CROATIAN POPULATION

After these events, thousands of Bosnian Croats left Vareš. From November 2, 1993, intense population movements followed in the direction of Daštanski, Brgul and Kiseljak. The HVO requested the mediation of UNPROFOR in the evacuation of the civilian population. In some cases, members of the HVO forced the Croatian population to leave, even with threats of weapons. On November 4, 1993, the RBiH army surrounded the town of Vareš, and on November 5, they put it under their control.

Unlike the crimes committed by members of the HVO in Ahmići and Han Ploča, with the aim of intimidating Bosniaks and driving them out of the municipalities of Viteška and Kiseljak, the crime against Bosniaks in Stupno Dol was committed so that the Croats of Varaš would fear Bosniak reprisals and fear for their own moved out of the Vareš municipality to Kiseljak.

The Second Corps of the ARBiH had the task of defeating the forces of the HVO in Daštansko, but it did not do so. He estimated that the HVO in Daštanski could not threaten the use of the road from Zenica, through Kakanj and Vareš to Tuzla. This shows that the only goal of the ARBiH was to prevent the collaboration of the Varese HVO with the VRS, which would cut off Tuzla from Zenica, and not to persecute the Varese Croats. But we should also mention one murder that happened in the area of the municipality, when a drunk member of the ARBiH killed a deaf old man, Jerko Terzić. He was immediately arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to 8 years before the Zenica District Military Court, before judge Mladen Veseljak. The highest state authorities of the RBiH in connection with the action of the ARBiH for the liberation of Vareš ordered and appealed that no harm should happen to civilians of Croatian nationality. If there was any coercion of the Croats to emigrate, from certain local Bosniak politicians and units or individuals from the ARBiH, and it cannot be said that there was not, then it was only in favor of the politics of Herceg-Bosnia.

That the main goal of the HVO attack was the emigration of Croats, and not the occupation of territory, is also shown by the fact that Kordić and Blaškić spent incomparably more energy to prevent the Croats of Zenica, Travnik, Kakanj and Vareš from returning to their homes than they did to send help to their fighters to defend against ARBiH counterattacks. After committing crimes against Bosniaks from Vara in Stupni Dol and other villages as well as in the city, the criminals returned to Kiseljak via Serbian territory, thus leaving the Croats from Vara at the mercy of the ARBiH units, which moved from Tuzla and Zenica to Vara. The criminals from Kiseljak achieved their goal. The Croats from Vara were frightened, panicked and started leaving the territory of that municipality en masse. Amija RBiH did not shine, but that did not help because by the time the territory was liberated, the majority of the Croatian population had almost moved out. One enclave remained under the control of the HVO in the Vareš municipality - in the village of Daštansko.

Sources: Process and Case no. IT-04-74, Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić et al;

Subject no. IT-95-12, Prosecutor v. Ivica Rajić;

Amir Kliko, "War in Central Bosnia 1992-1994."

ICTY documents, electronic and printed databases;

Archives of the UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law;

(Dr.Sc. Zilha Mastalić Košuta is a senior research associate, UNSA Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law)

ROUND TABLE IN VAREŠ: EVERY SACRIFICE IS IMPORTANT

October 28, 2022.



The Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora at Rijaset of the Islamic Community (IZ) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the Mufti of Sarajevo, the Majlis of the Islamic Community (MIZ) Vareš and the Association “Zvijezda” organized a round table on the topic “Crimes of the HVO in Stupno Dol 1993”.

The goal of the event was to point out the gravity of the crimes committed in the area of Vareš during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The representative of the Directorate for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora, Medina Mehmedović-Mulalić, said that the Rijaset of the Islamic Community provides support to associations of war victims, especially associations of women victims, as part of its activities.

- By organizing such round tables, we also give support to smaller places where crimes are committed that are no less serious. Rijaset has in its annual plan the commemoration of the anniversary of the suffering in Srebrenica and Prijedor, and these events draw attention to other places of suffering as well - said Mehmedović-Mulalić.

She reminded that so far round tables have been held in Goražde, Prijedor and Han Ploča.

- It is important to talk about Stupni Dol in a scientific way and with scientific facts. The best witnesses survived, and it is of great importance that each place of suffering is marked, scientifically processed and attention given to each victim, because each victim is important. The perpetrators must own up to their mistakes in order for this country to move forward. We will remember and remind - added Mehmedović-Mulalić.

Opening speeches were given by Ramiz-ef. Zubača, the chief imam of MIZ Vareš and the emissary of the mufti of Sarajevo, dr. Nejad-ef. Grabusa, Adisa Likić, president of the Association “Zvijezda” and Zdravko Marošević, mayor of the Municipality of Vareš.

The chief imam of MIZ Vareš and the emissary of the Mufti of Sarajevo, Ramiz-ef. Zubaca said that the Islamic community in our country has its own role in the fight for truth and justice, and that this round table is proof that the community is fighting for it.

We are aware that we have to live with our neighbors, that our country is the way it is, but it is the country of all its citizens. I am proud because Rijaset took on the role of organizer of this event and that we can contribute to truth and justice in this way - said Effendi Zubac.

Major Marošević told those present that the October days are a period of remembrance for the victims.

- Every year, when we approach this month, when we should look forward to autumn, there are days when everyone needs to think about themselves, especially me when I have to say something and I wonder what I would have to say. Traveling around Bosnia and Herzegovina, from east to west, I come to areas where everyone talks about themselves, and the consequences for everyone were terrible - said Marošević.

He added that Vareš still mourns for those who are not there and should be.

- Every year and every day we have to think about what happened, but also let it be a reminder to build a more beautiful, better and happier Vareš in our Bosnia and Herzegovina - said Marošević.

After a short break, a session titled "Consequences of Croatian policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1992 to 1995" was held, and the speakers were dr. sci. Zilha Mastalić-Košuta, Ph.D. sci. Muamer Džananović and others. sci. Hikmet Karčić.

Dr. Džananović said that the crimes committed in Stupno Dol were the result of a large-state ideology, which was judged as such in The Hague for the Joint Criminal Enterprise.

- It is also a fact that the crime was also the subject of interest of the domestic judiciary. Those who committed crimes in Stupni Do also committed them in Han Ploča, Kiseljak and other places. Convicted criminals also moved to Croatia, where they wrote and published books, and this is precisely the similarity with the criminals of the Great Serbian ideology - Džananović said.

Zilha Mastalić-Košuta reminded that October 23, 1993 is an important date, both for the citizens of Vareš and the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- In Stupno Dol, 38 people were killed, 22 of whom were women, and there were also five children. These were heinous ways of committing the crime, which was committed from a higher level by the leaders of the so-called of the Croatian community of Herceg-Bosnia in order to force the Croatian population of Vareš to move from these areas because the goal was to create a more homogeneous image of Herceg-Bosna - she said, adding that the population of Vareš lived in normal circumstances compared to some other parts of the country. and that it did not suit the perpetrators whose crimes resulted in suffering in Stupni Dol.

Dr. Hikmet Karčić said that there are crimes that are neglected or completely forgotten by all of us.

- At international gatherings, I try to explain to foreigners what happened here, to point out the essence. Today, the situation is that our fight for narrative and truth is happening outside our country, history is being written there, and our presentation of the truth is the most important - said Karčić.

He drew a parallel between the crimes in our country and the killings that took place in Rwanda.

- In April 1994, half a million people were killed there. Immediately before that, Stupni Dol takes

place. Why did Bosniaks get more attention then? Because we are white people in Europe, no matter how strange it may sound. As a nation, we were and remain interesting to many, civilizationally and culturally we belong to Europe. Today, however, we expect someone to do something for us, even though we know that period has passed. If we don't organize this gathering, others certainly won't do it - stressed Dr. Karcic.

In this way, the Administration for Foreign Affairs and Diaspora strives to mark the important dates of the suffering of Bosniaks, but also to point to scientific, judicial and historical facts that confirm the intention to encourage Greater Croat and Greater Serb ideologies in the territorial conquest of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After the session, a discussion was held with the attendees and the conclusions from today's round table were presented.



