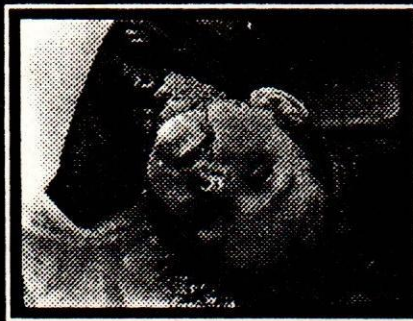


IZLOŽBA

SVJEDOČENJA SA EKRANA



POČECI AGRESIJE NA
BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU

AUTOR IZLOŽBE: DŽEVAD SAKIĆ

Bonn

EXHIBITION

TESTIMONIES ON THE SCREEN



**OUTBREAK OF THE AGGRESSION AGAINST
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

AUTHOR OF THE EXHIBITION: DŽEVAD ŠAKIĆ

Bonn

INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV
ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
SARAJEVO

 RTV BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

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Dževad Sakić

DIZAJN IZLOŽBE
Željko Filipović

DTP
Zlatan Filipović

BONN 31.8.-4.9.1995.

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"RABIC"

ZA ŠTAMPARIJU
Pavle Gabrić

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
SARAJEVO

RTV OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 

AUTHOR OF THE EXHIBITION
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DESIGN OF THE EXHIBITION
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Agresija na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kao zločin protiv mira i sigurnosti čovječanstva, dugo je i sistematski planirana. Ona je proizvod ideologije sa svim njenim negativnim konsekvencama, a u ovom slučaju monstruoznim rušenjem postulata ljudskog života, prava čovjeka na život, slobodu i rad.

Srbijansko-crnogorska agresija na nezavisnu i suverenu državu Bosnu i Hercegovinu predstavlja oživljavanje neofašističkih ideja spojenih sa njegovim posebnim izrazom nacionalističke teorije zla i krvi, čiji je proizvod genocid nad nesrpskim narodima, posebno nad Bošnjacima.

Agresija na Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu, a prije toga na Republiku Hrvatsku, pokazala je da pobjedom saveznika u Drugom svjetskom ratu, čovječanstvo nije oslobođeno fašizma i da on nije uništen. Sadašnja oslobodilačka borba u Bosni i Hercegovini protiv srpskih fašista predstavlja produžetak borbe iz prošlog svjetskog rata - za slobodu, nezavisnost i suverenitet ove države, međunarodno priznate. To je istovremeno, otpor višegodišnjim nasrtajima i napadima sa strane na Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

Korijeni velikosrpske agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu i zločin genocida nad Bošnjacima, traju više od dva stoljeća. Oni su rezultat kontinuirane crnogorske i srpske politike od početka 18. stoljeća, pa sve do danas. Naime, fizičko i duhovno istrebljenje i uništenje, koje Crnogorci i Srbi vrše nad slavenskim Muslimanima - Bošnjacima motivisano je crnogorskom i srpskom genocidnom ideologijom utemeljenoj u kosovskom mitu, Njegoševoj "Istrazi poturica", lažima i političkoj propagandi. Ta ideologija stalno je prisutna u srpskoj historiografiji, književnosti, kulturi, politici, religiji i u svim velikosrpskim planovima i četničkim genocidnim programskim dokumentima.

The aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a crime against peace and security of the mankind, had been systematically planned for a long time. It is a product of ideology with all its negative consequences and in this case with monstrous destruction of the postulates of human life, the man's right to life, freedom and work.

Serbo-Montenegrin aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, denotes reviving of neo-fascistic ideas joint with a special expression of nationalistic theory of evil and blood, resulting in genocide against non-Serb peoples, particularly the Bosniaks.

The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and before that against the Republic of Croatia, proves that by the victory of the Allies in World War II, mankind was not freed of fascism which continued to exist. Current liberation fight in Bosnia and Herzegovina against Serb fascists represents resumption of the World War II struggle - for freedom, independence and suzerainty of this internationally recognized country. This is at the same time, resistance to long - lasting outside attacks at Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The roots of "greater Serbian" aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the crime of genocide against the Bosniaks are more than two centuries old. This is the result of continuous Montenegrin and Serb policy from early 18. century. Namely, physical and spiritual extermination and persecution carried out by Serbs and Montenegrins against Slavic Muslims - Bosniaks, was motivated by Montenegrin and Serb genocidal ideology founded in the Myth of Kosovo, then in Njegoš's work "Istraga poturica" (Extermination of the Converts to Islam), in the lies and political propaganda. That ideology has been permanently present in the Serb historiography, literature, culture, politics, religion and all other "great Serbia" plans and Chetnik genocidal programme documents.

