



# 3. Newsletter

December 2016

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO  
INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST  
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

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## NEWSLETTER No. 3

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Dear friends,

After we presented basic information to public regarding the work and activities of Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo in two Newsletters, one published in December of 2014 and other in December of 2015, we've decided to continue that tradition in 2016.

Given the fact that this kind of method of presentation welcomed the positive response of the public, with special pleasure we present the third issue of our Newsletter of the Institute.

We use this opportunity to wish you all the best in the New Year.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rasim Muratovic

DIRECTOR

## THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION “WHEN TIME STOOD STILL”

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo and the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina opened an exhibition “When the time has stopped.”

The exhibition has been opened tonight in the Historical Museum in Sarajevo. The exhibition shows watches and other personal items that were found in a mass grave Tomasica, but also other mass graves from Prijedor and Sanski Most.

At the opening ceremony it was pointed out that the aim is to warn visitors of a time when the victims were killed whose personal things have been found, but also the fact that the time affects everything as well as the oblivion.

The idea for the exhibition was created during the work on the monograph Tomasica when it was noticed that there’s a large number of photos with personal items. Authors of the exhibition, Dr. Mujo Begic, Fellow of the Institute and Edis Vojic, wanted to break away victims in this way from oblivion.

After Sarajevo, the exhibition will be opened in Mostar, Jablanica, Konjic, Travnik and Tuzla, and later on in the United States.



## PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION OF GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA VISITED INSTITUTE

On Monday, 18 July 2016, Asim Bojadzi, president of the Foundation for Research and Documentation of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina (based in Vienna) visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

Host of the meeting was Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute, the meeting was also attended by mr. Muamer Dzananovic, Senior Associate of the Institute as well as mr. Elvedin Mulagic, external associate of the Institute.

Main focus of the meeting was cooperation between the two institutions in the field of research and documentation of genocide committed in the period 1992-1995. Year in Bosnia and Herzegovina.





### **DR. DAVID PETTIGREW ACCOMPANIED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE INSTITUTE VISITS VISEGRAD**

The delegation, led by the employees and associates of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, dr. Ermin Kuka and Mr. Haris Suljovic accompanied by Dr. David Pettigrew, professor at the Southern Connecticut State University (SAD) paid a visit to Visegrad on Thursday, 14 July 2016.

On that occasion they carried on conversation with Mrs. Bakira Hasecic, the president of the association of “Women Victims of War” and Bilal Memisevic, the president of the Islamic community in Visegrad. During its stay, the delegation visited the living pyre in Bikavac and the Pionirska Street, where dozens of Bosniaks from Visegrad were burnt alive during 1992.



**DURING THE EVENT „THE MONTH OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE“THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW WERE PROMOTED IN SREBRENICA**

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, organized the event called „Month of Remembrance of the Srebrenica genocide” marking the 21st anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica in cooperation with Bosniak Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation and International University of Sarajevo.

During the event, in the premises of the Bosniak Institute, among other things, the promotions of the publications of the Institute were set up, along with the book “My smile is my revenge” by Dzeva Avdic, the author. It is an autobiographical record of a nine-year-old girl - a witness of the Srebrenica genocide, as well as Proceedings of the International scientific conference “Srebrenica 1995-2015: Evaluation of heritage and long-term consequences of genocide”, which was held on 9-11 July 2015 in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Potocari and organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, Potocari Memorial Center, University of Tuzla and University of Sarajevo.

Due to great interest as well as the significance of publications, on Friday 8 July 2016, the promotion of the above-mentioned publications was arranged in Bosnia Cultural Center in Srebrenica.

The publications were promoted by Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, Dr. Meldijana Arnaut-Haseljic, Mr. Zilha Kosuta and Hasan Nuhanovic. The promotion was moderated by Sadzida Dzuvcic and the promotion was attended by great number of citizens of Srebrenica and various other guests.



**READ THE INTERVIEW THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH  
OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND  
INTERNATIONAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF  
SARAJEVO, DR. RASIM MURATOVIC,  
FOR ISLAMIC NEWS MAGAZINE  
PREPOROD**

The interview which was given by the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, for Islamic news magazine Preporod no.13/1071, on 1 July 2016.



**Let us begin this discussion by your own finding from the International scientific conference in Sarajevo which was held to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide when you said that genocide against Bosniaks in the last 150 years has become the brand of this country. Sincerely, is there a real danger to get used to the role of a victim which would be considered highly counter-productive?**

At the beginning, I would like to thank the editorial staff of Preporod for having decided to do an interview with me in this Bayram edition. It is quite rewarding although, in my opinion, all of us speak more than we do. All of people theorize a little bit more than we use a necessary combination of theory and practice. As Tariq Ramadan would say” We have to be a connoisseur of text and context”.

Now, I will provide the answer to your question.

I have to say that there is a danger of getting into the spirit of the role of victims. If you are a victim, than you are an *outsider*- a man from the side, with a shattered personal confidence. What should be known is that Bosniaks are the real victims in the legal sense of a word where it is obvious who the executor is and who the victims are. What I insist on after the genocide against Bosniaks is transferring messages that Bosniaks are not victims but victors. Bosniaks survived the terrible sequences of one and the same “tragic misunderstanding” which is known in a law as a crime of the highest rank- genocide, while in sociology it is the social phenomenon which has the intention of repetition- genocide, i.e. duration of genocide in continuity with shorter or longer breaks. In all of these crimes, in their successive repetition and the invariance of the matrix in which every two, three or four decades precisely the same terrible story repeats which includes a massacre of civilians, raping, looting, burning entire villages and every time there appears the same people: defense counsels (Bosniaks) and attackers (Serbs).

Such centuries-old persistence of some to destroy and take away what is not theirs, and of others to defend and preserve their own, undoubtedly indicates that the foundation of such drama is based on deep and genuine misunderstanding of good and evil.

The traces of such “misunderstanding” look at us wide-eyed at each step throughout Bosnia. I used an English term which is commonly used in our language “brand” which means exactly what we are talking about, and that is the stamp, stamping, leaving the trace.

**About genocide and crimes against Bosniaks in recent times we spoke and wrote about hardly anything. Is there any justification for it?**

Of course there isn’t. We will consider the consequences after WWII in which Bosniaks suffered the most in percentages, with the exception of the Jews. Almost half a century, Bosniaks and all the others kept quiet about it. They were waiting for Vladimir Didier to speak about that. In their struggle for political, cultural and every other affirmation, Bosniaks were not sufficiently strong in political, economic and any other sense to question the genocide committed against them in World War II on the agenda of relevant in-

stitutions or bodies. It was a strategic mistake of a generation of Bosniaks which, one should not forget it, did a lot in a rigid political system for survival and affirmation of the nation they belonged to. Not only that, it was a generation which was characterized by high notion-building awareness, generation of Bosnians who, together with Croats, Jews and Serbs participated in the anti-fascist struggle and reconstruction of the statehood of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the same country, which met the winning side at the end of WWII along with the rest of democratic world. These are the facts which were decisive when it was decided on the international recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the early 1992.

There shouldn't be lamented today and especially not tomorrow over the fact that the genocide against Bosniaks was not spoken or written about. Then socio-political conditions should be properly studied and out of such historical context the lessons should be drawn.

**How much did the religious determination have its incentives in the commission of crimes?**

Many theorists argue that the root of the crime against humanity and international law in Bosnia lies in the misuse and politicization of religious and ethnic identity.

