

DOKUMENTI O GENOCIDU U SREBRENICI
DOCUMENTS OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED IN SREBRENICA

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA

INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV
ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
S A R A J E V O

DOKUMENTI O GENOCIDU U SREBRENICI

(fotografije)

Sarajevo, juli 1998.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

INSTITUT FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
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(photographs)

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Uvodne napomene

Nigdje, kao u Srebrenici, nije tako jasno izražen karakter agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu. A ona je bila perfidna, brutalna i, nadasve, genocidna.

Nigdje, kao u tom kraju nije tako javno, čak uz prisustvo vojnika UN-a, izvršen genocidni pokolj nad Bošnjacima.

Nigdje, kao tamo, nije očiglednija odgovornost međunarodne zajednice, napose Savjeta sigurnosti, te civilnih i vojnih dužnosnika UN-a, za ono što se desilo u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Srebrenica je, zapravo, paradigma stradanja Bosne i Bošnjaka. Prema popisu stanovništva iz 1991, područje opštine Srebrenica je brojalo 36.666 stanovnika, od čega 75% Bošnjaka i 25% ostalih. Sa stanovišta vlasništva nad zemljištem, Bošnjacima pripada preko 79%, a svim ostalim 21%.

Na početku agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu to područje je postalo stjecištem brojnih bošnjačkih izbjeglica iz susjednih opština: Vlasenice, Bratunca, Zvornika, Rogatice, Višegrada. Svi su oni pred četničkim nožem pokušali naći spas u srebreničkom kraju, ne sluteći šta će im se desiti u julu 1995, nakon što je proglašen “zaštićenom zonom” UN-a.

Velikosrpski agresor je od aprila 1992. pa do jula 1995. preduzeo viših masovnih i brutalnih ofanziva na tu slobodnu teritoriju u koje su se izravno uključivale regularne jedinice srbijansko-crnogorske vojske, a posebno Užički korpus, te specijalci iz Niša, Beograda i drugih mjesta, kao i brojne oružane srpske formacije (Arkanovci, Šešeljevci ..).

U svim ofanzivama ubijen je veliki broj civila, opljačkana je i uništena njihova imovina, razarani i spaljivani vjerski i kulturni objekti.

Jedna od tih ofanziva rezultirala je i proglašenjem Srebrenice “zaštićenom zonom” od strane Savjeta sigurnosti UN-a, 1993. Unatoč tome, cijelo vrijeme do okupacije tog kraja u julu 1995. protiv tamošnjeg, potpuno izoliranog bošnjačkog stanovništva, vođeni su specijalni oblici rata i genocidnog uništenja, kao što su: uskraćivanje vode, ometanje i zabrana doturanja humanitarne pomoći, lijekova, energenata i svega onoga što je, u biološko-egzistencijalnom smislu, imperativno.

A onda je, u prvoj polovini jula 1995. agresor zauzeo Srebrenicu, “zaštićenu zonu” UN-a i izvršio stravični genocidni pokolj Bošnjaka. Svo stanovništvo Srebrenice, kao i hiljade bošnjačkih izbjeglica iz drugih krajeva Podrinja, srpski fašisti su protjerali, pohapsili ili pobili, o čemu, između ostalog, svjedoče i

masovne grobnice.

Ovih dana se navršavaju tri godine genocidnog pogroma koga je srpsko-crnogorski agresor izvršio nad Bošnjacima u Srebrenici jula 1995.

Dva su pitanja koja se nezaobilazno nameću: šta se dešava sa preživjelim Srebreničanima i šta se poduzelo oko otkrivanja istine o “nestalima”?

Nažalost, odgovor na oba ova pitanja nije nimalo ohrabrujući.

Prvo, nastavlja se dodatno raseljavanje ionako razasutih ko perje po svijetu - preživjelih Bošnjaka iz Srebrenice. Nedavno je, iz sarajevskih predgrađa, gdje su bili privremeno smješteni, jedna grupa od tridesetak članova odselila u preokookeanske zemlje. Suočeni sa apsolutnom neizvjesnošću oko svoje budućnosti, mnogi to isto najavljuju da će učiniti u najskorije vrijeme. Ne samo da im nije omogućen, Dejtonskim ugovorom, garantirani povratak svojim kućama i imanjima, nego im je čak onemogućeno i preuzimanje političke vlasti koju su, u apsolutnom procentu, osvojili na septembarskim lokalnim izborima 1997. Za to je izravno odgovorna Međunarodna zajednica, pod čijim nadzorom su i provedeni ti izbori. Tako se, zapravo, nagrađuju izvršioци genocida nad Bošnjacima, a nedužne žrtve po drugi put kažnjavaju.

Drugo, još uvijek se skriva istina o više od osam hiljada “nestalih” Srebreničana. Tri godine je onemogućavan pristup masovnim grobnicama u Podrinju. U međuvremenu su, zahvaljujući benevolentnosti Međunarodne zajednice, Srbi prekopavali iste, uništavajući tragove o zvjerstvima koje su počinili nad nedužnim bošnjačkim stanovništvom.

Uzaludno se, svaki mjesec, okupljaju Srebreničanke pred ambasadama zemalja, članica Kontakt grupe, koje su garant provedbe Dejtonskog ugovora, u potrazi za istinom za svojim namilijim: sinovima, muževima, braćii... Uzaludno čeka na takve vijesti i oko deset hiljada djece bez jednog ili oba roditelja!

Bilo bi, doista, posve nedopustivo da se uskrati istina o stravičnom genocidu nad Bošnjacima u tome kraju, ili, pak, da se relativiziraju njegove dimenzije, pa i kad je riječ o odgovornosti međunarodne zajednice, a prije svega Savjeta sigurnosti UN-a i Evropske Unije i u njihovom aparatu zaposlenih pojedinaца, koji nisu zaštitili ovu “zaštićenu zonu”, iako su to bili obavezni učiniti, omogućavajući, na taj način, javni pokolj nad nedužnim i golorukim bošnjačkim civilnim stanovništvom od strane srpskih fašista.

