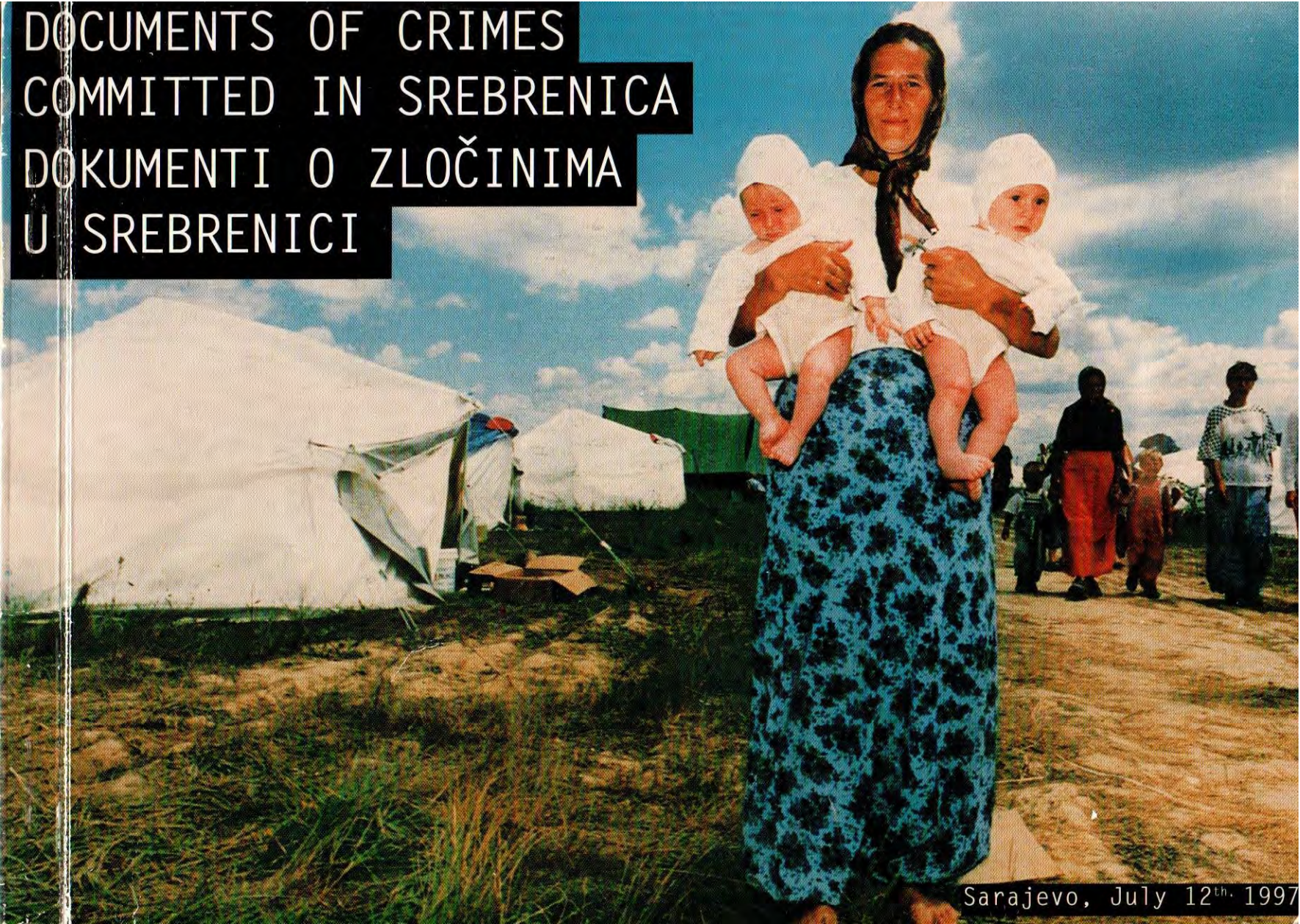


DOCUMENTS OF CRIMES
COMMITTED IN SREBRENICA
DOKUMENTI O ZLOČINIMA
U SREBRENICI



Sarajevo, July 12th, 1997

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV ČOVJEČNOSTI
I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA, SARAJEVO

DOKUMENTI O ZLOČINIMA U SREBRENICI
(fotografije i faksimili)

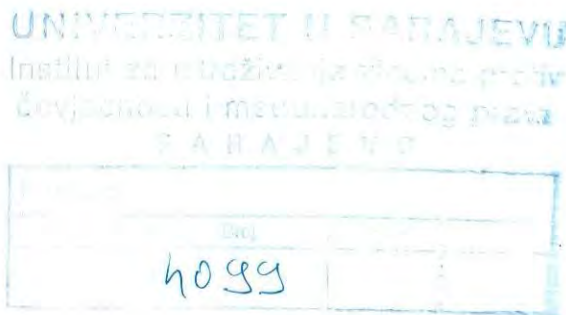
UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv
čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava
SARAJEVO

| | | | |
|----------|------|--------|--------|
| Primalo: | | | |
| Broj | Broj | Godina | Mjesec |
| | 4099 | | |

Sarajevo, 12. Juli 1997.

**BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
SARAJEVO**

**DOCUMENTS ON CRIMES
COMMITTED IN SREBRENICA
(photographs and facsimiles)**



Sarajevo, July 12, 1997.

U V O D

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 UN -vojnika, izvršen genocidni pokolj nad Bošnjacima.

Nigdje, kao tamo, nije očiglednija odgovornost međunarodne zajednice, napose Savjeta bezbjednosti, 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, 22,9% Srba i 2% ostalih. Sa stanovišta vlasništva nad zemljištem, Bošnjacima pripada preko 79%, a svima ostalim 20,6%.

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".

Velikosrpski agresor je od aprila 1992. pa do jula 1995. preduzeo više masovnih i brutalnih ofanziva na tu slobodnu teritoriju u koje su se izravno uključivale regularne jedinice srijansko-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 proglašavanjem Srebrenice "zaštićenom zonom" od strane Savjeta bezbjednosti 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, ener-

genata i svega onoga što je, u biološko-egzistencijalnom smislu, imperativno.

A onda je, u prvoj polovini jula 1995. agresor zauzeo Srebrenicu kao "zaštićenu zonu UN" 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.

Nažalost, pristup masovnim grobnicama još uvijek nije moguć. Uzaludni su bespomoćni krici preživjelih Srebreničana za preko 10.000 nestalih: djece, roditelja, braće, muževa i druge najbliže rodbine.

Pred nama su fotodokumenti koji svjedoče o genocidu i drugim zločinima nad Bošnjacima u Srebreničkom kraju, golgoti prognanika i masovnim stratištima, kao i ponašanju međunarodne zajednice naspram tih zlodjela.

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 bezbjednosti UN-a i Evropske Unije i u njihovom aparatu zaposlenih pojedinaca, 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 sukus i unutarbošnjačkih slabosti koje su došle do izražaja u njenoj dramatičnoj borbi za opstanak i očuvanje domovine u kojoj milenijski žive.

U Sarajevu, 12. juli 1997.

Prof. dr Jusuf Žiga

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Nowhere like there is the responsibility of international community for things which happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina so obvious, especially the one of the Security Council and of UN civil and military dignitaries.

Srebrenica is, in fact, a suffering paradigm of Bosnia and the Bosniacs. According the census of 1991, there were 36.666 citizens in the Srebrenica area and 75% of them were the Bosniacs, 22,9% were the Serbs and 2% were others. As for the ownership of land, 79% belonged to the Bosniacs and 20,6% to others.

