

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
**GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS
OF THE UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA
IN JULY 1995. –
LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE**



SREBRENICA - SARAJEVO, 10 - 15 JULY 2005.



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO
The Institute For research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International
Law
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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS
OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA
IN JULY 1995 —**

LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Srebrenica-Sarajevo, 10th to 15th of July 2005

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I

**CONFERENCE
PAPERS**

CONFERENCE INFO

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HONORING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED IN SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995

Esteemed Gentlemen and Friends,

We wish to inform you of our intention to organize an International Scientific Conference under the title "**GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995**", since exactly ten years have passed from the day when the biggest single act of genocide has been committed in a European country after the Second World War. Namely, in the Bosnian town Srebrenica, an isolated enclave which was at the time proclaimed a United Nations Safe Area, genocide was committed when nearly the entire male population of the enclave was killed. At that time, according to the research conducted by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law and other independent research groups and organizations, more than eight thousand men and an unknown number of women were killed. These statistics are though not yet final, due to the fact that at this time Srebrenica sheltered a huge number of refugees from neighboring Bosniak municipalities.

In spite of numerous attempts to cover up this crime, it is today widely known and condemned by the whole population of the civilized world. Unfortunately, numerous consequences of this crime and other kinds of atrocities which preceded the genocide, still affects the Muslim population in these areas, which today are included in the entity of Republika Srpska.

A living monument of these peoples sufferings is a single national Serb hegemony, established and stubbornly practiced for the past ten years in the entire area of the smaller entity created by the Dayton Peace Agreement. Genocide in the Srebrenica municipality and the creation of Republika Srpska which followed, have mostly affected the population of Srebrenica and the whole Bosnian Podrinje from Foča, Višegrad and Žepa, to Bratunac, Zvornik and Bijeljina, where the survival of Muslims is practically made impossible.

The aim of the International Scientific Conference on Srebrenica genocide is to scientifically and professionally document, analyze and research the genocide committed against Bosniaks of the United Nations Safe Area Srebrenica in July 1995, by applying multidisciplinary scholarly achievements. Also, the aim of this Conference is to attempt to give an answer to the question of how this kind of political solutions and inter-ethnic

relations can be avoided in the future, so that the survivor population as well as the future generations can experience a better future than the one their ancestors have experienced.

The Conference will function as a gathering of competent genocide researchers from the country and abroad and will last for three days.

The Conference participants will be given the opportunity to attend the ceremony of burial of the newly identified victims and view the museum exhibition of the Memorial Center in Potočari, which is built on the exact spot where the mass murders took place, and in this way indirectly experience the horrors of the genocidal plan.

The main goal of this gathering is not only to introduce the world to the truth about genocide. The entire truth about this and other horrible crimes will be the subject of historical science and future detailed researches in archives and on the field. The essential reason for organizing this International Scientific Conference is, among others, the fact that the crime has been committed, that it is established who committed it, when it has been committed, under which circumstances the perpetrator committed the crime, and that establishing these facts has not had any impact on the lives of the survivors or the criminals who have committed such atrocious crimes so far. We are here most certainly not talking about a crime committed by an individual or a group of individuals. To prosecute a dozen perpetrators and leave the whole ideological, political and practical mechanism of the crime and its numerous other perpetrators to rest in peace would definitely not present any kind of satisfaction to the unwritten laws of truth and justice, and especially not the laws of men or God. It would be a mockery of justice and we all know it. It is an even greater legal, moral and political mockery that many actors of the international politics assert that this was a crime committed by individuals. The truth is that it was a crime committed out of ideology, out of politics and an idea of a quasi-state, established by a neighboring country, using its structure and its army, to ethnically cleanse a territory in order to create a single-national Serb state.

The task of this Conference is therefore, as we see it, and as we wish to realize it, to point out the lack of logic and the injustice of such a treatment of the crime and of reducing the satisfaction of the victims to building of memorial cemeteries and to cosmetic persecution of the criminals, leaving everything as it was created by criminal actions of the planners and perpetrators of this horrifying moral, political and historical anachronism. The crime committed in July 1995 is only a top of an iceberg of genocide and other crimes committed on the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the aim of creating an ethnically cleansed territory on which one of several pure "Serb states" was supposed to have been founded. Finally, we believe that politics and politicians were allowed to much influence and interference in these matters, and that it is about time that scholars and reliable friends of truth and moral among the peoples of Europe and the world took the floor. This is why we ask you to offer us your assistance in organizing and implementing our intentions.

Here, you can also read about the concept of the Conference, and the facts about the time and place. We are expecting to be informed **about your interest in the Conference**

and of your intentions regarding your participation, and your possible proposals in connection with the contents of the Conference and its participants, as well as the possibilities of providing us with certain economical assistance. We would also like to ask you to pass the information about the Conference on to those scholars or other motivated individuals, who are involved in the analyses of genocide and other politically motivated crimes, so that they too could register for participation in the Conference as active participants or as audience.

Organizers of the Conference are: University of Sarajevo, The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law; (Address: Gajev trg no. 4, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina), Contact person: Velma Šarić, Tel. + 387 (0) 33 20 73 01, Fax: + 387 (0) 33 21 27 46 e-mail: institut_zl@hotmail.com and The University of South Carolina, Charlotte College for informational technology, USA, Contact person in Charlotte: Kathryn V. Johnson, Ph.D., Tel: +704-687-4598, fax: +704-687-4598, e-mail: kvjohnson@email.uncc.edu; Mirsad Hadžikadić, Ph.D., Tel: +704-687-4887, e-mail: mirsad@uncc.edu.



Refugees from Srebrenica

CONFERENCE CONCEPT:

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE "GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 - LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS"

During the aggression on the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991 — 1995) numerous crimes against humanity and international law, including genocide against Bosniaks, were committed. The scales of the crimes have not been precisely established yet. The available data show that more than a half of the population was forcedly expelled from their homes, 1.200.000 people were displaced all over the world, and more than 200.000 civilians, mainly Bosniaks, have been killed, among whom approximately 17.000 children. Also, hundreds of thousands were victims of imprisonment and torture in concentration camps while thousands of women were brutally raped.

The most horrifying atrocities took place in July 1995, after the fall of the United Nations Safe Area Srebrenica. Within four crucial days of July (the 13th, 14th, 15th, and the 16th) 1995 more than 8.000 men fit for military service were massacred, and nearly 25.000 women, children and elderly were forcedly deported. This was the biggest massacre in Europe after the Second World War.

The researches conducted until now, still do not offer a complete reconstruction of the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995, which are the subject of this Scientific Conference. The truth is that enormous efforts have been made until today to discover and exhume mass and individual graves and identify bodies of victims, while dozens of books, collections of papers and documents have been published, highlighting individual aspects of these events. Nevertheless, even a decade after the time when the crime was committed, it is still indispensable to **scientifically and comprehensibly** view the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995.

On the tenth anniversary of the massacre, which is now, by the International Tribunal in Hague, qualified as **genocide**, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law will organize an International Scientific Conference in Sarajevo from July 11th to 14th 2005 under the title:

GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 — LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

The main goal of The International Scientific Conference is to scientifically document, multidisciplinary research and analyze genocide against Bosniaks of UN Safe Area Srebrenica in July 1995.

The Scientific Conference will gather interested genocide researchers from the country and abroad and will last for four days (11th, 12th, 13th and 14th July 2005). On the fifth day (July the 15th 2005), all the participants will be invited to attend a trip to Mostar.

The Conference opening will take place in Srebrenica on July the 11th, on the tenth anniversary of the massacres. The participants of the Conference will be given a unique

opportunity to gather impressions on the horrors of the crimes committed, the monstrous goals and consequences of the genocidal plan and they will among other things also be given an opportunity to attend an exhumation of one of the mass graves discovered in the Srebrenica area.

Basic themes for scientific debate:

- United Nations Safe Area Srebrenica: implementation, purpose, definition, obligations of the organizers of the zone and the inconsistency of the United Nations bodies in the implementation of the defined tasks;
- Application of the safe area policy (controversies and obstructions);
- Living conditions in the Srebrenica Safe Area;
- The plan of terminating UN Safe Areas in Eastern Bosnia;
- Reconstruction of certain operations of the cycle i.e. criminal actions;
- Forces engaged in the operations;
- The general situation in which the cycle of operations for terminating the UN safe areas in Podrinje has been planned and implemented;
- Peace-negotiations and peace-processes in the time of the massacres;
- Bodies and organization of the United Nations and their role in "defending" Safe Areas;
- The role of (individual) great forces in the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995;
- The role of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Slobodan Milošević in the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995;
- The role of the Contact group of great forces in and around Srebrenica in July 1995;
- The role of NATO Pact: Forces for rapid response and air support as main tools for defending Safe Areas;
- Establishing the responsibilities for the concentrated genocide in the UN safe area Srebrenica;
- The Processing and the verdicts of ICTY for a number of genocide perpetrators in the UN Safe Area Srebrenica (Krstić, Erdemović, Blagojević, Obrenović, M. Nikolić, Jokić, D. Nikolić, Borovčanin ...);
- The use of illegal means of war (besiege warfare strategies, starvation, imposing impossible living conditions, usage of poison gases, usage of anti-aircraft armament against man- power, various ways of torture of prisoners and atrocities committed against victims);
- Recapitulation of genocide victims undertakings;
- Recapitulation of the status of mass graves, those exhumed as well as primary, secondary and newly discovered graves;
- The lack of international community's reaction and NATO air support;
- The results of exhumations and identifications of the victims of the massacre;

- Srebrenica genocide in mass media;
- Evaluation of existing reports, which analyze events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995;
- A survey of existing researches on genocide against Bosniaks of UN Safe Area in July 1995;
- Psychological dimensions of the Srebrenica genocide;
- The analysis of the personalities of perpetrators;
- The analysis of eyewitnesses' testimonies on genocide in Srebrenica;
- Literary, film and drama presentations of genocide against Bosniaks of the UN Safe Area Srebrenica, July 1995;
- Social status of the survivors of Srebrenica and other Bosnian genocides.

The Scientific Conference will be organized **in plenary sessions**. The 12th of July, the focus of the presentations will be to analyze **the planning of the crime and the circumstances under which the crime was organized and committed, THE CONTEXT OF EVENTS**, while the 13th of July, the focus will be shifted to, **the actual committing of the crimes - THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FACTUAL EVENTS**. The 14th of July will be spent on discussing **the consequences of these horrible crimes and what can be done to avoid such atrocities in the future - LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS**.

The introductory report will be given at the opening of the Conference in Srebrenica, while for each of the three days, the Organizational Committee will prepare introductory reports, for all three thematic areas and establish time frames depending on the received and accepted reports.

The Conference will last intensively for six hours a day, or in the case of larger inflow of reports, the conference work could be extended to seven working hours a day. During all three days, the last hour of the Conference work will be reserved for **the discussion of the reports**, which were presented that same day.

In Potočari, the participants are going to visit the Permanent Museum Exhibition of the Memorial Center, and in the building of the Conference holding in Sarajevo, the Executive Organizer of the Conference will prepare an exhibition of documentary photos and facsimiles of important documents under the same title.

During the Conference, the participants will visit some memorial and tourist places of the city of Sarajevo (Memorial Complex Vraca, Kovači, Lav, Tunnel of Rescue, and others).

For participants of the Conference, the Organizational board will, on July the 15th organize a visit to the newly rebuilt Old bridge in Mostar, and the urban core of the city.

Visits to Srebrenica (11th of July) and to Mostar (15th of July) will also be used for presentations of appropriate video films and authentic stories by competent participants in the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995.