(Kerim Sefer/Reporod.info)

THE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE IS A FULL MEMBER OF THE COBISS.BH SYSTEM

October 31, 2022.



On October 31, 2022, a meeting was held in the premises of the Rectorate where the Agreement on full membership of the Institute's library in the library and information system COBISS.BH was signed. The contract was signed by the director of the National and University Library, dr. Ismet Ovčina, and the rector of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rifat Škrijelj and director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

By signing the Agreement, the library of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law acquired the status of a full member of the COBISS.BH system, and thus, among other things, the possibility of active participation in the COBISS.BH mutual cataloging system and the use of the National COBISS Center.



THE BOARD OF THE SREBRENICA MEMORIAL CENTER VISITED AUSTRIA: “THE MOTHERS OF SREBRENICA ARE A SYMBOL OF PEACE AND HOPE”

November 3, 2022.



The Dialogue Committee of the Srebrenica Memorial Center is currently visiting Austria. On that occasion, they first visited the Mauthausen Memorial, and then the Parliament of Austria.

RESOLUTION

Thus, they had the opportunity to talk with some of the key actors in the adoption of the Resolution on commemorating the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica. We remind you that the Resolution was adopted unanimously on July 7 this year, and the initiators of the document are the Union of BiH. association in Austria “Consilium Bosniacum”.

The dialogue committee, which consists of representatives of four associations of mothers of Srebrenica, employees of the Memorial Center and members of the academic community and activists in the field of transitional justice, met with representatives in the Parliament of Austria and discussed cooperation with the Memorial Center of Srebrenica, the fight against genocide denial and the Resolution itself.

- Today’s visit was spent discussing ways in which the Parliament of Austria can support the work of the Memorial Center, be it through learning about the genocide in Srebrenica, its causes and consequences, and cooperation in the field of education and public awareness of the genocide. We are sure that the Memorial Center has allies in the people with whom we had the opportunity to talk and exchange experiences today, and we are confident that after the adoption of the Resolution, they will continue to work in accordance with its text. We would also like to thank the Government of the United Kingdom, which, with the support of the “Truth, Dialogue, Future” project, enabled the work of the Committee for Dialogue and the Memorial Center to be recognized in the highest legislative bodies of European countries, said the Srebrenica Memorial Center.

Alma Zadić, Minister of Justice of Austria, who before the adoption of the Resolution was on an official visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the meeting with the Dialogue Committee, emphasized the importance of the fight against incitement of hatred and inspiration from the life stories of the mothers of Srebrenica in their fight for justice.

- Their stories are touching and painful. Their sons and husbands were killed, very often only they survived. They were left alone. But their stories are a testimony of courage, will and hope. Every day they stand anew for a dignified memory and a culture of memory. They show us what we have to learn from the past, to be careful, to recognize the first signs quickly enough. When inciting hatred threatens our peaceful coexistence, we must act, wrote Alma Zadić.

Chairwoman of the parliamentary group of friendship between Austria and BiH and member of parliament, Bedrana Ribo, singled out the importance of such visits and groups for building peace, and specifically referred to the mothers of Srebrenica, saying that in July of this year, “they were one of the first EU countries to send an important signal in the National council with a resolution concerning the genocide in Srebrenica”, and that such resolutions raise awareness not only about the past, but also about the future.

- In discussions with the Dialogue Committee, Minister Zadić and I had the opportunity to talk about the future. It is important in these times where there is widespread polarization and denial of the past to create awareness about the crimes of the past. This is our responsibility as politicians - to the victims of genocide and their families, but also to future generations. The mothers of Srebrenica, who lost family members in the genocide, are for me a symbol of peace and hope, said Ribo.

Ewa Ernst-Dziedzic, also a parliamentarian from Austria, went through the process of passing the Resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica with other attendees, and announced a possible visit of a parliamentary group from Austria to the Srebrenica Memorial Center.

After the Parliament of Austria, the members of the Dialogue Committee met at the Austrian Institute for International Relations with the former High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wolfgang Petritsch, during whose mandate the Memorial Center in Srebrenica was established, which he spoke about. Christian Durr, representative of the Mauthausen memorial, also attended the meeting.

The visit ended with a meeting and dinner with the Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Republic of Austria, H.E. Kemal Kozarić.

Source: Oslobodenje.ba

Photo: Abhishek Kahlon

A member of the Dialogue Committee of the Srebrenica Memorial Center is Dr. Muamer Džananović, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

THE INSTITUTE SENT TWO COLLEAGUES TO RETIREMENT

November 4, 2022.



On Thursday, November 3, 2022, the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo held a ceremonial send-off for the retirement of long-term employees Dr. Fikret Becirović and Ahmed Džanko.

After a short speech by the director of the Institute, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović and the presentation of appropriate gifts dr. Fikret Becirović and Ahmed Džankowere also addressed colleagues.

The collective of the Institute wished its long-term employees good health and a long retirement.



CERTIFICATES OF THANKS WERE PRESENTED TO FBiH VICE PRESIDENT MELIKA MAHMUTBEGOVIĆ, ACADEMICIAN MIRKO PEJANOVIĆ AND PROF. PH.D. RASIM MURATOVIĆ

November 10, 2022.



The President of the Executive Board of the “Meokrnje 2022” manifestation, Admir Hadžiemrić and Amela Lolić, member, today in Sarajevo on behalf of the “Meokrnje 2022” Manifestation Organizing Committee, presented certificates of appreciation for the support in the realization of the “Meokrnje 2022” manifestation and the Round Table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism” to Melika Mahmutbegović, vice-president of the Federation of BiH, academician Mirko Pejanović, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH and prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović, Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

In a conversation with the Vice-President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Melika Mahmutbegović, Admir Hadžiemrić and Amela Lolić informed Mrs. Mahmutbegović about the successfully organized “Meokrnje 2022” event, with special reference to the Round Table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism”, which was realized as part of the event and at which gathered by the academic community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that the Proceedings are being prepared and will be completed by the end of the year. Also, during the conversation, special importance was given to the younger generations who should be the bearers of the spread of the idea of anti-fascism, which through the project Small School of Anti-fascism “I am an anti-fascist” implemented by SABNOR SBK/KSB, Organization of Demobilized Fighters in Defense of the 1992-1995 Central Bosnia and The Bosnian cultural circle has the opportunity to learn about the historical facts and sufferings of the Bosnian people in both wars.

In the afternoon at the Academy of Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a meeting was held with academician Pejanović and prof. Ph.D. Muratović, who were also presented with certificates of appreciation for their participation in the Round Table “Meokrnje - a symbol of the fight against fascism” and discussed the preparation of Proceedings, which will be jointly published by the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, SABNOR SBK/KSB and the Organization of the Demobilized of the fighters of the 1992-1995 Central Bosnia Liberation War, as well as about further joint projects with special reference to the organization of the Round Table within the “Meokrnje 2023” manifestation, which is already in preparation for the reason that it is an extremely complex and demanding project.

SERBIAN TRUTH: ABOUT THE DEPARTURE OF SERBS FROM THE REINTEGRATED PARTS OF SARAJEVO AFTER THE SIEGE

November 17, 2022.



Written by: Dr. Zilha Mastalić Košuta

On April 13, 2021, a report titled: FINAL REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE SUFFERING OF THE SERBS IN SARAJEVO FROM 1991 TO 1995 was published. On the initiative of the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska and the then President of the RS Milorad Dodik, the Government of the RS hired and financed a commission to prepare this report. The establishment of the commission for Sarajevo and Srebrenica was criticized by many experts even before, considering that the people who are in it are biased and that, in fact, they are working on disputing the facts about the events as well as the judged crimes before the courts. An open letter in which, among other things, they said that the formation of the commission to prepare this report “looks more like revisionism than a genuine effort to establish the truth” was signed by 31 international experts on conflicts in the former Yugoslavia.