At the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina that region had become the place where many Bosniac refugees from neighbouring municipalities gathered, like from Vlasenica, Bratunac, Zvornik, Rogatica, Vi egrad. Running in front of Chetnik knife, all of them had tried to find an escape in the Srebrenica region after it was proclaimed the "UN safe area" not having an inkling of what would happen to them in July 1995.

During April 1992 and July 1995, the Serb aggressor launched several massive and brutal offensives against that free territory where regular military units of the Serbian and Montenegrin Army were directly included, and especially the U□ice Corps, the special units from Ni , Belgrade and other places, as well as many armed Serbian formations (Arkan and Šešelj units ...).

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

As the result of one of such offensives Srebrenica was proclaimed "a safe area"

by the UN Security Council in 1993. Despite the fact, the whole time from the occupation of the area in July 1995 special forms of war and genocide extermination against totally isolated Bosniac population were carried out like: intentional shortages of water, disturbances of delivery of humanitarian aid, medicines, energy materials and of all items being an imperative in the biology and existence sense of word.

And then, in the first half of July 1995, the aggressor conquered Srebrenica as "an UN safe area" and committed an horrible genocide massacre against Bosniacs. All Srebrenica population, as well as thousands of Bosniac refugees from other parts of the Podrinje (the lands under the Drina), were expelled, arrested or killed by the Serb fascists and, among other things, the mass graves bear witness of that.

Unfortunately, the approach to mass graves is not yet possible. Helpless cries of survived Srebrenica citizens looking for more than 10.000 missing persons: children, parents, brothers, husbands and other close relatives, go in vain.

Here in front of us, there are photo documents bearing witness to genocide and other crimes committed against Bosniacs in the Srebrenica region; to golgotha of refugees and to places of mass executions as well as to behaviour of the International Community regarding that atrocities.

It would really be inadmissible to deny the truth on horrible genocide committed against Bosniacs in that region or to make its dimensions as being rather relative one and the same applies for the responsibility of the International community and firstly of the UN Security Council and the European Union and of their apparatus of employed individuals who did not protect "the safe area" although they had been obliged to do so, and so, in that way, they made possible the public massacre against innocent and disarmed Bosniac civilian population committed by the Serb fascists.

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



Panorama Srebrenice prije agresije na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu 1991.
Panorama of Srebrenica before the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991.



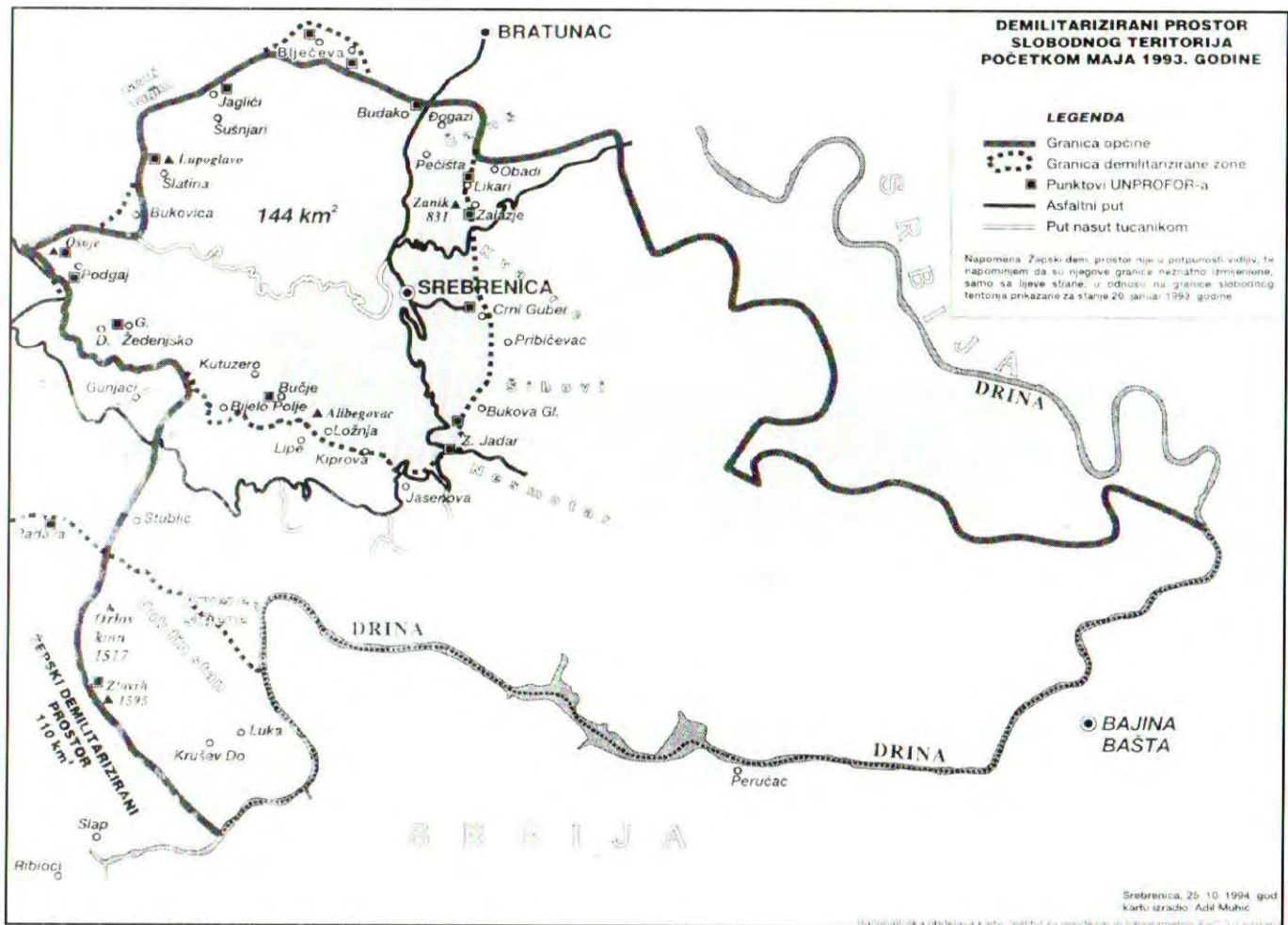
Srebrenica nakon prvih agresorskih upada 1992. - spaljena upravna zgrada "Energoinvesta".
Srebrenica after the first aggressor's intrusions in 1992 - burnt "Energoinvest" administrative building.



Efendići - spaljeno naselje u centralnom dijelu Srebrenice.
Efendići - burnt settlement in the central part of Srebrenica.



General Felipe 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 Felipe 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.



Mapa Srebrenice - "zaštićene zone Ujedinjenih nacija".
The Srebrenica Map - "United Nations Safe Areas".



Drama života u potpunom okruženju - prizor primanja i slanja poruka preko Crvenog križa, jedinog načina komuniciranja sa svijetom.

Drama of life in complete enemy surroundings - the scene of receiving and sending messages by Red Cross - the only way of communication with the world.



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.



Kamp naselje u Slapovičima, koje je podigla Švedska vlada za prognanike, bez vode i struje, u potpunom okruženju agresorskih snaga.

