GENOCIDE IN UN SAFE AREA SREBRENICA, JULY 1995

Sarajevo, 2007.
Uvodne napomene

Svjesni smo krajinje zlonamjernog negiranja i falsifikovanja stravičnog genocida zločina mad Bošnjacima u Bosni i Hercegovini na kraju 20. stoljeća, posebno u Srebrenici, sigurnoj zoni UN-a, jula 1995. godine.

U bezobzirnoj "operaciji ubijanja", uglavnom za Sreću dana, s namjerom i po tačno utvrđenom obrazcu, velikosrpske oružane snage IJADANuši su preko 8.000 zarobljenih Bošnjaka, radnjihove etničke i vjerske pripadnosti i što su živjeli na teritoriji na koju se velikosrpski agresor, s svojim kolaboracionistima, planirao proširiti. Tih generacije muškaraca su istrijebljene. To je najveći pojedinčni i u kratkom vremenu izvršeni masakr i totalni progon ljudi u Europi nakon Drugog svjetskog rata.

O tom zaumiju zorno svjedoče brojni pisani, tlo i filmski dokumenti, te do sada otvorene masovne grobnice, a posebno Memorijalni centar u Potočarima u kome su pokopani posmrtni ostaci do sada identifikovanih žrtava genocida Srebrenica, sigurne zone UN-a, jula 1995.

Izložci prikriti zločine, mnoga od tih masovnih straštica zločinci su prekopavali, posmrtni ostatci uništavali i premještali na druge lokacije.


Pa ipak ta, UN-ova sigurna zona, 1995. je okupirana od velikosrpskih snaga i pored prisustva i garancija UN-ovih mirovnih snaga, ne smije se zaboraviti ni izričito odbijanje saglasnosti za aktiviranje NATO-avijacije tada-

Introductory remarks

We are witnesses of mean denials and falsifications of the horrible crime of genocide, which was committed against the Bosniak population in Bosnia and Hercegovina at the end of the 20th century, particularly in Srebrenica, UN safe area, in July 1995.

In an unspeakable "killing operation", during only four days, and with the specific intent, according to an established pattern, Greater Serb forces have murdered over 8.000 captured Bosniaks, solely on the grounds of their ethnic and religious belonging, and the fact that they lived on the territory, that the Greater Serb aggressor, with his collaborators, planned to expand to. Three generations of men have been eradicated. This is a single, biggest committed massacre and a complete exodus of people committed in Europe since World War 2.

Numerous written and recorded evidence testify vividly of this plan, especially newly discovered mass graves and the Memorial Center in Potočari, where bodily remains of identified murdered victims of July 1995, Srebrenica genocide are buried.

Wanting to conceal the crimes, many of these mass burial places were dug up again, body remains destroyed while transporting to other locations, where they again were buried.

One should also keep in mind the fact that the Security Council of United Nations, has, on the 16th of April 1993., awarded the Srebrenica enclave (including parts of Bratunac and Vla- senica municipalities) the status of a United Nations safe area. However, the UNPROFOR commander, general Walgreen, has abused his position, so instead of keeping the enclave "spared of any armed attack or any other hostile action", he imposed an improvised agreement on demilitarization, which had catastrophically consequences for the enclave. UN Peacekeeping forces were in charge of security of the completely isolated Bosniak population, and did not live up to their task.

The UN safe area was thus, in 1995., overrun by Greater Serb forces, in spite of the presence
šnjeg glavnikomandujućeg mirovnih snaga UN-a za u bivšu Jugoslaviju, francuskog gene-
rala Žanvijea, iako je imao ovlasti da to učini, što su tražili potčinjeni oficiri sa terena, čime
bi sigurno bio spriječen genocid nad bošnjaci
čkim stanovništvom.

Tako je Srebrenica, to, još od drevnih rimskih
vremena po rudama i mineralnim vodama
poznato mjesto, postalo simbolom, ne samo
genocida nad Bošnjacima u Bosni i Herce-
govini nego i licemjerja i dvofinosti među-
narodne politike u vezi sa zločinima u velikosrpskim osvajačkim ratovima na prostoru
bivše Jugoslavije na kraju XX stoljeća.