According to the president of the commission, Rafael Izraeli, each of the six members of the commission wrote one part of the Report. The report consists of seven chapters, with the seventh chapter referring to general conclusions, and appendices. The report is mostly composed of chapters related to the historical context in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the role of “radical Islam”, the role of the media, and the physical and psychological aspects of suffering. The fifth chapter refers to the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo.

In the preparation of the report, the sources used for the most part were the statements received at the committee meetings, the statements of the Republican Center for Research on War, War Crimes and the Search for Missing Persons, based in Banja Luka, and other documentation of this center, part of media reports (selected journalists), interviews, certain literature. What is noticeable is that the verdicts of the International Tribunal in The Hague or of domestic and regional courts are almost never mentioned, as well as the tens of thousands of available relevant and credible documents that

have passed all court evaluations and were used as evidence in trials, as well as many other sources and literature. Only in the cases before the ICTY against Stanislav Galić, Dragomir Milošević, Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić, more than 40,000 pieces of evidence were used, on the basis of which verdicts were reached, while for Sarajevo, close to 10,000 pieces of evidence were used. On the other hand, slightly more than 200 sources were used in the report on the suffering of Serbs in Sarajevo. The report does not have a research methodology, with the exception of a short preamble and foreword in which, for the most part, there is a reference to the authors and consultants of the report.

We will refer to several segments from the Report that require additional clarification. During many years of my own research into the suffering of the Serbian population in Sarajevo at the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, I thought that this Report would offer more detailed information as well as the identities of the killed, missing and murdered residents of Serbian nationality in Sarajevo. In the Report of 1250 pages, that segment is very narrowly treated. Data on the killed and wounded inhabitants of Sarajevo are listed in the 5th part of the Report on just a few pages where the death of 93 inhabitants of Serbian nationality in Sarajevo is described.

The members of the commission draw conclusions about the total number of those killed on the basis of earlier unreliable statements and lists, and conclude that 3,000 Serb civilians were killed in Sarajevo and 1,700 were wounded, explaining that most of them were not related to the war but to a criminal act, without explaining why the data on no court has confirmed so many killed. In presenting the final number, the authors of the Report rely on the statement of former policeman Sime Tuševljak, who said that more than 3,000 Serbian civilians were killed in Sarajevo during the war. According to Tuševljak's statement, around 700 Serbian civilians were killed by snipers in Grbavica alone during 1992 and 1993, while the total number of those killed in Grbavica, including VRS soldiers, is 1,600 (p. 720). The figure of the Institute for Research on the Suffering of Serbs in the 20th Century of 8,524 killed and missing Serbian civilians in Sarajevo is also given.

I must point out that earlier, such as in the period when the scheduled date of the oral hearing on the lawsuit of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), i.e. Serbia and Montenegro, was approaching, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals of the RS began to publish more frequently through public means of information and special publications lists of killed Serbs in Sarajevo. These lists were the subject of an analysis that I dealt with for several years, after which important results were reached. I believe that the authors of the Report knew what kind of lists they were dealing with and consciously avoided publishing the identities and circumstances of the suffering. Lists analyzed:

1. The list compiled by Marko Mikerević and published in the book "Sarajevo Deaths", Doboj, 2004, of a total of 894 victims;
2. List of non-governmental organization "ISTINA" - Association for Researching the Suffering of Serbian and Other Peoples in Sarajevo in the Period 1992-1995. under the name "Killed and missing Serbian civilians in the period from April 1992 to the end of 1995 in the area of Sarajevo" with 2452 victims;
3. The list of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RS, published under the title "Preliminary list of Serbs killed in Sarajevo (1992-1995)" with 2,435 victims;

4. List of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RS, published under the title “Preliminary list of Serbs missing in Sarajevo (1992-1995)” with 575 victims;
5. List of the Institute for Research on the Suffering of Serbs in the 20th Century with 8,524 victims.

The listed lists were compared, name by name, with a dozen different sources using the method of comparative analysis and content analysis.

My comparative analysis was done for each individual listed in the lists. Therefore, the analysis contains extensive text. Here, we will refer to the first and current list of the independent researcher Marko Mikerević published in the book “Sarajevo’s Counted Deaths”, which contains a total of 894 persons recorded as killed, dead, and missing Serbs in Sarajevo, and we will very briefly point out the most important part of the results. It was established that 407 people died, were killed or disappeared in other places, not in Sarajevo, while the list of those people states that they were killed in Sarajevo by “Muslim formations”, “Caca and Caca’s criminals”, “Green Berets” and Fig.

Nine people died, were killed or disappeared in the area that at the time of the crime was under the control of the VRS, and in Mikerević’s list it is stated that they were also killed in the part held by the ARBiH by “Muslim formations”; Then, 21 people are listed as killed, and the analysis proved that they are living people for whom we have addresses and contact numbers; 83 persons in the list are repeated twice, 11 persons are repeated three times, one person is repeated four times; etc. It was established that 655 persons from the aforementioned list have errors in the data according to various characteristics (died outside Sarajevo, died of natural causes, living persons, repetition of the same persons several times, a certain number are Croats, and they were registered as Serb victims, incorrect identification data, killed on the battlefields with the HVO or by the HVO in other places, etc.) Then, the names are deliberately repeated two or more times in the list, in order to show a higher number of victims than there is. By the way, the author did not make his list in alphabetical or alphabetical order, so that the mentioned inaccuracies would be more difficult to spot.

Manipulation of the numbers of victims is also visible in the Report on the example of Dobrovoljačka Street, where 32 people were killed, although it is common knowledge that six people died in that event. This was confirmed by the commander of the 2nd VO Milutin Kukanjac. During the period of the war and the difficult wartime circumstances in which Sarajevo was under siege, the participants in the murders at Kazan were prosecuted before the High Court in Sarajevo and sentenced to several years in prison. The Report states that in the first exhumation, the remains of 29 people were discovered, with the tendency for this number to be much higher in further exhumations. There are reliable data on this, where it was established that after several exhumations, the number of 23 people was determined, among whom several nationalities have been identified to date, of which 14 were Serbian victims.

The Report states the number of 211 “prisons and prison camps of the ARBiH in Sarajevo” for Serbs who they say “sprouted like mushrooms”, but again does not state the identity but the numbers (98 killed - Dobrinja prison, 64 missing Serb inmates from “Viktor Bujanj”, etc.). The description of the camps also describes those outside Sarajevo, such as Čelebić in Konjic, etc. In one part of the report, the Manjača, Trnopolje and Omarska camps are described. For the photo in which the inmate Fikret Alić was, it was stated that it became “a representative case of media distortion of

facts and misuse of photos”. It is further stated that there was actually a sick man in the picture and that the barbed wire was artificially placed in the foreground to hide the completely innocent mesh fence from the sheep that was under it.” (p. 474) It was further stated that Trnopolje was only a collection center for refugees seeking refuge and from there they could go wherever they wanted, and the barbed wire was not placed around the Bosnian Muslims at all, but around the cameraman and reporter (page 475 of the Report). In the end, the conclusion was drawn that the death camps did not exist on Serbian territory. In the Report, the authors do not state the truth, and facts that are generally known but also established and proven by court rulings. And the truth is that Trnopolje is one of the death camps through which about 30,000 inmates passed, who were tortured, beaten, along with cases of rape, where close to 100 inmates were killed. Several Serbs were charged with this camp, and the crimes in Trnopolje were also mentioned in the indictment against Slobodan Milošević. Even more infamous death camps were Manjača and Omarska. Next to Manjaca, one of the mass graves containing 540 corpses was found. The authors of the Report should be aware of the well-known facts, such as the fact that multi-year prison terms were imposed for these camps, namely: Milomir Stakić (40 years), Radoslav Brđanin (32 years), Nikola Kovačević (12 years), Miroslav Kvočka and others (63 years in total). Some court proceedings are still ongoing.