Camp settlement for refugees in the place of Slapoviæi built up by the Swedish government without water and electricity being completely surrounded by aggressor forces.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

United Nations Peace Forces - Headquarters
Forces de Paix des Nations Unies - Quartier GénéralLieutenant General Bernard JANVIER
Force Commander UN Peace Forces

Zagreb, 11 July 1995

General,

With respect to the action that your forces are undertaking in Srebrenica area, I wish to express my deepest concern with regard to the fate of the twenty Dutch soldiers in Bratunac and the ten others in the area of Nazda, who are under your control. My main concern is related to their safety and I request for them, total freedom of movement so that they can go back to their headquarters when they decide so.

On 8 July afternoon, OP F manned by Dutch soldiers was directly targeted by a tank belonging to your forces. Fortunately, there were no casualties. On 9 and 10 July attacks were also conducted against UN positions leading to a total of 7 OP's left for safety reasons due to deliberate targeting. I must stress that hostile actions threatening the life of my soldiers cannot be accepted until have to stop. In accordance with my mandate, I intend to react with all possible means available, should the life or the mission of my soldiers be threatened.

I request their complete freedom of action and movement for my troops and therefore I cannot see the continuation of this situation which affects UN troops defending a Safe Area in accordance with Security Council Resolution 812.

Once again I strongly emphasize the imperative necessity for the forces under your command to cease all firing against UNPROFOR, to withdraw to the perimeter of the enclave immediately and to stop all direct or indirect targeting against civilian population.

Your violation of the Safe Area cannot be tolerated by the international community. You have to desist by withdrawing and ending all actions against it. I rely on your authority to ensure compliance with this request. Otherwise, an extremely delicate situation may be created.

Yours sincerely,

Lieutenant General Ratko MLADIĆ
PALE

UJEDINJENE NACIJE

Mirovne snage Ujedinjenih nacija - Štab

General-pukovnik Bernard JANVIER
Komandant snaga - Mirovne snage UN-a

Zagreb, 11. juli 1995.

General,

Poštujući akciju koju vaše snage preduzimaju u području Srebrenice, želim da izrazim svoju duboku zabrinutost u vezi sa sudbinom dvadeset holandskih vojnika u Bratuncu i deset drugih u području Nazda, koja su pod vašom kontrolom. Moja najveća briga odnosi se na njihovu bezbjednost i ja za njih zahtijevam potpunu slobodu kretanja tako da se oni mogu vratiti u svoj štab kad tako odluče.

Popodne 8. jula, OP F (osmatračko mjesto F - primj. prevodioca) u kome su bili holandski vojnici direktno je gađao tenk koji pripada vašim snagama. Srećom, nije bilo gubitaka. 9. i 10. jula napadi su također izvođeni protiv položaja UN-a što je dovelo do napuštanja 7 osmatračkih mjesta iz bezbjednosnih razloga zbog namjernog gađanja. Moram naglasiti da se neprijateljske akcije koje prijete životu mojih vojnika ne mogu prihvatiti i da moraju prestati. U skladu sa mojim mandatom imam namjeru reagirati svim raspoloživim sredstvima ukoliko život ili misija mojih vojnika budu ugroženi.

Zato zahtijevam kompletnu slobodu djelovanja i kretanja za moje trupe i prema tome ne mogu vidjeti nastavak ovakve situacije koja pogađa trupe UN-a koje brane zaštićenu zonu u skladu sa Rezolucijom Savjeta bezbjednosti 812.

Još jednom, izričito naglašavam neizostavnu neophodnost da snage pod vašom komandom prestanu sa vatrom protiv UNPROFOR-a, da se povuku na periferiju enklave odmah i da prestanu sa svim direktnim ili indirektnim gađanjem civilnog stanovništva.

Vaše kršenje zaštićene zone međunarodna zajednica ne može tolerirati. Vi morate odustati svojim povlačenjem i okončavanjem svih akcija protiv nje. Vjerujem da ćete svojim autoritetom obezbijediti poštovanje ovog zahtjeva. Inače, može doći do krajnje opasne situacije.

Vaš,

/svojeručni potpis generala Janvijera/

General-pukovniku Ratku Mladiću
PALE

AF074

PISMO GENERALA JANVIJEJA - GENERALU MLADIĆU, 11. JULA 1995.

Uprkos formalnom insistiranju da se prestane sa gađanjem civilnog stanovništva i kršenjem zaštićene zone, general Janvier, "poštujući akcije" generala Mladića, brine se za komoditet 30 svojih "zarobljenih" vojnika.

GENERAL JANVIER'S LETTER SENT TO GENERAL MLADIĆ on July 11, 1995.

In spite of formal insisting to stop shelling of civilian population and to cease to violate the safe area, general Janvier, "respecting actions" of general Mladić, worries for commodity of his 30 "captured" soldiers.

CIN 1122
COG 911
SSA7698

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

COMM

MOST IMMEDIATE

95 JUL 12/15 42

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

J. Akashi

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

In summary, the situation in Srebrenica is highly fluid.

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

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

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

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

We are now gathering more detailed information on the situation on the ground in order to determine the needs of the civilian population. We are also examining the issues related

11 Jul 95

IZUZETNO HITNO

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

Ovom porukom se dalje osvjetljava situacija u Srebrenici od našeg X-1130 ranije ovog dana.

Ukratko, situacija u Srebrenici je krajnje fluidna.

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

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

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

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

Sada prikupljamo detaljnije informacije o situaciji na terenu da bi odredili potrebe civilnog stanovništva. Mi također ispitujemo pitanja vezana za bezbjednost i moguću evakuaciju holandskog bataljona kako je razmotreno sa ministrom odbrane Holandije. Ministar Holandije je informisao da su mu predložene tri opcije od strane njegovog štaba: povlačenje koje bi izveo UNPROFOR sa RRf-om, povlačenje koje bi proveo NATO i povlačenje koje bi se

OBUSTAVA VAZDUŠNIH UDARA NAD SREBRENICOM, 11. JULA 1995.

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

STOPPING OF AIR RAIDS OVER SREBRENICA, July 11, 1995.

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

| IME I PREZIME | GODINA ROĐENJA | HOLOANSKI PREZIME |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Leza Sunčević | 1949 | LISTA |
| Stvo Džalović | 1966 | DOBRIĆ |
| Amir Ismailović | 1958 | ŠENTIMIR (MORAVCI) |
| Edinović Kemal | 1953 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Mustafa Čuhrić | 1933 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Mustafa Čuhrić | 1978 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Šerifović Osman | 1975 | ŠKOLJANIĆ (MORAVCI) |
| Šerif Hasanović | 1955 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Sunčević | 1949 | ŠKOLJANIĆ (MORAVCI) |
| Leza Sunčević | 1978 | — II — |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1933 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1977 | — |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1962 | — |
| Mustafa Čuhrić | 1976 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1976 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1960 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1940 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1935 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1944 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1956 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1941 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1951 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1974 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1973 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1953 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1974 | — II — |
| Leza Čuhrić | 1946 | ŠKOLJANIĆ |

| IME I PREZIME | GODINA ROĐENJA | PREZIME HOLOANSKI BATALJON |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Redžo Hadžić | 1951.god | Redžević |
| 2. Mirza Hadžić | 1953.god | Hadžić |
| 3. Jurka Džalović | 1936.god | Ukić |
| 4. David Hadžić | 1962.god | Hadžić |
| 5. Zvezdan Salihović | 1943.god | Hadžić |
| 6. Ibrahimović Salih | 1966.god | Hadžić |
| 7. Salihović Zvezdan | 1933.god | Hadžić |
| 8. Emir Albić | — | — |
| 9. Hasanović Šerif | 1955.god | Hadžić |
| 10. Hasib Obran | 1953.god | Hadžić |
| 11. Suljmanović Salih | 1942.god | Hadžić |
| 12. Osmanović Ibrahim | 1940.god | Hadžić |
| 13. Osmanović Hasib | 1930.god | Hadžić |
| 14. Mirza Mehmed | 1954.god | Hadžić |
| 15. Rizvić Suljman | 1947.god | Hadžić |
| 16. Selimović Mehmed | 1946.god | Hadžić |
| 17. Albić Zvezdan | 1936.god | Hadžić |
| 18. Kabilović Edem | 1936.god | Hadžić |
| 19. Mustafa Napić | 1965.god | Hadžić |
| 20. Mustafa Huso | 1955.god | Hadžić |
| 21. Mustafa | — | — |
| 22. Handžić Šerif | 1965.god | Hadžić |
| 23. Redžo Salihović | 1942.god | Hadžić |
| 24. Salihović Mehmed | 1977.god | Hadžić |
| 25. Jusuf Fajzić | 1936.god | Hadžić |