II

Prošlo je punih 12 godina, a još su na slobodi i Karadžić i Mladić – Gebels i Aijman te
zločinačke operacije (likvidacija Srebrenice, sigurne zone UN-a; deportacija civila i drugi
zločini u Potočarima, te zarobljavanja, zato-
čenja i likvidacije Bošnjaka), ali i svakolikog
barbarizma u Bosni i Hercegovini od kraja
je za genocid u i oko Srebrenice pred ICTY-em
odgovaralo i sam balkanski Hitler – Slobodan
Milošević – a grupi optuženih srpskih oficira
dokazana odgovornost za genocid. Ali,
sve dok se na optuženičkoj klupi ne nađu
Karadžić i Mladić, kakve-takve "satisfaction"
za žrtve genocida u Bosni i Hercegovini
naprosto ne može biti.

III

Genocid nad Bošnjacima Bosne i Herce-
govine, u sigurnoj zoni Ujedinjenih nacija
Srebrenica, jula 1995., odveć je zastrašujući
dati da ga iko negirao ili smio i pomisiti na štunj
om tom najtežem obliku zločina, koga, pored
ostalog, potvrđuje i Presuda Međunarodnog
suda pravde od 26. februara 2007. Pred nama
su dokumenti koji zamo svjedoče o karakteru
i razmjerama tog genocida.

U konceptualnom smislu ova izložba obuhvata
devet tematskih cjelina i to: Srebrenica do
agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu; Srebrenica
dojula 1995.; Okupacija Srebrenice jula 1995.;
Progranička golgota; Masovna smaknuća;
Masovne grobnice; Memorijalni kompleks
u Potočarima; Odnos svijeta prema genocidu
and guarantees of UN Peacekeeping forces.
One must not forget that appeals to activate
NATO air force were also denied by the French
general Janvier, even though he had
the authority to grant them, and the fact that
officers on the field bagged him to do so.
This would surely have prevented genocide
against the Bosniak population from occurring.
This is how Srebrenica, a city known for its
metals and minerals since ancient times, has
become a symbol, not only of genocide
against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
but also of hypocrisy of international politics
in relation to crimes in Greater Serb conquering
wars in the area of ex-Yugoslavia in the end
of the 20th century.

II

Twelve years have passed since these events
took place, and Karadžić and Mladić –
Gobbles and Eichmann of this criminal ope-
ration (Srebrenica liquidation, deportation
of civilians and other crimes in Potočari,
capturing and torturing of Bosniaks), and of
the general barbarism in Bosnia and Herze-
govina from 1991 to 1995. In the meantime,
even the Balkan Hitler himself, Slobodan Mlo-
šević, was tried for the genocide in Sre-
bronica before the ICTY - where responsibility
for genocide was proven to a group of
indicted Serb officers. Even so, until Karadžić
and Mladić are tried for these crimes, one
can not talk about any kind of "satisfaction"
for victims of genocide in Bosnia and Herze-
govina.

III

Genocide against Bosniaks in UN safe area
Srebrenica, in July 1995, is too horrible for
anyone to deny, or stay silent about the gravest
of the crimes, that even the judgment of the
ICTY, from February 26th 2007, has defined as
genocide. Before us we have documents
that vividly testify about the character and
the extent of this genocide.

In conceptual sense, this exhibit functions in
9 thematic wholes, and those are: Srebrenica
before the aggression on Bosnia and Herze-
govina, Srebrenica until July 1995. The
SREBRENICA IS A SYMBOL OF GENOCIDAL SUFFERING OF THE BOSNIAK PEOPLE DURING THE AGGRESSION ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. ACCORDING TO COLLECTED DATA, THE GREATER SERB ARMY AND POLICE FORCES HAVE MOST BRUTALLY MURDERED OVER 8000 PEOPLE.

A PARTICULAR DIMENSION OF THE SREBRENICA CRIME IS FOUND IN THE FACT THAT THE ENCLAVE WAS GIVEN A „SAFE AREA” STATUS BY THE UNITED NATIONS. FROM 1993 TO THE VERY GENOCIDAL MASSACRE IN JULY 1995, UN SOLDIERS WERE PRESENT IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE ISOLATED BOSNIAK POPULATION.