Official languages of the Conference are both Bosnian and English. The organizational board will naturally secure simultaneous translations of the scientific debates during all three days.

CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

The Conference will be held in Sarajevo. The first day of the Conference will be spent in Srebrenica on July 11th, 2005, while scientific and other activities will take place in Sarajevo, and the last day of the Conference will be reserved for a trip to Mostar.

For the accommodation of the participants in the city of Sarajevo, there is a number of hotels (three to five stars), and if rooms are reserved in good time, there is a possibility that all the participants can stay in the center of the city.

As the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its cultural, economical and administrative center, Sarajevo is equipped with adequate traffic infrastructure, including railway, automobile and air traffic.

If the number of the participants is significantly bigger than what we planned, there is the possibility of using additional comfortable capacities (for undergraduates, postgraduates or doctoral students) in the newly renovated student hostel Nedžarići.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

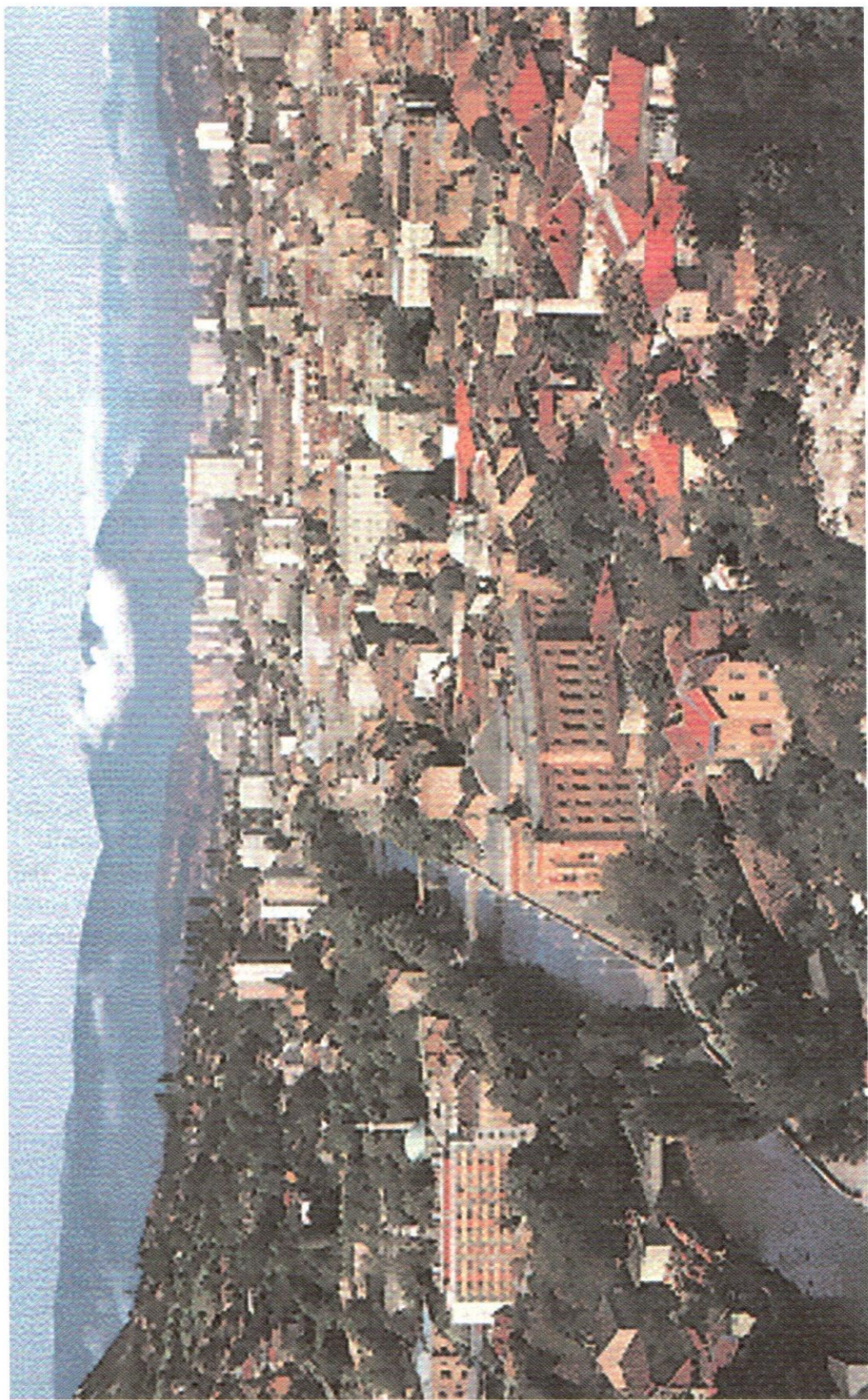
The Conference is organized by a body, created of selected interested Institutes and scientific associations, such as: The Academy of Science and Arts, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The International Association of Genocide Scholars - IAGS, The World Society of Victimology, The Association for Threatened Peoples International (Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker International), but we also expect other institutions to accept and support this program, under the condition that they participate in the financing of this scientific gathering.

The executive organizer of the Conference is The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo and The University of North Carolina, Charlotte, USA. According to our abilities, the Conference organizers are ready to assist the participants concerning the scientific sources for the Conference papers. Together with the invitations for the Conference, the participants will find a bibliography of The Institute for Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, and in due time, a working schedule and a list of subjects and participants will also be at disposal.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The participants are expected to submit an application with a summary of the paper before March the 15th 2005, and the final version of the paper, should be submitted in two hardcopies and one floppy version no later than May the 15th 2005.

In accordance with our goals and preparations for the Conference, we have established an Organizational board, which consists of well-known researchers and public workers from the country and abroad. For all the participants of the Conference, in the evening of July the 10th, we have planned a reception with the organizers of the Conference in Sarajevo, a city which was under the siege for 1.400 days, during which 10.000 civilians were killed and 1.600 children.



Sarajevo - panorama

WORKING SCHEDULE FOR

**THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
"GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA
IN JULY 1995 — LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS"**

SARAJEVO, 10th OF JULY 2005:

(Participants check in, Documentary photographs exhibition,
The Reception with the hosts)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| - prior to 16.00 hours | Participants arrival and check in |
| -18.00 to 19.30 hours | The Opening of the documentary
photographs exhibition |
| -19.30-22.00 hours | Reception with the organizers |

SREBRENICA, 11th OF JULY 2005:

(The Memorial Center Potočari)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| -07.00-09.30 hours | Departure to Srebrenica (film, witness testimonies) |
| -10.00-12.30 hours | Conference opening, Opening speech by Smail
Čekić, Ph.D: GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA, the
tour of the Memorial Center, Introducing the guests |
| -13.00-14.30 hours | Attending the burial ceremonial of newly identified
victims of genocide |
| -15.00-16.30 hours | The Tour of one of the mass graves |
| -16.30- 22.00 hours | Returning to Sarajevo (lunch in Kladanj, film,
witness testimonies). |

SARAJEVO, 12th OF JULY, 2005:

(Scientific debates, First thematic unit)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| - 08.00-08.30 hours | Opening speech: Academician Muhamed
Filipović, Ph.D., SREBRENICA GENOCIDE —
THE CONTEXT OF EVENTS, |
| -08.30-10.30 hours | Eight papers |
| -10.30-11.00 hours | Coffee break |

-11.30-13.00 hours	Eight papers
-13.00-15.00 hours	Lunch
-17.00-18.00 hours	Four papers
-18.00-19.30 hours	Scientific debate

SARAJEVO, 13th OF JULY 2005:
(Scientific debate, Second thematic unit)

-08.00-08.30 hours	Opening speech: Muharem Kreso, M.A., GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA — RECONSTRUCTION OF EVENTS
-08.30-10.30 hours	Eight papers
-10.30-11.00 hours	Coffee break
-11.00-13.00 hours	Six papers
-13.00-15.00 hours	Lunch
-17.00-18.00 hours	Four papers
-18.00-19.30 hours	Scientific debate
-20.00-22.00 hours	Reception with the Mayor of Sarajevo

SARAJEVO, 14th OF JULY 2005:
(Scientific debate, Third thematic unit)

-08.00-08.30 hours	Opening speech: Kathryn Johnson, Ph.D.: GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA-LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
-08.30-10.30 hours	Eight papers
-10.30-13.00 hours	Eight papers
-13.00-15.00 hours	Lunch
-17.00-18.00 hours	Four papers
-18.00-20.00 hours	Final debate and the adoption of declaration
-20.00-22.00 hours	Dinner

MOSTAR, 15th OF JULY 2005
(Trip organized for participants)

-07.00-09.00 hours	Trip to Mostar (film, conversation)
-09.00-10.00 hours	Visit to the "Old Bridge" and the urban core of the city of Mostar
-10.00-13.00 hours	A visit to Žitomislić monastery
-13.00-15.30 hours	Lunch and break at the Buna spring (Blagaj)
-15.30-18.00 hours	Return to Sarajevo (debate)

The initial idea of the organizers was to hold the scientific Conference on the exact place of the crime in Srebrenica, but even ten years after the committed massacres and deportations, which were by ICTY described as "the darkest pages of human history", the elementary conditions needed to organize a Conference there are still not present. This is why we have decided to have the Conference in the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Sarajevo, a city which is able to live up to all the criteria needed to organize and hold an international scientific Conference.

Apart from this, Sarajevo was itself, during the war 1991-1995 a victim of genocidal warfare. The city was under the siege for 1.400 days, which was the longest siege of a city in the history of warfare. Sarajevo is also a city which survived a huge number of civilian victims, horrible devastations of properties, health, cultural, religious and other institutions. The participation in the ceremonial burial of newly identified victims of genocide, the exhumation of a mass grave, the exhibition of documentary photographs and the visits to the Memorial Center in Potočari and the urban core of the city of Mostar will ensure that the participants gain a personal insight in the enormous dimensions of the genocidal consequences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and an intensive three day debate will give the possibility to exchange research results, and gain a more comprehensive insight in the criminal character of the genocidal act, and the senselessness of this well planned, prepared and organized crime.