I believe that the authors of the Report knew many of these facts and for that reason did not engage in presenting specific facts, data, names and surnames of the victims as well as the manner of their suffering. Based on this, it can be concluded that numerous intentional errors, inaccuracies and manipulation of facts were committed in the production. It is likely that an effort was made to shift the attention of the public from the numerous crimes, including the crime against peace and the crime of genocide, committed by the forces of the VRS together with the forces from the FRY to the defense forces (ARBiH). The authors of the Report, as well as the authors who are the bearers of the aforementioned lists that we have mentioned here, as well as the wider Serbian public, strive, when it comes to crimes against the Serbian people, to present the area of Sarajevo as a paradigm for the crimes committed in Srebrenica in July 1995. This is supported by the manipulation of the figure of 8,524 killed. In the reports, there are no names or surnames of how many Serbs died as members of the ARBiH, and it is known that it is not a negligible number, nor of those who were killed by fire by the VRS, which kept the city under siege for more than three years and by shells of all calibers (tank, mortar, howitzer, cannon), sniper, chemical and other heavy and lighter tools and weapons with enormous firepower “radiated” death, which could not recognize the victim by belonging to the people.

Therefore, the Report does not support the elucidation of events and the fate of the Serbs in Sarajevo. The report supports the “Serbian truth” and the quasi-scientific truth while manipulating the facts, in which everything that did not support it was consciously ignored.

MASTER'S STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MILAN (ITALY) VISITING THE INSTITUTE

November 18, 2022.



On November 17, 2022, Roberto Smaldore, a master's student at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Milan, visited the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo. The student was hosted by assistant professor. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate and coordinator for international cooperation of the Institute. The reason for the visit was to obtain relevant documentation and literature related to the participation of foreign military mercenaries and volunteers in the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the commission of crimes, which is the subject of Roberto's master thesis. During the conversation, in addition to the above, Roberto was also introduced to the Institute's previous work (primarily scientific research into crimes), as well as basic information about the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and committing crimes against Bosniaks.

Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka thanked Roberto for the visit and his interest in scientific research on the subject as part of his master's thesis at the University of Milan. He offered all possible help and support in researching an extremely important and significant topic from the period of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995. years.

SUCCESSFULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROJECT “HISTORICAL VIEWS 2022”

November 19, 2022.



The Center for the Study of Modern and Contemporary History Cimoshis Tuzla is on November 18 and 19, 2022

in Hotel “Vertigos” Tuzla in Tuzla

successfully implemented the SCIENTIFIC PROJECT “HISTORICAL VIEWS 2022”

within which was held the Presentation of Cimoshis Tuzla editions published in 2022 and

The international scientific conference “RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - 30 years later. Socio-political and economic context” The conference was attended by scientists from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the surrounding countries, where with their presentations they opened some very important questions, about various aspects of the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina after gaining independence in 1992. The topics mostly related to the state and course of wars in the 1990s, the causes of the war, ideas about the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the military plan “RAM”, about diplomacy, the organization of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the camps for Bosnians and Herzegovinians on the territory of Serbia 1992- 1996, the relationship of the international community towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and other topics.

The participants of the international scientific conference were also the employees of the Institute with their presentations: dr. sc. Meldijana Arnaut - Haseljić, doc. dr. Ermin Kuka, dr. sc. Muamer Džananović, mr. Almir Grabovica i mr. Alma Hajrić Čaušević.

THE DIALOGUE COMMITTEE OF THE SREBRENICA MEMORIAL CENTER VISITED JASENOVAC, USTICA AND VUKOVAR

December 1, 2022.



Source: Fena.ba

The dialogue committee of the Srebrenica Memorial Center visited the memorials to the victims of the Second World War in Jasenovac and Ustica and to the victims of the Homeland War in Vukovar in the previous two days. Members of the Committee for Dialogue had the opportunity, with the professional guidance of all memorials, to visit museum exhibits, monuments and places of suffering where they paid tribute to the civilian victims of the wars in Croatia.

- As part of the Dialogue Committee of the Srebrenica Memorial Center, we visited Vukovar, Jasenovac and Ustica. Visits to the places of mass suffering of innocent people always awaken memories of our people killed in the genocide. The scale of the crimes in Jasenovac, Ovčara, Vukovar, all of that just reminds us of the cruelty we experienced ourselves, not so long ago. Victims are victims and we must never forget that. Crime does not become obsolete, neither the one from the Second World War nor the one from the 1990s. From all the crimes in our country and neighboring Croatia, we should have learned by now to prevent any future ones, but unfortunately the criminals did not. We must fight as best we can, with a culture of memory and honoring the victims of all religions and nations who were cruelly killed in someone's name - said the representatives of the Association of Mothers and Women of Srebrenica and Bratunac.

Vladimir Andrlje, president of the Jewish cultural and educational society La Benevolentija and a member of the Dialogue Committee, pointed out that the visit to Jasenovac, Ustica and Vukovar is of exceptional importance for the culture of memory and the fight to ensure that crimes of this scale never happen again, as well as the fight against relativization.

- Listening to the testimonies of those who defended Vukovar, the doctors who found extraordinary strength to help the occupied population of Vukovar, I cannot help but wonder what the motives of the President of the Republic of Croatia are in relativizing the genocide in Srebrenica. Especially because many Vukovar residents we talked to drew a parallel between the evil that befell Croatia and the evil that happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in Srebrenica - said Andrlje.

The Jasenovac memorial area is dedicated to the memorialization of the victims of the infamous Jasenovac camp where the victims were killed because of their racial, ethnic, religious and any other affiliation that was considered “undesirable” by the NDH. In Jasenovac, Serbs, Jews, Roma, political opponents of the NDH regime and all other groups that the then government wanted to eradicate were killed. The Roma Memorial Center in Ustica is dedicated to the memorialization of Roma victims during the Second World War in Croatia. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the Roma cemetery in Ustica, a village not far from Jasenovac, where 21 mass graves with the bodies of Roma killed by the NDH have been found so far.

- Today, together with the Mothers of Srebrenica and members of the Srebrenica Memorial Center, we visited the Jasenovac Memorial Area, which preserves the memory of almost one hundred thousand brutally exhausted people just because they were ‘unwilling’ to the Ustasha regime. To the almost complete destruction of the Jewish community as well as the Serbian and Roma communities, one should add the suffering of many anti-fascists, communists, and trade unionists who fought against the Ustasha regime. Looking at the photos of the excavation of mass graves at this concentration complex, we were all shocked by the almost identical picture of the found graves from the Srebrenica genocide. It was touching to watch the Mothers of Srebrenica read the Fatiha for all the victims of Jasenovac with a prayer on their lips that the evil that happened to us would never happen again - said Štefica Galić, journalist and member of the Dialogue Committee.

As part of their visit to Vukovar, they visited the Vukovar Homeland War Memorial Center, the Vukovar Hospital 1991 memorial site, the memorial home and mass grave at Ovčara, and the Vukovar water tower. With this visit, they paid tribute to the Croatian victims in Vukovar from 1991, when the city was under siege for 87 days by the JNA and paramilitary forces from Serbia.

Muamer Džananović, member of the Committee for Dialogue and research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, pointed out that Vukovar is a symbol of mass crime and mass destruction from the recent past, but today it also symbolizes a place of survival and defiance.

- Unfortunately, the crimes committed in Vukovar were not enough of a warning to those who planned and carried them out. They designed and committed crimes in an identical way throughout Croatia, especially during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995. years. The culmination of that criminal process was the genocide against Bosniaks in and around Srebrenica in July 1995. Regardless of the fact that in some way our everyday life and our life is a memory of war crimes, strong emotions are still awakened in a person when he passes through, for example, a hospital in Vukovar or Ovčara. We sympathize with the families of the victims, and we wish those who are searching for the missing victims of crimes in Vukovar to find their loved ones and that the victims and their families find peace. One of the common messages is that we want peace in the region and in the world and to remember in order to remind current and future generations that everything that happened in the region in the nineties did not bring anyone anything good. Our arrival, especially that the mothers of Srebrenica are also in the delegation, is the best indicator of how sincere our intentions are - said Džananović.