Dakako, Srebrenica je i sukus unutarbošnjačkih slabosti koje su došle do izražaja u njihovoj dramatičnoj borbi za opstanak i očuvanje domovine u kojoj milenijski žive.

Pred nama su fotodokumenti koji svjedoče o genocidu i drugim zločinima nad Bošnjacima Srebrenice i drugih mjesta Podrinja, golgoti prognanika, masakrima stanovništva, užasnim prizorima smrti u kojima su mnogi od njih, na najsvirepiji način, skončali.....

U Sarajevu, 11. juli 1998.

Prof. dr Jusuf Žiga

Introductory Notes

Nowhere like in Srebrenica, the character of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina has been so clearly expressed. And this has been so perfidious, brutal and most of all, the genocide one.

Nowhere like in that area, was genocide slaughtering of Bosniaks committed so publicly, even in the presence of UN soldiers.

Nowhere like there, the responsibility of International Community for the events which happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina is so obvious, especially that of the Security Council and of UN civil and military dignitaries.

Srebrenica is, in fact, a suffering paradigm of Bosnia and its Bosniaks. According to the census of 1991, there were 36.666 citizens in the region of Srebrenica and 75% of them were Bosniaks, 22,9% Serbs and 3% others. As for the ownership of land, 79% belongs to Bosniaks and 20,6% to others.

At the beginning of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, this region had become the place of gathering for many Bosniac refugees from neighbouring municipalities: Vlasenica, Bratunac, Zvornik, Rogatica, Višegrad. Running from the Chetniks' knife, all of them had tried to find a shelter in the Srebrenica region after it has been proclaimed a "UN safe area" without having an inkling of what would happen to them in July 1995.

During April 1992 and July 1995, the Greater-Serbian aggressor launched several massive and brutal offensives on this free territory where regular military units of the Serbian and Montenegrin Army were direct included: especially the Užice Corps, the special units from Niš, Belgrade and other places, as well as numerous armed Serbian formations (Arkan and Šešelj units).

A large number of civilians were killed in all those offensives, their properties were looted and devastated, religious and cultural facilities were destroyed and set ablaze.

As a result of such an offensive, Srebrenica was proclaimed "a safe area" by the UN Security Council in 1993. Despite this fact, the whole time from the occupation of the area in July 1995, special forms of war and genocide extermination were conducted against totally isolated Bosniac population: like intentional shortage of water, preventing and forbidding of humanitarian aid delivery, medicine supply, utility media and all other items representing an imperative in biological and existential sense of word.

And then, in the first half of July 1995, the aggressor conquered Srebrenica as "a UN safe area" and committed a horrible genocide massacre of Bosniaks. The whole Srebrenica population, as well as thousands of Bosniac refugees from other parts of Podrinje, have been expelled, arrested or killed by the Serb fascists, the mass graves, besides others, being the testimony of the same.

These days, three years have passed from the genocide pogrom implemented by the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor over Bosniaks in Srebrenica in July 1995.

Two questions are being inevitably imposed: what is happening on with the Srebrenica citizens who survived and what measures have been taken for revealing the truth of "the missing persons"?

Unfortunately, the answer to these two questions is not encouraging in any case.

First, further displacing of the survived Bosniaks from Srebrenica who are already scattered as feathers all over the world is going on. Recently, from Sarajevo suburbs where they have been accommodated for a certain period only, a group of about thirty persons moved to the overseas countries. Faced with absolute uncertainty regarding their future, many others announce to do the same, very soon. Not only that the guaranteed return to their homes and estates is not made possible by the Dayton Peace Agreement, but even taking over of the political power is made impossible for them, although they win it in absolute percentage on the September local elections in 1997. The International Community is directly responsible for the said facts, since it is under its supervision that these elections have been conducted. This is the way, in fact, how the perpetrators of genocide over Bosniaks are awarded, and innocent victims are punished repeatedly.

Second, the truth on more than eight thousands "missing" citizens from Srebrenica is still being hidden. For three years, the access to the mass graves in Podrinje has been made impossible. In the meantime, granting to benevolence of the International Community, Serbs have been digging out the mass graves removing traces of atrocities committed over the innocent Bosniak people.

It is in vain that every month women from Srebrenica are gathered in front of the Embassy buildings of Contact group country members, which are the Guarantors of the Dayton Agreement implementation, manifesting their eagerness to know the truth about their dearest sons, husband, brothers... It is in vain that such news are also expected to know by ten thousand children without one or both parents.

It would be really quite inadmissible to deny the truth on horrible genocide committed over Bosniaks in this region or to make its scope rather relative. It is the same when speaking about responsibility of the International Community and first of all, of the UN Security Council and European Union, as well as their employed individuals who did not protect the "safe area" although they should have done it, making possible a public massacre over innocent and unarmed Bosniac civil population to be done by the Serb fascists.

Of course, Srebrenica is also a summary of internal Bosniac weaknesses which became apparent in its dramatic struggle for survival and existence of the homeland, where they have lived for millennia.

Here are photos - documents presented to us, bearing witness to genocide and other crimes over Bosniaks from Srebrenica and other places in Podrinje, to the golgotha of the expelled people, to the massacres of civil population, to the dreadful scenes of death in which many of them died the most violent death ...

In Sarajevo, July 11, 1998.

Jusuf Žiga, Prof. Dr

PRILOG SUDU PRIJE SUOČENJA.

U SREBRENICI JE POČINJEN GENOCIDNI POGROM NAD BOŠNJACIMA, NAJVEĆI I NASUROVIJI NA TLU EVROPE KRAJEM DVADESETOG STOLJEĆA, A BILA JE PROGLAŠENA OD SAVJETA SIGURNOSTI UJEDINJENIH NACIJA "ZAŠTIĆENOM ZONOM" ! ČAK SU TAMO BILI PRISUTNI I VOJNICI UJEDINJENIH NACIJA, ČIJA JE BILA OBAVEZA DA ZAŠTITE BESPOMOĆNO CIVILNO STANOVNIŠTVO !