239
in total
15 FEB

SPISAK NESTALIH CIVILA KOJE JE 13. JULA 1995. HOLANSKI BATALJON U POTOČARIMA PREDAO AGRESORU
 Spisak imena 239 muškarca i dječaka, koji su bili u vojnoj bazi holandskog bataljona u Potočarima. Nakon što su dobili naređenje od holandskih oficira da napuste Potočare, oni su 13. jula 1995, zajedno sa ostalim izbjeglicama, prošli kroz kapiju iza koje su ih čekali srpski vojnici.
 LIST OF THE PART OF MISSING CIVILIANS WHO WERE HANDED IN TO THE AGGRESSOR BY THE DUTCHBAT IN POTOČARI ON 13. JULY 1995. The list of 239 names of men and boys who were in the Dutch military compound in Potočari. After being ordered by Dutch officers to leave Potočari on July 13, 1995, Dutch troops, together with other refugees, went through the gates where the Serb soldiers had been waiting.

CEN-1162
 C26-943
 S98-1763

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK ONLY - 1006 Z
 INFO: STOLTENBERG, ICFY, GENEVA ONLY - 1011 Z
 FROM: AKASHI, UNPF-HQ, ZAGREB
 NUMBER: Z - 1175
 DATE: 17 JULY 1995
 SUBJECT: MEETING IN BELGRADE

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

Please find attached summary of main points discussed.

Regards

No Internal Distribution

scd

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET MEETING IN BELGRADE - JULY 15, 1995. At the time of mass slaughtering of the Bosniacs, a secret meeting was held in Belgrade on July 15, 1995, and Karl Bildt, Torvald Stoltenberg, Jasushi Akashi and Rupert Smith were present there. General Mladić, who commanded conquering of Srebrenica and who took part in genocide against the Bosniacs was also present there.

DECLARATION

The Representatives of the Civilian Authorities of the Enclave of Srebrenica on the realization of the agreement on the evacuation of the civilian population of the Enclave.

A meeting was held on July 12 1995 in the "Hotel Fontana", on our request, between representatives of our Civilian Authorities and the Army of the Republic of Srpska, concerning the evacuation of our civilian population out of the enclave.

Our side was represented by: Purković Čamila, Nuhanović Ibro and Mr. Nesib Mandžić.

The Serb side was represented by: Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica Đorđević Miroslav, General Ratković Mladic, The President of The County of Bratunac Srdjanović Simitić, The Chief Executive of The County of Bratunac Srdjanović Davidović, The Chief of Police of Bratunac Mr. Vasić, General Krstić, Corps Security Chief Mr. Popović and Colonel Krstić.

The negotiations were attended by an UNPROFOR representative, Dutch Battalion Commander and the following were agreed:

The civilian population can remain in the enclave or evacuate to designated upon the wish of each individual:

in the event that we wish to evacuate it is possible for us to discuss the duration of our movement and have decided that the entire population is to evacuate to the territory of the County of Bratunac.

It has been agreed that the evacuation is to be carried out in the area and Police of the Republic of Srpska, supervised and organized by UNPROFOR.

As the agreement had been reached, I assert that the evacuation was carried out by the Serb side properly and the standards of the agreement had been adhered to.

During the evacuation there were no incidents on either of the sides and the Serb side has behaved in all the regulations of the Geneva Conventions and the international war law, as part of UNPROFOR representative.

UNPROFOR representative of the Civilian Authorities of the Enclave of Srebrenica

Nesib Mandžić
Mandžić Nesib
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Đorđević Miroslav
Miroslav Đorđević
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Franken
Franken
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Popović
Popović
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Krstić
Krstić
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Vasić
Vasić
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Srdjanović Simitić
Srdjanović Simitić
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Srdjanović Davidović
Srdjanović Davidović
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Ratković Mladic
Ratković Mladic
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Čamila
Čamila
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

Nuhanović Ibro
Nuhanović Ibro
Civil Affairs Commissioner for Srebrenica

DEKLARACIJA

predstavnik civilnih vlasti enklave Srebrenica o realizaciji sporazuma o evakuaciji civilnog stanovništva ove enklave.

Sastanak je održan 12. jula 1995. godine u hotelu "Fontana", na naš zahtjev, između predstavnika naših civilnih vlasti i predstavnika civilnih vlasti i Vojске Republike Srpske u vezi sa evakuacijom našeg civilnog stanovništva iz enklave.

Našu stranu predstavljali su: Purković Čamila, Nuhanović Ibro i ja, Nesib Mandžić.

Srpska strana bila je predstavljena sa: komesarom za civilne poslove za Srebrenicu Đorđević Miroslavom, generalom Ratkom Mladicom, predsjednikom opštine Bratunac Ljubomir Simitićem, izvršnim sekretarom opštine Bratunac Srdjanović Davidovićem, šefom policije Žvonika gospodinom Vasićem, generalom Krstićem, šefom bezbjednosti kopusa gospodinom Popovićem i pukovnikom Krstićem.

Prigovorima je prisustvovao predstavnik UNPROFOR-a, komandant Holandskog bataljona.

Dogovoreno je sljedeće:

- civilno stanovništvo može otići u enklavi ili se evakuirati, u zavisnosti od toga kako svaki pojedinac želi;

- u slučaju da se želimo evakuirati nama se omogućava da biramo pravac našeg kretanja a odlučeno je da se svo stanovništvo evakuira na teritoriju opštine Ključanj;

- dogovoreno je da će evakuaciju izvršiti Vojска i Policija Republike Srpske koju će nadgledati i pratiti UNPROFOR.

Pošto je sporazum postignut, tvrdim da je evakuacija izvršena od strane srpske strane korektno i da su klauzule sporazuma poštovane.