He said that the key thing from today’s perspective would be for today’s followers of big-state ideas to come here and to places like this where crimes are commemorated and express sincere sympathy for the victims, bow to them and give up any ideas of violence and crime, and finally turn to politics that will lead our societies to a more prosperous future.

By organizing this visit of the Dialogue Committee, the Srebrenica Memorial Center wants to

remind the public of the consequences of genocide and crimes against humanity on the whole society, but also on the communities where such crimes are committed, reminding that such rhetoric and actions must be recognized and prevented at the earliest stages. Through cooperation and dialogue with other memorials and representatives of victims' families, the Srebrenica Memorial Center communicates the facts about the genocide in Srebrenica as well as the lessons learned from the memorialization of the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica, opening up space for dialogue based on facts and creating opportunities for building a society that is ready to face the past.

The dialogue committee of the Srebrenica Memorial Center consists of representatives of the association of families of victims of genocide in Srebrenica, representatives of the academic community in BiH, employees of the Memorial Center and activists from the field of transitional justice.

The mission of the Committee for Dialogue, which was formed this year by working on the project "Truth, Dialogue, Future" supported by the Government of the United Kingdom, is to commemorate the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica, and to visit other memorials and places of suffering of the civilian population in order to honor the victims and warn society to similar occurrences in the present, it was announced from the Srebrenica Memorial Center.

“REVISING HISTORICAL FACTS AND DENYING COURT RULINGS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EXAMPLES OF SARAJEVO AND TUZLA 1992-1995.”

December 2, 2022.



A public presentation of the project "Revising historical facts and denying court rulings with special reference to the examples of Sarajevo and Tuzla 1992-1995" will be organised on December 7, 2022, in the premises of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo (Aleja Bosne Srebrene bb). The project leader is dr. Merisa Karović-Babić, scientific associate of the Institute.

The aforementioned scientific research project was approved by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science for 2022.

**A JOINT SESSION OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR HISTORY, DEMOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
OF SANDŽAK AND THE ORGANIZING BOARD OF THE
SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY “CRIMES IN SANDŽAK IN THE 20TH
CENTURY, GENOCIDE AGAINST THE BOSNIAKS OF SANDŽAK,
EIGHTY YEARS**

December 2, 2022.



On Saturday, November 26, 2022, a session of the Board of Directors of the Institute for History, Demography and Anthropology of Sandžak and the Organizing Committee of the Scientific Meeting “Crimes in Sandžak in the 20th century, Chetnik genocide against Bosniaks in Sandžak eighty years later” was held. The session was held at the headquarters of the Institute in Rožaje. On that occasion, it was concluded, among other things, that the aforementioned Scientific Meeting will be held between June 23 and 25, and the Summer School in the period from June 23 to 30, 2023.

As a member of the Organizing Committee, the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

KARČIĆ ON THE OCCASION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS AND CRIME PREVENTION: WORK ON ESTABLISHING A FORM OF PREVENTION

December 9, 2022.



The International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Genocide and the Prevention of this Crime is celebrated today, with the aim of raising awareness of the Convention on Genocide, prevention, and honoring the victims.

- The term genocide itself, as is known, was coined by the Jew and legal expert Lemkin. Today we have the experience - worldwide, legally and in every other possible way - that we can try to prevent a crime that until then was known in concrete cases, but unknown in terminological ones - Hikmet Karčić, research associate at the Institute, told Preporod.info for researching crimes against humanity and international law at the University of Sarajevo

He emphasized that even 74 years after the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted, we have similar situations today in Europe.

- Today we have that situation in Ukraine, 30 years ago we had it in our country. What is certain is that even after 74 years, we have a large number of examples around the world where the genocidal legacy continues. In the future, we must work on establishing a form of genocide prevention - emphasized Karčić.

On December 9, 1948, the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted, and in 2015, a decision was made to commemorate it, i.e. the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Genocide and the Prevention of this Crime was established.

Source: [Preporod.info](https://preporod.info)

FULL SUPPORT WAS GIVEN TO THE CREATION OF A SCIENTIFIC MONOGRAPH ON THE SIEGE AND DEFENSE OF GORAŽDE 1992-1995. YEARS

December 12, 2022.



The Minister of Veteran Affairs of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton of Goražde, Avdo Mirvić, and Džebail Bajramović, a member of the BPK Assembly, visited the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo today.

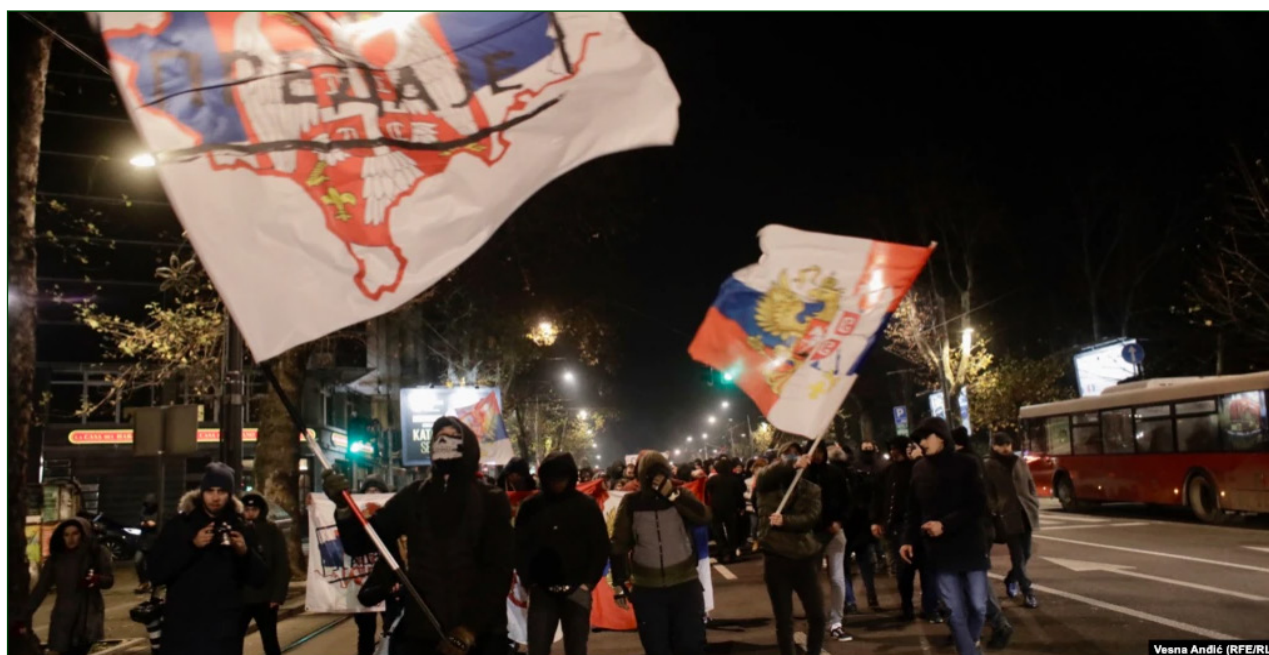
During the visit, they spoke with prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović et al. Muamer Džananović, director and research associate of the Institute. On that occasion, Minister Mirvić emphasized that, within his competences, he would give maximum attention to the culture of memory for the period of the defensive-liberation war, that is, the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first visit of the minister in his mandate to this scientific institution, a member of the University of Sarajevo, is in that determination.

In addition to the numerous topics they talked about, they focused special attention on the multi-year scientific research of dr. Muamer Džananović and the results he achieved when it comes to the area of Goražde. He informed the attendees in detail about the activities so far on the scientific project of which he is the leader, which refers to the writing of a scientific monograph on the siege and defense of Goražde 1992-1995. years. Minister Mirvić promised that he would continue to support this crucially important project for Goražde.

Source: bpkg.gov.ba

THEY ‘DEFEND’ KOSOVO UNDER MASKS IN BELGRADE

December 14, 2022.