Potočari

WORKING BODIES

OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE: "GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 - LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS"

ORGANIZATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS:

1. Academician Muhamed Filipović, Ph.D.
2. Professor Smail Čekić, Ph.D.
3. Professor Mirsad Hadžikadić, Ph.D.
4. Professor Kathryn Johnson, Ph.D.
5. Professor Ismet Dizdarević, Ph.D.
6. Professor Paul.B.Miller, Ph.D.
7. Professor Muharem Kreso, Ph.D.
8. Professor Norman Cigar, Ph.D.
9. Professor Eric Marcusen, Ph.D.
10. Professor Nevad Kahteran, Ph.D.
11. Amor Mašović, B.A. - law
12. Fadila Memišević, history professor
13. Emir Zlatar, B.A. - law
14. Mustafa Kadpidžić
15. Avdo Hebib, B.A. - psychology
16. Jasna Balorda, M.A.
17. Velma Šarić, B.A. - politology, secretary

PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

1. Academician Muhamed Filopović, Ph.D.
2. Professor Smail Čekić, Ph.D.
3. Professor Mirsad Hadžikadić, Ph.D.
4. Professor Kathryn Johnson, Ph.D.
5. Professor Ismet Dizdarević, Ph.D.
6. Professor Paul.B.Miller, Ph.D.
7. Muharem Kreso, M.A.
8. Professor Nevad Kahteran, Ph.D.
9. Bećir Macić, Ph.D.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

1. Emir Zlatar, B.A. - law
2. Mustafa Kapidžić
3. Fuad Jašarević, B.A. - law

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

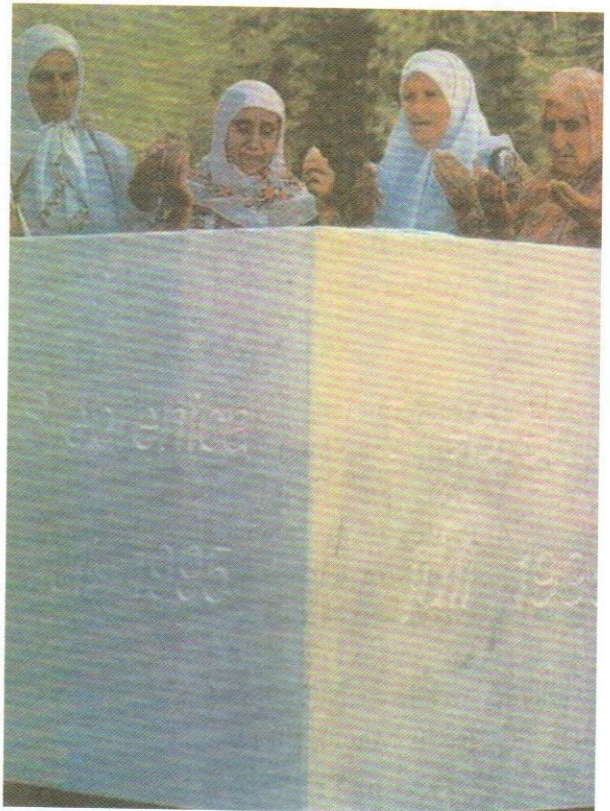
1. Professor Ismet Dizdarević, Ph.D.
2. Professor Asad Nuhanović, Ph.D.
3. Professor Muhamed Šestanović, Ph.D.
4. Haris Bašić, M.A.
5. Sanela Bašić, M.A.
6. Meldijana Arnaut

GENERAL ORGANIZATION (ACCOMODATION..) COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

1. Fuad Jašarević, B.A. - law
2. Emir Zlatar, B.A. - law
3. Zijad Rujanac, M.A.
4. Professor Muhamed Šestanović, Ph.D.

SECRETARIAT MEMBERS:

1. Fuad Jašarević. B.A. - law
2. Bahrudin Bijedić
3. Velid Šabić
4. Velma Šarić, B.A.
5. Zijad Rujanac, M.A.
6. Salko Gušić



A Muslim prayer in Potočari

OTHER CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES:

a) Documentary photographs exhibition:

"GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 -LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS"

The exhibition will be open on July the 10th 2005 in Sarajevo, in the Conference building. Around 50 exhibits with bilingual explanations will be presented, and the exhibition will be open until the end of July. The visitors will be able to buy a Catalogue of exhibits at the price of 10 KM.

b) Exhibition of published editions on genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Visitors will be able to purchase genocide literature as well as get catalogues with genocide literature. This exhibition will be held at the foyer of the conference room in Sarajevo. Guests will have the opportunity to purchase editions published by The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, as well as participants and publishers who apply for this, and deliver their editions and commercial catalogues to the organizational board.

c) Documentary films:

1. Documentary film "Massacre in Srebrenica in July 1995"

The author of this film is a well-known journalist from Tuzla **Salih Brkić**. The film was made in 1997 and lasts for 30 minutes. It has been synchronized in both English and Bosnian.

2. Documentary film "Triumph of evil - The case of General Krstić"

The author of the film is the press agency "Sense" (chief editor Mirko Klarin). Film speaks of legal and humane dimensions of the Srebrenica genocide, based on the materials from the Hague trial of the commander of Drinski corps of The Serb Army. The film lasts for 90 minutes and is synchronized in English and BHS (Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian).

3. Documentary film "A Scream from the grave"

The author of the film is Leslie Woodhead - BBC exclusive. It was made in 2001 and lasts for 130 minutes. It has been synchronized in Bosnian and English. The film is being shown as a permanent screening in the Memorial Center Potočari.

4. Documentary film "The Chronicle of cold-bloodiness"

The author is the redaction of the documentary program BH television. It was made in 2001 and lasts for 55 minutes. The film is synchronized in Bosnian and English.

5. Documentary film "The March of death"

The author of the film is Muhamed Mujkić in co-production with The Federal Commission for Missing Persons. The film was made in 2004 and lasts for 25 minutes.

II

ORGANIZERS AND THE HOST COUNTRY

ORGANIZERS AND THE HOST COUNTRY

a) THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

The University of Sarajevo nurtures a centuries old tradition of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo. In the fourth decade of XVI century, the eminent Gazi Husrefbeg has founded an Islamic religious high school, as a school of high rang with the purpose to "study all theological sciences, but also other sciences which time brought along". In the same time, he was the cofounder of a special school - zavija, for those who do research on Gnostic sciences and Islamic mysticism-tesawuf. In the year 1887, the Sharia higher law school opened its doors for students as well. For these institutions, as well as for the needs of all the people interested in science, Gazi Husrefbeg has founded a large and well-equipped library, which is continuously open until today.

Immediately before, and after the end of World War II, first public institutions for higher education were founded - Agricultural, Medical, Law and Technical faculty, and a higher Pedagogical school, and on December the 2nd 1949, they were united in the University institution.

During almost five decades, the University of Sarajevo has developed into a respectable institution for higher education, capable of satisfying the countries need for highly qualified candidates. This institution contributed to the development of a university network in the state.

During the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995, the phase of demolition and atrocities began, as well as an enormous fall in the number of university students. Apart from all the difficulties of working and surviving in the city during the three and a half year long siege, thanks to the persistency of professors, assistants and students, the University of Sarajevo has preserved its working continuity, as a sort of an intellectual, academic resistance to everything anti-civilized, which the aggression brought to Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also as a contribution to freedom and democracy and the affirmation of the Bosnian state.

Since 1996, the University of Sarajevo enters a new phase - reconstruction and renovation.

*University of Sarajevo -
Administration building*



The physical reconstruction was based on rebuilding the devastated and building new spaces, acquiring the necessary equipment. The academic renewal was based on realization of new concepts of organization and university functions in accordance with contemporary standards, especially those specified in the Bologna declaration.

The main goal of all the lasting university activities is to raise the quality of education and the establishment of a modern university, which will be a respectful representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the international level, as well as the promoter of traditional, cultural, scientific and artistic values of this part of Europe. The University of Sarajevo today is a grand system, employing 16.640 professors and assistants and 893 non-academic staff, while providing education for 47.000 students. According to the present organizational structure the University is a loose association of a number of higher education institutions with a strong profile: 23 faculties and academies, and additional number of other connected institutions. Member institutions are spread out around the city, and the campus which is being built at the moment is therefore of great importance.

b) THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The main activity of the institute is scientific research of crimes against peace, crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and other violations of the international law, committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the historical, legal, sociological, criminological, psychological, medical, ecological and other aspects of importance for a thorough, scientific and competent research of crimes. The Institute has been established on 4th of September 1992 and it is a member of Sarajevo University.

The Institute's home office is in Sarajevo (Gajev trg 4/1). Tel: ++ 387 33 20 73 01, Fax: ++ 387 33 21 27 46, e-mail: institut_zl@hotmail.com

Management bodies of the Institute, as well as the expertise bodies, are: The Directional board and The Scientific Council. Around 20 assistants and highly qualified staff, mainly University professors are engaged in this institution.

The Institute is composed of the following organizational units: The Unit for Scientific and Research activities, The Unit for collecting data on crimes, The Unit for Analytical-Documentational activities (archive, analytical data processing, library and publishing), and Units for General, Legal and Financial activities.

In its past work, The Institute has accomplished significant results of special interest for Bosnia and Herzegovina and for scientific research of crimes in general.

Working in very hard conditions during the aggression on Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, apart from its other activities, The Institute has published a number of publications; has prepared several studies for publication; was engaged in research activities of several scientific projects, etc. Besides this, it is important to emphasize other activities, which have priceless value for analyzing aggression, genocide, and other crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, just as the Institute's collection containing several thousands of documents is of extreme importance.

The above mentioned activities have provided the Institute with a certain international reputation, which initiated several international scientific gatherings where other world associations for crime research also gave their contribution to the scientific analyzes of Bosnian genocide, such as the International Scientific Congress on Genocide in The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995 (Bonn, 1995).

As a relevant and accepted scientific research institution, The Institute has had the opportunity to present its research results at many international scientific gathering. At these gatherings, The Institute's associates presented the facts on aggression and genocide in The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this way attempted to objectively inform the broader public on events in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and influence certain definitions of crime in international law, which are of great importance for legal recognition of Bosnian genocide.

c) UNC CHARLOTTE

UNC Charlotte is one of a generation of universities founded in metropolitan areas of the United States immediately after World War II in response to rising education demands generated by the war and its technology.

To serve returning veterans, North Carolina opened 14 evening college centers in communities across the state. The Charlotte Center opened Sept. 23, 1946, offering evening classes to 278 freshmen and sophomore students in the facilities of Charlotte's Central High School. After three years, the state closed the centers, declaring that on-campus facilities were sufficient to meet the needs of returning veterans and recent high school graduates.

Charlotte's education and business leaders, long aware of the area's unmet needs for higher education, moved to have the Charlotte Center taken over by the city school district and operated as Charlotte College, offering the first two years of college courses. Later, the same leaders asked Charlotte voters to approve a two-cent tax to support that college.

Charlotte College drew students from the city, Mecklenburg County and from a dozen surrounding counties. The two-cent tax was later extended to all of Mecklenburg County. Ultimately, financial support for the college became a responsibility of the State of North Carolina.

As soon as Charlotte College was firmly established, efforts were launched to give it a campus of its own. With the backing of Charlotte business leaders and legislators from Mecklenburg and surrounding counties, land was acquired on the northern fringe of the city and bonds were passed to finance new facilities. In 1961 Charlotte College moved into two new buildings on what was to become a 1,000-acre campus 10 miles from downtown Charlotte.

Three years later, the North Carolina legislature approved bills making Charlotte College a four year state supported College. A year later, the legislature approved bills making Charlotte College a branch of the University of North Carolina.

In the years since, UNC Charlotte has grown at a rate of about 4 percent a year, reaching its current enrollment of more than 19,500 students.

UNC Charlotte boasts with more than 70,000 living alumni and adds 4,000 to 4,500 new alumni each year.

UNC Charlotte is the fourth largest of the 16 institutions within the University of North Carolina system. It serves the people of North Carolina, with special emphasis on Charlotte, the nation's 35th largest city, and the surrounding 13-county metropolitan region, which includes 1.5 million people.

Enrollment exceeds 19,500 students (45 percent men and 55 percent women), including about 3,300 graduate students. UNC Charlotte is the largest institution of higher education in the Charlotte region. Enrollment is projected to increase annually through the year 2010, bringing the University a projected student body of more than 25,000.

Students come to UNC Charlotte from all 100 counties in North Carolina, from 48 states and about 80 foreign countries. Minority students, including African-Americans, Asians, Hispanics and Native Americans, comprise about 27 percent of UNC Charlotte's student body.