U toku evakuacije nije bilo incidenta ni na jednoj od strana a srpska strana se pridržavala svih odredbi Ženevske konvencije i međunarodnog ratnog prava. **Bar što se tiče konvoja koje su pratile snage UN-a.**

Predstavnik UNPROFOR-a
/ Svojeručni potpis majora
Frankena i pečat UNPROFOR-a /

Predstavnik za civilne
poslove enklave Srebrenica
/ svojeručni potpis Mandžića Nesiba /

Komesar za civilna poslove za Srebrenicu
/ Svojeručni potpis Đorđević Miroslava /

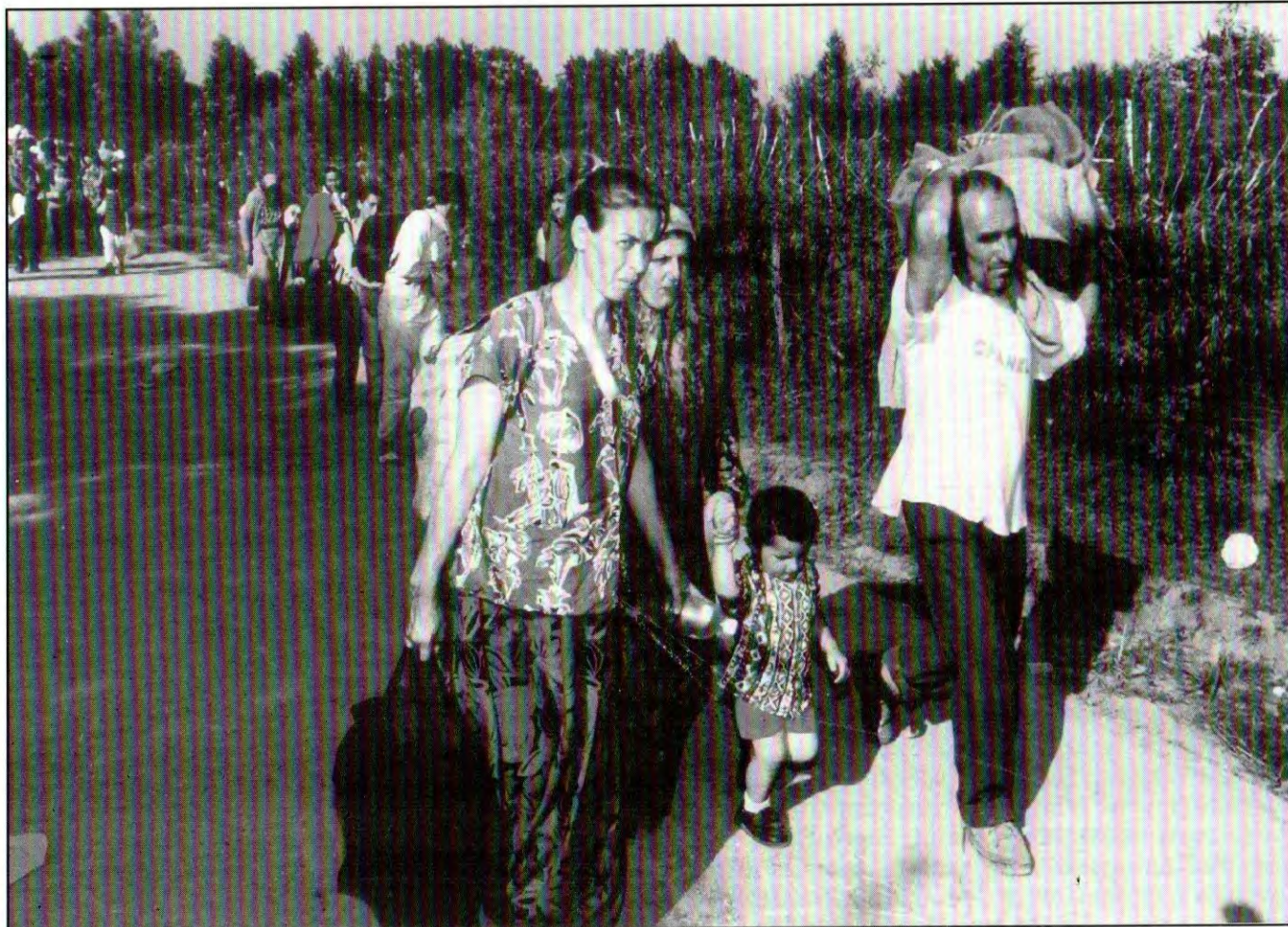
* Boldirani tekst je ručno napisan od strane predstavnika UNPROFOR-a (prim. prevodilac).
AW077

OGRAĐIVANJE UNPROFOR-A OD "KOREKTNE" EVAKUACIJE CIVILNOG STANOVNIŠTVA

Po završetku "evakuacije" jednog dijela civilnog stanovništva iz Srebrenice agresor je prisilio Nesiba Mandžića, jednog od učesnika sastanka u Bratuncu 12. jula 1995, da 17. jula potpiše "Deklaraciju" o "korektnoj" realizaciji Sporazuma o "evakuaciji" civilnog stanovništva enklave. Predstavnik UNPROFORA-a, major Franken, se pri potpisivanju tog dokumenta ogradio da se to odnosi samo "na konvoje koje su pratile snage UN-a", što je on svojeručno dopisao u "Deklaraciji".

UNPROFOR EXPLANATION ON "CORRECT" EVACUATION OF CIVIL POPULATION

After the "evacuation" of a part of Srebrenica civil population was finished, the aggressor forced Nesib Mandžić, one who took part at the meeting in Bratunac on July 12, 1995, to sign the "Declaration" on "correct" realisation of the Agreement on "evacuation" of civil population from enclave on July 17. The UNPROFOR representative, major Franken, while signing the document, disassociated himself saying that it refers only to "the convoys escorted by the UN", which he wrote down in the "Declaration" in his own hand.



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.
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Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



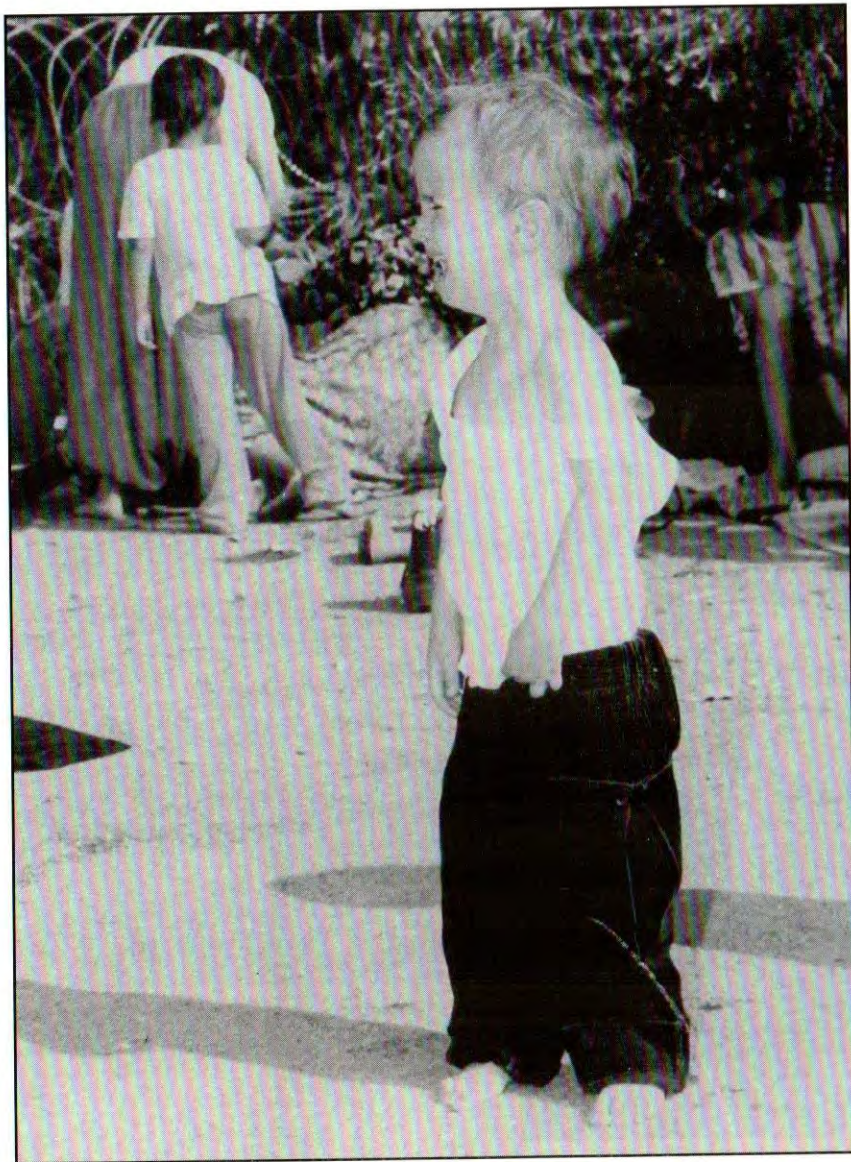
Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatriate.