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Historijska zamisao velikosrpske politike je ostvariti ideju o formiranju tzv. "Velike Srbije" na prostorima bivše Jugoslavije. Ta ideja egzistira još od "Načertanija" Ilije Garašanina 1844. godine sve do Memoranduma Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti 1986. godine. Cilj te ideologije je da se "defakto omeđe srpske zemlje i učini da u njima ostane samo srpski žovalj", što znači da treba etnički očistiti te zemlje od drugih naroda. Jedini ideal je stvaranje velike, moćne i "nepobedive Srbije" na Balkanu u kojoj će izključivo živjeti Srbi. To se i danas pokušava ostvariti pod parolom "svi Srbi u jednoj državi".

Ova izložba o počecima srbijansko-crnogorske agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu u multimedijalnoj ekspresiji ima dodatnu dimenziju - da se pokaže kako je planirana i isprogramirana agresija i uništenje nesrpskih naroda posebno Bošnjaka svim sredstvima, pa i najgnusnijim vrstama ubijanja, klanja, masakriranja i teroriziranja ljudi.

Pouka Bosancima i Hercegovcima, kao i cjelokupnom čovječanstvu, mora biti da stalno obnavlja sjećanja na zlodjela svih oblika i pojava neofašizma, da se ne zaborave i da se stalno jača antifašističko raspoloženje i djelovanje, odnosno oslobodilačka borba protiv svakog agresora. Čovječanstvo se mora oduprijeti zlu i uništiti ga, kako ne bi ponovo oživjelo.

Prof.dr. Atif Purivatra

Historical idea of that policy is realization of the concept of "great Serbia" creation within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. That idea existed back to "Načertanija" by Ilija Garašanin in 1844, to "Memorandum" of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and art, in 1986. The aim of that ideology is "to border" 'de facto' the Serb countries and make only Serbs to live in them", which means that those countries should be cleaned from other peoples. The only ideal is creation of a large powerful, "invincible Serbia" in the Balkans, in which only Serbs will live. And at present that goal is being tried to be realized under the slogan "all Serbs in one state".

This exhibition, about the beginnings of the Serbo-Montenegrian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, in multi-media expression has an additional dimension which is to show how the aggression was planned and designed with the aim to destroy non-Serb peoples, especially Bosniaks, employing all means, even the most loathsome ways of killing, slaughtering, massacring and terrorizing.

The citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the whole world must learn the lesson that they should permanently revive the memory of crimes of all kinds and appearance of neofascism, so that they would not be forgotten, and they must reinforce anti-fascistic behaviour and acting, i.e., liberation struggle against any aggression.

Prof.dr. Atif Purivatra

OVO JE RETROSPEKTIVA IZLOŽBE "AGRESIJA NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU", INAČE PRVE IZLOŽBE U RATOM ZAHVAĆENOJ BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI.

IZLOŽBA JE BILA POSTAVLJENA U MEĐUNARODNOM PRESS CENTRU U SARAJEVU 27. MAJA 1992. GODINE, KADA JE BIO IZVRŠEN MASAKR U BIVŠOJ ULICI VASE MISKINA.

ZATIM JE IZLOŽBA PRENESENA U GALERIJU "PALETA", ODAKLE JE ODNESENA U AUSTRALIJU, TE TAMO PREZENTIRANA U VIŠE GRADOVA.

SADA SU IZVRŠENE NEZNATNE KOREKCIJE UNOŠENJEM NEKIH NOVIH FOTOSA I PROMJENOM NAZIVA IZLOŽBE.