Written by: Dušan Komarčević

Source: SlobodnaEvropa.org

“Patriotic action in Belgrade amid deteriorating situation in Kosovo.”

Along with that comment, the Russian paramilitary group “Wagner” shared a video of a protest by hundreds of ultra-rightists in Belgrade on its Telegram channel.

As explained at the protest, the gathering was held on the evening of December 12 as a sign of “support for the Serbs” in Kosovo, who erected barricades and blocked roads in the north of that country.

They did this after the arrest of a former member of the Kosovo Police of Serbian nationality, Dejan Pantić, whom the Kosovo authorities suspect of participating in the incident when the office of the local election commission was demolished. Pantić has been in custody since then.

“Russians and Serbs are brothers forever,” concludes the announcement of the “Wagner” group, whose members have been fighting on the frontline in Ukraine on the side of Russia since that country launched an invasion on February 24.

The premises recently opened by this paramilitary organization in St. Petersburg were visited by Damjan Knežević, the leader of the informal ultra-right group “Narodna Patrola” from Serbia, at the end of November.

Knežević was among those present at the meeting in Belgrade on Monday evening.

Support of Russian extremists

In addition to “Vagner”, Knežević’s organization is also connected with the “RUSOV” movement, another Russian extreme right-wing group from Russia, whose members are participating in the invasion of Ukraine.

Andrej Rodionov, the founder of this organization, whose full name is the International Movement “Russian-Slavic Unification and Revival - RUSOV”, wrote on his Telegram channel, among other things, that “the Russians will come to the aid of their Serbian brothers” at the moment when “the time really comes for the Serbs to return their holy land of Kosovo and Metohija”.

In the same publication, he assessed that the current situation in Kosovo “will not escalate into an armed conflict, but that is only for now”.

His announcement was broadcast by Knežević’s “Narodna patrola” on its channel.

In the last few years, Rodionov has visited Serbia several times, as well as North Macedonia and Montenegro.

As can be seen on his social networks, in Belgrade in November 2021, together with Damjan Knežević, he marked the 100th anniversary of the exodus of Russian monarchists from Russia after the October Revolution.

Previously, Knežević was a guest of Andrej Rodionov in Moscow last May.

Since the beginning of the war in eastern Ukraine in 2014, the movement led by Rodionov has supported the actions of pro-Russian separatists, and “RUSOV” publishes photos of soldiers wearing the emblem of this organization on their Telegram channel almost every day.

Some of them also have the emblem of the “Wagner” paramilitary mercenary formation on their sleeves, in which individual citizens of Serbia also fought.

After visiting the “Wagner” center in St. Petersburg, Damjan Knežević told Radio Free Europe (RSE) that the goal of his visit was to “ensure support in the event of a conflict in Kosovo.”

After the latest tensions in the north of Kosovo, Miša Vacić, leader of the non-parliamentary party Serbian Right, also spoke out. In the night between December 11 and 12, he posted a photo on Twitter showing a group of masked people holding a banner in the center of Belgrade with the message “Hold on, brothers, we’ll be down soon, so they can see again what the Serbs are afraid of.”

Vacić accompanied the photo with the words:

“Belgrade tonight. In addition to my colleagues from the Serbian Right (from 40 cities), we learn that hundreds of young people are ready to leave for Kosovo, immediately if violence against the people at the barricades begins.”



Let us remind you that Vacić also supported the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and as an international observer he followed the referendum for joining Russia, which was held in September 2022 in the seceded and occupied Ukrainian regions.

The dangers of extremist groups

Connections of Russian ultra-right organizations with extremist groups from Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. entities of Republika Srpska date back years, Hikmet Karčić, research associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, reminds RSE.



“It is just one of the forms of Russia’s official policy towards Serbia,” says Karčić.

He recalls that Russian extremist organizations and individuals provided support to Serbian units during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) from 1992 to 1995.

“So the support of the paramilitary group ‘Vagner’ and other similar groups in this case represents a great danger,” says Karčić.

On the other hand, adds Karčić, local extremist groups are used by the state of Serbia itself as “parastate instruments” for various “dirty jobs”.

“Instead of the MUP, the Army or the security services doing such things, there are these extremist groups that are small, mobile, have an ideological background and can perform dirty work for the state, as the so-called paramilitary formations did throughout the entire former Yugoslavia,” says Karčić. and underlines:

“These groups may not be numerically large, but they are definitely strong enough to instill fear among the population, but also to initiate processes that may correspond to the state policy of both Russia and Serbia.”

RFE/RL sent a query to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) of Kosovo about whether they had noted the presence of ultra-right groups from Serbia in the north, but by the time the text was concluded, the answer had not arrived.

There were also no answers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia, to which RSE sent questions, whether they follow the contacts of Russian and Serbian ultra-rightists and whether they see as a problem the announcement by extremist groups from Serbia that their members are ready to go to the north of Kosovo.

Why was the protest held?

A column of mostly younger people, mostly hidden behind black hoods and ‘phantoms’, walked from the Temple of Saint Sava to the Church of Saint Mark in Belgrade on December 12.

During the protest walk, the organizers of which remain unknown, nationalist songs were heard, the national flag of Kosovo was burned, and songs were sung in praise of the “eternal” friendship between Serbia and Russia.

Clothing with “anti-antifa” markings, by which members of neo-fascist groups are recognizable, could also be seen on some of those present.

The guy who addressed the crowd wore a black mask and cap and did not introduce himself, explaining that he was “from Kosovo”.

In a short speech, he said that they advocate for the entire territory of Kosovo to be under the administration of Serbia.

The event was not overly interesting to the mainstream media, but it was reported in detail by the far-right Telegram channel.

Reporting on Telegram

The call for the protest itself was published on December 11 on the “Hrabro za Kosmet” channel, which has slightly more than 2,000 followers. The call was shared by channels with a much larger audience, such as the “Rebellion is a state of mind” channel.

This channel, which has 67,000 followers, published several videos from the Belgrade protest, and one of those videos was transmitted by the already mentioned “Vagner”.

The same call was broadcast by the channel of the clerofascist organization “Obraz”, whose work was banned by the Constitutional Court of Serbia in 2012.

Videos from the protest were also published by the “Evil Eagles” channel, which is run by the organization “Russian-Serbian Center Eagles” from St. Petersburg. In August, the Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime of Serbia opened a case due to the threats sent to anti-war activists in Serbia from this Telegram group.

The Prosecutor’s Office for RSE did not answer the question at which stage this case is, but that they will inform the public about “decisions made when the conditions provided for by law are met”.

Politicians at a protest

The right-wing Dveri party, one of the opposition parties in the Serbian parliament, announced on Twitter that its MP Borko Pušić was at the Belgrade protest in support of the Serbs from Kosovo.

The vice-president of this party, Ivan Kostić, previously stated on December 12 that he expects official Belgrade to, in accordance with the diplomatic agreement signed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, officially request Russia’s help and involvement regarding the protection of Serbs in Kosovo and the territorial integrity of Serbia.

“We believe that the time has come for Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić and Minister Ivica Dacić to finally do something when it comes to the possibilities of Russia’s engagement in international negotiations in which representatives of the USA and the European Union participate, and who almost always defend the interests of the Albanian side,” he said. Kostić.

The agreement between Serbia and Russia was signed in September by the heads of diplomacy of the two countries - Nikola Selaković (who was replaced by Ivica Dacić in the new Government of Serbia) and Sergej Lavrov.

Serbia signed this agreement in the midst of Russian aggression against Ukraine, while Russia is affected by the sanctions of the western part of the international community.

Because of this, the document caused stormy reactions, and some European representatives said that, because of this, they should consider freezing the accession negotiations with Serbia.

Controlled chaos

According to Hikmet Karčić, it is up to Russia to maintain its influence in the Western Balkans with as few invested resources as possible.

“Through the organized conflicts in Kosovo, Moscow could divert its focus from the events in Ukraine and create several focal points in a small area such as the Western Balkans - from Kosovo, through Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, to North Macedonia. These are all locations where The Kremlin had its influence,” Karčić believes.