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE COURT BEFORE CONFRONTATION

IN SREBRENICA THERE HAS BEEN COMMITTED A GENOCIDE POGROM OVER BOSNIACS, THE BIGGEST AND THE CRUELEST ONE EVER COMMITTED ON THE TERRITORY OF EUROPE BY THE END OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, ALTHOUGH IT WAS PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL "A SAFE AREA". EVEN THE UNITED NATIONS SOLDIERS WERE PRESENT THERE WITH THEIR DUTY AND OBLIGATION WAS TO PROTECT HELPLESS CIVIL POPULATION.



General Filipe Morillon, komandant snaga UNPROFOR-a u Bosni i Hercegovini, 12. marta 1993. obraća se sa krova Pošte u Srebrenici okupljenom stanovništvu koje je tražilo zaštitu od UN vojnika.

General Filipe Morillon, UNPROFOR commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina; from the roof of the Post Office Building in Srebrenica he addresses the gathered population who asked to be protected by the UN troops.



U potrazi za hranom - grupa gladnih Srebreničana na smetljištu UNPROFOR-a.
Searching for food - a group of hungry Srebrenica citizens on the UNPROFOR rubbish tip.

UNATOČ ČINJENICI DA JE SREBRENICA PROGLAŠENA “ZAŠTIĆENOM ZONOM” OD STRANE SAVJETA SIGURNOSTI UJEDINJENIH NACIJA, TE PRISUSTVA VOJNIKA UJEDINJENIH NACIJA KOJI SU BILI ZADUŽENI ZA SIGURNOST TAMOŠNJEG BOŠNJAČKOG STANOVNIŠTVA, AGRESOR JE NA NAJBRUTALNIJI NAČIN OKUPIRAO TO PODRUČJE I IZVRŠIO STRAVIČAN MASAKR NAD BESPOMOĆNIM CIVILIMA! CIVILNI I VOJNI DUŽNOSNICI UJEDINJENIH NACIJA, NA ČELU SA AKASHIJEM I JANVIEROM, U KOORDINACIJI SA TADAŠNJIM GENERALNIM SEKRETAROM UJEDINJENIH NACIJA BUTROS BUTROS GHALIJEM, SVE SU UČINILI DA ONEMOGUĆE UPOTREBU NATOVIH ZRAČNIH UDARA PO AGRESORSKIM SNAGAMA I TAKO SPASE SREBRENICU !

SREBRENICA ĆE OSTATI ZAPAMĆENA KAO PRIMJER JAVNOG I NAJBRUTALNIJEG GAŽENJA ELEMENTARNIH LJUDSKIH PRAVA, KAO ŠTO JE PRAVO NA ŽIVOT, ALI I DO SADA NAJVEĆEG SUNOVRATA ORGANIZACIJE UJEDINJENIH NACIJA.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SREBRENICA WAS PROCLAIMED “A SAFE AREA” BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND IN SPITE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOLDIERS, THE AGGRESSOR HAS OCUPIED THIS REGION IN THE MOST HORRIBLE WAY AND COMMITTED A TERRIBLE MASSACRE OVER HELPLESS CIVILIANS. CIVIL AND MILITARY UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS, HEADED BY AKASHI AND JANVIER, IN COORDINATION WITH BUTROS BUTROS GHALI, THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT THAT TIME, HAVE MADE THEIR UTMOST TO MAKE IMPOSSIBLE USAGE OF NATO AIR STRIKES ON AGGRESSOR’S FORCES AND SAVE SREBRENICA.

SREBRENICA WILL BE REMEMBERED AS AN EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC AND THE MOST BRUTAL VIOLATION OF ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS, LIKE THE RIGHT TO LIVE, BUT ALSO THE GREATEST PRECIPITATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.



Dok je trajala dramatična borba za život njihovih muževa, braće i očeva, Srebreničanke su, noseći i vodeći sitnu dječicu, beskrajno ucvijeljene i zabrinute, proživljavale i vlastiti izgon sa vijekovnih ognjišta.

While a dramatic battle for life of their husband, brothers and father was going on, women from Srebrenica have, infinitely grieved and concerned, bearing and leading small children, experienced their own expelling from their centuries - old homes.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



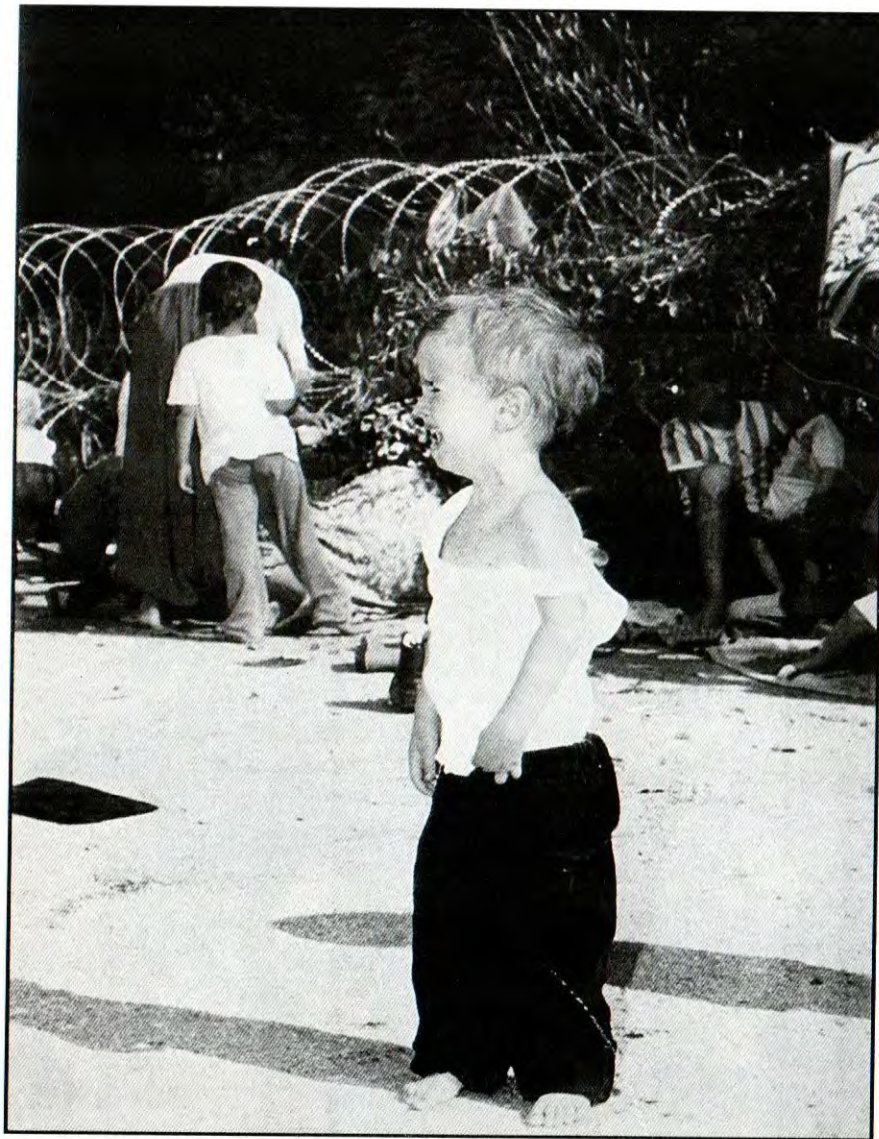
Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.