1. MEĐUNARODNO PRIZNATE GRANICE DRŽAVE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE.

2. PRIPADNICI JNA IZ SBIJE I CRNE GORE PO NALOGU ZLOČINCA SLOBODANA MILOŠEVIĆA SU OKUPIRALI BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU. GRUPA CRNOGORSKO-SRBIJANSKIH VOJNIKA U HERCEGOVINI, SEPTEMBRA 1991.

3. JEDINICE JNA IZ CRNE GORE I SRBIJE SU OKUPIRALE BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU. GRUPA AGRESORA U SELU PODKOSA KOD STOČA 22. SEPTEMBRA 1991.

4. SELO RAVNO U ISTOČNOJ HERCEGOVINI, CRNOGORSKO - SRBIJANSKI AGRESOR JE SRAVNIO SA ZEMLJOM 30. SEPTEMBRA 1991, ČIME JE ZAPOČELA AGRESIJA NA REPUBLIKU BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU.

5. ARKANOVCI POTPOMOGNUTI VOJNOM PODRŠKOM JNA, NAPADAJU I RAZARAJU BIJELJINU, APRIL 1992. GODINE

6. ŽRTVE GENOCIDA ARKANOVIH ČETNIKA NAD MUSLIMANSKIM STANOVNIŠTVOM U BIJELJINI, APRIL 1992.

THIS IS A RETROSPECTIVE OF THE EXHIBITION "AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA". IT WAS THE FIRST EXHIBITION HELD IN WAR-STRIKEN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

THE EXHIBITION WAS SET AT THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CENTRE IN SARAJEVO, ON 27 MAY, 1992 AFTER THE MASSACRE COMMITTED IN FORMER VASO MISKIN STREET.

LATER, THE EXHIBITION WAS MOVED TO "PALETA" GALLERY AND THEN TO AUSTRALIA WHERE IT WAS PRESENTED IN MORE CITIES.

WITH SOME SMALL CHANGES, INCLUDING SOME NEW PHOTOS THE EXHIBITION NOW GOES BY A NEW TITLE:

1. INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED BORDERS OF THE STATE OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

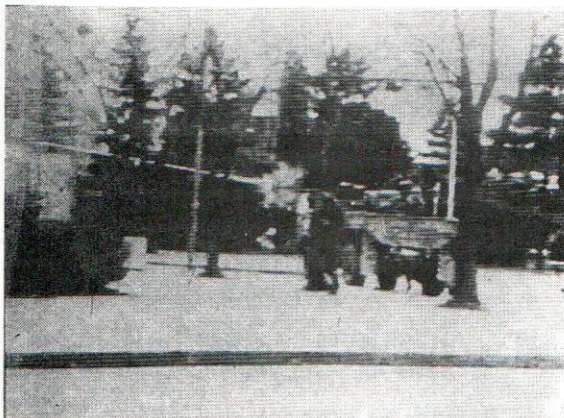
2. UNDER THE DIRECTIVE OF SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ, JNA UNITS FROM SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO INVADDED BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. A GROUP OF SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN SOLDIERS IN HERZEGOVINA, SEPTEMBER 1991.

3. JNA UNITS INVADDED BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. A GROUP OF AGGRESSORS IN THE VILLAGE PODKOS, VICINITY OF STOLAC, 22. SEPTEMBER 1991.

4. RAVNO, A VILLAGE IN EASTERN HERZEGOVINA SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSORS RAZED IT TO THE GROUND ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1991, WHICH WAS THE OUTBREAK OF THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

5. ARKAN'S TIGERS WITH MILITARY SUPPORT OF JNA ATTACKING AND DESTROYING BIJELJINA, APRIL 1992.

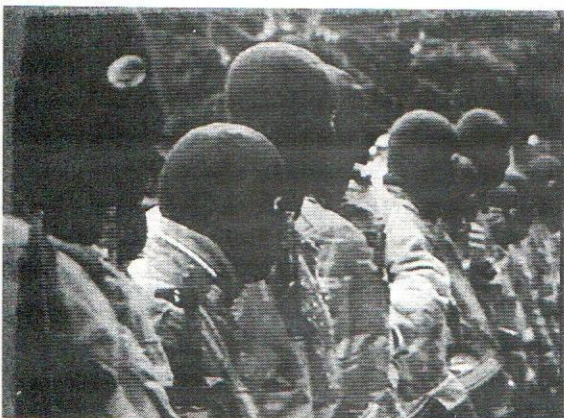
6. VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED BY ARKAN'S CHETNIKS AGAINST THE MUSLIM POPULATION IN BIJELJINA, APRIL 1992.



