EXHIBITION
TESTIMONIES ON THE SCREEN

OUTBREAK OF THE AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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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-Montenegrion aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, denotes reviving of neo-fascist 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 suverenity 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 Montenegrion and Serb policy from early 18. century. Namely, physical and spiritual extermination and persecution carried out by Serbs and Montenegrions against Slavic Muslims - Bosniaks, was motivated by Montenegrion 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.
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 "de facto" omeđe srpske zemlje i učini da u njima ostane samo srpski život", što znači da treba etnički očistiti te zemlje od drugih naroda. Jedini ideal je stvaranje velike, moćne i "nepobedeive 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 multi-medijalnoj 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, klana, 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.

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-Montenegrin 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
OVOKJE 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 SARAJEVO 27. MAJA 1992. GODINE, KADA JE BIO IZRŠEN 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 IZRŠENE NEZNASTE KOREKCIJE UNOŠENJEM NEKIH NOVIH FOTOŠA I PROMJENOM NAZIVA IZLOŽBE.

1. MEĐUNARODNO PRIZNATE GRANICE DRŽAVE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINI.

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


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

5. ARKANOVCI POTPOMOGRIJUTI VOJNOM PODRŠKOM JNA, NAPADAJU I RAZARAJU BIELJINU, APRIL 1992. GODINE


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.


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.


18. Bombardiranje bosanskog broda od strane srbijsko-crnoegorskog agresora i bivše JNA, april 1992: godine

19. Jedna od najavremenijih rafinerija u Evropi, rafinerija Nafte Bosanski brod bombardovana, spaljena i uništena 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 ubaćenih iz Srbije, april 1992. godine


25. Hercegoški narod izbjegao na desnu obalu Neretve u čapljini pred terorom agresorske JNA, april 1992. godine


28. Leševi vojnika agresorske JNA na Skenderiji


19. Oil-refinery Bosanski brod, one of the most modern in Europe, burnt and destroyed by aggressor, Serb terrorists and JNA, 2 May, 1992.


21. Serbo-montenegrin aggressor has conducted ethnic cleansing by expulsion of Muslims from their traditional homes. - Barefoot refugees across Maševica, fleeing from the bloodthirsty aggressors, June 1992.

22. Mostar also was exposed to destruction on the part of Serbo-montenegrin aggressor under command of war criminal Momčilo Perišić. The hotel Neretva in the centre of mostar, bombarded and burnt down, June 1992.


28. Bodies of the JNA soldiers killed at Skenderija
POGINULI PRILIKOM POKUŠAJA ZAÚZIMANJA ŽGRADE 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 SARAJEVO OD STRANE AGRESORSKE JNA 3. MAJA 1992. GODINE


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


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


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.