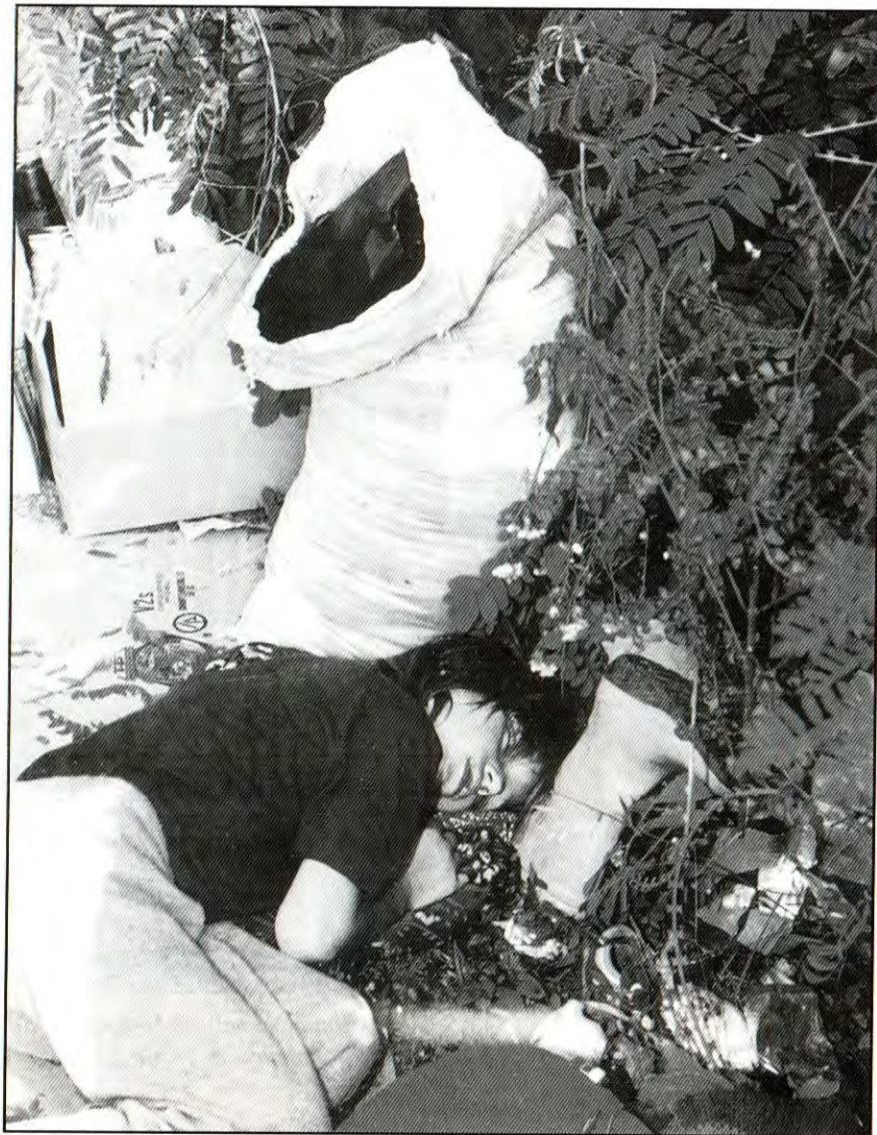


Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Suze koje nema ko da briše. Hiljade njegovih vršnjaka ostalo je bez jednog ili oba roditelja.

Tears for which there is no one to wipe. Thousands of his age are left without one or both parents.



Umjesto topline dječijeg doma.
Instead of warmth of child's home.



Umjesto topline majčinog krila.
Instead of warmth of mother's lap.



Njima su oteli djetinjstvo.

They are those whose childhood was taken away.



Šta je sa njihovim očevima i muževima?
What did happen to their fathers and husbands?



Umjesto kupatila. Detalj iz prihvatnog centra u Dubravama.

Instead of a bathroom. A detail from the collection camp in Dubrave.