IT IS SCANDALOUS THAT THIS SAFE AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY SERB FORCES IN THE VERY PRESENCE AND IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE KEEPING FORCES, AFTER WHICH THE MOST HORRIFIC OF CRIMES – GENOCIDE - THAT HAPPENED SINCE THE HOLOCAUST IN EUROPE, TOOK PLACE.
DO AGRESIJE NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU

Srebrenica, nekadašnja Domavija, odnosno Argentarija, danas je gradić i općina u sjeveroistočnoj Bosni. Zbog izuzetno važnih prirodnih raijskih bogatstava od davnina je bio prostor za koji su se ljudi zanimali i od najstarijih vremena do danas oštro se zbog njega sukobiljavali, pa i pre/otimali.


UNTIL THE AGGRESSION ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Srebrenica, formerly known as Domavija and Argentarija, is today a small city and a municipality in Eastern Bosnia. Due to very important natural wealth (silver), it has, since the dawn of time, been an area people fought over and attempted to conquer.

Under its current name, the town of Srebrenica is mentioned in historical archives in 1352 for the first time. Thanks to the natural wealth of this region, in the 19th century, a strong industrial growth takes place, which stagnates during the era of the monarchist Yugoslavia (1918-1941), but again prospers during the Socialist Yugoslavia (1945-1991).

According to the census from 1991, 36,666 citizens lived on 527 square meters or 80 urban places of the enclave. Most of them were Bosniak 27.572 or 75.2% and 8.315, or 22.7% were Serbs. Greater Serb Forces overran Srebrenica on April the 18th 1992. and had it occupied until May 9th same year, when numerous crimes against humanity and international law were committed in the town and the surrounding area.
Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina (municipalities)
Srebrenica početkom XX stoljeća

Srebrenica by the beginning of the 20th century
Srebrenica 80-ih godina XX stoljeća

Srebrenica in the 80-ies of the 20th century
Potpuno opkoljene enklave (sigurne zone UN-a) sa bošnjačkim stanovništvom u središnjem dijelu istočne Bosne, kome pripada i Srebrenica

Completely encircled enclaves (UN safe areas ...) with Bosniak population in the central part of Eastern Bosnia, where Srebrenica also is situated.
Karta sigurne zone UN-a Srebrenica

Map of UN safe area UN Srebrenica
Srebrenica, in the spring of 1992, becomes a safe heaven for many Bosniak refugees from the whole Podrinje area: Foča, Višegrad, Rogatica, Han-Pijesak, Vlasenica, Bratunac, Zvornik and Bijeljina. All of them were forced to leave their homes due to the attacks of Serb forces, seeking refuge in Srebrenica. The problem of lack of food, medical supplies, footwear and clothing was present already from 1992.

The Greater Serb aggressor has, from the April 1992, continuously attacked and carried out a number of brutal offensives on the free territory. In the Greater Serb offensive, in the beginning of 1993, where armed forces of the Yugoslav Peoples Army participated in slaughtering of Bosniak children, villages of Kamenica, Cerska and Konjević-Polje became occupied, so that the size of the free territory shrank from 900 to around 150 km². Bosniaks from the surrounding areas have fled to the city of Srebrenica and its closest suburbs, so the population increased by 10,000 people (from 50,000 to 60,000). Since 90% of the villages were abandoned by now, any possibility of securing food supplies was lost, and the siege imposed horrible living conditions on the citizens of the town: no running water, electricity, food, medication or any other living necessity. Serb authorities in Bratunac, Zvornik and other places have robbed the UNHCR and denied access to the humanitarian aid convoys. A humanitarian catastrophe was becoming a reality, a drama on its way!
Dvanaestog marta 1993. godine general Filip Morion, komandant mirovnih snaga UNPROFOR-a u Bosni i Hercegovini, Srebreničanima i drugim Bošnjacima koji su tražili zaštitu od UN-ovih vojnika, obećao je: "Vi ste sad pod zaštitom Ujedinjenih nacija". Nažalost, Ujedinjene nacije su ih iznjevljile.

On March the 12th 1993, general Phillipe Morillon, the commander of the peacekeeping UNPROFOR forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina promised to the people of Srebrenica and other Bosniaks who sought protection from UN soldiers: "You are now under the protection of the United Nations". Unfortunately the UN forces let them down.