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7. ŽRTVE GENOCIDA ARKANOVIH ČETNIKA NAD MUSLIMANSKIM STANOVNIŠTVOM U BIJELJINI, APRIL 1992.

8. BILJANA PLAVŠIĆ, BIVŠI ČLAN PREDSEDNIŠTVA SR BIH LJUBI SE SA ZLOGLASNIM BANDITOM IZ SRBIJE ARKANOM U BIJELJINI, APRIL 1992. GODINE

9. MASKIRANE SPODOBE IZ SRBIJE, ARKANOVCI, ŠEŠELJEVCI, BELI ORLOVI I DRUGI PLAČENICI, KAO ORGANIZOVANE SNAGE, U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI UBIJAJU, KOLJU, PLJAČKAJU, PALE I UNIŠTAVAJU SVE ŠTO JE MUSLIMANSKO, APRIL 1992.

10. ODOŠENJE LEŠEVA MUSLIMANA RADI PRIKRIVANJA SRBO-CRNOGORSKOG GENOCIDA U ZVORNIKU, APRIL 1992.

11. ZATOČENI MUSLIMANSKI NAROD VIŠEGRADA OD STRANE SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKOG AGRESORA I JNA, APRIL 1992. GODINE

12. ZEHRA TURJAČANIN, JEDINA PREŽIVJELA OD 73 ŽRTVE GENOCIDA, KOJE SU AGRESORI SPALILI U KUĆI MEHE ALIĆA U VIŠEGRADU, JUNA 1992.

13. RUKE SPALJENE ZEHRE TURJAČANIN U VIŠEGRADU, JUN 1992.

14. PALJENJE FOČE OD STRANE AGRESORA IZ SRBIJE I CRNE GORE, PREDVOĐENIH ZLOČINCIMA VOJOM MAKSIMOVIĆEM, VELIBOROM OSTOJIĆEM I PETKOM ČANČAROM, APRIL 1992. GODINE

15. ZGARIŠTA U FOČI NAKON SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKE AGRESIJE PREDVOĐENE ZLOČINCIMA VOJOM MAKSIMOVIĆEM, VELIBOROM OSTOJIĆEM I PETKOM ČANČAROM, APRIL 1992. GODINE

16. ZGARIŠTA U FOČI NAKON SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKE AGRESIJE PREDVOĐENE ZLOČINCIMA VOJOM MAKSIMOVIĆEM, VELIBOROM OSTOJIĆEM I PETKOM ČANČAROM, APRIL 1992. GODINE

17. ZAUZETI KUPRES OD STRANE AGRESORSKE JNA, APRIL 1992. GODINE

7. VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED BY ARKAN'S CHETNIKS AGAINST THE MUSLIM POPULATION IN BIJELJINA, APRIL 1992.

8. BILJANA PLAVŠIĆ, FORMER MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, KISSING ARKAN, THE INFAMOUS BANDIT OF SERBIA, BIJELJINA, APRIL 1992.

9. MASKED VILLAINS FROM SERBIA: ARKAN'S TIGERS, ŠEŠELJ'S HOROES, "WHITE EAGLES" AND OTHER IRREGULARS, AS ORGANIZED FORCES, KILLING, SLAUGHTERING, BURNING AND DESTROYING ANYTHING THAT IS MUSLIM IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, APRIL 1992.

10. DISPOSAL OF MUSLIM BODIES FOR CONCEALING SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN GENOCIDE, ZVORNIK, 1992.

11. MUSLIM POPULATION OF VIŠEGRAD TRAPPED BY SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSORS AND JNA, APRIL 1992.

12. ZEHRA TURJAČANIN, THE SOLE SURVIVOR OUT OF 73 VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE WHO WERE INCINERATED IN MEHO ALIĆ'S HOME, VIŠEGRAD, JUNE 1992.