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

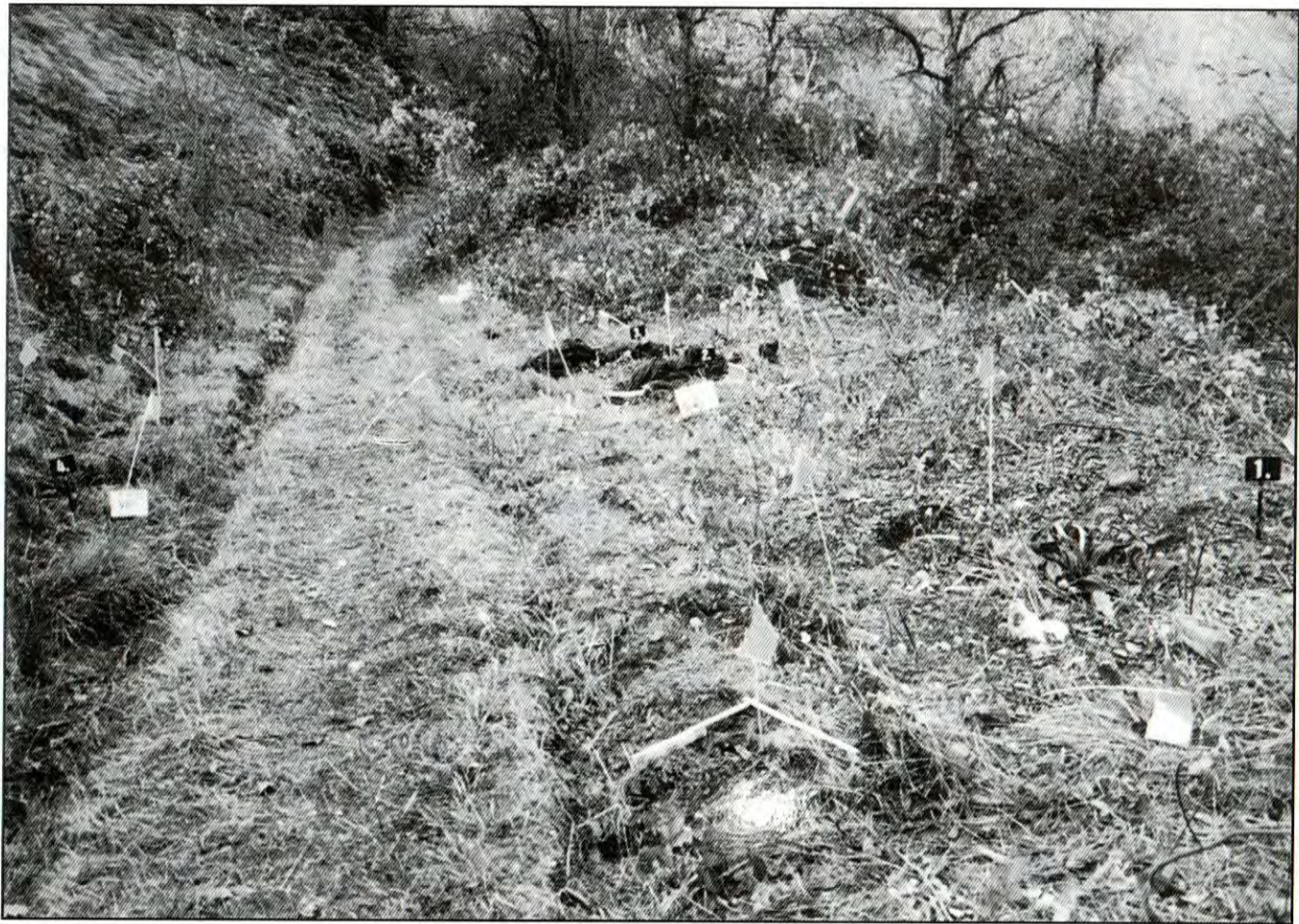
ZNALJUĆI ŠTA ĆE SE DESITI UKOLIKO SE PREDAJU AGRESORU JEDAN BROJ BOŠNJAKA IZ SREBRENICE POKUŠAO SE SPASITI KROZ PLANINSKE VRLETI PODRINJA, KROZ BROJNE ZASJEDE SMRTI I KIŠU GRANATA, GLADNI, BOSI.. SLIJEDE PRIZORI NJIHOVE GOLGOTE. NA SVE STRANE UŽASNI PRIZORI SMRTI !

KNOWING WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF THEY SURRENDER TO THE AGGRESSOR, A NUMBER OF BOSNIAKS FROM SREBRENICA TRIED TO GET SAVED THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN CRAGS OF PODRINJE, THROUGH NUMEROUS AMBUSHES OF DEATH AND A SHOWER OF SHELLS, HUNGRY, BARE FOOTED... THE SCENES OF THEIR GOLGOTHA FOLLOW, HORRIBLE SCENES OF DEATH EVERYWHERE.



RAHUNIĆI - POBUĐE: Razbacani djelovi bošnjačkih tijela.

RAHUNIĆI - POBUĐE: Bosniak's body parts scattered around.



**Svjedočanstva o ubijenim Bošnjacima na putu Krajnovići - Vrtače.
Testimonies of Bosniaks killed on the way Krajnovići - Vrtače.**



MRATINSKO BRDO: Razbacane bošnjačke lobanje.

MRATINSKO BRDO: Bosniak's skulls scattered all around.



POBUĐE (zaseok KAMENICE) : Četiri tijela sa odvojenim lobanjama.
POBUĐE: (small village KAMENICE): Four corpses with separated skulls.



Zaseok VRTAČE: Dokazi genocida: bošnjačke kosti i odjeća.

Small village VRTAČE: Evidence of genocide: Bosniak's bones and garments



Zaseok JELAH (kota 484): Devet razasutih tijela.
Small village JELAH (quote 484): Nine scattered bodies.



MRATINSKO BRDO: Zastrašujući prizori bošnjačkih lobanja.
MRATINSKO BRDO: Frightening scenes of Bosniak's skulls



MRATINSKO BRDO: Lobanje sa prostrijelnim oštećenjem na lijevoj strani čela.
MRATINSKO BRDO: Skulls pierced by bullets on the left side of forehead.



MRATINSKO BRDO: Polomljene i razaušte lobanje.
MRATINSKO BRDO: Broken and scattered skulls.



SULJIĆI - POBUĐE: Bošnjачke lobanje upućuju poruku da se genocid ne smije zaboraviti.