In a humiliating search for food – a group of hungry citizens of Srebrenica on the UNPROFOR garbage disposal site, in 1994.
Svakodnevni prizori primanja i slanja poruka putem Crvenog križa u potpuno opkoljenoj Srebrenici 1993-1995. godine

Everyday scenes of sending and receiving Red Cross massages from loved ones in completely surrounded Srebrenica 1993-1995.
Upravna zgrada “Energoinvesta” pretvorena je u prinudni improvizirani centar kolektivnog smještaja za progname Bošnjake Podrinja

Administrational building of “Energoinvest” company, turned into an improvised housing for expelled Bosniaks of Podrinje.
Kolektivni centar u Slapovićima, podignut sredstvima Švedske vlade, za progranike Podrinja u potpunom obruču agresora, bez vode i struje, sredinom 1994. godine.

Collective center in Slapovići, sponsored by the government of Sweden in order to house the expelled citizens of Podrinje, who were completely surrounded by the aggressor without food or electricity, middle of 1994.
THE SERB OCCUPATION OF SREBRENICA ON JULY 11TH FORCED REMOVAL AND GENOCIDAL MASSACRE OF BOSNIAKS

A first hint that the decisions and resolutions of the UN would be breached happened in June 1995, when the Greater Serb army captured the UN camp "Echo" on the southern corner of the Enclave, by the refugee camp Slapovići. At this point 3000 refugees fled to Srebrenica. This event was not followed by an adequate answer by the UN peacekeeping forces, so the final act of murdering Srebrenica began.

The Greater Serb armed forces have, after Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić have issued orders to take Srebrenica and commit genocide against Bosniaks, captured UN safe area Srebrenica on July 11th 1995. The Dutch battalion of the UN "did not fire a single hit in the direction of the marching Serb troops". On one of Srebrenicas squares, general Ratko Mladić announced: "Here we are, on the 11th of July 1995, in Serb Srebrenica. As a gift for an upcoming Serb holiday we give the Serb people this city. The moment to take revenge over Turks in these areas has finally come."

Karadžić personally ordered that Greek flag be placed by the Serb one, since Greeks have, except for Russians and others, also participated in the occupation of Srebrenica.

In the evening hours of the 11th July around 25.000 refugees sought asylum in Potočari, with UN peacekeeping forces. Here, the Greater Serb forces surrounded the civilians, disregarding the presence of the Dutch
soldiers, and have, dressed in their uniforms and helmets managed to separate men, boys, and girls from the masses, and murdered, tortured and raped them in the most outrageous ways, while plundering their property. According to Mladić' orders and in his presence, the aggressor has deported women children and elderly, across the mine fields and into free area: Kladanj, Živinice and Tuzla.

A number of Srebrenica civilians has, fleeing from the aggressor, managed to sneak into the woods in attempt to reach the free territory on foot. On this road, the serb forces, strategically placed on all key spots, have ambushed, killed, wounded or slughtered a huge number of Bosniaks.

silovali žene i djevojke, pljačkali njihovu imovinu i drugo. Po naredenju zločinca Mladića, i u njegovom prisustvu, agresor je žene, djecu i starije osobe deportovao preko linije fronta i minske polje prema Kladnju, Živinicama i Tuzli.

Jedan se broj civila iz Srebrenice, sigurne zone UN-a, bježeći od agresora, povlačio preko šuma u pravcu slobodne teritorije. Na tom su putu agresorske snage, strateški raspoređene na svim ključnim mjestima kuda su civil pokušavali proći, postavili zasjede i artiljerijom, protivavionskim topovima i automatskim oružjem, uz upotrebu bojnih otrova, ubile, ranile i zaklale veliki broj Bošnjaka.
Prizori proganičkih kolona iz srebreničkog pakla

Columns of expellees in Srebrenica' hell
Preplašene majke sa uplakanom djecom: kuda i kako dalje?

Frightened mothers with weeping children: where and how to go on...?
Umjesto predaha: srpske su zasjede vrebale sa svih strana

*Instead of a respite: Serb ambushes were lurking from everywhere*
I djeca su morala nositi...