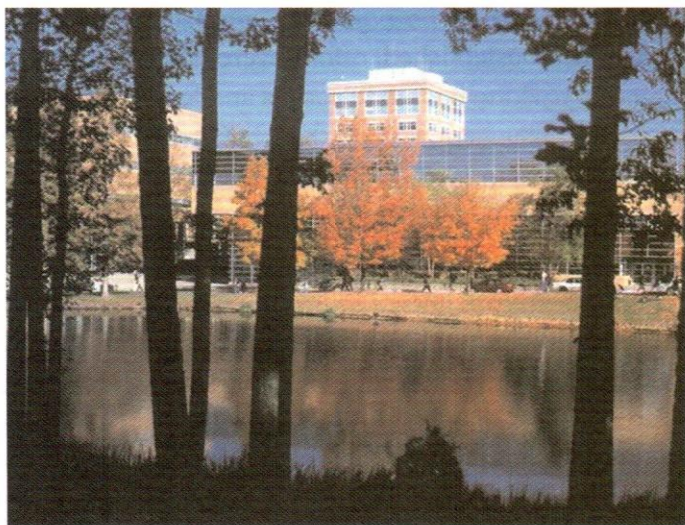
A doctoral/research intensive University, UNC Charlotte is composed of seven colleges—Architecture, Business administration, Education, Engineering, Information Technology, and Health and Human services. The University offers 82 programs, leading to bachelor's degrees, 54 master's degree programs, and nine doctoral programs. UNC Charlotte's faculty includes 720 full-time members, with more than 560 holding doctoral degrees.

UNC Charlotte's first emphasis is on teaching, followed by applied research and responsive public service. The student-faculty ratio is approximately 16 to 1. Contract research amounts to more than 20 million Dollars a year. The University's outreach programs extend into each of the 13 counties in the surrounding metropolitan region.

UNC Charlotte is committed to serving the community, state and nation through such agencies as the Urban Institute, C.C. Cameron Center for Applied Research, Ben Craig Center (a business incubator), Center for International Studies, Office of Continuing Education and Extension, Center for Applied and Professional Ethics, Charlotte Institute for Technology Innovations, Global Institute for Energy and Environmental Systems and the 3,200-acre University Research Park, which employs more than 25,000 workers.

The University offers 37 different honors programs in the Belk College of Business Administration. UNC Charlotte confers about 3,500 degrees a year. UNC Charlotte has more than 70,000 living alumni.

The university's 1,000-acre campus holds 70 buildings, including the J. Murrey Atkins Library, which contains more than 920,000 bound volumes, state-of-the-art computer labs, and various special collections.



UNC Charlotte Campus

d) MAIN INFO ON THE HOST COUNTRY

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a small European country, taking up a central space in the western Balkans, of 51,129 square meters. According to the population census from 1991, immediately before the aggression, Bosnia had 4.377.033 citizens. Being always in the center of great forces colliding, such as Roman and Byzantine empire, Ottoman empire, Austria and Russia, Bosnia kept its multicultural tradition, adopted from the ancient, cosmopolitan Rome. The multireligious discourse also witnesses this fact. From the same census in 1991, 1.872.631 Muslims (42,8 %) lived in Bosnia, 1.355.997 Orthodox (30,1%), 772.558 Catholics (17,6%), 251.012 Atheists (5,7%) and 0,1% others. Apart from invading Bosnia and dividing it into a Croatian and a Serbian part, another important goal of the criminal plan of the 20th century was to destroy the multicultural and the multireligious tradition of the region.

According to some data, the number of Muslims from the 1991 census is actually around 50 %, so it is either bigger or at least approximately equal to the number of the other two groups combine together. The number of Serbs and Croats is partially the result of population migrations from other regions into Bosnia in the past four centuries and partially a product of an intensive nationalistic-renascence movements in the 19th and 20th century.

The population of Bosnia called themselves "Bošnjani", and then later Bosanci (Bosnians), although the administration of the Ottoman Empire registered them as Bosniaks. Under the influence of an intensive nationalistic-renascence movements during the 19th and the 20th century the population of catholic and orthodox confession began to identify with the Serb and Croat nationality categories, but the process was not finalized even at the beginning of this century. All the citizens of Bosnia called their language Bosnian.

Population in Bosnia is south-Slavic by origin, and have arrived in the beginning of 7th century to the Balkans. During their migrations, (from 602 to 614), the existing Slavic tribes began to interact and mix with each other, but also with the native romanized Illiric population. During the two hundred years of Avar supremacy, the tribal categorization was replaced with a territorial identification. Since the tribes mostly populated areas were close to rivers and river valleys, new categories were formed according to the names of the areas which they populated, such as: Bošnjani, Neretljani, Drinjaci, Livnjaci, Sanjani... with regional rulers, according to the thematic organization of the Byzant, which after two hundred years regained supremacy in the area. Since the Byzantine Empire could not affect the movements of the population, with its weakening and the arrival of the Hungarians to the area, new Slavic based states began to take shape. In the middle of the tenth century, the famous historian Porfirogenit, also mentions Bosnia as one of these independent states. The Bosnian state, which was annulled when the Ottoman conquered the area, was renewed during the national liberation war against fascist occupation on the 25th of November 1943, and four days later in Jajce, representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina voted to enter the democratic Yugoslavian Federation, where Bosnia would function as one of 6 federal entities with equal rights. During the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina voted for its independence on the 29th

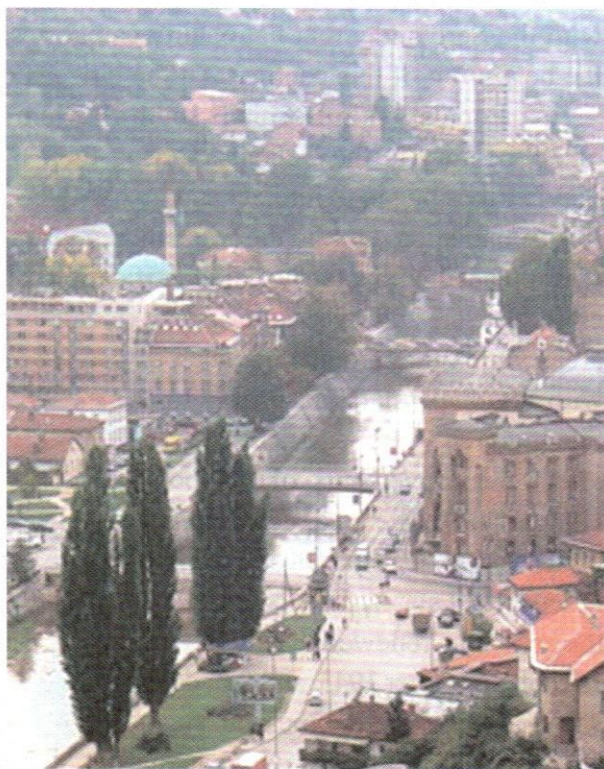
of February and the 1st of March 1992. One month later, Bosnia and Herzegovina gained its international recognition, after which it was accepted as the 183. member of the United Nations Organization.

The state of Serbia and Montenegro, which at the time was not yet internationally recognized, reacted, after these events, with an open aggression and an occupation of the newly formed Bosnian state. The unarmed state managed to form a so-called territorial defense, created by ordinary citizens, which managed to defend the central free territory of the state. Since the Security Council chose not to intervene, but to impose an illegal weapon embargo instead, it made the defense impossible. This is the reason why the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosniaks continued for more than three years. The Dayton dictatorship ended the war, further damaging the victims, so the genocidal act against the population of UN Safe area Srebrenica is the goal and the main subject of this conference.

From 1991 to 1995 over half of the population were forcedly moved from their homes (around 2.200.000). Out of that number 1.170.000 sought help in over 100 states around the world, while close to one million people were internally displaced within the country. Five years after the end of the war, there were still 717.000 refugees in over 40 world states, and 800.000 internally displaced people. Certain data shows that there were around 200.000 victims all in all, out of which 17.000 thousand children, and over 20.000 citizens who are still considered missing. Several hundred thousand were captured in concentration camps and prisons, while tens of thousands of women have been raped.

175.259 people have been wounded, whereas 34.712 children. The Dayton agreement managed to stop the war, although most other problems were left unsolved. The terminating of UN safe area Srebrenica, and the largest genocidal act in Europe after second world war will be the main subject of the Conference "GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIAKS OF UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 - LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS", which will be held in the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina - **Sarajevo**.

Sarajevo is the administrative, cultural, educational and agricultural center of The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the census from March the 31st 1991, 527.049 citizens lived here. It is placed on the Sarajevo field and surrounded by the Olympic mountains Bjelašnica, Igman and Jahorina. It is the center



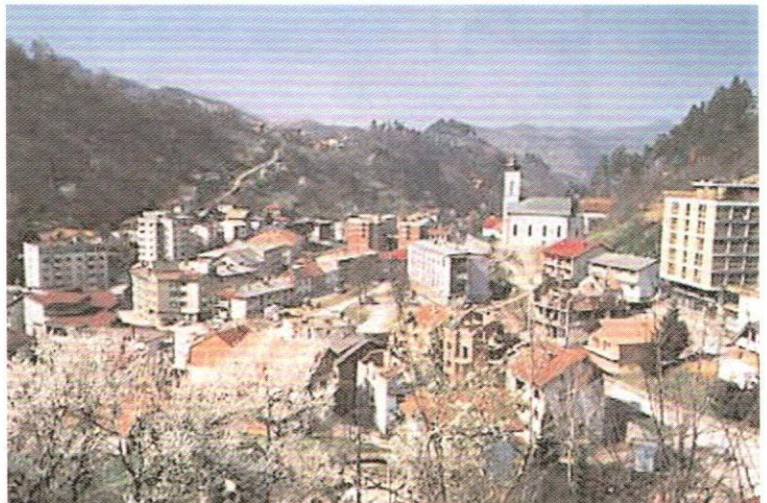
Sarajevo

of most important educational and cultural institutions of the country, such as The University, The Museum of the State, Museum of History, Sarajevo City Museum and numerous other specialized museums, galleries, sport centers, monuments and other tourist attractions. In the defense war 1992-1995, Sarajevo survived a 1.400 days long siege, monumental destructions of property, while hungry and weak civilians were every day exposed to sniper and artillery attacks. Over ten thousand men and women were killed during this siege, out of which 1.600 children. Also, 61.136 civilians were wounded during this time, out of which 14.946 children.

Sarajevo, which in 1984 was known for the best organized Olympic games so far, can offer numerous accommodation facilities; various hotels for various tastes and financial abilities, while students can be accommodated in newly renovated student hostels. The traffic infrastructure is significantly developed, especially city traffic (trams, trolleys, busses, taxicabs and rent-a-car) with fixed and law prices. Sarajevo has an international airport with direct routes to several European and other cities.

The city is well-known for its turbulent history on the verge between the East and the West, and is often taken as an example of religious tolerance and co-existence. On a relatively small space (around 1.000 square meters), sacral institutions of four different world religions can be found (Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic and Jewish). The architecture of the city and numerous monuments also testify of this coexistence. The memorial complex Vraca (with the names of soldiers and victims of the fascistic terror during The Second World War, The cemetery of fallen Islamic soldiers in Vratnik (from the defense war 1992-1995), and other civilian cemeteries in Sarajevo tell the story of Sarajevo's turbulent history. One of the most important historical remainings from the war 1991-1995 is the tunnel, dug under the Sarajevo airport on 31st of July 1993, which served as the only connection between the city under the siege and the outside world. The tunnel is still today preserved in its original form.