SULJIĆI - PODUĐE: Bosniak's skulls point out to the message that the genocide should not be forgotten.



Sjevrena strana planine Dobra stijena - Turalići: Ostaci ubijenih Bošnjaka.
Northern side of the mountain Dobra stijena - Turalići: Remnants of the killed Bosniaks.



KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (kanjon potoka Crvanj): Zastrašujući prizori ubijenih Bošnjaka.

KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (Canyon of Crvanj brook): Frightening scenes of killed Bosniaks.



KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (kanjon potoka Crvanj): Dokazi genocida.
KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (Canyon of Crvanj brook): Evidence of genocide.



KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (kanjon
potoka Crvanj): Tijelo bez lobanje.

**KRAJINOVIĆI - POBUĐE (Canyon
of Crvanj brook): A body without skull.**



RAHUNIĆI: Stravični prizori: kosti, lobanje, odjeća, obuća ...

RAHUNIĆI: Horrible sights: bones, skulls, cloth, foot-ware ...



RAHUNIĆI: Razbacane lobanje i djelovi odjeće ubijenih Bošnjaka.

RAHUNIĆI: Scattered skulls and parts of garments of killed Bosniaks.



KRAVICA: Nažalost i vrijeme je već učinilo svoje u zametanju tragova zločina nad Bošnjacima u Podrinju. Ni do danas još nisu pokupljene njihove razbacane kosti, a u međuvremenu, uz benevolentnost Međunarodne zajednice, Srbi prekopavaju masovne grobnice i uništavaju tragove zločina koje su počinili nad Bošnjacima!

KRAVICA: Unfortunately, time has given its contribution in hiding traces of crimes over Bosniaks in Podrinje. Their scattered bones have not been gathered even until now; in the meantime, due to benevolence of the International Community, Serbs dig out mass graves and remove the traces of crimes committed over Bosniaks.



I potraga za vodom bila je kobna za mnoge Bošnjake. Na izvorima su ih iščekivali srpski zločinci, zarobljavali i ubijali.

Searching for water was fateful for many Bosniaks. Serb criminals were waiting for them on the water wells, made captives and killed them.



MRATINSKO BRDO: Dokumenti žrtava koje su srpski zločinci izvadili iz njihovih džepova u potrazi za novcem i drugim vrijednostima.

MRATINSKO BRDO: Documents of the victims taken out by Serb criminals from the pockets when searching money and other valuable things.



POBUDE: Dokumenti žrtava.

POBUDE: Victim's documents.

SRPSKO-CRNOGORSKOM AGRESORU NIJE BILO DOVOLJNO SAMO POBITI BOŠNJAKE, VEĆ JE NASTOJAO UNIŠTITI NJIHOVU DUHOVNU KULTURNU SUPSTANCU. PORUŠIO JE SVE SAKRALNE OBJEKTE NA PODRUČJIMA KOJE JE USPIO OKUPIRATI.

SERB AND MONTENEGRIN AGGRESSOR WAS NOT FULLY SATISFIED WITH KILLING BOSNIACS ONLY. HE TRIED TO ANNIHILATE THEIR SPIRITUAL CULTURAL SUBSTANCE. HE DEMOLISHED ALL SACRAL OBJECTS ON THE AREAS HE SUCCEEDED TO OCCUPY.



POBUDE: Ostaci poznate džamije.

POBUDE: Remnants of the renown Mosque.



POBUĐE: Mihrab džamije.

POBUĐE: Mihrab of the Mosque.



POBUĐE: Ostaci srušene munare.

POBUĐE: Remains of the ruined minaret.

MASOVNE GROBNICE!

**SVJEDOČANSTVA O MASOVNIM STRATIŠTIMA BOŠNJAKA U PODRINJU, A SLIČNIH JE I NA DRUGIM
PODRUČJIMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. A POSLIJE HOLOKAUSTA SVIJET SE ZAKLEO: NIKAD I NIGDJE
VIŠE!**