13. BURNT HANDS OF ZEHRA TURJAČANIN, VIŠEGRAD, JUNE 1992.

14. FOČA, ABLAZE SET BY THE AGGRESSORS FROM SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, LED BY CRIMINALS VOJO MAKSIMOVIĆ, VELIBOR OSTOJIĆ AND PETKO ČANČAR, APRIL 1992.

15. CHARRED RUINS IN FOČA AFTER SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSION SUPERVISED BY CRIMINALS VOJO MAKSIMOVIĆ, VELIBOR OSTOJIĆ AND PETKO ČANČAR, APRIL 1992.

16. CHARRED RUINS IN FOČA AFTER SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSION SUPERVISED BY CRIMINALS VOJO MAKSIMOVIĆ, VELIBOR OSTOJIĆ AND PETKO ČANČAR, APRIL 1992.

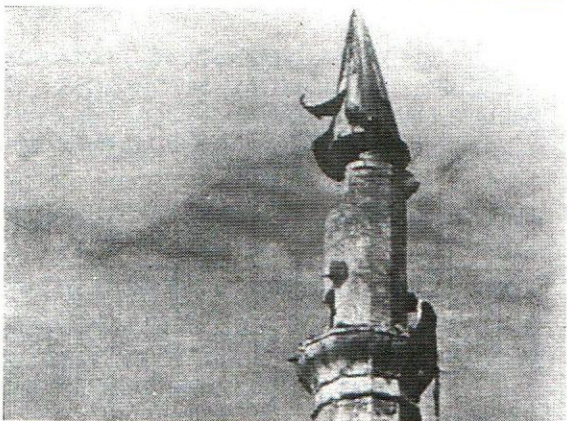
17. CONQUERED KUPRES, BY THE AGGRESSOR'S JNA, APRIL 1992.



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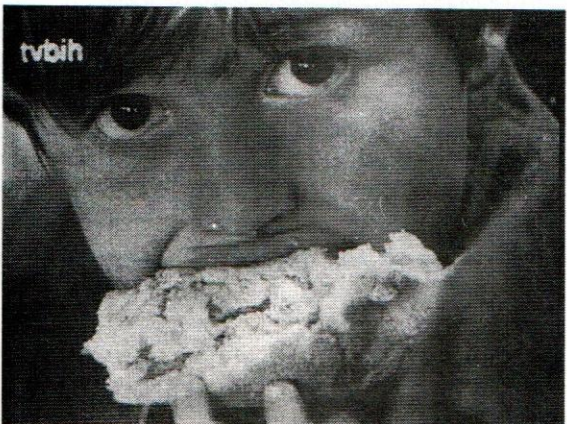
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18. BOMBARDIRANJE BOSANSKOG BRODA OD STRANE SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKOG AGRESORA I BIVŠE JNA, APRIL 1992. GODINE

19. JEDNA OD NAJSAVREMENIJIH RAFINERIJA U EVROPI, RAFINERIJA NAFTE BOSANSKI BROD BOMBARDOVANA, SPALJENA I UNIŠTENNA OD STRANE AGRESORA, SRPSKIH TERORISTA I JNA, APRIL 1992. GODINE

20. IZVRŠEN MASAKR NAD NEDUŽNIM MUSLIMANSKIM STANOVNIŠTVOM SELA KOLIBE-BOSANSKI BROD OS STRANE SRPSKIH EKSTREMISTA I TERORISTA UBAČENIH IZ SRBIJE, APRIL 1992. GODINE

21. SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKI AGRESOR JE VRŠIO ETNIČKO ČIŠĆENJE PROTJERIVANJEM MUSLIMANA SA SVOJIH OGNJIŠTA. BOSONOGE IZBJEGLICE BJEŽE PREKO MAJEVICE PRED KRVOLOČNIM AGRESORIMA, JUNA 1992.

22. SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKI AGRESOR NA ČELU SA RATNIM ZLOČINCEM MOMČILOM PERIŠIĆEM UNIŠTAVAO JE I MOSTAR. BOMBARDOVAN I SPALJEN HOTEL NERETVA U CENTRU MOSTARA, JUNA 1992.