Srebrenica is a lively town in the middle part of Bosnian Podrinje, well-known from the Middle Ages, for its silver and gold mines. By the population census from March the 31st 1991, the municipality of Srebrenica had 36.666 inhabitants, out of which 8.000 Bosniaks, who lived in the town itself, and were, as in most towns of Bosnian Podrinje (Foča, Goražde, Višegrad, Rogatica, Bratunac and Zvornik) a vast majority. After the Second World War, several industrial branches develop in the suburbs - Potočari. During the aggression on Bosnia and



Srebrenica

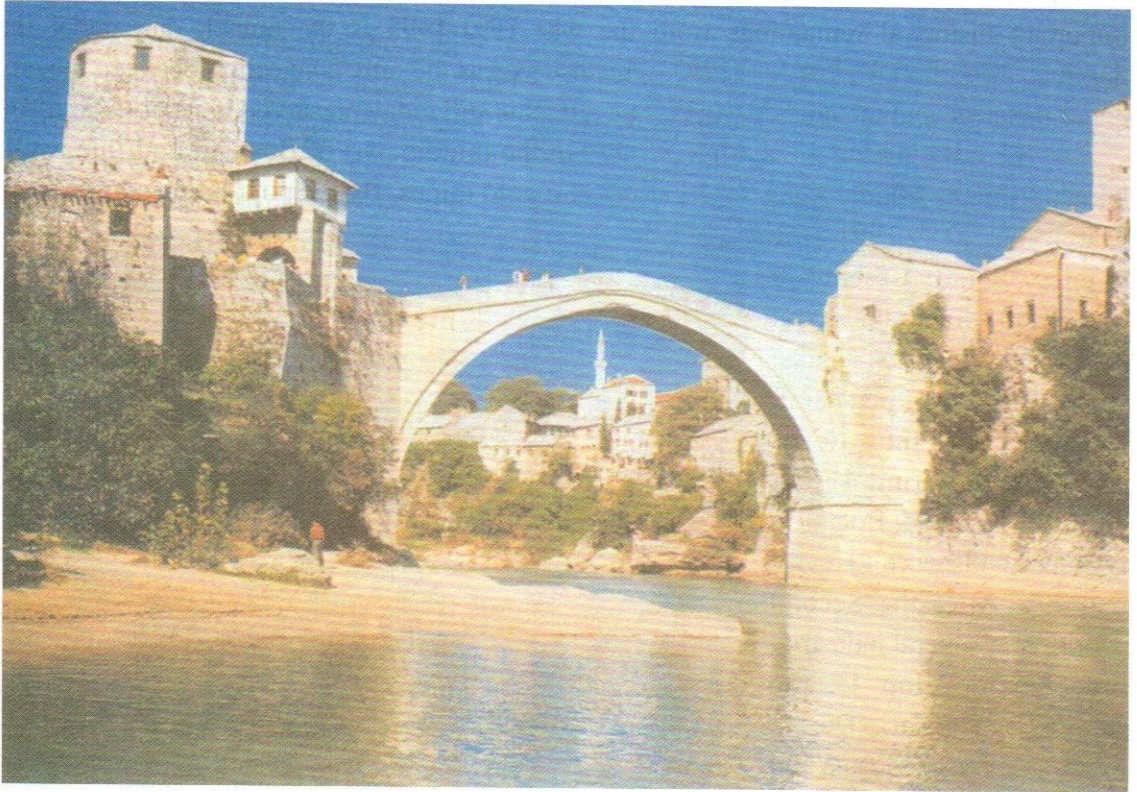
Herzegovina, Srebrenica and the whole Bosnian Podrinje were a strategic target of the Serb conqueror. As most towns of Bosnian Podrinje, Srebrenica

was taken during the first days of aggression, but was liberated on May the 9th 1992. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children were isolated in smaller enclaves, as for example Kamenica, Cerska, Konjević Polje and Srebrenica. Even though Srebrenica was, because of the siege and the impossible living conditions proclaimed a "UN Safe Area" it fell in to the enemy hands again in July 1995, which was followed by the attempt to extinguish all Muslims in the valley of river Drina, and the realization of the Serb dream of creating an ethnically cleansed Podrinje, with no "Turks" living in it.

The last day of the Conference (15th of July 2005), the participants will visit Mostar. **M o s t a r** is one of the main places where hundreds of years of co-existence were attempt to be destroyed, especially by destroying cultural and sacral monuments.

Mostar developed in the Middle Ages, at first around a hanging bridge, but from the year 1566 the famous stone bridge (29,5 meters long and 20 meters high), a masterpiece with towers on both sides (Halebinka and Tara). Before World War II, Mostar was a famous sales center, and after the war it becomes an industrial center as well. During World War II Mostar was famous for its citizens resistance to the German occupying force.

During the defense war, Mostar suffered greatly, first being bombed by the Serb army, and then by the Croat army, and its collaborationist HVO. During the war, all the bridges in the city were destroyed, and after many bombs, the old bridge succumbed as well. Many sacral monuments were destroyed in the war as well; several mosques, a Serb Episcopal Orthodox church, as well as the nearby monastery Žitomislčić.



Mostar, The Old Bridge



The map of Bosnia and Herzegovina

III

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE ORGANIZER

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE ORGANIZER
FOR RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS AND
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL

**a) PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE
FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

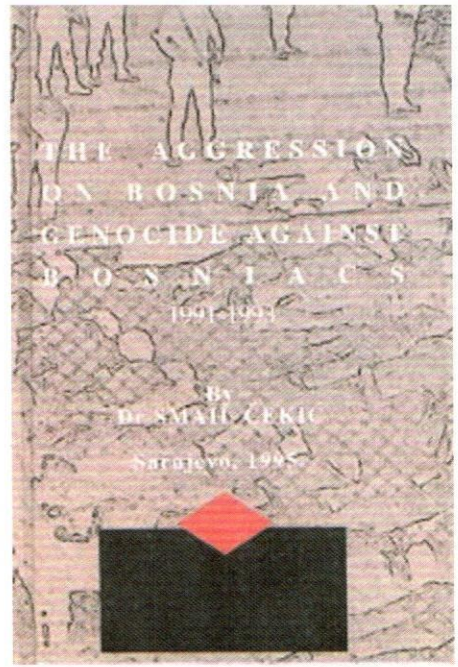
SMAIL ČEKIĆ, Ph.D.

**THE AGRESSION ON BOSNIA AND
GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS
1991-1993**

(Sarajevo, 1995)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1995, 442 pg.

OVERVIEW: History of genocide against Bosniaks, Arming the Serb population, Dislocation of material and technical means, commands, troupes and institutions of The Yugoslav Army (JNA); The Aggressor's military formations; Logistics of the aggressor's commands, troupes and institutions; Supplements.



(English edition)

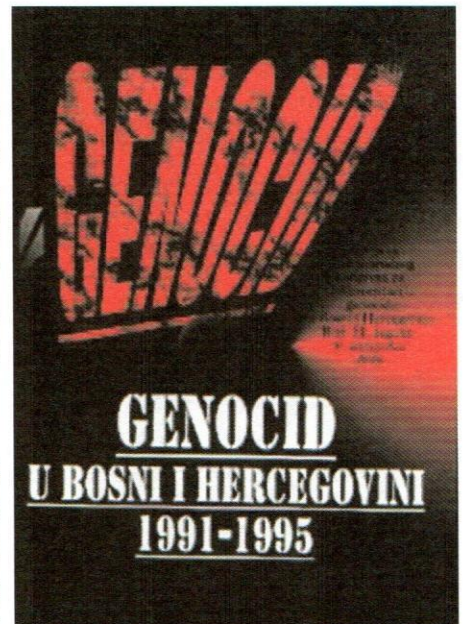
A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

**GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
1991-1995**

(Sarajevo, 1997)

PUBLISHER: A Collection of papers from The International Congress for the documentation of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bonn, 31st of August - 4th of September 1995, The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - International, Göttingen, Human Rights Group for Bosnia, Kuala Lumpur, Sarajevo 1997, 814 pg.

OVERVIEW: Aggression - the ambience of genocide; The Character of the crime; The Documentation of the crimes committed; The Attitude of The International Community towards genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Codification of the crimes committed and the punishment for those crimes.



(Bosnian edition)

**CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN
SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION
ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995**

(Sarajevo, 1998)

PUBLISHER: Collection of papers, Edition "Srebrenica 1995", Volume one, The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1998, 470 pg.

OVERVIEW: The massacre in Srebrenica 1995; The attitude of The International Community and its institutions towards the crimes committed in Srebrenica; The Jewish response to Srebrenica; The roots of psychological violence against Srebrenicans; List of persons missing from the time of the occupation of Srebrenica in 1995; The media aspects of genocide against Bosniaks of Srebrenica; Witness statements, Documents.

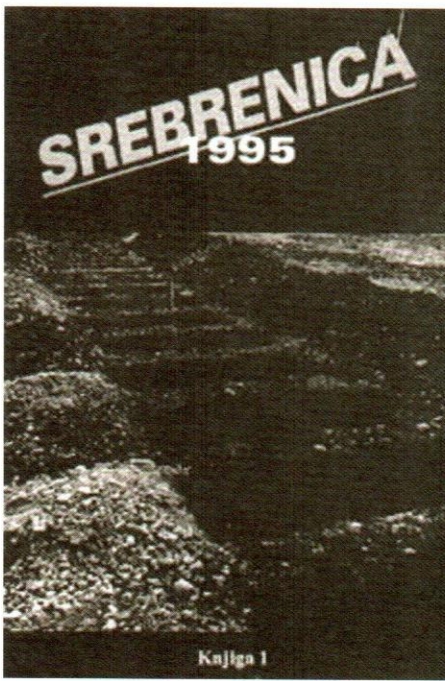
JUSUF KADRIĆ

BRČKO: GENOCIDE AND TESTIMONY

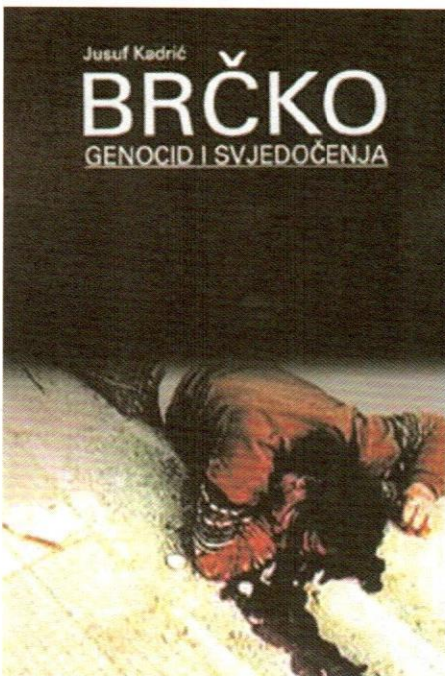
(Sarajevo 1998)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1998, 363 pg.

OVERVIEW: The military preparations for crimes in Brčko; Events preceding the attack on Brčko; An Attempt to organize a defense; An armed attack on Brčko, Collective Centres; A silent occupation of the city; The Concentration camp Luka; Losses in the occupied Brčko; The Perpetrators; Responsible planners and commanders; The Known perpetrators; The Structure of the population; An Accusation for genocide against Bosniaks against Goran Jelisić and Ratko Češić.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian and English edition)

Šemso Tucaković, Ph.D.

**THE ALADŽA MOSQUE
- A KILLED MONUMENT**

(Sarajevo, 1998)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1998, 270 pg.

OVERVIEW: Foča on Drina; A Symbol of Bosniak tradition; A Time and a place of "birth"; The Period of prosperity; The Center of Sandžak; The Aladža Mosque - a Fočan pearl; A Monument of orientalist culture; A Good doer; An obligation of Hasan Nazir (Son of Jusuf); A Legend about the becoming of the mosque; Builders; The Main architect (Mimar Baša) and his helpers; A Masterpiece; Culturocide.