*Even children had to carry ....*
I oni su morali napustiti svoj dom i uputiti se ka slobodnom teritoriju kroz zločinačke pojaseve smrti: majka sa dvoje male djece

They also had to leave their homes and set out towards the free territory through the criminals’ death zones: a mother with her two small children
Sa ranjenikom u naručju, bos, kroz planinske vrleti, u pokušaju da se domognu slobodne teritorije

*With a wounded person in arms, barefooted, walking through the mountainous craggy area, in the attempt to reach the free territory*
IN DUBRAVE NEAR TULZA
WAS ORGANIZED
A RECEPTION CAMP
FREE TERRITORY ALIVE.
FOR THOSE WHO REACHED THE

U DUBRAVAMA KOD TULZE
PRIVATINI KAMP
ORGANIZIRAN JE
DO SLOBODNE TERRITORIJE
ZA ONE KOJI SU ZIVI SLOGU
Prizori iz kampa Dubrave kod Tuzle

Scenes from the Dubrave camp near Tuzla
Prizori iz kampa Dubrave kod Tuzle
Scenes from the Dubrave camp near Tuzla
Njima je surovo oteto pravo na bezbrižno djetinjstvo

They have cruelly been deprived of the right to a careless childhood
Suze koje nema ko brisati. Ko zna koliko je njegovih vršnjaka ostalo bez jednog ili oba roditelja?

*There is nobody to wipe off these tears. Who knows how many of his peers lost one or both parents?*
Umjesto toplog dječijeg doma

Instead of a warm children's home
Pravo na život - šta to za njih znači?

Right to live - what does it mean to them?
IV

MASOVNA SMAKNUĆA

IV

MASS EXECUTIONS
Karadžić – Deronjiću 9. jula 1995. godine:

"Miroslave,
TO SVE TREBA POBITI ...
SVE ŠTO STIGNETE ... I"

- Karadžić to Deronjić on July 9, 1995:

"Miroslav,
THEY SHOULD ALL BE KILLED...
ANYBODY YOU COME ACROSS ... I"

- X-Y 13. jula 1995. na kanalu 6 u 17.30 sati:

"ODMAH IH ZOVI DA DODU
(autosbi iz Bijeljine), TRENUTNO
(vojnospособних) IMA... JEDNO ŠEST NILJADA..."

- X to Y on July 13, 1995; channel 6 at 5:30 p.m.:

"CALL THEM IMMEDIATELY TO COME
(buses from Bijeljina), AT THE MOMENT,
THERE ARE ... SOME 6 THOUSAND ...
(fit for military service)"

- Mladić to Mandžić on July 12, 1995:

"INSISTIRAM DA VIDIM SVE MUŠKARCE
U DOBI IZMEĐU 16 I 60 GODINA...
MORAĆU IH PONAOSOB ISPITATI..."

Pukovnik Beara – Generalu Krstiću 14. jula 1995;

"Kreš, IMAJOŠ 3.500
PAKETA (ljudi za likvidaciju) KOJE MORAM DA PODIJELEM,
A NEMAM RJEŠENJA.
Beara"

Colonel Beara to General Krstić on July 14, 1995;

"Kreš, THERE ARE STILL 3.500 PACKAGES
(men for liquidation) I HAVE TO DISTRIBUTE, BUT I HAVE GOT
NO SOLUTION.
Beara"
Komanda 5. инженерног батаљона
Стр.-пov.бр. 38-56
Дана 14. јули 1945. године
"Непријатељ:
- убацуена већа група непријатеља у рејону Побуда брда и рејо-ну Конјевић Пола, јединица 5. инженерног батаљона и МУП-а успе-на су у наврту непријатељу. Укупно је убито око 1000 до 1500 непријатељских цивила и војника.
4.- Становни територији:
- убацуена већа група непријатеља из првог Сребреница у рејон Побуда - Конјевић Пола.
5.- Ванредни догађаји:
- дана 15.07.1945. године прилом вожње борбе против непри-јатеља на страним меси бр.6 у Конјевић Полу око 08.00 часо-вом освојено је од лагања струја од стране непријатељског во-јника војних обезбеђе који су у то време били на страним мес-ству извршавајући своју дужност БАДУНЈЕТРИФКА СПАСО и МИЛАН МИ-Лан МИЛАН, наведени су ранjeni и наги пистолат.
6.- Позадинско обезбеђење:
- потребно је извршење радова за рад утовариваца који се бити ангажован за закуповање набијених непријатељских војника додат-ти са наведени задатак 50 литара нафте.
- због пoveћаног бројног стања лjudstva које је ангажовано на задатаку у Конјевић Полу потребно је да се додели артилерија инхраше.
7.- Геблаци:
- нema.
8.- Заштите:
- i dalje организовати заседев за борбу против непријатеља који је обећан на брдо Побуде, где имате тешко за борбу против истог да не што пре умети непријатељ и освојећи Побуде брдо. Наставити са извршењем радова које извође единице 5. инже.
9.- Заштите:
- додели 50 литара нафте за наведени задатак.
- због пoveћаног броја лjudstva доделити артилерија инхраше.