Golgota srebreničkih prognanika.
Golghota of a Srebrenica expatri-
ate.



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.



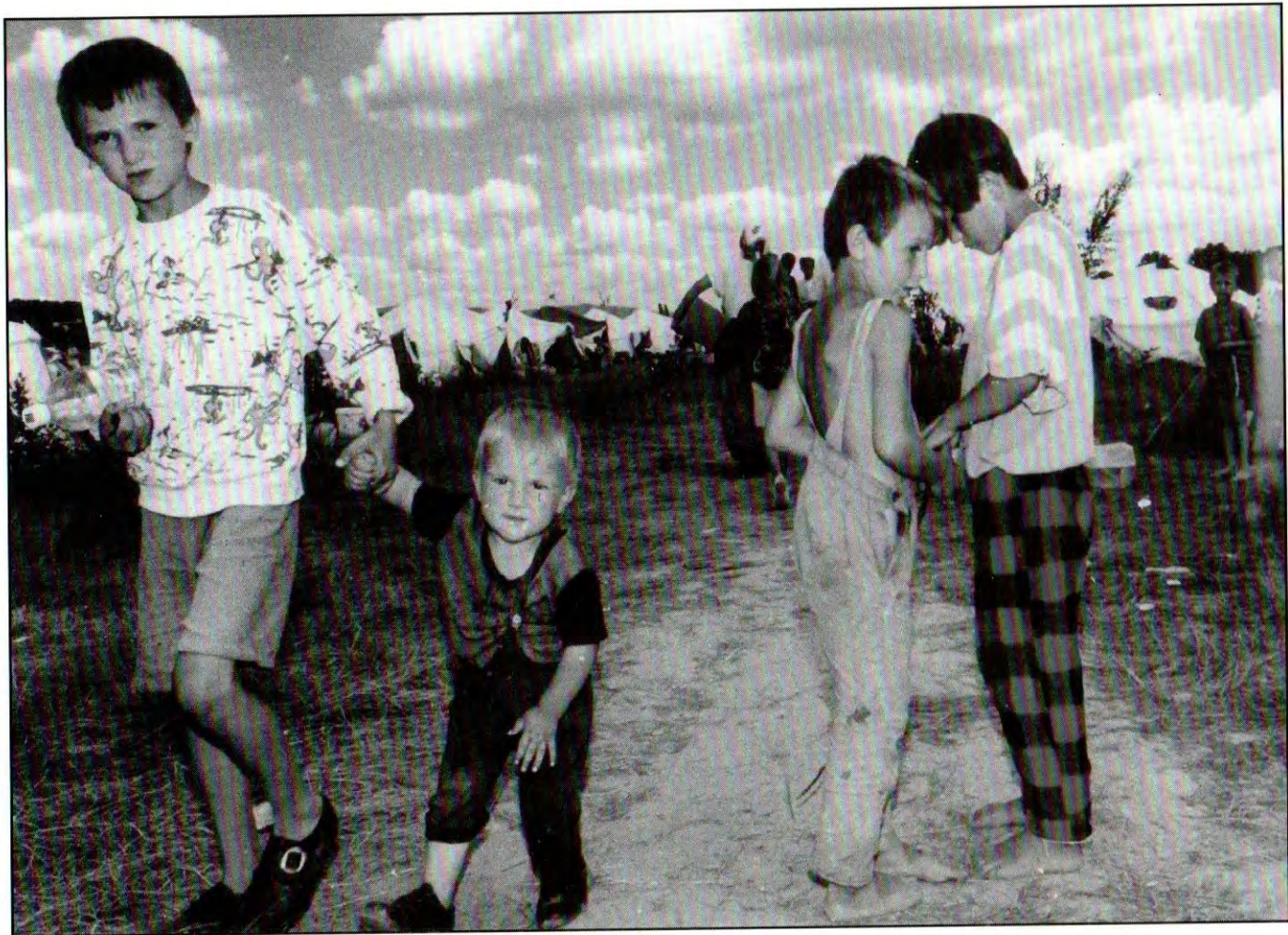
Pogled u daljinu...
Glance into distance ...



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



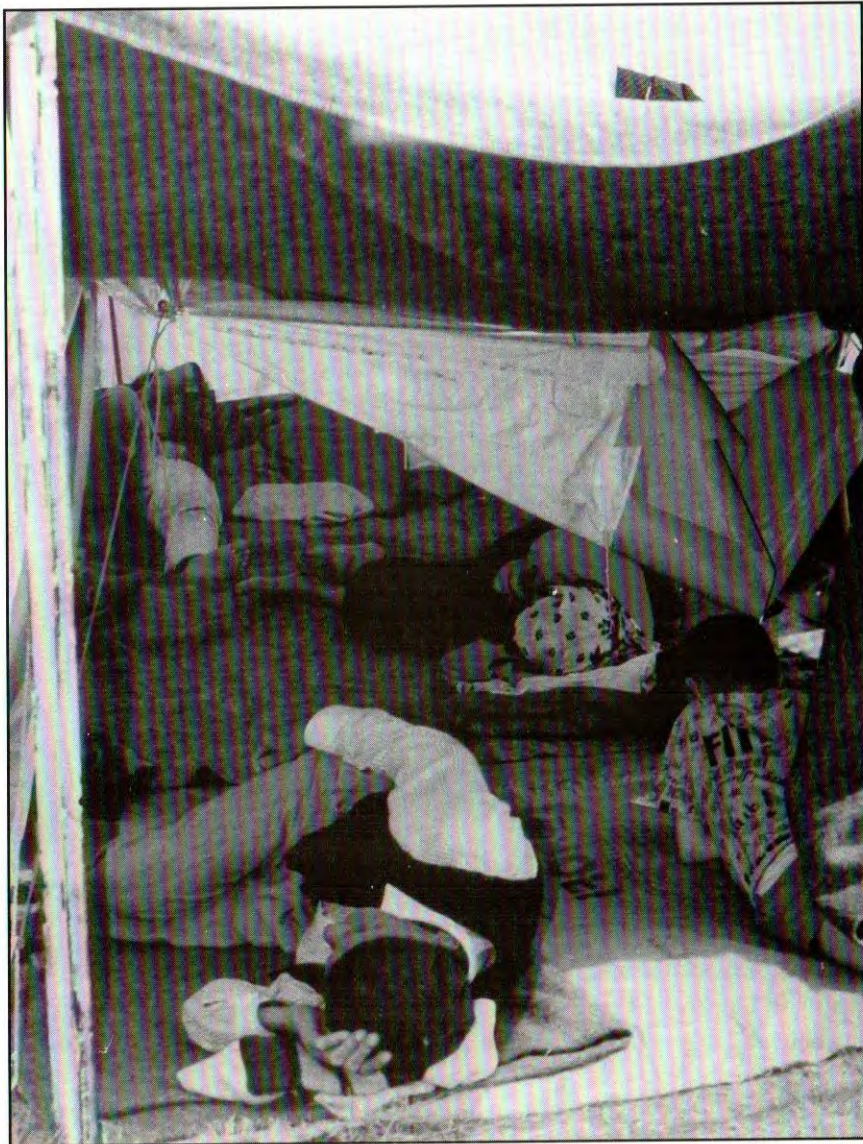
Umjesto topline majčinog krila.
Instead of warmth of mother's lap.