Extremist groups can very well serve to cause such controlled chaos, concludes Hikmet Karčić.

What is happening in the north of Kosovo?

Roads in the north of Kosovo, where most members of the Serbian community live, have been blocked for days.

Groups of citizens began erecting barricades on December 10, when the authorities in Kosovo arrested former Serbian policeman Dejan Pantić.

The court in Pristina made a decision to order Pantić, a former member of the Kosovo Police, into custody for one month. He is accused of “organizing a terrorist attack on the premises of the Central Election Commission”.

Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić announced that on December 15, the Government of Serbia will send a request to the KFOR commander for the return of up to 1,000 members of the security forces to Kosovo.

Official Brussels invited Pristina and Belgrade to return to dialogue.

ASST. PH.D. ERMIN KUKA ABOUT RUSSIAN MERCENARIES IN THE DOCUMENTARY “MOSCOW-BALKANS”

December 19, 2022.



Asst. Ph.D. Ermin Kuka, senior research associate of the Institute participated in the documentary series “Moscow-Balkan” on Federation Television (FTV), where he spoke about the participation of Russian mercenaries and volunteers in the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995. and committing crimes against Bosniaks.

**MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,
PROF. DR. DENIS BEĆIROVIĆ, RECEIVED ON A WORKING VISIT
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCHING
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, PROF. DR. RASIM MURATOVIĆ**

December 21, 2022.



On December 19, 2022, member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović received for a working visit the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, prof. Ph.D. Rasim Muratović.

In a very constructive and open conversation, the director of the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo expressed the willingness and openness of the Institute and its scientific workers and researchers to provide professional and scientific assistance to the member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, prof. Ph.D. Denis Bećirović, in the field of crimes against humanity and international law, violations of the laws of war and customs of war, war crimes against the civilian population, genocide, looting of public or private property, intentional destruction of cities or villages, etc., and in accordance with the interests of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and powers of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THREE DECADES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SIEGE OF GORAŽDE, NO ONE HAS BEEN ACCOUNTABLE FOR CRIMES IN THAT CITY

December 21, 2022.



The “Truth for Goražde” foundation organized today a public hearing on the non-prosecution of war crimes committed against civilians during the siege of Goražde in the period 1992 to 1995.

At the forum on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Foundation, representatives of the Institute for Research of War Crimes and International Law from Sarajevo spoke. It was emphasized that even three decades after the beginning of the siege of Goražde, no one was held accountable for the crimes against the civilians of that city where the most monstrous crimes were committed.

- The civilian population was exposed to the most heinous crimes, because the targets were not chosen here. The number of killed children and killed civilians speaks of the monstrosity and intentions of the criminals. There is relevant documentation, so-called orders. The main headquarters of the VRS and the brigades in that structure, in which shelling of civilian targets such as the market, the mosque or the war hospital where the Red Cross flag was displayed are requested. It was intended to bring civilians into conditions that are impossible for survival, and we know that this is one of the acts of genocide - said the senior research associate of the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, Assoc. Dr. Ermin Kuka.

The domestic judiciary is responsible for the devastating fact that, despite all the destruction, evidence, living witnesses, and even the documentation that was submitted from the Hague Tribunal,

none of the participants in the crimes against the inhabitants of the former UN “Protected Zone” were held accountable, it was said at the forum noting that, instead of processing, an attempt to revise the past is constantly at work.

- Today, Goražde is one of the primary targets of sorts for equalizing and relativizing everything that happened during the period of aggression. How else to explain the prosecution of about thirty ARBiH fighters from Goražde and not a single convicted member of the VRS for immeasurably more massive and serious forms of crime that were committed, as I said, continuously, systematically and massively - said a senior expert associate of the Institute for Research on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Ph.D. Muamer Džananović.

He added that members of the East Bosnian Operational Group (IBOG) have received more than 80 years in prison to date.

-Of course, everyone should be held accountable for their crimes, but what is happening is frustrating, to say the least. I remind you that the first criminal charges for crimes against civilians in Goražde were filed against dozens of people to the cantonal Prosecutor’s Office in Goražde in 1995 and 1996, and only in recent years were the first indictments brought before the State Prosecutor’s Office - he noted.

He is of the opinion that Goražde and the truth about the siege and crimes are a topic that is less and less interesting to the public, the media and political representatives, and especially, as he said, to higher levels of government.

- In this regard, my presentation at this forum is in the context of specific proposals to the local government, what to do and how to relate to the theme of the meeting, but also to the culture of memory in general. We must leave the truth as a legacy to current and future generations - Džananović pointed out.

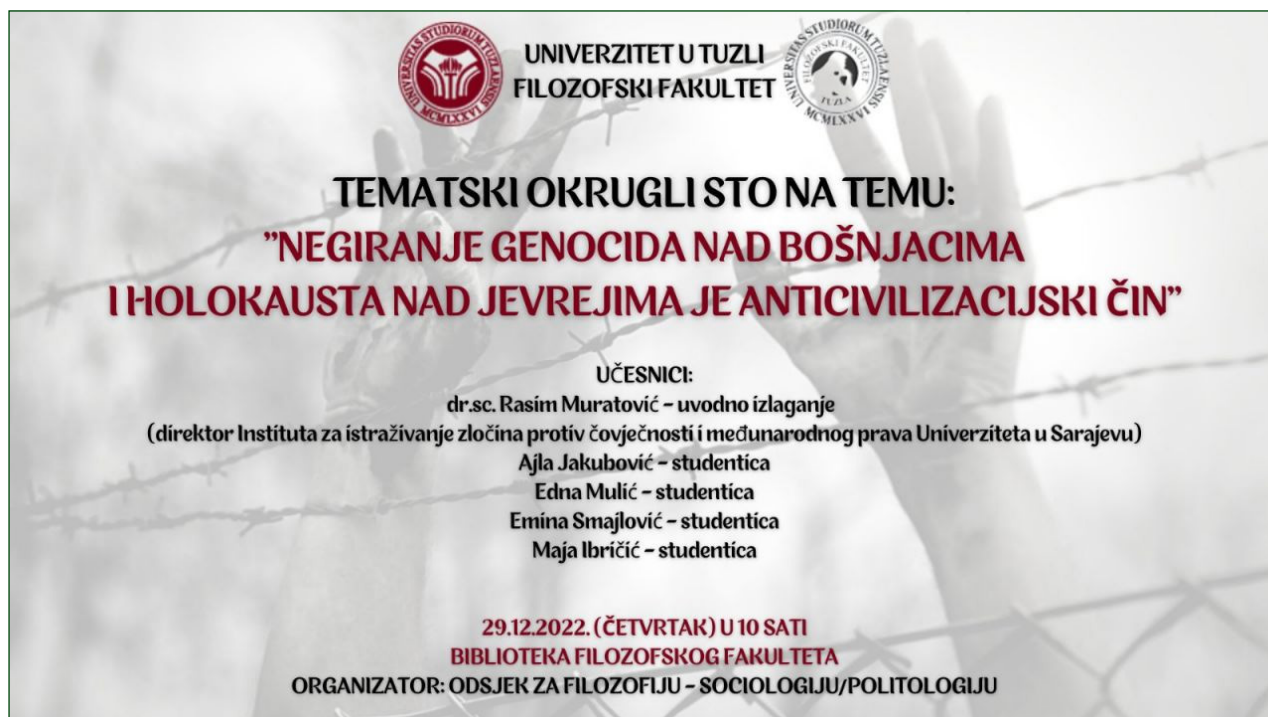
The Foundation “Truth for Goražde” recalled that only two commanders of units - Branislav Lasica and Miroslav Milović - were charged with crimes against the citizens of Goražde.



- Brane Petković, Lazar Mutlak and others live freely in Serbia, the agony and persecution of the defenders of Goražde continues for years. If it continues like this, history will be rewritten, and the victim will be a criminal - warned the “Truth for Goražde” Foundation.



ROUND TABLE: "DENIING THE GENOCIDE OF THE BOSNIAKS AND THE HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS IS AN ANTI-CIVILIZATION ACT"

December 27, 2022.