Serbian nationalists and executors of genocide pointed to Muslims as the main goal. They pressed a heterogeneous group of people consisting of Muslim believers, Muslims uninterested in faith and Muslim atheists into an artificially homogenous group "Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina". Therefore, it is tempting to argue that the religious definition was artificially or violently used as the simple criterion in the definition of "Muslim" identity.

What was common for Milosevic, Karadzic, and Croatian president Tudjman is that they played on the polarization between the West and Europe on one side and Islam on the other side. All of them used widespread stereotypes about Islam. These stereotypes have been repeated countless times: "Muslim is equal to Islamic fundamentalist which spread unknown, reactionary and dangerous faith within the European Christian zone".

"Great Serbia" is one part of the zone on whose behalf it goes forward in fight for its protection and cleanliness. Partly constructing and

partly radicalizing already existing polarization between stereotypes of "Modern West" and the stereotype of "traditional Islamic fundamentalism", especially those of Turkish origin, Serbian nationalist propaganda looked for a place on a right side, the side of the Western Alliance. In one stereotype of "us" against "them", the picture of current Europe was made.

**How do you perceive the role of Serbian Orthodox Church regarding the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina?**

The Serbian Orthodox Church was the second central ideological factor after Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the development of Serbian nationalism. Bosniak Muslims were considered to be „defective people who betrayed their Serbian roots“. Bosniak Muslims will be recognized as a nation and as people only when they return to the Orthodox Christianity.

The Serbian Orthodox Church emerged as one of the main instruments of pragmatic goals of Serbian state leadership. It provided support to great-Serbian program (in the past and nowadays).

Like no Christian church in Europe since the Third Reich onwards, Serbian Orthodox Church trampled down all basic Christian principles. It stayed silent when the crimes were committed, and it even blessed their commission. Not responding to the abuse of its fundamental symbol—the Cross—Serbian Orthodox Church became the protector of those who did what they did in the name of it and in the name of orthodoxy and baptism.

**The state stand beyond genocide by any standards. Aggression appeared from the side and it has its creators. Direct perpetrators will eventually face justice but what about those ideological and intellectual? (SASA)**

We shouldn't live in illusions and it should be known that religious, academic and military elite in Serbia denies the old and prepares new genocide persistently and systematically.

**You were present in The Hague on the occasion of passing the first-instance verdict to the war criminal, Radovan Karadzic. We were watching the trial via TV. What are your impressions from the Court?**

I was distanced five to six meters from the war criminal, Radovan Karadzic. The whole hour, the time which was taken for reading the

first-instance verdict, I was looking at that unusual criminal. While the judge was reading the details of all his crimes, including the facts about genocide for which he was responsible, he sat proudly as if the rationale for awarding the Nobel Prize or something similar was read by the judge. The abnormal normality by itself was more horrific than all the crimes he was charged with by the Court. Despite the fact that he was aware of the extensiveness of the crimes he was charged with, he gave the impression of a satisfied man. The man who dedicated all his life making the mess and evil on earth. Poor be the one who makes the mess and evil on earth. In this world and hereafter.

**The crimes were repeated because we did not learn anything out of them. Children at schools do not learn about them even today. What one should do to include this issue into our education system?**

If it doesn't work through the education system, it should be done through everyday activities. About genocide, in its own way, our literary works and works in physics, astronomy, chemistry, biology, film... should speak. If it's done in the appropriate and acceptable manner, it won't produce the saturation of the topic and it will make the topic interesting and challenging. As Alija Isakovic would say "... one should study this mentality comprehensively and comparatively..."

**The Armband Day (31 May) was marked recently on the occasion of the Day of children killed in Prijedor. The local Serbian authorities do not allow building of the memorial for murdered children, but they allow building of the monument in the Trnopolje detention. Isn't that a warning?**

In theory it is called *blaming the victim* - or rather, the disgrace of the victim and displaying the executioner as the victim. The point is for victim to be broken morally, mentally and emotionally before they are destroyed physically. These are practical activities which were created by religious, academic and military elite negating the old and preparing a new genocide. Those who think that the elite abandoned the plans of this sort, live in illusion.

**Institute with you as the head, is continuously working on collecting the evidence and facts about these problems. What is currently on?**

Currently, in cooperation with the International University of Sarajevo and the Bosniak Institute, the series of scientific and cultural events were organized and are called "The month of Remembrance of the Srebrenica genocide".

The event began on 15 June 2016 by the promotion of the book "My smile is my revenge" authored by Dževa Avdic, and will end by the promotion of the book "The dissolution of the soul", by Dr. Goran Simic, which will take place on 8 July 2016.

Of course, there are our regular activities of collecting, documenting, systematization and publication of our scientific results about the crimes committed in Bosnia in 1992-1995, which are in this period implemented through 32 current research projects.

**I know that there was talk of the Museum of Genocide. Is there any information regarding this issue?**

Museum of Genocide should and will be built. Until then, all the places should be adequately marked using the boards of how to get to the Salvation Tunnel and the boards at the entrances to all towns displaying the information of how many innocent people were killed in the period of 1992-1995. It should be started from Sarajevo, the city that survived the longest siege in modern history (1479 days).

**And after 20 years, there are still undiscovered mass graves. Isn't this process a bit slow?**

It is a question that Amor Masovic should be asked, and the Institute for Missing Persons of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**The truth about the crimes we should indicate to the international community and even the world. They behaved quite neutral towards the aggression and genocide. Are they aware of the scale of such crimes and do they feel responsible for them?**

Being neutral in a situation where the stronger for no reason is beating the weaker means taking the side of the attacker. On the world stage towards the injustice that took place in Bosnia, and which was watched on the live TV transmission, everyone did what was ordered by their interests rather than by moral obligation. We should never forget: if there was no intervention of the western alliance, called NATO, defenseless people and the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, without enough weapons and ammunition, would not



have been able to successfully confront the much superior enemy. Without the intervention of NATO nowadays, there would be no Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosniaks, nor Croats in this area.

***Bergen times* are the newspapers that regularly reported on developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995. As a person who lived for some time in Norway, you have collected all what this newspaper published on Bosnia and published it in Norwegian and Bosnian language. How do you see the commitment and attitude of Norwegians to the truth about the crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina?**

Norway is an arranged and organized welfare state. It is a country located in the far north of Europe, which has received around 15,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina which it did not have to. Most of them today are situated people who have their homes, jobs and everything they need for normal and comfortable life. Bosnians are the best integrated out of 196 groups from around the world who live in Norway. To the environmental scene there appears the second generation of Bosnians in Norway...

Many of us look to Norway through Thorvald Stoltenberg, who is not popular among Bosnians for his involvement in the course of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995. He is Norwegian, but with the function of the peace mediator he participated as a representative of the World Organization of the United Nations. A policy of the UN to Bosnia was the way it was and its simplest definition was given by the President Izetbegovic, who while returning from one of the hundreds of negotiations in the white world in the late autumn of 1993, said the following: "No one will jump in cold water instead of us."

If someone is interested in a detailed Norwegian approach to events in Bosnia in 1992-1995, s/he can read about it in two volumes of the book *Bosnia in Bergen times*, published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo in Norwegian and Bosnian language.

**Revision of the Bosnian-and-Herzegovinian charges against Serbia and Montenegro is running short. What's your comment regarding this issue?**

At the moment, I cannot speak about it.

**How do you experience the anniversary of Srebrenica after Bayram?**

Srebrenica is the deepest and most serious wound in a number of wounds that Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina carry on their bodies and in their souls. Srebrenica is the most painful place, and a reminder of what the Bosniaks passed as a nation. But, out of our suffering, there comes our raising. In a relatively short period of time, Bosnians have crossed the path of a deaf era to information era. Those who have the patience to read this article will read it by the sunset of Eid days, or when it dawns red. Or in the anticipation of Eid.