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?



Životna priča tužnog završetka.
A life story with the sad end.



Oduzeli su joj sve što je imala.
Everything she had ever had have been taken from her.



I ovdje ih je agresor granatirao - prihvatni kamp u Dubravama kod Tuzle.
They were shelled even here by aggressor's soldiers - the collection camp in the place of Dubrave near Tuzla.



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?



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

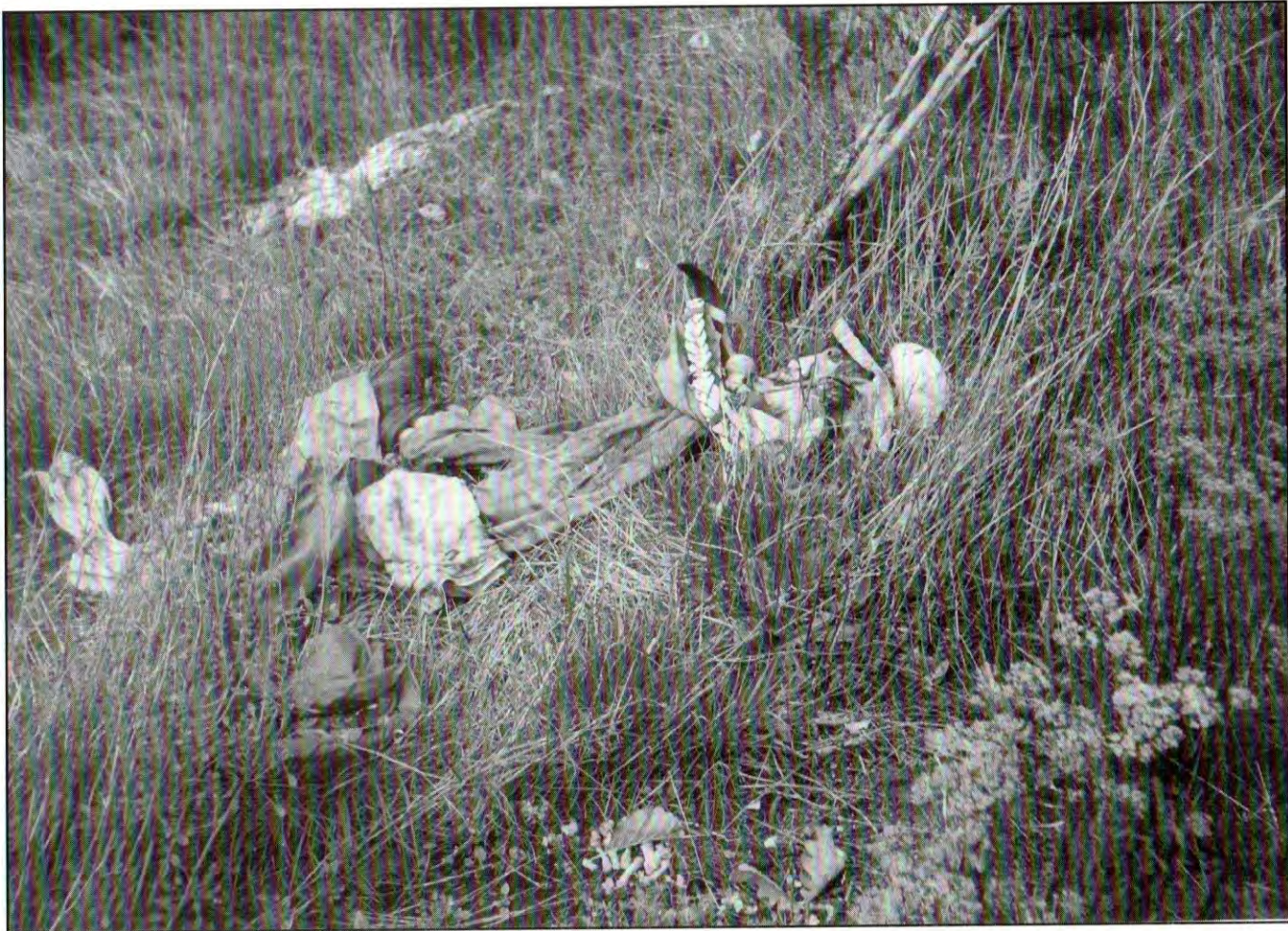
"Accessories" use by the Serb Fascists for killing of Bosniacs (the place of Kravica).



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



Razasute bošnjačke kosti i odjeća (Pobude - Kravica).
Scattered Bosniac bones and clothes (the place of Pobude - Kravica).



Razasute bošnjačke kosti i odjeća (Pobude - Kravica).
Scattered Bosniac bones and clothes (the place of Pobude - Kravica).