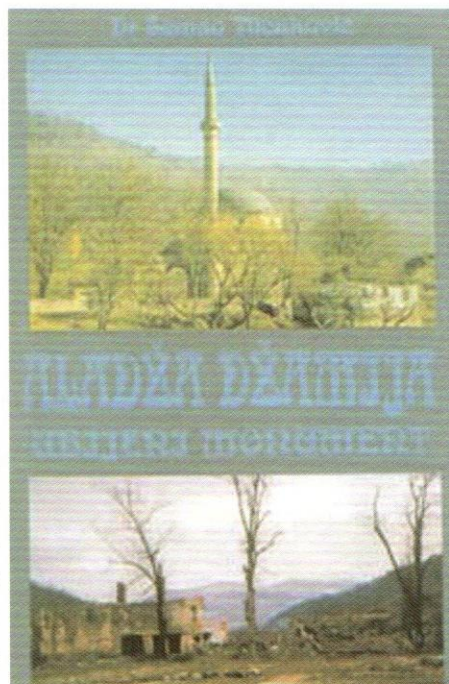
A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

**CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN
SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION
ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995, DOCUMENTS
AND WITNESS STATEMENTS**

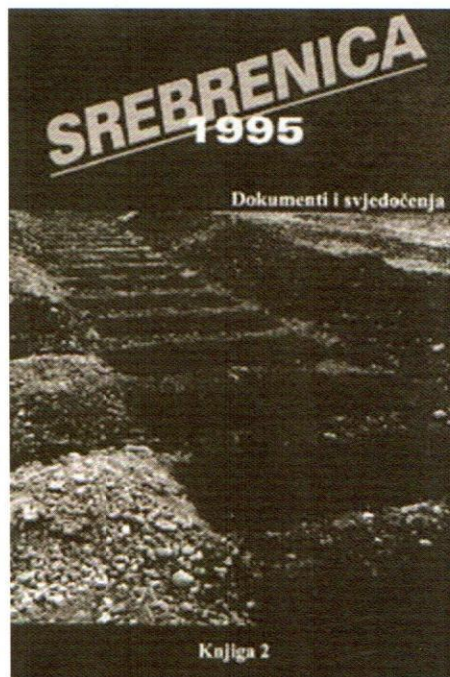
(Sarajevo, 1999)

PUBLISHER: Edition "Srebrenica 1995", Volume two, The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1999, 652 pg.

OVERVIEW: Crimes in Eastern Bosnia in 1993; Demilitarization of Srebrenica and Žepa - disarming Bosniaks; The Beginning of the aggressors attack on the UN safe area - Srebrenica; The Dutch battalion hands over the civilians to the aggressor; Massacres of the civilians; A Secret meeting in Belgrade - July 15th 1995; Mass and individual executions of civilians; Chemical weapons as tools of genocide; Witness statements; Charges against General Krstić; Charges and a verdict for Dražen Erdemović.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian edition)

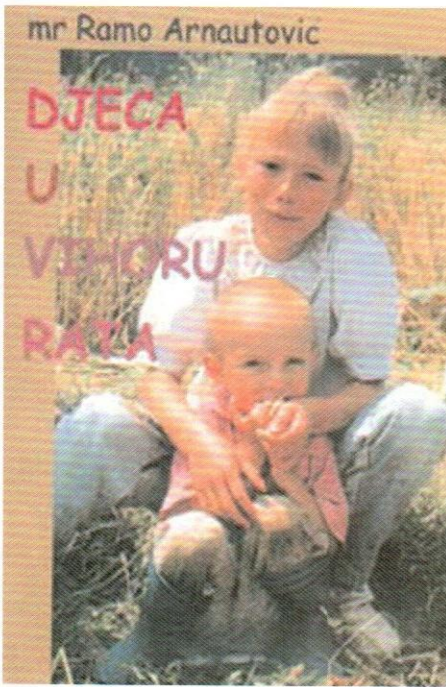
Ramo Arnautović, M.A.

CHILDREN IN THE MADNESS OF WAR

(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2000, 410 pg.

OVERVIEW: Painful experiences of children during the war; Children who lost their lives during the war; Other ways of children' suffering; Graphical statistics of Bosnian children' sufferings; Rescue of children; Aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995; Taking care of war affected children; Predicting the future, and how to move on; International regulative on human rights.



(Bosnian edition)

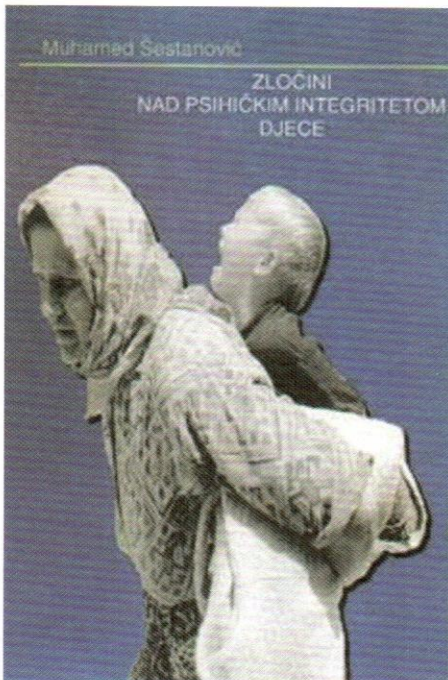
Muhamed Šestanović, Ph.D.

CRIMES AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF CHILDREN

(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2000, 209 pg.

OVERVIEW: Psychological trauma - the entity of psychological disintegrity; Theoretical and methodological basis for research of children's psychological trauma; Crimes against psychological integrity; Research results; Crimes against psychological integrity - the scope of trauma; Consequences of crimes against moral integrity; The Importance of research of the consequences of crimes committed - Conclusions and recommendations.



(Bosnian edition)

Fuad Purišević

**VETERANS PROTECTION IN THE
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA**

(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2000, 391 pg.

OVERVIEW: The History of veterans protection; Modern systems of veterans protection; Regulating the rights of veterans protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Realization and the process of realization of the basic rights of the families of killed, dead or missing soldiers, war and peace veteran invalids and dead veteran invalids; The Rights of the veteran population since World War II until today. In cooperation with Smail Čekić, Ph.D., Muharem Kreso, M.A. and Bećir Macić, Ph.D.

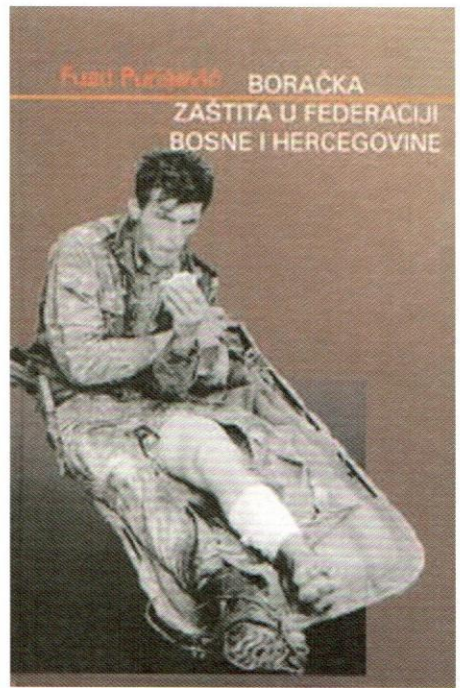
A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

**GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA "UN SAFE
AREA" IN JULY 1995**

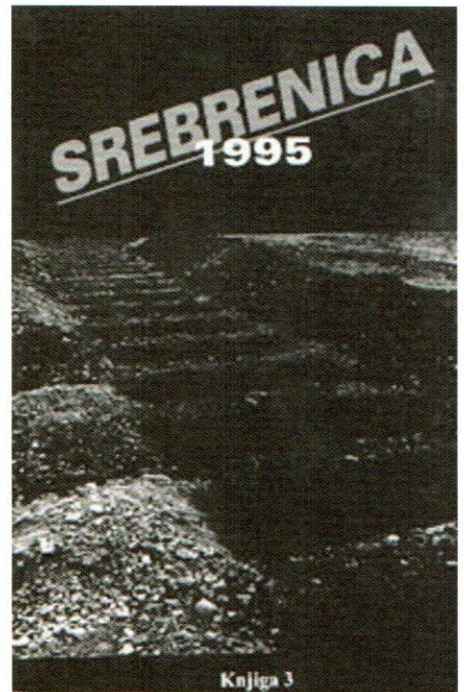
(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: Edition "Srebrenica 1995", Volume three, The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2000, 532 pg.

OVERVIEW: The Report of UN secretary general, from November the 15th 1999; The Lack of will to stop the aggression and avoid genocide of Bosniaks; The Context of events - circumstances under which the UN safe areas were introduced in Bosnia and Herzegovina; "Safe Areas" - introduction, definition and politics; Applying the politics of "safe areas" (controversies and obstructions); Attack on Srebrenica and the use of air force; Concealing the crimes; Evaluations and lessons learned based on the experience of genocide in Srebrenica; The Character of the "conflict" in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Supplements.



(Bosnian and English edition)



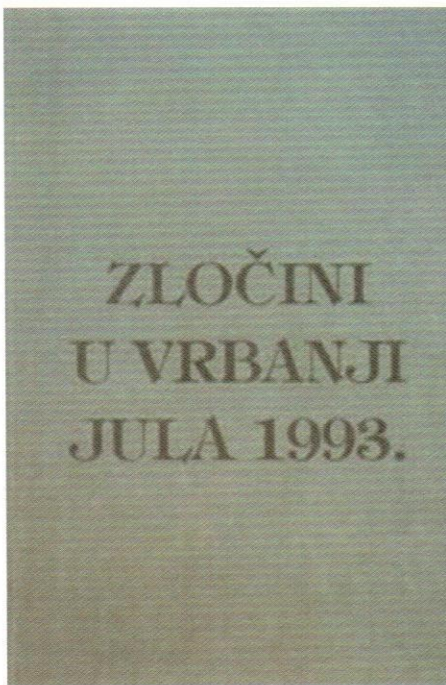
(Bosnian and English edition)

CRIMES IN VRBANJA IN JULY 1993

(Sarajevo, 2001)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2001, 514 pg.

OVERVIEW: Bugojno - development and conditions before the aggression; Planning and the participation of Republic of Croatia in the crimes committed; Events which preceded the crimes; Crimes committed in Vrbanja; The Scope, shape and characteristics of crimes committed; Victims of crimes; Responsibility for crimes; Supplements; Documents, witness testimonies.



(Bosnian and English edition)

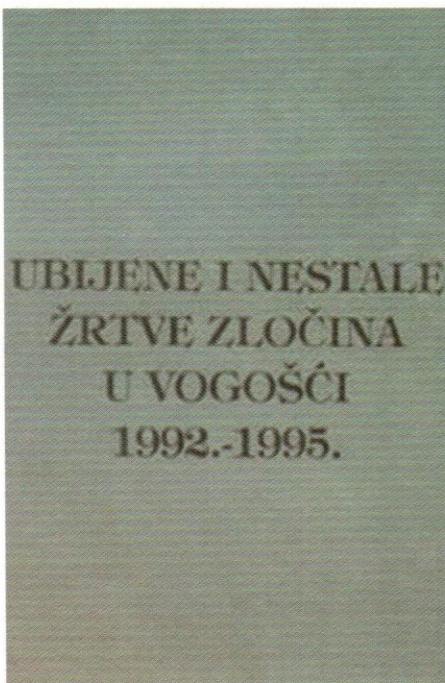
Eset Muračević

**KILLED AND MISSING VICTIMS OF
CRIMES IN VOGOŠĆA 1992-1995**

(Sarajevo, 2001)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2001, 385 pg.