Let us stop ... Let's look at our Eid dining-tables, expensive cigarettes which we light, our new and clean Bayram suits, our cleaned homes, villas and cottages. Our comfortable and scented cars. Our children, grandchildren ... Very often, all these we will not see due to the curtain woven by our criticism of everything. We introduce ourselves as successful, while our state is defined as totally unsuccessful. In fact, there is a strange contradiction we must harmonize as soon as possible working on ourselves and changing primarily ourselves personally. Therefore, we will change what we are not satisfied by and what we keep on criticizing.

I'm no demagogue nor am I politically subservient to anyone, but in the end, I want to say something that is very important and is often forgotten in this life bustle and hustle. We live in peace and freedom our grandfathers, fathers, sons, brothers, sisters, mothers laid their lives for. More than one hundred thousand of them in the last war. Despite all its flaws which arise primarily from the negligence, carelessness, laziness and passivity of the large number of us, Bosnia is a land of prosperity. Bosnia is a country of hope. Bosnia is our homeland. And only in the homeland an ordinary man can live like a king!

Interviewed by Selman Selhanovic

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC  
CONFERENCE “SREBRENICA 1995-  
2015: EVALUATION HERITAGE AND  
LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF  
GENOCIDE” PROMOTED WITHIN  
THE “MONTH OF MOURNING FOR  
GENOCIDE SREBRENICA”**

Proceedings of “Srebrenica 1995-2015: evaluation heritage and long-term consequences of genocide” were promoted on Wednesday, 29th of June 2016, at the Bosniak Institute - Foundation of Adil Zulfikarpašić, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica in the event “Month of Remembrance of the Srebrenica Genocide”, which is organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo in cooperation with the Bosniak Institute. The conference “Srebrenica 1995-2015: Evaluation of heritage and long-term consequences of genocide” was held from 9th till 11th of July 2015 in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Potocari. It was organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, the Potocari Memorial Center, the University of Tuzla and Sarajevo University.

Proceedings have been promoted by Meldijana Arnaut Haseljic, mr. Zilha Kosuta, mr. Abdel Alibegovic and Hasan Nuhanovic. Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo also addressed the audience. The presentation was attended by a large number of guests from the academic, political, public and cultural life, as well as numerous representatives of associations of victims of genocide.



## ARNE JOHAN VETLESEN PAPER IN NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERS “MORGENBLADET”

Institute for research of crimes against humanity and international law, university of sarajevo, hosted one of the most prominent norwegian philosophers dr. Arne Johan Vetlesen in May, 2016.

During his visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, professor Vetlesen, accompanied by the associates of the Institute Dr. Ermin Kuka and Ilvana Salic, visited Visegrad and Gorazde. In Visegrad, the delegation was welcomed by Suljo Fejzic, the Chairman of the Assembly of Visegrad municipality. The aim of the visit was to introduce the essential facts about the crimes against humanity and international law in the area of Visegrad and Gorazde.

After having returned to Norway, professor Vetlesen wrote the text on this subject entitled by “Ofrene som skammer seg”, which he published in the Norwegian newspaper “Morgenbladet”, No.24 for the period 24-30 June 2016 (pp. 26-28). In this article, professor Vetlesen, from the psychological view, approached the analysis and elaboration of the crimes against humanity and international law committed in Visegrad and Gorazde by Serbian aggressors and criminals.



## EXHIBITION ARS MEMORIAE OPENED IN THE MONTH OF MOURNING FOR SREBRENICA GENOCIDE

On Wednesday, 22/06/2016. in Sarajevo City Hall, an exhibition of Bosnian sculptor Adis Fejzic and friends called “Ars Memoriae” was opened. The exhibition was first set up on 11 July 2015 in the former battery factory in Potocari in the context of the third day of the International scientific conference “Srebrenica 1995-2015: Evaluation of heritage and long-term

consequences of genocide”, held on 9th-11th July 2015.

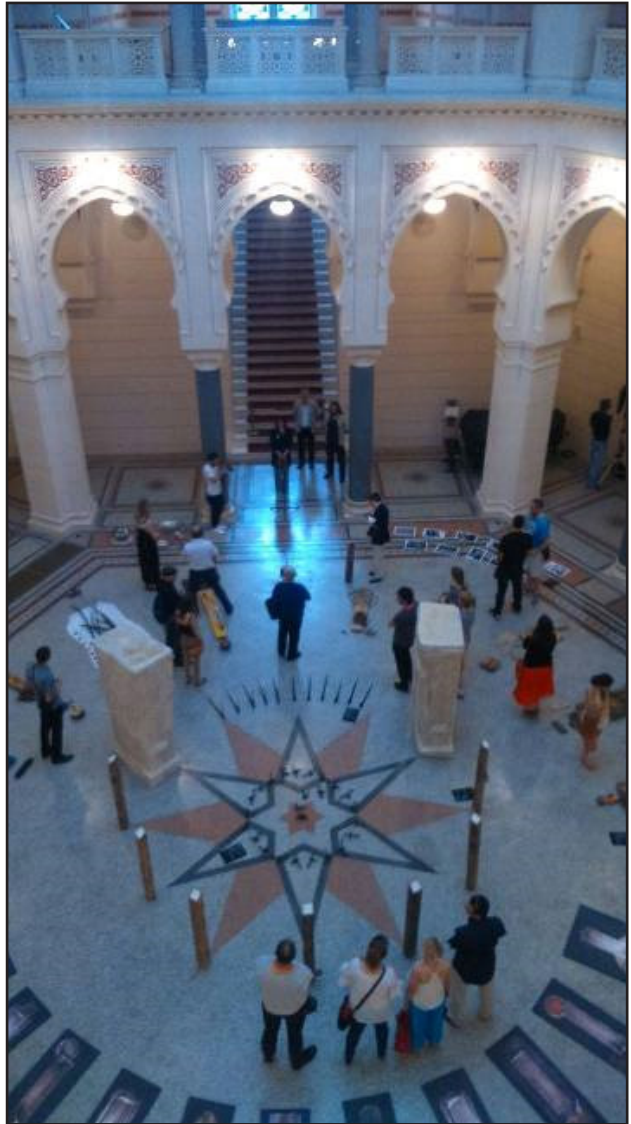
Bosniak Institute - Foundation of Adil Zulfikarpasic, the sponsor of the exhibition, again decided to set up an exhibition at the event “Month of Remembrance of the genocide in Srebrenica,” organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Bosniak Institute and the International University of Sarajevo.

The exhibition was opened by mr. Amina Dzuzvic-Rizvanbegovic, director of the Bosniak Institute - Foundation of Adil Zulfikarpasic and dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law Univerzieta in Sarajevo.

The exhibition is dedicated to the victims of genocide in Srebrenica and is designed in concentric circles. It consists of about 50 works of art of different genres.

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes, Dr. Rasim Muratovic, said that this exhibition of young authors combines what is most important: the deep humanism and what antique literature teachers and teachers of native language usually called the idea, the message of work. And this message is actually just one word, a word that should not be a mere empty phrase: Never again!





**THE EVENT „MONTH OF MOURNING FOR GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA“ WAS OPENED BY THE PROMOTION OF THE BOOK „MY SMILE IS MY REVENGE”**

On Wednesday, 15 June 2016, in Bosniak Institute Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation, the event “Month of mourning for genocide in Srebrenica” was officially opened marking the twenty-first anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide and organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in cooperation with the Bosniak Institute, Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation and the International University of Sarajevo. The event was opened by Mr. Amina Dzovic - Rizvanbegovic, the director of the Bosniak Institute.