MB/MS

DOKUMENT
1. **Enemy:**
   - A large group of enemy soldiers was injected in the area of Pobude and Konjević Polje. The units of the 5th engineering battalion and the Ministry of Interior Affairs had successfully confronted the enemy whereby approximately 1000 to 1500 of enemy soldiers and civilians had been arrested and killed.

4. **Territory situation**
   - A large group of enemy soldiers was injected from the direction of Srebrenica to the area of Pobude - Konjević Polje.

5. **Extraordinary events:**
   - On the 13th of July 1995, during the fighting against the enemy, at 8 am and near the observation point number 6, our watchmen on the duty were wounded by the enemy's soldiers. The injured watchmen, BANDJUR (Trifko) Spaso and ORASANIN (Milan) Vasilije, were wounded in their legs by a pistol hit.

6. **Logistics security**
   - It is necessary to execute the actions for the preparation of the pick up trucks to be used for burial of killed enemy's soldiers. We will need 50 liters of oil to carry out this task.
   - Due to an increased number of people engaged in the task in Konjević Polje, we need more food supplies.

7. **Losses:**
   - None

8. **Conclusions, estimations and decisions:**
   - Keep organizing ambushes in order to fight the enemy injected into the area around the hill of Pobude, with the emphasis on the destruction of the enemy and liberation of the Pobude hill. Continue with the execution of works by the 5th engineering battalion, and increase the security measures in the area of Konjević Polje.

   9. **Demands:**
      - 50 liters of oil necessary for the execution of the task mentioned above.
      - Additional food supplies due to an increased number of people.

Signed by:
Vice Commander
Mile Simić
“SKORPIONI”
“SCORPIONS”
ZNAJUĆI ŠTA IH ČEKA AKO SE PREDAJU ZLOČINCIMA, JEDAN DIO BOŠNJAČKOG STANOVIŠTVA IZ SREBRENICE POKUŠAO SE SPASITI KROZ PLANINSKE VRLETI PODRINJA, BROJNE SRPSKE ZASJEDE I GRANATIRANJA, GLADNI, BOSI...

SLIJEDE UŽASNI PRIZORI NJIHOVE GOLGOTE I SMRTI:

KNOWING WHAT IS WAITING FOR THEM IF THEY SURRENDER TO THE CRIMINALS, A PART OF THE BOSNIAK POPULATION FROM SREBRENICA TRIED TO SAVE THEMSELVES THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS CRAGGY AREAS OF PODRINJE, NUMEROUS SERB AMBUSHES AND SHELLING, HUNGRY, BAREFOOTED,...

HORRIBLE SCENES OF THEIR GOLGOTHA AND DEATH FOLLOW:
Rahunići - Pobude: Scattered parts of the Bosniak’ bodies
Krajnovići - Pobuđe (Kanjon potoka Crvanj): Zastrašujući prizori ubijenih Bošnjaka

Krajnovići - Pobuđe (Canyon of the Crvanj stream): Frightening scenes of the killed Bosniaks
Krajinovići - Pobude: Svjedočanstva genocida nad bošnjačkim narodom

Krajinovići - Pobude: Testimonies of the genocide against Bosniak people
Mratinsko brdo: Odrubljene bošnjačke lobanje

Mratinsko brdo: Bosniaks' skulls cut off
Mratinsko brdo: A skull damaged by a piercing shot through the left side of the forehead
Mratinsko brdo: Broken and scattered Bosniaks' skulls
Suljići - Pobuđe: A cut off Bosniak’s skull and hitched on to a tree
Mratinsko brdo: Dokumenti bošnjačkih žrtava koje su zločinci izvodili iz njihove odjeće u potrazi za novcem i drugim dragocjenostima