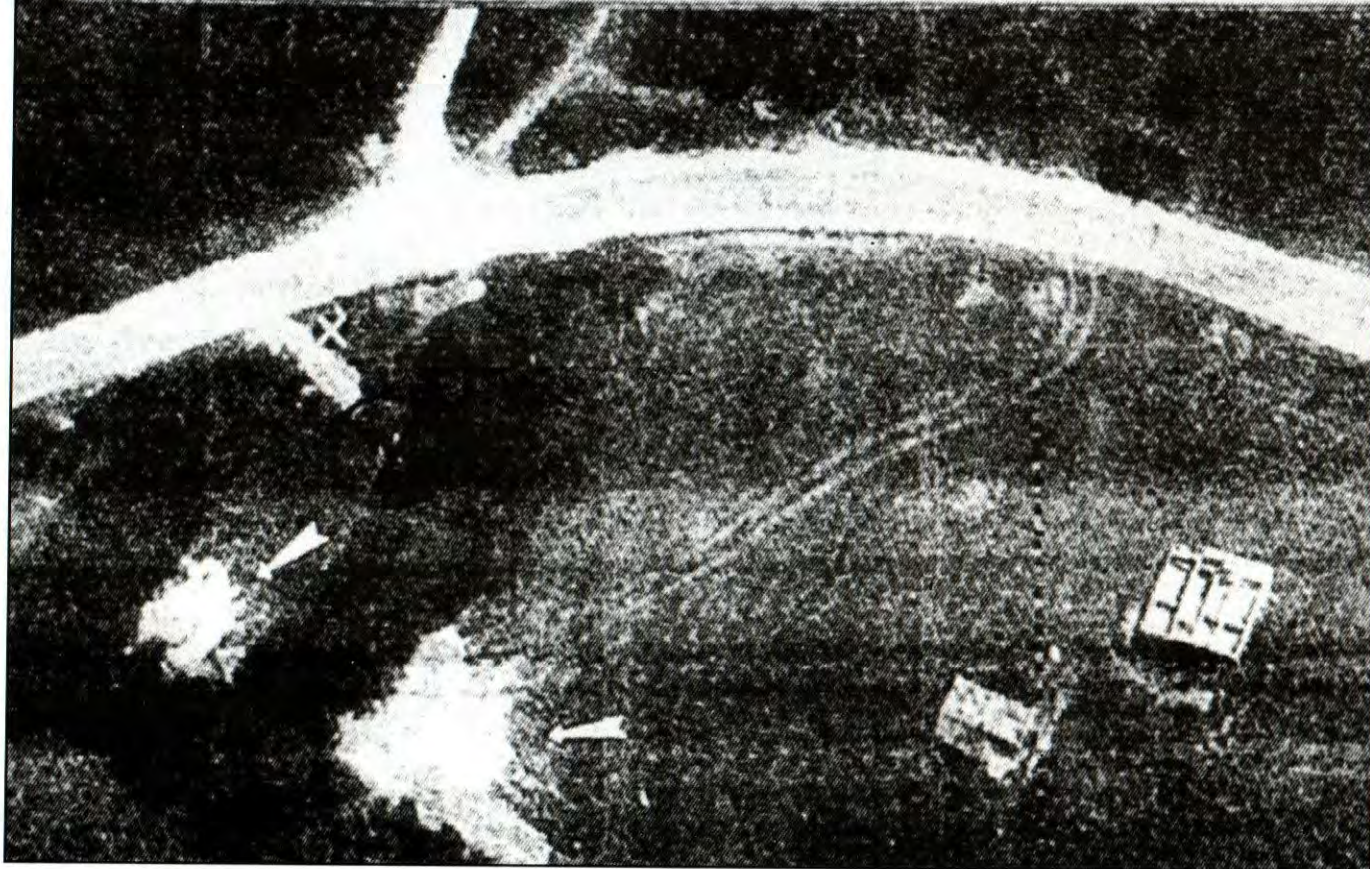
MASS GRAVES

**TESTIMONIES ON MASS PLACES OF THE EXECUTION OF BOSNIACS IN PODRINJE AND THERE ARE
ALSO OTHERS SIMILAR TO THESE IN ANOTHER AREAS, OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, ALTHOUGH
THE WORLD TOOK ON OATH AFTER THE HOLOCAUST: NEVER MORE AND NOWHERE ELSE.**

Possible Mass Graves
Kasaba/Konjevic Polje Area, Bosnia

Unclassified

Jul 95



Snimak masovnih grobnica.

A shot of mass graves.



MRAVINJCI: Otvorena masovna grobnica.

MRAVINJCI: N. KASABA: An open mass grave.



MRAVINJCI: Prizor otvorene masovne grobnice.
MRAVINJCI: A sight on the ope mass grave.



MRAVINJCI: Ekspertni timovi na ekshumaciji žrtava iz masovnih grobnica.

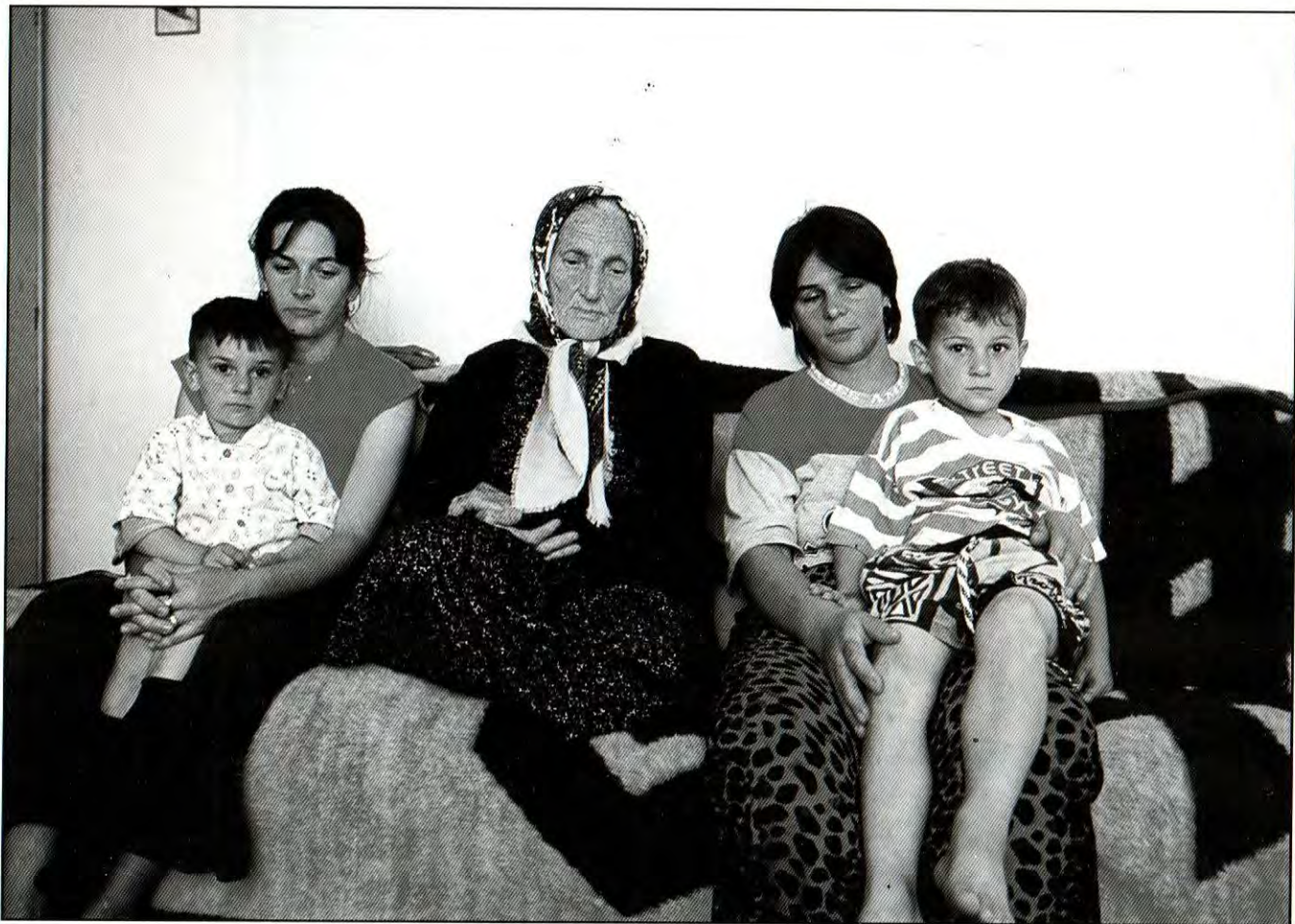
MRAVINJCI: Expert teams working on exhumation of victims from mass graves.