The event was opened by the promotion of the book “My smile is my revenge” authored by Dzeva Avdic, which is the autobiographical record about the genocide in Srebrenica from the memory of nine-year-old girl.

The promoters of the book were: Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, and the Dr. Fahira Fejzic-Cengic, professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo. The audience was also addressed by Dzeva Avdic, the author of the book. Moderator of the promotion was Maida Dervisevic. The promotion was attended by numerous guests from the political, academic, cultural and social life, as well as members of the Association of victims of genocide. Mirza Hatunic, the student of the Music Academy of the University of Sarajevo, performed an occasional composition playing the guitar.





**MEETINGS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR CELEBRATING 11 JULY, THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE WERE HELD IN POTOCARI**

The meetings of the Organizing Committee for the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica were held in June and July in the premises of the Memorial Centre in Potocari.

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo was, as in previous years, was a member of the Organizing Committee.

On behalf of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo meeting Mr. Muamer Džananović, attended the meeting, who has been elected as a member of the Subcommittee on scientific, publishing and cultural activities.



**DELEGATION OF THE INSTITUTE VISITED VIŠEGRAD WITH PROF. DR. ARNE JOHAN VETLESEN**

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo, within the month of May 2016, hosted Dr. Arne Johan Vetlesen.

Professor Arne Johan Vetlesen is one of the most famous Norwegian philosophers and the professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Oslo. He is the author of over twenty books and numerous research papers and essays in which he studies the concept of evil.

During his visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, professor Vetlesen visited Višegrad with the associates of the Institute, Mr. Ermin Kuka and Ilvana Salić. Suljo Fejzić, the Chairman of the Municipal Assembly of Višegrad, hosted the delegation and informed professor of the events committed at the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, in Višegrad as well as of the events committed against the Bosniak population in the city. The delegation also visited the Pionirska street house in Višegrad, where 53 Bosniak civilians were burned alive on 14 June 1992.



**DR. ARNE JOHAN VETLESEN  
LECTURED IN MOSTAR**

Professor Arne Johan Vetlesen, one of the most famous Norwegian philosophers, pays a visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, arranged by the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law. Professor Vetlesen teaches Political philosophy at the University of Oslo. He is the author of more than twenty books and numerous research papers and essays in which he studies the concept of evil.

On Wednesday, 1 June 2016, professor Vetlesen presented the topic “After genocide, the victims are ashamed” at the Student hotel in Mostar marking the 24th anniversary of the crime against Bosniaks in Nevesinje. The keynote speaker was Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute, and the event was attended by over two hundred guests from the academic, public and cultural life, as well as a number of survivors of the genocide.



**A LECTURE GIVEN BY DR. ARNE  
JOHAN VETLESEN “LOGIC OF  
GENOCIDE: BETWEEN COLLECTIVE  
AND INDIVIDUAL ACTION”**

Having been organized by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo, on Tuesday, 31 May 2016, at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo, Dr. Arne Johan VETLESEN gave a lecture on “The logic of genocide: between collective and individual action.”

Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, as well as Dr. Smail Cekic briefly addressed students, members of the academic community, and many guests from the public and cultural life who were present there.

Professor Arne Johan VETLESEN is one of the most famous Norwegian philosophers. He is a professor of Political philosophy at the University of Oslo. He is an author of twenty books and numerous research papers and essays in which he studies the concept of evil.

In the honor of his continuous work on the study of evil, and human dignity, he was awarded Fangenes testamente (Camp-inmate's testament, 2004), which is awarded annually by the Norwegian Institute for Peace to researchers who have made a special contribution in the fight against evil. Professor Vetlesen in his broad scientific work offered scientific and wider public the scientific truth about the events in Bosnia 1992-1995.

He has published numerous books including 'Evil and Human Agency', 'Understanding Collective evildoing' (2005), 'Death' (2004), 'Moralens sjanse i markedets tidsalder' (2003). Vetlesen's scientific essays are an attempt for science to be used in understanding the barbarity and criminal instincts which result in genocide, aimed at understanding causes, objectives and scale of the genocide and the prevention of genocide as a crime and evil of the highest rank.



### **INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW SARAJEVO WAS DONATED FIVE THOUSAND MARKS**

The budget of the Municipality of Sarajevo Center provided the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo with five thousand marks.

Protocol on the implementation of these funds which will be spent for the purchase of computer and related equipment, was signed by the Mayor of Sarajevo Centre, Dzevad Becirevic and director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo, Dr. Rasim Muratovic.

On this occasion, Director Muratovic and Secretary of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law Sarajevo





vo, Fuad Jasarevic, visited on 31 May 2016, the Municipality of Centre where Jasna Beba, secretary of the municipal administration and Mustafa Resic, adviser to the head of municipality, gave them the stated Protocol.

Director Muratovic thanked Mayor Becirevic and the Municipal Council for the support provided for the Institute for several years.

“Donated means mean a lot to us and this is not the first time that the Municipality Centre helps us. Support of this Municipality has become traditional and this encourages us. In the hardest times, the Municipality Center was with us and I hope that such cooperation will continue in the future”, said Muratovic.



## NORWEGIAN TEACHERS VISIT THE INSTITUTE

On Friday, 6 May 2016, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, was visited by the group of Norwegian teachers. Dr Rasim Muratovic, the host of the meeting and director of the Institute, presented the guests to the activities of the Institute along to the facts about the aggression against the Republic of Bosnian and Herzegovina 1992-1995.

The new editions of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law were also displayed to the visitors which include the translations of famous Norwegian authors into Bosnian language by dr Rasim Muratovic.





**DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE  
VISITS THE CROATIAN MEMORIAL  
AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF  
HOMELAND WAR IN ZAGREB**

On 22 April 2016 the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, while in working visit to the Croatian memorial and documentation center of Homeland War in Zagreb, met the director of the center, dr Ante Nazor. The joint meeting's goal was to introduce a host to the projects which were realized and are about to be realized by the Institute.

At the meeting, the director Rasim Muratovic met the director of the Centre, Dr Nazor with the activities and projects that the Institute carried out and the projects in preparation. The mutual interest in projects which had been carried out by both research institutions was displayed. During the meeting it has been concluded that there are a lot of points of reference on which there is a need for cooperation.

The further activities for improving cooperation and specific projects which these two research institutions will mutually implement, were agreed.

**MR AMINA DZUVIC - RIZVANBEGOVIC,  
DIRECTOR OF THE BOSNIAK  
INSTITUTE - ADIL ZULFIKARPASIC  
FOUNDATION VISITS THE INSTITUTE**

On Thursday, 28 April 2016, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, visited Mr Amina Dzuvic- Rizvanbegovic, the director of the Bosniak Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation.

The host of the meeting was dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute and during the meeting they discussed the cooperation in connection with the marking the 21st anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica.



## PRESS RELEASE

On the occasion of the Judgment of Vojislav Seselj by the ICTY on 31 March 2016, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, is giving a brief Press Release:

- Firstly, the researchers of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law have been surprised, shocked and outraged by the first-instance verdict;

- Secondly, the verdict is completely in contrast to the norms of the International humanitarian law as well as contrary to relevant evidence and relevant, reliable, significant and sustainable data- factual and empirical;

- Thirdly, we expect the Appeals Chamber would correct the crucial mistakes, omissions and drawbacks of what had been wrongly concluded, namely the misinterpretation, significance and meaning of all relevant evidence and facts-factual findings i.e. arguments.