Mratinsko brdo: Bosniaks' documents that perpetrators removed from the victims' clothes searching for money and jewelry
MASOVNE GROBNICE TERITORIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE ZVANA REPUBLIKA SRPSKA NASTALA NA GENOCIDU "POPOLOČANA" JE MASOVNIM GROBNICAMA U NJIMA SU, UGLAVNOM, UBIJENI BOŠNJACI, NAROČITO IZ ISTOČNE BOSNE

VI

MASS GRAVES THE TERRITORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA NOW CALLED REPUBLIKA SRPSKA IS BUILT ON GENOCIDE AND MASS GRAVE SITES IN THESE GRAVES LIE MAINLY KILLED BOSNIAKS, ESPECIALLY THOSE FROM EASTERN BOSNIA

VI
Karta masovnih grobnica u Bosni i Hercegovini. Apsolutna većina ih se nalazi na području koje je okupirao velikosrpski agresor i njegovi kolaboracionisti

A map of mass graves sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The major part of the mass graves is entirely in the area occupied by the Greater Serb Aggressor and their collaborationists
Possible Mass Graves
Kasaba/Konjević Polje Area, Bosnia

Avionsnimak masovne grobnice u Kasabi/Konjević-Polje
Mass grave in Kasaba – Konjević-Polje, Photo from air
Mravinjaci: one of the opened mass graves in Eastern Bosnia
Frightening scene from the opened mass grave on the location Mravinjaci - Eastern Bosnia
During 2004 and 2005 activities of opening new mass graves in Eastern Bosnia were intensified
One of the numerous Bosniaks' execution sites in Podrinje - Eastern Bosnia
Mnoge od masovnih grobnica u istočnoj Bosni prekopavane su i premještene na druge lokalitete kako bi se priigli dokazi o zločinima

Many of the mass graves in Eastern Bosnia have been dug up repeatedly and moved to other places in order to cover up the evidence of the crimes committed
Zastrašujući detalj iz masovne grobnice u istočnoj Bosni

A frightening detail from a mass grave in Eastern Bosnia
VII

MEMORIJALNI CENTAR
U POTOČARIMA

VII

MEMORIAL CENTRE IN POTOČARI
A part of the Moslem cemetery in the Memorial Centre in Potočari where the killed Bosniaks' remains, identified up to now, have been buried.
Detalj iz Memorijalnog centra u Potočarima

A detail from the Memorial Centre in Potočari
Prizor sa jedne od dženaza u Potočarima
A detail from one of the Moslem funerals in Potočari
Molitva za ubijene - Memorijalni centar u Potočarima

A prayer for the killed - Memorial Centre in Potočari
Beskrajna tuga za najmilijim

Endless sorrow for the dearest
VIII

ODNOS SVIJETA PREMA GENOCIDU U SREBRENICI

VIII

THE ATTITUDE OF THE WORLD TOWARDS THE GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA
Srebrenica, sigurna zona UN-a, ne samo da je simbol stradanja muslimana Bosne i Bošnjaka nego i dokument sramnog odnosa Evrope i svijeta prema tom zločinu

Srebrenica, UN safe area, is not only the symbol of suffering for Bosnian Muslims and Bosniaks, but it is also the document of the shameful attitude of both Europe and the world towards such a crime.
297. The Court concludes that the acts committed at Srebrenica falling within Article II (a) and (b) of the Convention were committed with the specific intent to destroy in part the group of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina as such; and accordingly that these were acts of genocide, committed by members of the VRS in and around Srebrenica from about 13 July 1995.