OVERVIEW: Arresting the civilians; Concentration Camps; Mass and individual killings of civilians; The crimes of Jovan Tintor; Living conditions in concentration camp "Bunker"; Murders in "the living shield"; Dr. Nikola Poplašen' responsibility for crimes; The Killed and the missing; Maps and documentary photographs.



(Bosnian edition)

Dr. BEĆIR MACIĆ,

CRIMES AGAINST PEACE

(Sarajevo 2001)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2001, 530 pg.

OVERVIEW: A general definition of the term "aggression"; The project of state enlargement; Encouraging the aggression; Planning the aggression; Preparing the aggression; Plans for realization; Subjects of realization; Instruments of realization; Helpers and co-operators in processing the aggression; Illegal means and ways of combat; Objects of aggression, Supplements.

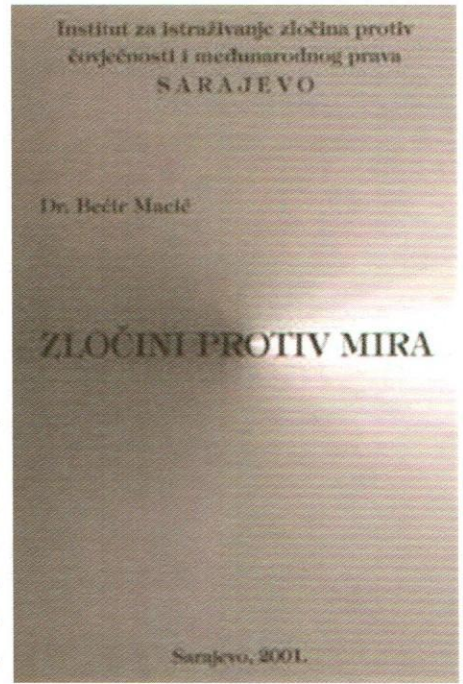
ROY GUTMAN

A WITNESS OF GENOCIDE

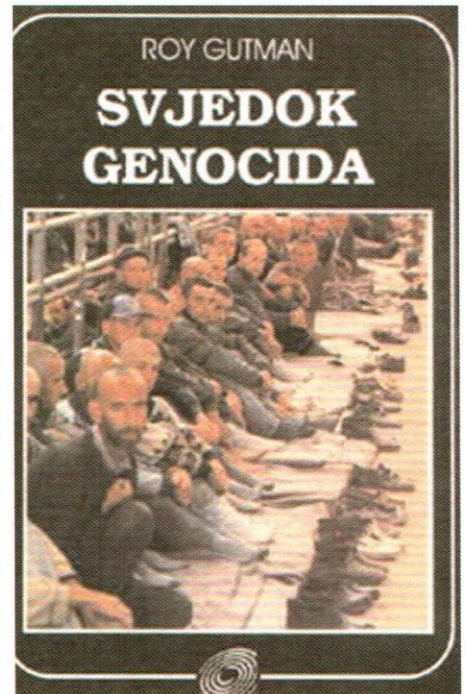
(Sarajevo 1995)

PUBLISHER: A Council of Bosnian-Muslim Intellectuals Sarajevo in cooperation with The Muslim Association for anti-genocidal activities "MAG" Sarajevo and The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Special Editions, Sarajevo 1995, 280 pg.

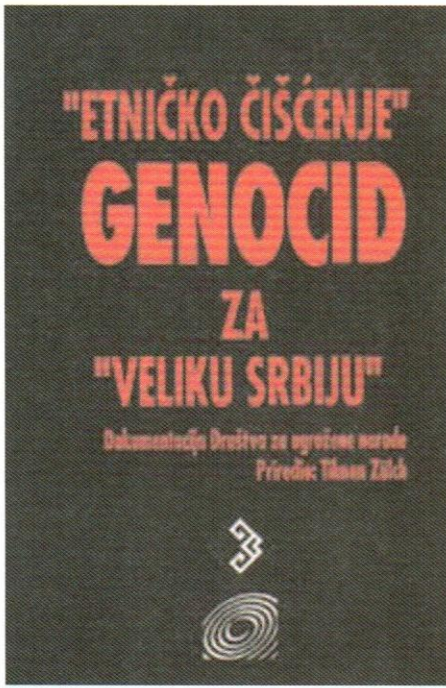
OVERVIEW: Ethnic cleansing; Prisoners of a Serb war; "Like Auschwitz", The camp of death, Gulag; Bosnian horror of rape, The Croat-Muslim conflict; Shame in Bosnia; Hospitals on the verge of existence; Unheard appeals; Concentration camps in Bosnia; The French attempt to justify the lack of activity in Bosnia; The Key role of Yugoslavia in the occupation of Goražde.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian edition)

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

**"ETHNIC CLEANSING"
- GENOCIDE FOR A "GREATER SERBIA"**

(Sarajevo, 1996)

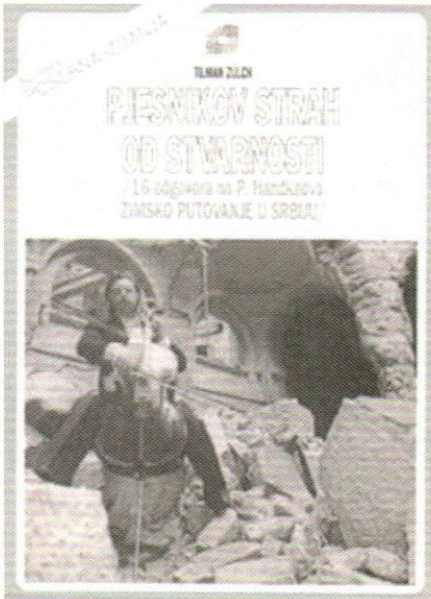
PUBLISHER: Documentation from "The association for threatened peoples" (edited by Tilman Zülch), The Council of Bosniak Intellectuals Sarajevo, The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo and Bosnian Cultural Center Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1996, 355 pg.

OVERVIEW: "Ethnic cleansing": background and motives for ethnic cleansing; Ethnic cleansing and international law; Ethnic cleansing in regions; Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojvodina, Sandžak, Kosovo; How to overcome ethnic cleansing; Mass rapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Not a civil war, but genocide; Not to give up in the face of injustice.

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

**A POETS FEAR OF REALITY
(16 answers to P. Handkes "Winter trip to
Serbia", edited by Tilman Zülch**

(Sarajevo, 1998)



(Bosnian Edition)

PUBLISHER: The Council of Bosniak Intellectuals Sarajevo and The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Special Editions, nr. 23, Sarajevo 1998, 105 pg.

OVERVIEW: Finally, talk to the victims of "greater Serbia" Mr. Handke; Riding the Balkans; Writer Peter and his justice; Spiritual degrading of politicizing poets; A lonely searcher for truth; A Comment on Handke; A stubborn missionary; Peter Handke in Frankfurt.

NORMAN CIGAR

GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA
Politics of "ethnic cleansing"

(Sarajevo, 1998)

PUBLISHER: Bosnian Cultural Centre Sarajevo (publisher) and The Institute for research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo (co-publisher), Sarajevo 1998, 262 pg.

OVERVIEW: Genocide - basic terms; historical context - analytical tool or madman's shirt?; A preliminary phase - building the road to genocide; The responsibility dilemmas - Did Muslims have other possibilities; Implementation phase - A recognizable pattern of victimization; A syndrome of denial - Victims and bystanders.

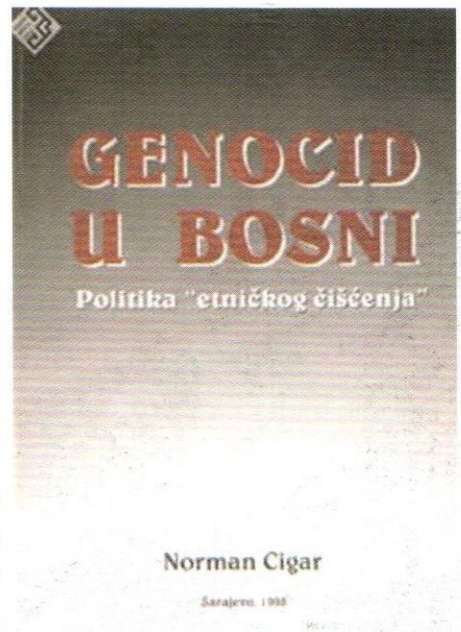
NORMAN CIGAR

**THE ROLE OF SERBIAN ORIENTALISTS IN
JUSTIFICATION OF GENOCIDE AGAINST
MUSLIMS OF THE BALKANS**

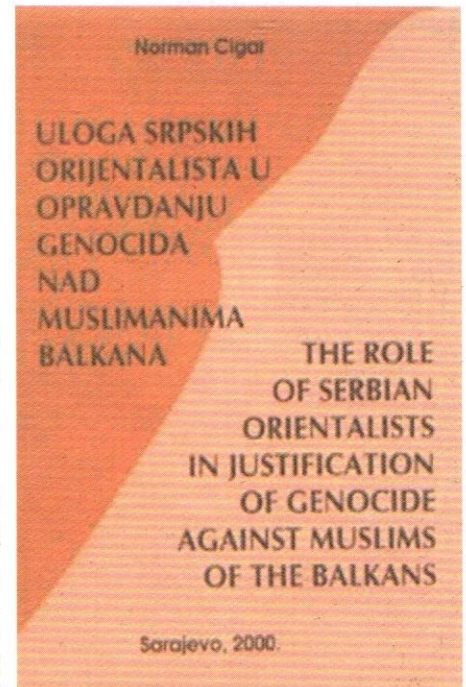
(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo and Bosnian Cultural Center Sarajevo, Sarajevo 2000, 139 pg.

OVERVIEW: Serbian orientalists secure their academic support; Orientalism and nationalism - a development of a symbiosis; Building a road to genocide; Muslims as an existential threat to all things; A Constant threat; A Muslim conspiracy against Serbia and West; A Warning mission, From analyses to advocacy - justification of genocide.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian and English edition)

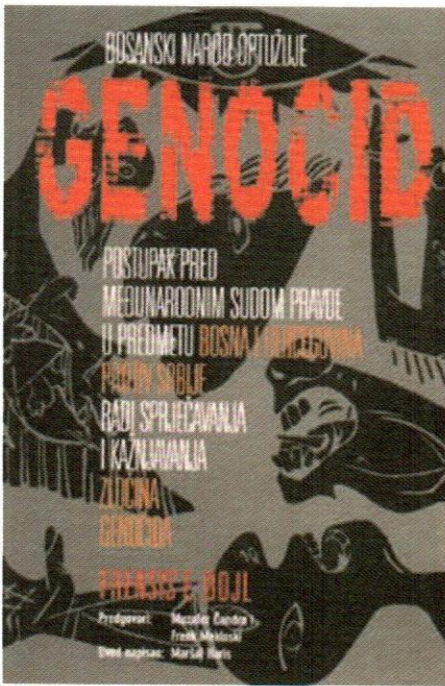
Francis Antony Boyle

**BOSNIAN PEOPLE CHARGE WITH
GENOCIDE: The procedure in The
International Tribunal of Justice in the case
Bosnia and Herzegovina vs. Serbia, with the aim
of preventing and punishing the crimes**

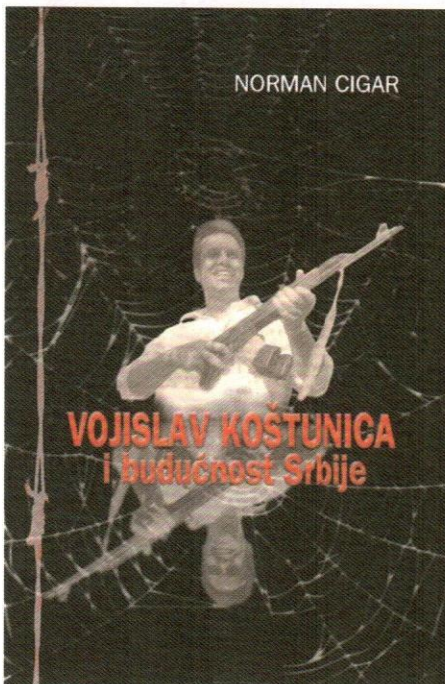
(Sarajevo, 2000)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2000, 547 pg.