DIRECTOR

Dr, Rasim Muratovic, scientific advisor

## RADOVAN KARADZIC SENTENCED TO 40 YEARS IN PRISON BY THE FIRST-INSTANCE VERDICT

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) sentenced Radovan Karadzic to 40 years in prison on 24 March 2016 by the first-instance verdict for the genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of laws and customs of war.

Karadzic, the first president of the Republic of Srpska and the supreme civilian commander of the Army of the Republic of Srpska during the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992-1995, was found guilty of 10 out of 11-count indictment at a UN tribunal in The Hague.

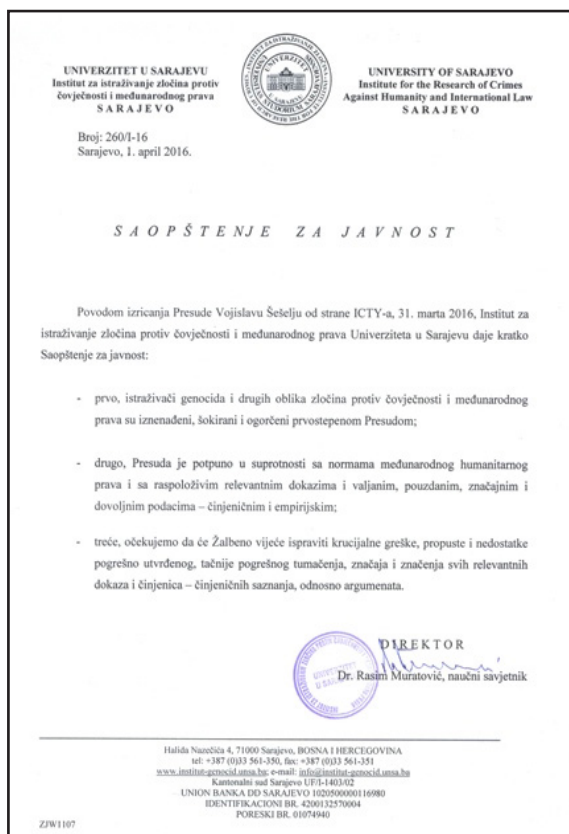
He was found guilty of a joint criminal enterprise in connection with the siege of Sarajevo 1992-1995 for which he bears full individual and criminal responsibility.

The Trial Chamber of the ICTY convicted Karadzic guilty of taking the UN observers hostages during the NATO air strikes on the positions of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (ARS) in 1995.

The Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has decided that Radovan Karadzic is not guilty for the genocide in seven municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bratunac, Foca, Kljuc, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Vlasenica and Zvornik which was the first of two charges of genocide.

The Trial Chamber found that the accused bears the full individual and criminal responsibility for persecution, extermination, murder, deportation and forcible transfer as the crimes against humanity and murder as a violation of the laws and customs of war for seven municipalities.

The Council stated that the members of the Bosnian Serb forces had the intention to destroy the Bosnian Muslims in the Srebrenica enclave, as such. Among other things, the Council concluded that Karadzic was the only person in the Republic of Srpska who had the power to intervene in the killing of Bosnian Muslims, but he "not only failed to prevent the killing but personally ordered the Bosnian Muslims to be transferred



from Bratunac to other places in order to be killed in the Zvornik area”.

The Trial Chamber agreed that Karadzic declared war on the territory of Srebrenica on 14 July 1995- i.e. in Skelani, which allowed Drina Corps of the Army of the Republic of Srpska to use all material resources and facilitate the actions of killing.

The evidence in this case showed, as concluded by the Council, that at least five thousand (5 000) Bosnian Muslims were killed in the events specified in the part of the indictment relating to the crimes committed in Srebrenica.

When it comes to the siege of Sarajevo, the shelling and sniping campaign against civilians and civilian targets in Sarajevo, the Trial Chamber found that civilians were the direct target of the Sarajevo-Romanija Corps (SRC) of the Army of the Republic of Srpska as illustrated by sniper incidents or they were exposed to indiscriminate and excessive fire as when SRC threw air bombs and fire grenades at the locations of assembly civilians.

The three-judge panel rejected the claims of the accused that the “Bosnian forces deliberately targeted its own civilians in order to draw the international intervention.”

“The accused, Radovan Karadzic, bears individual and criminal responsibility for murder, unlawful attack on civilians and spreading terror as a violation of the laws or customs of war and murder as a crime against humanity”, ruled the Trial Chamber in the part of the judgment against Karadzic referring to the holding in the siege, shelling and sniping of civilians.

The Council concluded in the part of the judgment that which founded Karadzic guilty of taking members of UN troops hostage, that Karadzic has contributed to the common goal for the UN members to be taken hostage in order to distract NATO from further airstrikes. The judges found that Karadzic was directly involved in the operation of taking UN hostages. During the reading of the judgment it was stated that Karadzic oversaw the hostage-taking, receiving reports, and presented the conditions for the release of members of the UN forces.

Karadzic’s trial began in 2009 and took more than five years. Until October 2014, Karadzic

was under a false name, Dragan Dabic, and after more than 13 years, was arrested in Belgrade in 2008 and transferred to the ICTY detention unit.

As witnesses for the prosecution and the defense, numerous victims, international and local experts and officials, members of UNPROFOR, as well as persons previously convicted of crimes by The Hague Tribunal appeared in the trial.

Verdict of Radovan Karadzic before the Hague Tribunal was watched by around 300 people. The director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, dr Rasim Muratovic, was also present and he traveled there by the organization of the Association of Victims and witnesses of genocide and the Association of Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa. With them, there also traveled the representatives of the students of Bosanska Krajina, the representatives of missing persons from Kozarac and Prijedor, the Association of children killed in Sarajevo, the Association of peace, justice, return and reconciliation, as well as the representatives of missing and murdered persons from Zepa and the Potocari Memorial Centre.

In the premises of the Institute, the direct monitoring of verdict was organized and attended by the employees of the Institute, representatives of the Association of parents of children killed in Sarajevo, numerous guests and media representatives.





Dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute and Amir Ahmic, Bosniak liaison officer in The Hague tribunal

### **GOING TOWARD THE JUDGEMENT: RADOVAN KARADZIC FROM DURMITOR TO THE HAGUE**

*There were more than 700 mass graves: 1200 buildings of Islamic architecture were systematically destroyed and looted; 500 buildings owned by the Catholic Church and several dozens of Jewish religious sites, hundreds of thousands of houses and flats were looted, destroyed and burned to the ground.*

The one who flies high, falls low. Radovan Karadzic made himself see this proverb by “flying” over the Durmitor mountain heights to the Dutch sandy plains... flying over Sarajevo in which he came in 1960 as a fourteen-year-old boy after finishing primary school in his native Petnjica, the village between Zabljak and Savnik.

Without any problems, firstly he enrolled the Medical secondary school and subsequently the Medical faculty, University of Sarajevo. For many young people of that time enrolling one or the other, especially both the school and faculty of this kind was just an abstract noun. A secret hand opened widely the door of Sarajevo to Vuk’s son, a member of the fascist Chetnik movement of Dragomir Drazo Mihailovic during WWII.

### **He didn’t like cities**

...And not just the door of Sarajevo was opened for him. The student’s volunteering in Denmark is what followed as well as the medial specialty in the USA etc. He got employed at the state University Medical Centre in Sarajevo immediately after graduation. Then he got married and was given the apartment in the center of Sarajevo, fifty meters away from the Central Committee building of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the street of the revolutionary name Sutjeska 2, and max three hundred meters away from the Clinic where he was everything but the director.