Possible Mass Graves
Kasaba/Konjevic Polje Area, Bosnia

Unclassified

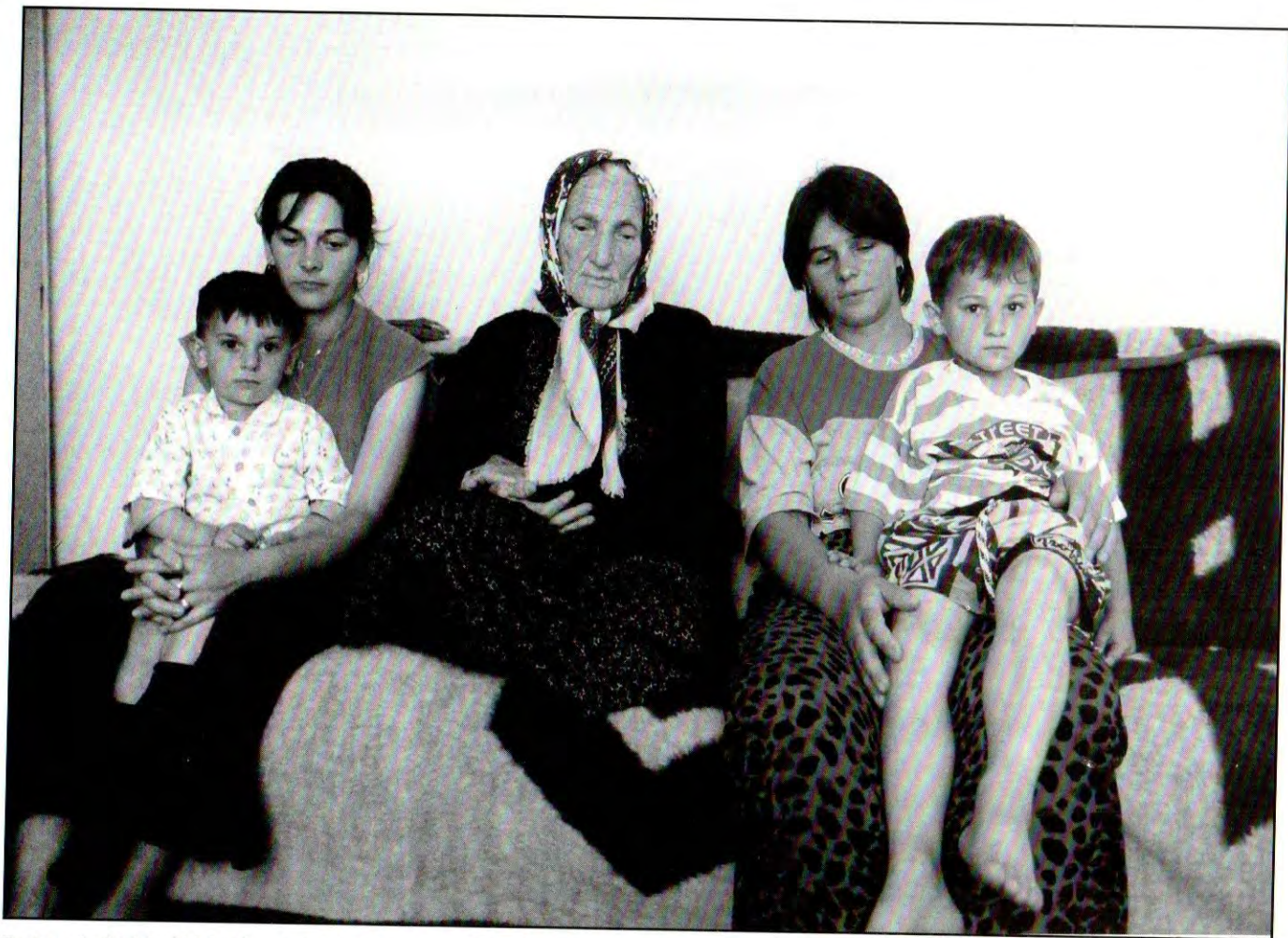
Jul 95



Snimak masovnih grobnica.
A shot of mass graves.



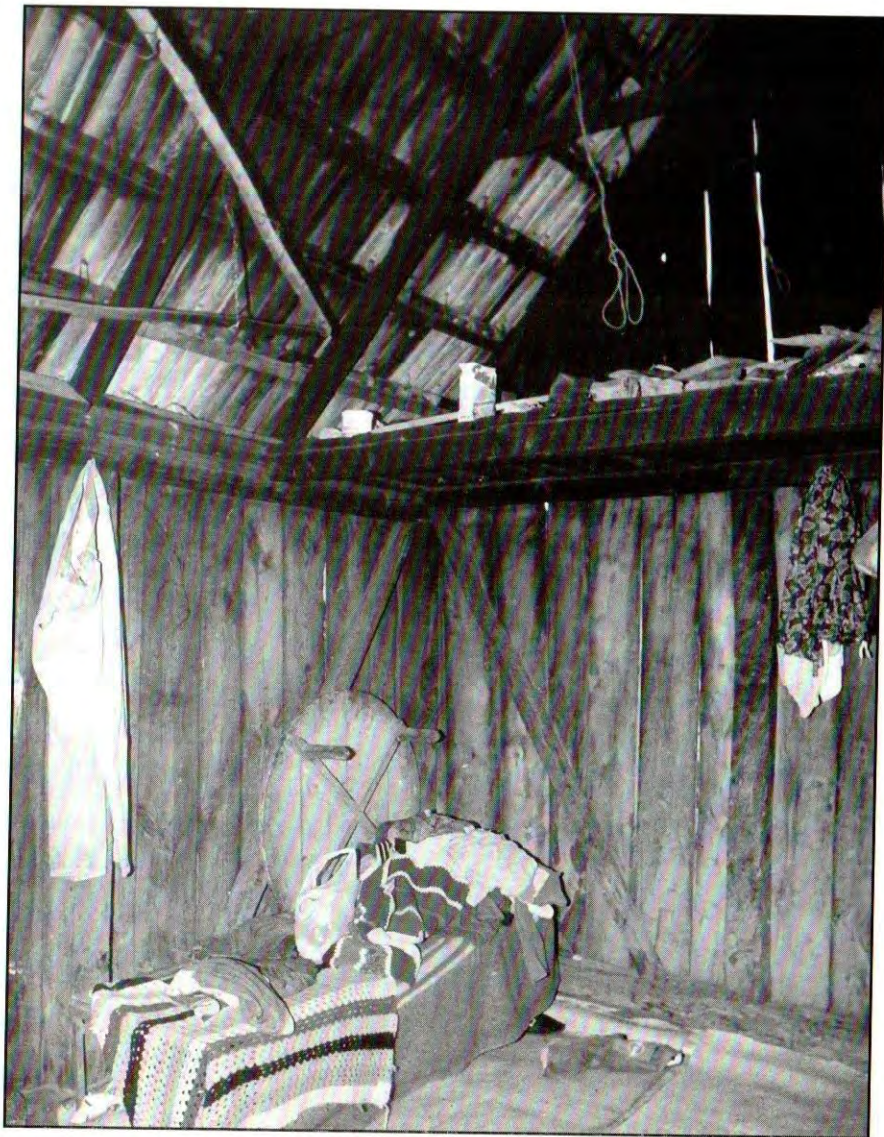
Vožuća - prepuna je srebreničke djece bez očeva i majki bez muževa.
The place of Vožuća - full of Bosniac fatherless children and mothers without husbands.



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 (Prognanici iz
srebreničkog kraja).
Life in Vozuća (the refugees from
the Srebrenica Region).



Život u Vozući
Life in Vozuča.



Srebrenica 1996 - grad nakaznog izgleda i dvostrukog simbola: Srpskog fašizma i genocidnog stratišta nad Bošnjacima.

Srebrenica 1996 - a town with monstrous appearance and double symbol: the Serb fascism and genocide massacre against the Bosniacs.



Bez doma, oca i muža, kako, kuda s kim?
Without home, father and husband; how, where, whom with?

FOTOSI

- Preuzeto iz knjige: Naser Orić, Srebrenica svjedoči i optužuje, Ljubljana, 1995: **(str. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 i 16)**
- Faksimili dokumenata: **(str. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21)**
- Aćif Hodović: **(str. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42)**
- Nehru Mujezinović: **(str. 43, 44, 45, 46)**
- Preuzeto iz štampe: **(str. 47)**
- Aćif Hodović: **(str. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54)**
- Dokumentacija Komisije za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima, Tuzla: **(str. 53)**

Za ovu izložbu korištena je dokumentacija:

- Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava - Sarajevo
- Državna komisija za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima Tuzla
- Knjiga Nasera Orića "Srebrenica svjedoči i optužuje".

Reprodukcija originala i izrada kolor fotografija 50 x 50 - Studio "OMEGA" Sarajevo

PHOTOS

- From Naser Oric's book : "Srebrenica is witnessing and accusing", Ljubljana, 1995: **(page 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 i 16)**
- Faximils of the documents: **(page 17, 18, 19, 20, 21)**
- Aćif Hodović: **(page 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42)**
- Nehru Mujezinović: **(page 43, 44, 45, 46)**
- From journals: **(page 47)**
- Aćif Hodović: **(page 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54)**
- Documentation from Comission for colecting of facts about war crimes, Tuzla: **(page 53)**

For preparation of this exhibition following documentation is used:

- Institute for research of crimes against humanity and international law, Sarajevo
- State comission for collecting of facts about war crimes - Tuzla
- Naser Orić's book "Srebrenica is witnessing and accusing"

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