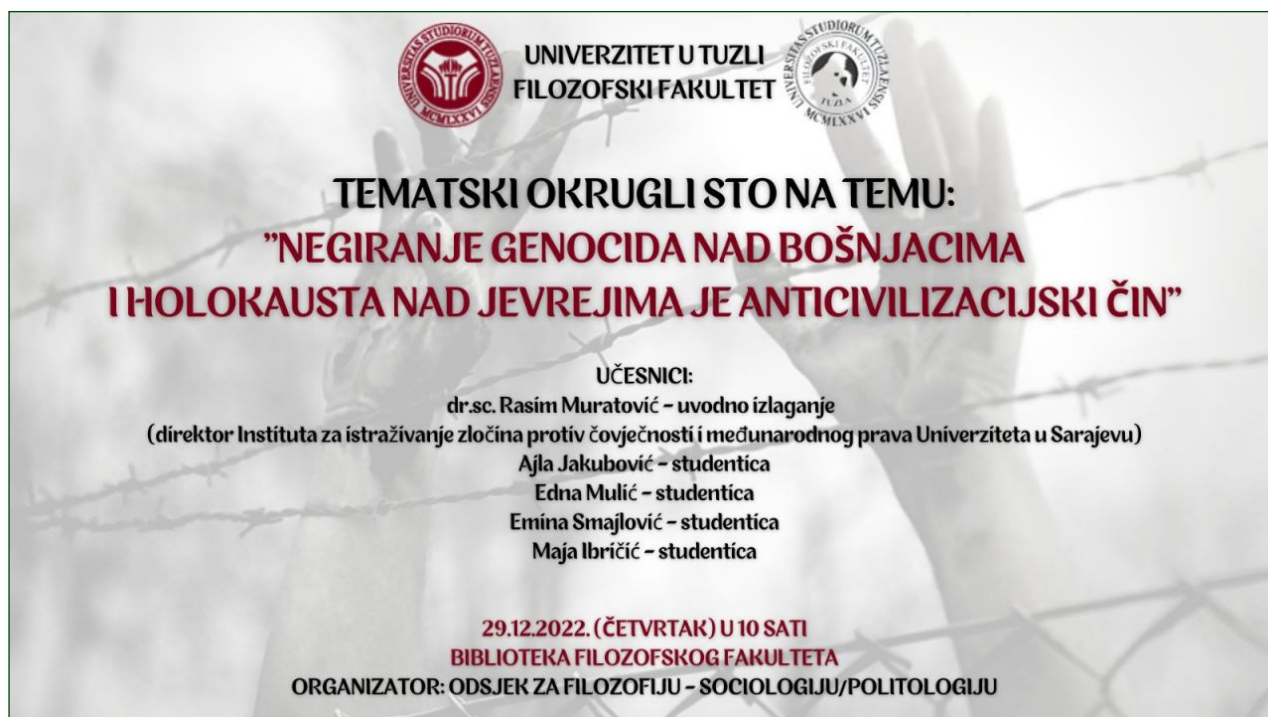




 **UNIVERZITET U TUZLI**
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET 

TEMATSKI OKRUGLI STO NA TEMU:
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UČESNICI:
dr.sc. Rasim Muratović – uvodno izlaganje
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29.12.2022. (ČETVRTAK) U 10 SATI
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ORGANIZATOR: ODSJEK ZA FILOZOFIJU – SOCIOLOGIJU/POLITOLOGIJU



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KARČIĆ AND DŽANANOVIĆ FOR HAYAT ABOUT THE MARKING OF JANUARY 9: THEY ARE TRYING TO PROVOKE A REACTION IN THE FBİH, THE COMPETENT INSTITUTIONS MUST ACT

December 29, 2022.



In Hayat TV's 'Sedam plus' show, we spoke with Muamer Džananović and Hikmet Karčić, research assistants at the Institute for Researching Crimes Against Humanity at the University of Sarajevo.

- It is a celebration that is still illegal and unconstitutional today and is marked as such. Today's decision to hold this parade in East Sarajevo is to provoke the reaction of the people in Sarajevo. We should ignore such a phenomenon - said Karčić.



Džananović points out that the Constitutional Court of the Socialist Republic of BiH already said in November 1991 that the communities of municipalities are not constitutional, while already in 1992 the Presidency reacted and said that it was an unconstitutional act.

- I am someone who survived the siege of Sarajevo. He cannot provoke me by calling me to celebrate. A large number of citizens react differently to these things. The fact that awards are given to people convicted of genocide and other crimes is an act that is incomprehensible. I am particularly concerned about the role of the judicial institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the OHR, which actually allow this. Competent institutions must act - said Džananović.



Karčić believes that today's celebration on January 9 gives a kind of legitimization to the crimes that were committed. He adds that the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina entities of the RS hereby want to say that they do not regret it, and that this is a continuation of the provocation.

- The Serbian leadership did not deviate from the ideas they had. We do not have strong forces that can stop the celebration of January 9. State judicial institutions should act on something like this. If it goes unpunished, we can expect it to happen in Trebević, Ferhadija. They are trying to provoke a reaction from the Federation. Currently there is a crisis in Kosovo, a war in Ukraine. We have to react carefully to this - said Karčić

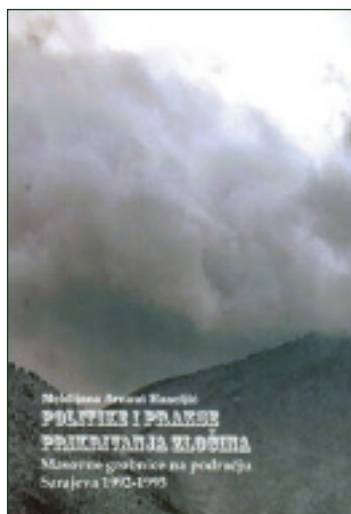
Given that there is a lot happening on a global level, Džananović says that all this is important. He emphasizes that since the signing of Dayton, not once has an opposition structure appeared that wanted to put a screen on the politics and ideology of what happened in the period from 1992 to 1995.

- Dodik's policy is to eliminate the basic human rights of Bosniaks and Croats in the RS - said Džananović.

Karčić believes that the issue of January 9 was never approached seriously.

- I think it is high time to take a common position of all pro-Bosnian parties on this issue. They are not focused on these kinds of issues. They would like an occasion, an attack. So that's exactly why we need to watch out for that situation - emphasized Karčić.

**Editions
Institute
(2020-2022)**



Meldijana Arnaut Haseljić

Policies and practices of covering up crimes - Mass graves in the area of Sarajevo 1992-1995

Sarajevo, 2021.

University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law (593 pages)



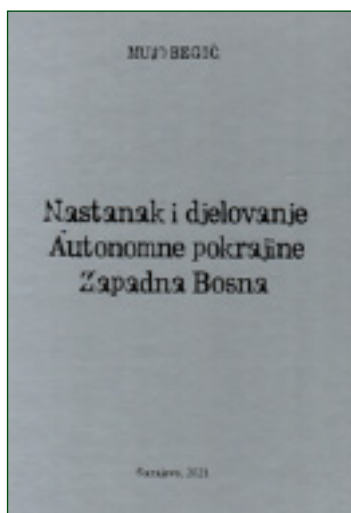
Fikret Becirović

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Sarajevo, 2021.

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Mujo Begić

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Sarajevo, 2021.

University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law (605 pages)



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Causes, scale and consequences***

**Proceedings
VOLUME I
VOLUME II**

Sarajevo, 2021.

University of Sarajevo
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Denis Bećirović

**Territorial expansionism of Serbia towards Bosnia and
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Sarajevo, 2021.

University of Sarajevo

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Sabina Subašić Galijatović

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the light of the theory and practice of international law**

Sarajevo, 2021.

University of Sarajevo

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Zilha Mastalić Košuta, Vahid Aladžu, Elvedin Mulagić

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Sarajevo, 2022.

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