Radovan didn’t like cities that was written down in one of his poems on the eve of nineties: “Down to the cities to fight the bastards”. Radovan especially didn’t like Sarajevo justifying it by one of the Serbian myths according to which Sarajevo “was built on the holy Serbian land”. Radovan was spreading hatred and igniting the fire of nationalism, chauvinism and fascism by his myth-based speeches which were well accepted in the time of decaying of a system and state disintegration. In that vacuum Radovan Karadzic and his cooperatives were daily directed from the highest places in Belgrade while they behaved as protectors of Serbianism, Christianity and Europe in exchange for the destruction of those who were engineered barriers and opposite of all these i.e. Bosniaks.

“For just a few day Sarajevo will be destroyed to the ground and 500 000 of them will be dead. Within a month, Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be destroyed.” These are the words which Radovan Karadzic told his close ally Momcilo Mandic, in early October 1991 (i.e. six months before the start of the Bosnian war) and therefore mathematically precise he explained genocidal and mapped plan of Belgrade Greater politics and his mathematically projected consequences by the logic of the Holocaust. The consequences were the following: 2 200 000 persons were displaced which makes more than a half of total population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the census of March, more than 100 000 people were killed; around 30 000 women, young girls and men were raped and sexually abused; 650

of concentration camps were formed through which about 200 000 inmates passed out of which 200 were killed. There were more than 700 mass graves and 1 200 buildings of the Islamic architecture were systematically destroyed and looted; 500 buildings owned by the Catholic Church and several dozens of Jewish religious sites, hundreds of thousands of houses and flats were looted, destroyed and burned to the ground. Between 60 and 70 percent of the total housing units were damaged in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; various infrastructure facilities in the field of transport and communication were destroyed while numerous industrial buildings, farms, hotels, motels and tourist centers as well as various small private craft and shopping outlets were destroyed and damaged. 60 percent of industrial facilities and 55 percent of health facilities were destroyed while 349 doctors were killed and almost all educational, scientific, cultural and sports facilities were destroyed. The National Library was burned down as well as the Oriental institute.

These are just fundamental results of the ground Serbism and geopolitical grand-mania, fascist, dark and aggressive-conquering mentality of the Serbian duo Slobodan Milosevic from the Left River and Radovan Karadzic from Petnjica on Durmitor mountains. They were of rural mentality which (led by the logic of plowing boundaries and brigandage of neighbor's fields) was seen in each of their gestures. Even limited military mind of Ratko Mladic even from the conceptual stage of the Great Serbian project called everything that was listed by genocide, asking himself at one of the military-political meeting: "I don't know how Krajisnik and Karadzic will explain this to the world. This is genocide, dear people."

In the third amended indictment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, Radovan Karadzic was charged, among others, with genocide, crimes against humanity and international law and violation of the laws and customs of war, as follows:

Article I- Genocide: Radovan Karadzic by prearrangement committed, planned, instigated and/

or aided and abetted genocide over the part of the national, ethnic and/or religious groups of Bosnian Muslims and/or Bosnian Croats as such. Radovan Karadzic participated in joint criminal enterprise to permanently remove Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina which were the Serb-claimed territories. The intention to partially destroy these groups is manifested in the most extreme way in Bratunac, Foca, Kljuc, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Vlasenica and Zvornik.

Article II: Genocide: Radovan Karadzic participated in joint criminal enterprise to eliminate Bosnian Muslims by killing men and women from Srebrenica as well as by forcible removal of women, girls and the part of older men.

Article III- Persecution: Radovan Karadzic is specifically charged with the persecutions in the following municipalities: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Bosanski Novi, Bratunac, Brcko, Foca, Hadzici, Ilidza, Kljuc, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Pale, Prijedor, Rogatica, Sanski Most, Sokolac, Visegrad, Vlasenica, Vogosca, Zvornik as well as persecutions from Srebrenica.

Articles IV, V, VI. Extermination, murder: Radovan Karadzic by arrangement with others committed, planned, instigated, ordered and abetted the extermination and murder of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from Srebrenica and Sarajevo.

Articles VII, VIII- deportations, inhumane acts: Forced displacement of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from Bosnian Serb-claimed territory by means which included the crimes of forcible transfer and deportation.

Articles IX, X- Terror and unlawful acts: Radovan Karadzic participated in joint criminal enterprise to establish and carry out the campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population of Sarajevo. By sniping and shelling thousands of civilians of both sexes and of all ages, including children and the elderly were killed and wounded.

Article XI- taking of Hostages: Radovan Karadzic by arrangement with others committed, planned, and instigated, ordered and/or aided and abetted taking the UN military observers and UN peacekeepers as hostages. Between approximately 26 May 1995 and 19 June 1995 ARS detained over two hundred peacekeepers and UN military observers in various locations including Pale, Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Gorazde and held them hostage at various locations.

General Allegations: All acts and omissions the accused was charged with as the crimes against humanity and international law, with the exception of the one as the part of the campaign of sniping and shelling of Sarajevo, were the part of a widespread and systematic attack directed towards the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Victims of all crimes that were alleged as violations of common article II of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 were persons taking no active participation in hostilities.

### **They are all guilty**

What has been known as a scientific fact for a long time is that Radovan Karadzic as the president of the Republic of Srpska and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces was an exponent of Belgrade and the Serbian political, military and police regime. This regime planned, organized, prepared and carried out the aggression against internationally recognized country, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Radovan Karadzic was encouraged and helped by JNA and he performed political and armed rebellion against the constitutional order of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which represents the most serious offense in all socio-political systems.

The main objective of this aggressive war-mongering politics, led by Millosevic and Karadzic as his assistant in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was the war with the purpose of conquering territory as well as expulsion and physical liquidation and elimination of non-Serbs from criminally conquered areas. All these acts were done under the flag of fascist ideological

fanaticism of the “national threat”. Under that motto the wars from Slovenia to Kosovo were led along with the systematic and media propaganda about the alleged “demonization of the Serbs”. All were to blame: Muslims, Croats, Albanians, Ustashas, Bali, KLA, and the Green Berets, the mujahedeen, NATO, CIA, the intelligence services of France, Germany, the Vatican, and Tehran... All but them were guilty. Shortly, a lie is ubiquitous and methodologically designed constant that verbally supports and evaluates every war option, massacre and each and every crime. At the same time, the Serbian “victories” and eulogies were counting.

Crimes which preceded those “victories” were displayed as a suicide treacheries of the victims themselves:

Muslims are shelling themselves, KLA is displacing, and NATO makes people flee, French secret services organized the genocide in Srebrenica.

This is, namely, the essence of the Greater expansionist, aggressive and warrior, criminal and genocidal policies and practice, drenched in blood and violence of logic of fascistic-drawn “ethnic cleansing”. When the results of Milosevic and Karadzic’s evil are inspected thoroughly today, it is logical to wonder: What were those men like? What were the millions of those who obediently followed, extolled and celebrated them like?

“Are those people different from all of us” is what Stenley Milgram, the American psychologist at Yale University wondered studying the psychological profile of Nazis in WWII. “Were those people corrupted, damaged and ready for commission of evil? Or was it just an unfortunate combination of various factors which created a defective and sick person?” It is not impossible that the case of Milosevic and Karadzic, in the social broadest sense of the word, is about “the ideas and beliefs that must be considered as mental illness in the world of modern civilization.”