23. PORUŠEN TITOV MOST U CENTRU MOSTARA JUNA 1992.

24. PORUŠEN LUČKI MOST U MOSTARU, JUNA 1992.

25. HERCEGOVAČKI NAROD IZBJEGAO NA DESNU OBALU NERETVE U ČAPLJINI PRED TEROROM AGRESORSKE JNA, APRIL 1992. GODINE

26. LEŠEVI VOJNIKA AGRESORSKE JNA NA SKENDERIJU POGINULI PRILIKOM POKUŠAJA ZAUZIMANJA ZGRADE PREDsjedništva REPUBLIKE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE, SARAJEVO, 2. MAJA 1992.

27. LEŠEVI VOJNIKA AGRESORSKE JNA NA SKENDERIJU POGINULI PRILIKOM POKUŠAJA ZAUZIMANJA ZGRADE PREDsjedništva REPUBLIKE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE, SARAJEVO, 2. MAJA 1992.

28. LEŠEVI VOJNIKA AGRESORSKE JNA NA SKENDERIJU

18. POUNDING OF BOSANSKI BROD BY SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSOR AND FORMER JNA, APRIL 1992.

19. OIL-REFINERY BOSANSKI BROD, ONE OF THE MOST MODERN IN EUROPE, BURNT AND DESTROYED BY AGGRESSOR, SERB TERRORISTS AND JNA, 2 MAY, 1992.

20. MASSACRE AGAINST INNOCENT MUSLIM POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE KOLIBE - BOSANSKI BROD, COMMITTED BY SERBIAN EXTREMISTS AND THE TERRORISTS FROM SERBIA APRIL 1992.

21. SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSOR HAS CONDUCTED ETHNIC CLEANSING BY EXPULSION OF MUSLIMS FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL HOMES. - BAREFOOT REFUGEES ACROSS MAJEVICA, FLEEING FROM THE BLOODTHIRSTY AGGRESSORS, JUNE 1992.

22. MOSTAR ALSO WAS EXPOSED TO DESTRUCTION ON THE PART OF SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSOR UNDER COMMAND OF WAR CRIMINAL MOMČILO PERIŠIĆ. THE HOTEL NERETVA IN THE CENTRE OF MOSTAR, BOMBARDED AND BURNT DOWN, JUNE 1992.

23. DESTROYED TITO'S BRIDGE IN CENTER OF MOSTAR, JUNE 1992.

24. THE ARCHED BRIDGE DESTROYED, JUNE 1992.

25. POPULATION OF HERZEGOVINA ESCAPED FROM THE AGGRESSORS AND JNA'S TERROR ON THE RIGHT COAST OF THE NERETVA, ČAPLJINA, APRIL, 1992.

26. BODIES OF THE JNA SOLDIERS KILLED AT SKENDERIJA ON THE ATTEMPT OF INVADING THE PRESIDENCY BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, SARAJEVO, 2. MAY 1992.

27. BODIES OF THE JNA SOLDIERS KILLED AT SKENDERIJA ON THE ATTEMPT OF INVADING THE PRESIDENCY BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, SARAJEVO, 2. MAY 1992.

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POGINULI PRILIKOM POKUŠAJA ZAUZIMANJA ZGRADE PREDsjedništVA REPUBLIKE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE, SARAJEVO, 2. MAJA 1992.

29. BOMBARDOVANJE I PALJENJE CENTRA GRADA SARAJEVA OD STRANE AGRESORSKE JNA 2. MAJA 1992. GODINE

30. BOMBARDOVANA UNUTRAŠNJOM DIVERZIJOM ČLANOVA SDS BIH I IZGORJELA GLAVNA POŠTA NA OBALI U SARAJEVU OD STRANE AGRESORSKE JNA 3. MAJA 1992. GODINE

31. JEDAN OD CILJEVA SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKOG AGRESORA JE I UNIŠTENJE MUSLIMANSKIH SVETIŠTA. POSLJEDICE GRANATIRANJA VRATNIČKE BIJELE DŽAMIJE, SARAJEVO, MAJ 1992.

32. GRANATIRANA ALI-PAŠINA DŽAMIJA, JEDNA OD NAJLJEPŠIH DŽAMIJA U CENTRU SARAJEVA, MAJ 1992.

33. SRBIJANSKO-CRNOGORSKI AGRESOR I JNA SU ZAUZELI SKORO SVE PREDAJNIKE RTV BIH. PREDAJNIK NA HUMU NISU MOGLI ZAUZETI, ALI SU GA PREKO STO PUTA GRANATIRALI NAJVEĆIM KALIBRIMA GRANATA I RAKETA. SARAJEVO, MAJ 1992.