OVERVIEW: The Decision to raise charges in
connection with the application of the Convention
on preventing and punishing the crime of genocide
(Bosnia and Herzegovina versus Yugoslavia-Serbia
and Montenegro); The Appeal to begin the process;
The Appeal for defining temporary measures of
protection, which was submitted by the government
of Bosnia and Herzegovina the 29th of March 1993;
Public discussions in the Tribunal.



(Bosnian edition)



(Translation from English)

Norman Cigar

**VOJISLAV KOŠTUNICA
AND THE FUTURE OF SERBIA**

(Sarajevo, 2002)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2002, 228 pg.

OVERVIEW: Key terms; The Paradigm of a nationalist;
The Reality of political power and the paradigm; The
Evaluation of the indicators of changes; Confrontations
in the past as a mirror of conflict; Prospects for the
future; Conclusions and supplements.

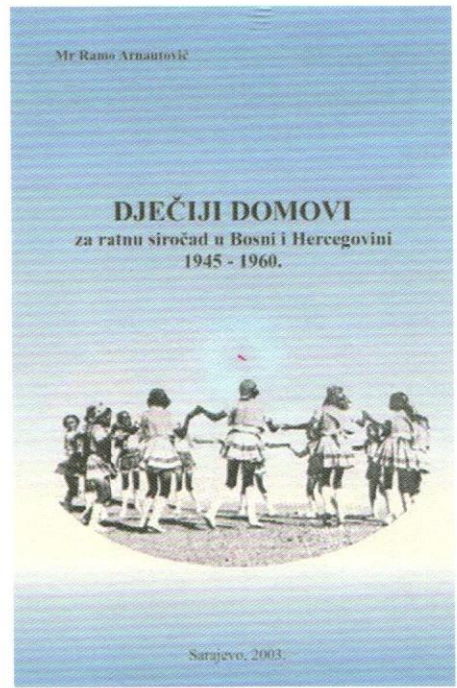
Ramo Arnautović

**CHILDREN HOMES FOR WAR ORPHANS
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1945-1960**

(Sarajevo, 2003)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2003, 353 pg.

OVERVIEW: The Bosnian model; Searching for the
optimal - The period 1945-1948; Stabilization, period
1948-1952; A Gradual extinguishing - Period 1952-
1960; Concluding observations.



(Bosnian edition)

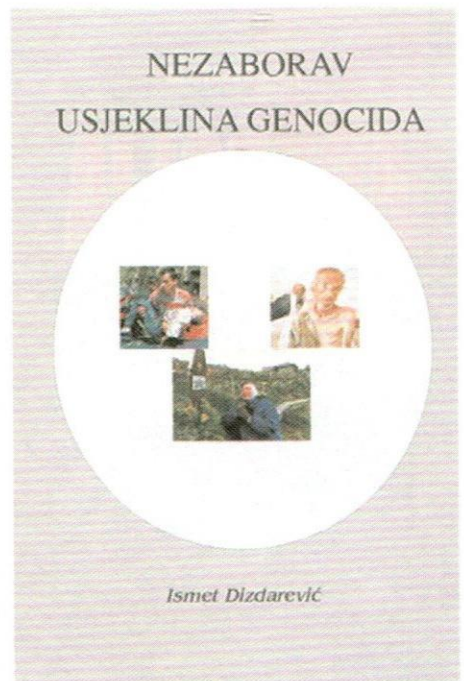
Ismet Dizdarević, Ph.D.

**THE UNFORGETTABLE - THE SCAR OF
GENOCIDE**

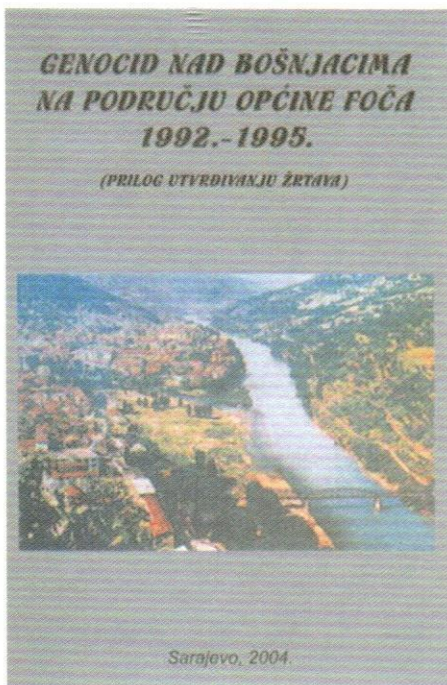
(Sarajevo, 2003)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2003, 226 pg.

OVERVIEW: Studies and essays on psychological
dimensions of genocide; The promotion of the book
on aggression, genocide and the defense of BiH;
Eliminating ethnocentrism; Realization of the need
to return and the recovery of traumatized persons.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian edition)

Preljub Tafro
Bećir Macić, Ph.D.

**GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS IN THE
AREA OF FOČA MUNICIPALITY 1992-1995**
**(A contribution to determining
the number of victims)**

(Sarajevo, 2004)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2004, 461 pg.

OVERVIEW: Victims in the area of Foča - outside
of concentration camps, in the municipalities; Victims
in the concentration camp "Kazneno popravni dom";
Supplements - Testimonies; The Population of the
Foča municipality according to their declarations on
the national belongingness in urban areas from the
census in 1991- Documentary photographs.



(Bosnian edition)

Vahid Karavelić

**THE AGGRESSION AGAINST
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

(Sarajevo, 2004)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2004, 377 pg.

OVERVIEW: Social and political changes in SFRJ
in the period 1990-1992; Political and military attitudes
of the Belgrade regime; JNA in cooperation with SDS
carries out the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina;
Northern eastern Bosnia in political and military plans
of the aggressor, and the realization of those plans;
The defense of northern eastern Bosnia; Supplements.

Smail Čekić, Ph.D.

**AGGRESSION ON THE REPUBLIC OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- PLANNING, PREPARING AND
EXECUTING - (Book 1 and 2)**

(Sarajevo, 2004)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo,
Sarajevo 2004, 1169 pg

OVERVIEW: The Attack on the constitutional concept
of SFRJ defense; The Project of "Greater Serbia"
and the planning of crimes; The Project of "greater
Serbia"; The Presidency of SFRY prior to March
1991; Defining the borders of greater Serbia; The
Constitution of the greater Serbian "fifth column" in
Bosnia and Herzegovina; Immediate preparations for
the aggression; The Armed forces of the Serb aggressor
and their logistics; The Participation of the Republic of
Croatia in the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

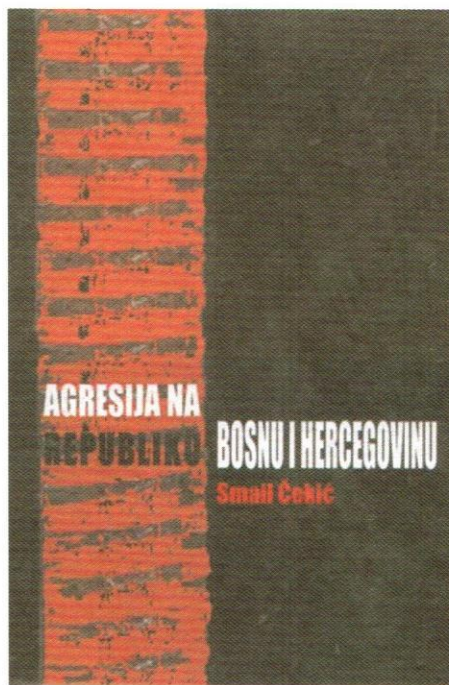
Dževad Sakić

**THE BEGINING OF THE AGGRESSION ON
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
EXIBITION - TESTIMONIES ON SCREEN**

(Sarajevo 1995)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes
Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo and
RTV Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bonn 31.8 - 4.9.1995

OVERVIEW: The Occupation of Bosnia and
Herzegovina; The Victims of genocide, committed by
Arkan and other Serbian forces; Crimes in Bijeljina,
Višegrad, Foča, Kupres, Mostar, Bosanski Brod,
Sarajevo, Čapljina...; The Attempt to occupy Sarajevo;
Mass murders; The Demolition of infrastructure,
educational, health, religious and other institutions.



(Bosnian edition)



(Bosnian and English edition)

Photographs and facsimiles

DOCUMENTS ON CRIMES COMMITTED IN SREBRENICA

(Sarajevo, 1997)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1997, 56 pg



(Bosnian and English edition)

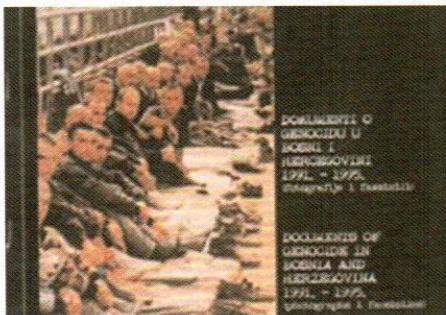
OVERVIEW: Introduction; Photographs; The map of Srebrenica - UN safety zone; Letters of general Janvijski to general Mladić, July 11th 1995; The List of missing civilians, whom the Dutch battalion handed over to the aggressor and so on.

Photographs and facsimiles

DOCUMENTS OF GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995

(Sarajevo 1998)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo and the Association of Victimologists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1998, 100 pg.



(Bosnian and English edition)

OVERVIEW: Massacres of civilians; Concentration camps; Sniper activity on the streets; Sarajevo cemeteries; How to survive; The demolition of hospitals; Culturocide; The Demolition of sacral, agricultural and other objects; Srebrenica - The Bosniak Guernica.

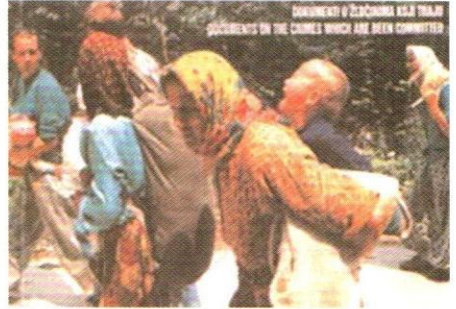
Photographs

**DOCUMENTS
ON THE CRIMES BEING COMITTED**

(Sarajevo 1998)

PUBLISHER: The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Sarajevo 1998

OVERVIEW: Introduction, The Tenth circle of hell, which Bosniaks in Srebrenica had to pass through; At last and after all a peace of bread; The Unbearable uncertainty of the families of victims; The Search for the truth about husbands and sons.



(Bosnian and English edition)

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(COLLECTION OF PAPERS)
2. MASS GRAVES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - SOUTH-EAST BOSNIA
3. THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SREBRENICA UN SAFE AREA, JULY 1995 (Author - Brigadier Mujo Alić)
4. MATERIAL DAMAGES IN SARAJEVO, DURING THE AGGRESSION ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995
(Author - Duljko Hasić)
5. "THE FINAL SOLUTION" OF THE JEWISH QUESTION IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTIRES OF THE WESTERN BALKANS FROM 1941 TO 1945
(Author - Muharem Kreso, M.A.)

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Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv
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