It suggests that some views and values, despite its commonsense abnormalities in certain areas are being cared for as dominant not allowing others to be developed. It produces catholicity of personal mutual similarity of a number of individuals which will ease the division of the

planned set of roles. Certain personality types correspond to each other and to a particular time. It was noticed that the neurotic and hysterical characters could be found together. Radovan, just like Slobodan legitimated themselves as the people of lies, hatred and exclusion. A hundred and thousands were killed, millions of marginalized and displaced non-Serbs were the price of their ethnic pride and ethnic Nazis complacency. However, everything was for nothing. Great-objective was not achieved. Eventually, a normal man is to be asked: “What for were all those dead heads and permanent unfinished wars?”

It remains for science the task to investigate the social, economic, political, psychological, historical and all other assumptions that have contributed to the biggest crimes at the end of the XX century. The accused war criminal Radovan Karadzic will be sentenced on Thursday, on the eve of Good Friday (according to Gregorian calendar), on 24 March 2016, for all crimes against humanity and international law committed by the formations, the police and army of the Republic of Srpska whose supreme commander was Karadzic. According to the rules of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia the penalty for the crimes the accused Karadzic is charged with can be life imprisonment or 40 years in prison. For him, personally, it is almost irrelevant which of the two penalties would be imposed.

For victims, a life sentence for Karadzic would be something that is implied and a minimum below which there is nowhere to go. Life sentence would be a glimmer of comfort for victims, a little satisfaction and great hope that justice is still attainable and that it is still over injustice in this mute and unjust world. Whatever the judgment is, it will be of great importance, especially for science. Holocaust was a “dumb” tragedy that began to truly unfold only when there appeared valued sociologists, anthropologists, historians, poets, writers and philosophers who gradually created the vocabulary for its articulation because suppression of any form of verbiage is nothing but a form of dehumanization.

We, at the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, want to explore the problem of crimes of this kind and talk about it in a scientific way. We are not interested in that problem from the political, moral or penal standpoint, but in a particular event which we want to explore and display scientifically i.e. objectively. The scientific method of research must be objective, quantified, non-ideological, non-political and not necessarily historical. Science is not the field where the competition of who has suffered the most victims and been an object of criminal actions of the “others” should take place, but the science is an attempt for the resources and power of science to be used for sudden, but regular burglary barbarism and criminal instinct in a large number of people to be understood and eventually to be blocked. Is there a more relevant sample than that of Radovan Karadzic, the president of the Republic of Srpska in the period from 17 December 1992 to 19 July 1996?

*(The text of the director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, dr Rasim Muratovic, having been published in Oslobodjenje on 19 March 2016 (pp. 26,27); the text is also available on the web page of Oslobodjenje at: <http://www.oslobodjenje.ba/pogledi/u-susret-presudi-radovan-karadzic-od-durmitora-do-haaga>)*





## DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE HAS VISITED PALESTINIAN EMBASSY

Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, dr. **Rasim Muratovic** along with the scientific advisor mr **Ermin Kuka**, a senior associate came on an official visit to the Embassy of the State of Palestine in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 February 2016. On that occasion they had a meeting with the Ambassador of the State of Palestine in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nj.E. **Rezeq Namooore**.

During the meeting the projects of the Institute were discussed as well as the importance of research of crimes against humanity and international law in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the special emphasis having been put on crimes which were committed against the Palestinian people. They discussed the possibilities of cooperation between scientists and researchers from these two countries, as well.



## HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES OF „OBALA“ VISIT THE INSTITUTE

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, was visited by High-school graduates on 15 February 2016.

High school students have payed a visit accompanied by the History teacher, Mrs. **Snjezana Melunovic**.

The host was the director of the Institute, dr **Rasim Muratovic** who introduced students to the history and activities of importance of the Institute.

Mr **Ermin Kuka**, a senior associate of the Institute gave a presentation entitled „Methods of collecting data on crimes and relevant data sources“ using the project „The genocide in Brcko 1992-1995“ as the exemplary study. Mr Muamer Dzananovic, a senior associate of the Institute, as well, gave a lecture entitled “Methodology of field research on the example of the Crimes against children in Gorazde during the siege 1992-1995”.

After the lectures, the discussion took place and the Institute made a present of its most important publications to the students as well as the library of High school.





The following scientists participated in the debate with their presentations:

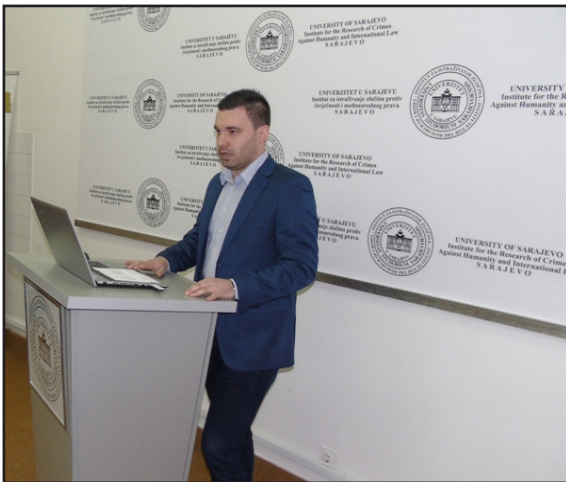
**Dr. Elias Tauber**, *Anti-Semitic propaganda through writing of Novi list*,

**Mr Sabina Subašić- Galijatovic**, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, *The suffering of children in the Holocaust*,

**Mr Zilha Košuta**, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, *Mostar- the place of rescuing Jews from Yugoslavia*.



The Vice-Chancellor for scientific and research/artistic and research field of University of Sarajevo dr. Faruk Mekic and dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law addressed the audience. The presentations were attended by senior students from several secondary schools along with the numerous guests from academic, public, cultural and political life in Sarajevo Canton.



## THE DEBATE HELD ON THE OCCASION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

On the occasion of January 27 - International day of Holocaust remembrance, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the vice-chancellor's office organized debate on the Holocaust remembrance on 3 February 2016, Wednesday, at the Conference Hall.





103 scientific papers, out of which 14 were translated into foreign language (English and Norwegian) for more than two decades of its existence.

In contrast to that, Institute has translated five editions from English, four editions from Norwegian and one edition from German into Bosnian language. Institute has so far released ten of its editions bilingually (English-Norwegian). You would agree that this is quite unpretentious. Therefore, we refer this letter to you, our dear Bosnians from the Diaspora, and we kindly ask you to make an extra effort and translate at least one work published by the Institute into the language you speak in the country of your residence.

We are also aware of the fact numerous publications came out in languages of the country where you live which are closely related to Bosnia and Herzegovina, therefore, we kindly ask you to translate the works which are close to your vocation into Bosnian language. We remind you of the fact that there are institutions in every country which support, partly or fully, the projects of this kind. For any further information, feel free to contact us.

With respect,

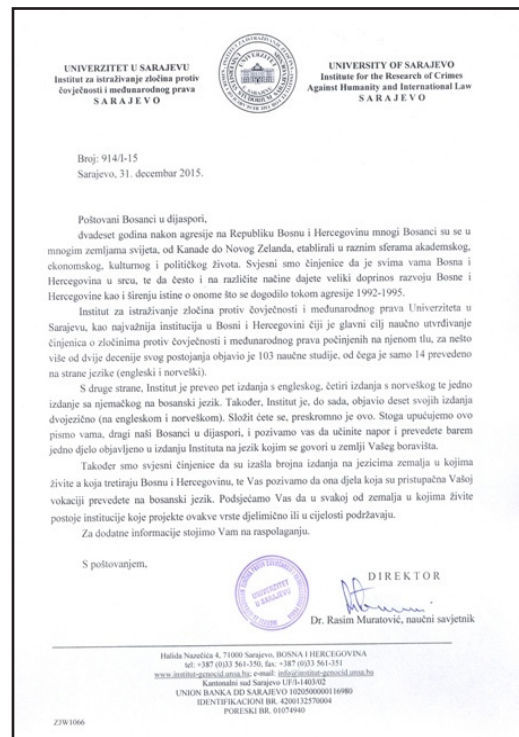
DIRECTOR

Dr. Rasim Muratovic, scientific adviser



## DEAR BOSNIANS FROM THE DIASPORA

Twenty years after the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, a great number of Bosnians in many countries all around the world from Canada to New Zealand have established themselves in various fields of academic, economic, cultural and political life. We are aware of the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina is deep in your heart and that you, in many ways, make a great contribution to the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina along with the spreading truth about what happened during the aggression 1992-1995.