34. NAJTRAGIČNIJE ŽRTVE BRUTALNE SRBIJANSKO - CRNOGORSKE AGRESIJE SU DJECA.

ŠESTOGODIŠNJA DJEVOJČICA USMRĆENA GELEROM AGRESORSKE GRANATE, SARAJEVO, MAJ 1992.

35. IZGLADNJELI PROG NANI DJEČAK IZ JARČEDOLA, SARAJEVO, MAJ 1992.

36. CIVILI SU GOTOVO JEDINI CILJEVI SRBIJANSKO - CRNOGORSKOG AGRESORA. MASAKR U ULICI VASE MISKINA U SARAJEVU, 27. MAJA 1992.

ON THE ATTEMPT OF INVADING THE PRESIDENCY BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, SARAJEVO, 2. MAY 1992.

29. POUNDING AND BURNING OF THE CENTRE OF SARAJEVO ON THE PART OF THE AGGRESSOR JNA 2 MAY, 1992.

30. GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING AT OBALA, BOMBARDED AND BURNT DOWN BY THE AGGRESSOR JNA WITH INTERNAL SABOTAGE, 3. MAY, 1992.

31. ONE OF THE TARGETS ON SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSOR IS ALSO DEVASTATION OF MUSLIM SHRINES. VRATNIK WHITE MOSQUE AFTER SHELLING, SARAJEVO, MAY 1992.

32. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MOSQUES IN THE CENTRE OF SARAJEVO, ALI-PAŠINA MOSQUE BOMBARDED, MAY 1992.

33. SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSORS AND JNA ALSO OCCUPIED ALMOST ALL TRANSMITTERS OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA RTV. THE TRANSMITTER AT HUM COULD NOT BE CAPTIVATED BUT MORE THAN HUNDRED TIMES IT WAS EXPOSED TO IMPACT OF MISSILES AND SHELLS OF THE HIGHEST CALIBRE. SARAJEVO, MAY 1992.

34. CHILDREN ARE MOST TRAGIC VICTIMS OF THE SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSION.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL, KILLED BY A SHRAPNEL, SARAJEVO, MAY 1992.

35. A FAMISHED BOY PERSECUTED FROM JERČEDOLI, SARAJEVO, MAY 1992.

36. CIVILIAN POPULATION SEEMS TO BE THE ONLY TARGET OF THE SERBO-MONTENEGRIAN AGGRESSOR. - MASSACRE IN VASO MISKIN STREET, SARAJEVO, 27 MAY 1992.

U EKSPozICIJI IZLOŽBE JE VIDEO PROJEKCIJA DOKUMENTARNOG FILMA "POČECI AGRESIJE NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU" MNOGIH TV KUĆA.

THE EXHIBITION COMPRISES A VIDEO RECORDS OF THE DOCUMENTARY "THE OUTBREAK OF THE AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA" OF NUMEROUS TV COMPANIES

Izložba "AGRESIJA NA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU" prva je izložba u ratom zahvaćenoj Bosni i Hercegovini. Izložba je bila postavljena u Međunarodnom press-centru u Sarajevu 27. maja 1992. godine, upravo na dan kada je izvršen masakr u bivšoj ulici Vase Miskina u Sarajevu.

Izložba je zatim prenesena u Galeriju "Paleta", a potom je prezentirana u više gradova u Australiji.

Sada su izvršene neznatne korekcije, unošenjem novih fotosa, što upotpunjuje njen sadržaj i daje joj širu dimenziju.

The exhibition "Aggression Against Bosnia and Herzegovina" was the first exhibition in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the course of the war. The exhibition was open at the International Press Centre in Sarajevo, on 27 May, 1992., on the very day of massacre in former Vase Miskin street in Sarajevo. Subsequently, the exhibition was relocated to "Paleta" gallery and later it was presented in more cities of Australia.

Some small corrections have been made by addition of new photographs, which complements the content of the exhibition and gives it broader dimensions.