According to the verdict of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, of February 26th it has been established that a genocide was committed in and around Srebrenica “with a special intent to partially destroy the group of Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as such” (International Court of Justice, Verdict dated February 26th 2007, par. 297.)
388. The Court notes first that no evidence has been presented that either General Mladić or any of the other officers whose affairs were handled by the 30th Personnel Centre were, according to the internal law of the Respondent, officers of the army of the Respondent — a de jure organ of the Respondent. Nor has it been conclusively established that General Mladić was one of those officers; and even on the basis that he might have been, the Court does not consider that he would, for that reason alone, have to be treated as an organ of the FRY for the purposes of the application of the rules of State responsibility. There is no doubt that the FRY was providing substantial support, inter alia, financial support, to the Republika Srpska (cf. paragraph 241 above), and that one of the forms that support took was payment of salaries and other benefits to some officers of the VRS, but this did not automatically make them organs of the FRY. Those officers were appointed to their commands by the President of the Republika Srpska, and were subordinated to the political leadership of the Republika Srpska. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, those officers must be taken to have received their orders from the Republika Srpska or the VRS, not from the FRY. The expression “State organ”, as used in customary international law and in Article 4 of the ILC Articles, applies to one or other of the individual or collective entities which make up the organization of the State and act on its behalf (cf. ILC Commentary to Art. 4, para. (1)) The functions of the VRS officers, including General Mladić, were however to act on behalf of the Bosnian Serb authorities, in particular the Republika Srpska, not on behalf of the FRY; they exercised elements of the public authority of the Republika Srpska. The particular situation of General Mladić, or of any other VRS officer present at Srebrenica who may have been “administered” from Belgrade, is not therefore such as to lead the Court to modify the conclusion reached in the previous paragraph.


In the verdict of The International Court of Justice in the Hague, from February the 26th 2007, it was proved that the genocide against muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in and around Srebrenica in July 1995., was committed by the authorities of Republika Srpska. (The International Court of Justice, Verdict, February 26th 2007., Paragraphs 288, 290, 292, 293, 297 and 388)
NOŽ, ŽICA, SREBRENICA


KNIFE, WIRE, SREBRENICA

The genocide in Srebrenica, UN safe area, from July of 1995 is difficult to describe in words. Unfortunately, numerous such crimes happened in the past, but art has always had the specific ability to effect the memory of people, perhaps even more than the history itself. Would Guer-nica be remembered today if it was not for the Picasso painting? One of the most famous artists of the day, Hasan Fazlić, shows the horrors of Srebrenica in his specific way. The art exhibition under the title: "Knife, wire, Srebrenica "the artist has dedicated to the victims of genocide.
Bojni poklić sa Gazimestana (Kosovo polje 1989.)

Battle scream from Gazimestan (Kosovo polje, 1989)
Kosovski boj 1389. godine
- Odakle vi, junaci
- S kraja dvadesetog veka, svetli care Lazare

Battle of Kosovo 1389.
- Where did you come from soldiers?
- From the end of the 20th century, King Lazar.
Miloševićovo kolo smrti
Milosevic' dance of death
Genocid
Genocide
Ujedinjena Evropa i Slobodan Milošević

United Europe and Slobodan Milošević
Cvijeće smrti

Flowers of death
Balkanski monstrum

The monster of the Balkans
Balkanski kasapin - Slobodan Milošević

The butcher from the Balkans - Slobodan Milošević
Kreator mržnje – Radovan Karadžić

The creator of hatred - Radovan Karadžić
Blagoslov zločinu

The blessing for the crime
Četiri jahača apokalipse

The four horsemen of the apocalypse
Nož, žica...

Knife, wire...
Zaštitnik

Protector
Krvavi pir

The bloody feast
Nebeski narod

Heavenly people
- Ooo sine Nermin,  
siđi dolamo!!!  
Ne boj se, neće ti ništa!

- Hello, Nermin dear  
Come down here !!!  
Don't worry, they won't hurt you !!
Nebeski zločin
Heavenly crime
Krvavi tragovi

Bloody traces
Osveta Turcima za poraz na Kosovu polju 1389. godine

The revenge against the Turks for the defeat on the Kosovo polje in 1389.
Trijumf mržnje

The triumph of hatred
Heroj pokolja – Ratko Mladić

The hero of the massacres - Ratko Mladić
Krivac za genocide

Guilty of genocide
Očaj

Desperation
Zločin i pomirenje

Crime and reconciliation
Прега Мекународном суду правде, уз Сребреницу и Ден Хаг припада нама!

Radovan Karadžić и Ratko Mladić

- Prema Međunarodnom sudu pravde, uz Srebrenicu i Den Haag pripada nama

Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić

- According to the International Court of Justice, in addition to Srebrenica even The Hague belongs to us
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