MRAVINJCI: Ekspertni timovi na eksuhamiciji žrtava iz masovnih grobnica.
MRAVINJCI: Expert teams working on exhumation of victims from mass graves.

**ŠTA JE SA PREŽIVJELIM SREBRENIČANIMA? DA LI SE MOŽE BAREM NAZRIJETI KRAJ NJIHOVIH
PATNJI I MOGUĆNOST SMIRAJA NJIHOVIH DUŠA?**

**WHERE ARE THE CITIZENS FROM SREBRENICA WHICH SURVIVED?
IS IT POSSIBLE AT LEAST TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE END OF THEIR SUFFERINGS AND
POSSIBILLITY FOR REST OF THEIR SOULS?**



Zejna Suljić (1934.), iz Likara - Srebrenica, sa preživjelim snahama i unučadima. U Kravici joj je 12. jula 1995. “nestalo” šest sinova, dva unuka i snaha.

Zejna Suljić (1934), from the village of Likara next to Srebrenica, with her survived daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Six of her sons, two grandsons and a daughter-in-law “missed” in the place of Kravica on July 12, 1995.



Fatima Suljić (1916.), slijepa starica kojoj su “nestala” dva sina i pet unuka.

Fatima Suljić (1916), a blind old woman whose two sons and five grandsons “missed”.



Život u Vozući.
Life in Vozuća.



Srebreničanke u potrazi za istinom o njihovim najmilijim.
Women of Srebrenica are searching the truth about their dearest.



Srebreničanke u potrazi za istinom o njihovim najmilijim.

Women of Srebrenica are searching the truth about their dearest.



Srebrenica 1996 - grad nakaznog izgleda i dvostrukog simbola: Srpskog fašizma i genocidnog stratišta nad Bošnjacima.
Srebrenica 1996 - a town with monstrous appearance and duple symbol: the Serb fascism and genocide massacre against the Bosniacs.

IZVORI

- Arhiv Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnih prava, Sarajevo
- Arhiv Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Tuzlansko-podrinjskog kantona (Krim-tehnika), Tuzla
- Arhiv Državne komisije za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima na području Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- Arhiv Državne komisije za traženje nestalih lica na području Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo

RESOURCES

- **Archive of the Institute for research of crimes against humanity and International law, Sarajevo.**
- **Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tuzla and Podrinje Canton (Crim. Technique), Tuzla.**
- **Archive of the State commission for gathering facts on war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo.**
- **Archive of the State commission for searching missing persons on the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo.**

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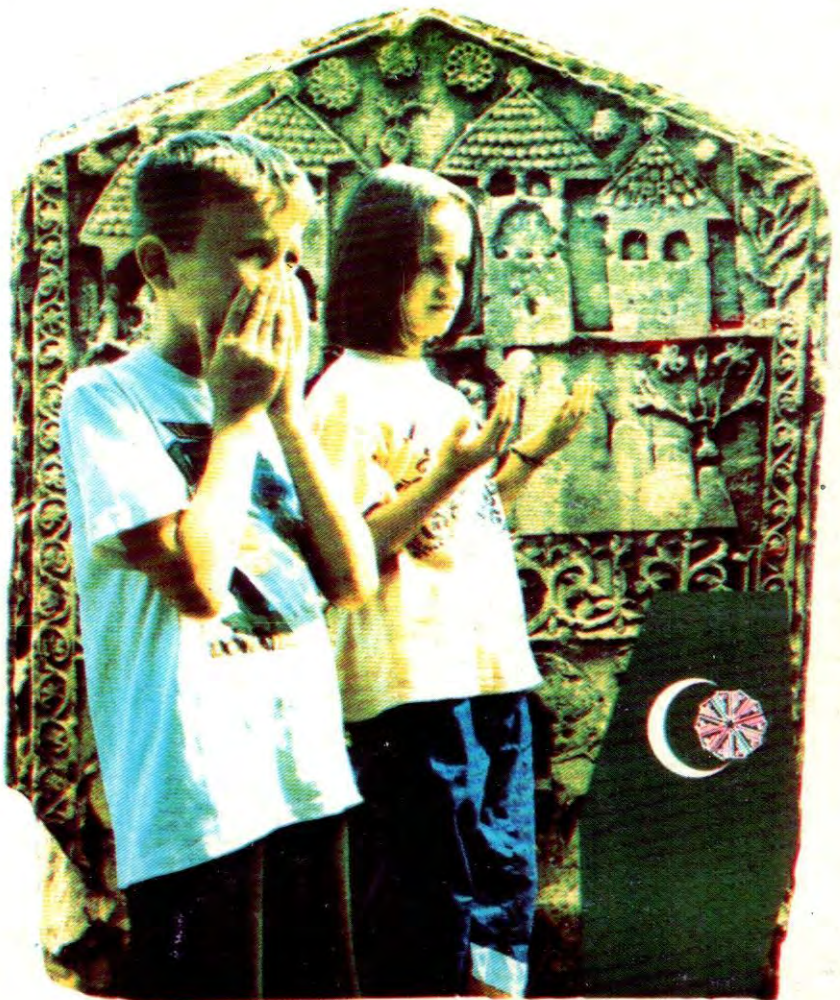
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SREBRENICA



11. JULI 1995. **DAN SJEĆANJA**