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, as the institution of considerable importance, the main aim of which is scientific establishment of facts about crimes against humanity and international law committed on its soil, has published



**PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST  
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW SARAJEVO, 2016**

	<p><b>Øyvind Østerud</b> <b>What is the war?</b> <b>Translated from the Norwegian by Rasim Muratovic</b></p> <p>Sarajevo 2016 University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (236 pages);</p> <p>INTRODUCTION; Chapter 1: What for the war?; Chapter 2: New wars; Chapter 3: Waging war for sale; Chapter 4: Democratic Peace; Chapter 5: When the weak win a battle; CONCLUSION; LITERATURE; REGISTER.</p>
	<p><b>Mujo Begić</b> <b>Bosanska Krupa 1992-1995 - The city in ruins</b></p> <p>Sarajevo 2016</p> <p>University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (350 pages);</p> <p>INTRODUCTION; Chapter 1: Bosanska Krajina in Great Serbian plans; Chapter 2: Bosanska Krupa on the eve of the aggression; Chapter 3: Aggression in the area of the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 4: Camps and places of detention of Bosniaks and Croats of the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 5: Destruction of religious buildings at the area of the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 6: Mass graves and other places of killing Bosniaks and Croats at the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 7: Destruction and looting property of Bosniaks and Croats at the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 8: Illegal persecution of Muslims and Croats from temporarily occupied part of Bosanska Krupa; Chapter 9: Inflicting death upon children in the municipality of Bosanska Krupa; CONCLUSION; LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS; SOURCES AND LITERATURE; REGISTAR OF PERSONAL NAMES.</p>

	<p><b>Husejin Omerovic</b>  <b>The victims of genocide in the Vlasenica area 1992-1995</b></p> <p>Sarajevo 2016  University of Sarajevo  Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (499 pages);</p> <p>FOREWORD;  INTRODUCTION;  Chapter 1: VLASENICA THROUGHOUT HISTORY;  ROOTS AND CAUSES OF SERBIAN GENOCIDAL POLICY TOWARDS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA;  Chapter 2: SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POLITICAL AND MILITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN YUGOSLAVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND VLASENICA IN THE EVE OF AGGRESSION;  Chapter 3: CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN VLASENICA 1992-1993;  CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN THE VILLAGES OF VLASENICA;  SPECIFIC CRIMES AGAINST CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF VICTIMS;  PLACES OF DETENTION OF THE BOSNIAK POPULATION IN VLASENICA;  Chapter 4: CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN VLASENICA 1993-1995;  Chapter 5: VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE;  Chapter 6: RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIAKS IN VLASENICA;  Chapter 7: THE SUFFERING OF SERBS IN VLASENICA MUNICIPALITY;  CONCLUSIONS;  LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS;  SOURCES AND LITERATURE;  APPENDIX.</p>
	<p><b>Dzeva Avdic</b>  <b>My smile is my revenge</b></p> <p>Sarajevo 2016  University of Sarajevo  Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (195 pages);</p> <p>REVIEWS;  BIOGRAPHY.</p>

## SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATION OF HERITAGE AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE

Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference which was held on 9-11 July 2015 in Sarajevo-Tuzla-Srebrenica (Potocari): 9-11 July 2015. Sarajevo, 2016.

University of Sarajevo  
Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (1034 pages);

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Address of welcome by:

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Enes Karic  
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Ivar Amundsen

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## SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATION OF HERITAGE AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE

Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference which was held on 9-11 July 2015 in Sarajevo-Tuzla-Srebrenica (Potocari): 9-11 July 2015. Sarajevo, 2016.

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**Smail Cekic**

**DAYTON (PEACE) AGREEMENT - LEGALIZATION OF GENOCIDE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOOK I – III**

Sarajevo, 2016.

Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo, Sarajevo (2061 pages)

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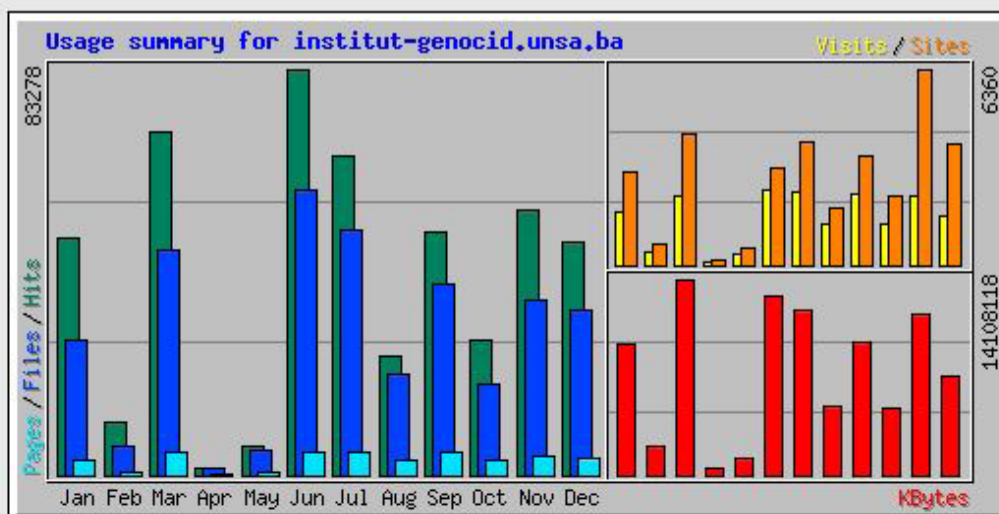
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	<p><b>Eli Tauber</b>  <b>When Neighbors Were Real Human Beings</b></p> <p>Sarajevo, 2016.</p> <p>University of Sarajevo  Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (45 pages);</p> <p>Introduction;  Righteous Among The Nations Bosnia And Herzegovina;  The Story Of How Zlata Was Adopted Forever;  Bogljub and Ljuba’s Bravery;  The village of safety;  The story Of Andjelka and her family;  Two employees who saved the boss;  The Schindler of Tuzla;  The Silk Factory’s Mechanic;  The children of Hasija;  Aliza was like their child;  The story of Zejneba;  The Courage of Rezak and Sulejman;  They saved the Sarajevo Haggadah;  Uncle Salih;  The story of Ahmed, who saved his Jewish friends, and paid with his life;  One family;  Little Ester was saved first.</p>
	<p><b>Grete Brochmann</b>  <b>What is the imigration?</b>  Translated from the Norwegian by Rasim Muratovic</p> <p>Sarajevo 2016  University of Sarajevo  Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (222 pages);</p> <p>INTRODUCTION;  Chapter 1: Migration surroundings;  Chapter 2: The welfare state;  Chapter 3: Who are the immigrants?;  Chapter 4: Nation and multicultural society;  Chapter 5: Labour and internationalization;  Chapter 6: Imigration in the century;  Notes;  Register.</p>

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