



2. Newsletter

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

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Dear friends of the Institute,

It's our great pleasure to present the second edition of the periodical published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University in 2015.

This periodical of the Institute aims to present to the public all information regarding the work of this scientific-research institution for the past year.

With the second edition of the periodical, we use the opportunity to wish you all the best in the following year.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director

IT WAS HELD THE PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “BOSNIA IS APPROACHING THE PEACE WITH ITSELF”

The book titled “Bosnia is approaching the peace with itself” by the academician and respectable professor Dr Omer Ibrahimagic was promoted at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo on 15 December 2015 and published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The book was promoted by Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, Dr. Esad Zgodic, a full-time professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences, and Ibrahim Spahic. The moderator of the promotion was the academician, Dr. Smail Cekic while the audience was addressed by the author himself, as well.

The promotion was attended by numerous people from the academic, cultural and public life of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as a great number of students of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo.

The promotion was also attended by the students of High Music School in Sarajevo who performed two compositions.



DAVID PETTIGREW VISITS INSTITUTE

David Pettigrew, PhD, Connecticut State University, USA, visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law on Friday, 27 November 2015.

On that occasion, he discussed with Dr Rasim Muratovic, the director of the Institute, the current projects of the Institute, the importance of the investigation of crimes against humanity and international law in Bosnia and Herzegovina and worldwide, as well as the issues of the denial of genocide.



PROMOTION OF THE MONOGRAPH “CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN GO- RAZDE DURING THE SIEGE 1992-1995”

On Wednesday, 04 November 2015 in the Multimedia Room of Novi Grad, Sarajevo, it was promoted the monograph of “**Crimes against children in Gorazde during the siege 1992-1995**” by **Muamer Dzananovic, MA**, which was published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The monograph is the result of author’s five-year-long empirical research, in which all the facts about crimes against children in Gorazde during the siege 1992-1995 were set out in serious and scientifically-based methods.

The book was promoted by **Dr. Rasim Muratovic**, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, **Dr. Ibrakovic Dzelal**, professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo and **Avdo Huseinovic**, the publicist. It was particularly noted the addressing of **Naza Gazibara**, the mother to whom the aggressor from the same shell in Gorazde on 20 April 1994 killed two sons, Nermin (1985) and Amir (1989) as well as her cousin Pilav Dzenita (1984) while her husband and her were seriously injured with the serious consequences even today. During the siege of Gorazde, in 1993, her sister, Dzenita’s mother was also killed.

The promotion was attended in the crowded Multimedia Room of Novi Grad Municipality, Sarajevo, by parents and relatives of children who were killed in Gorazde, people from the political, cultural and public life, numerous guests and several hundred citizens of Sarajevo. The promotion was opened by performing the composition by Johann Sebastian Bach, “Prelude from Suite no. 2 “, by Alek Isakovic playing the cello, a student of the Music High School in Sarajevo in the class of Professor Anela Smajic.

Mr. Muamer Dzananovic was born in Gorazde in 1985. He works as a senior associate at

the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo. He graduated from the Department of Philosophy and Sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy, and gained MA degree at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo. He is currently a PhD student at the same university.



Mr. FEHIM SKALJIC VISITS INSTITUTE

Fehim Skaljic, the member of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, on Friday, October 16, 2015. At the meeting Dr. Rasim Muratovic, the director, made Mr. Fehim Skaljic acquainted with the

most important research projects of the Institute, which were realized or the implementation of which is still in progress. They also talked about the need to launch new research projects in order to fully illuminate the scientific truth about the crimes against humanity committed during the period 1992-1995.

On Mr. Fehim Skaljic's initiative they also discussed about the need for Institute to launch the initiative to hold an international scientific conference on the phenomenon of modern migration and mass appearance of the arrival of refugees in Europe.



THE PROMOTION OF MONOGRAPH “CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN GORAZDE DURING THE SIEGE 1992- 1995” WAS HELD IN GORAZDE

On Saturday, 19 September 2015 at the Great Hall of the Center of culture in Gorazde the monograph “Crimes against children in Gorazde during the siege 1992-1995” was promoted by the author **Mr. Muamer Džananović**. It was published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

The monograph is the result of author's years-long scientific and empirical research, in which all the facts about crimes against children in Gorazde during the siege 1992-1995 were set out by a serious and scientifically-based approach.

The book was promoted by **Dr. Rasim Muratović**, director of the Institute for Research of

Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo, **Mr. Emir Oković**, Prime Minister of BPC Gorazde, **Hamid Bahtić**, the general of ARBiH, and effendi **Remzija Pitić**, the Mufti of Gorazde. The promotion was moderated by Elvira Aganović.

In the crowded hall of the Culture Centre of Gorazde the promotion was attended by parents and relatives of children killed in Gorazde and people from political, cultural and public life of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, numerous guests and several hundred citizens of Gorazde.



DELEGATION FROM THE INSTITUTE ALONG WITH THE GUESTS OF THE CONFERENCE VISITED VISEGRAD

Employees of the Institute Mr. Ermin Kuka and Ilvana Salic, along with the participants of the conference “**SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATION OF HERITAGE AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE**”

and Dr. David Pettigrew (Southern Connecticut State University, USA), Dr. Benjamin Moore (Fontbonne University, USA) and Mr. Marketa Slavko (University of Prague, Czech Republic) visited Visegrad on Tuesday, 14 July 2015.

On that occasion they met Mr. Hasecic, the president of the association “Women-Victims of War”, and they toured the living pyres in Bikavac and Pionirska Street, where dozens of Visegrad Bosniaks in 1992 were burned alive. The delegation also visited the cemetery “Straziste”, where there is a monument to the victims of Visegrad.



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR MARKING THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE CONDEMNS ATTACK ON VUCIC

An emergency meeting of the Organizing Committee for marking the 20th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica was held on 14th July in the Potocari Memorial Centre. Due to the occasion of unfortunate events and attacks on Serbian Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic Organizing Committee has issued a number of conclusions.

The Organizing Committee has concluded that they did everything in their power for the commemoration and funeral to be organized as well as possible.

According to the second conclusion the Organizing Committee strongly condemns the attack on Prime Minister Vucic who was received by

the victims of genocide have with dignity that belongs to all state officials regardless of which country they come from.

The third conclusion is that the Organizing Committee will continue to do everything in its power for commemoration and funeral to be organized even better in order to avoid incidents that could affect the coexistence in Srebrenica.

The fourth conclusion is that the Organizing committee would like to thank the distinguished Grand Mufti Husein efendi Kavazovic for his personal contribution to the improvement of the situation that happened on 11 July 2015.

The Organizing Committee stated that funeral was attended by some 70,000 people who came by 392 buses and around 6,000 passenger cars. The funeral was attended by 10,000 participants of Peace March and 500 motorcyclists and 300 cyclists. In addition to that, more than 100 delegations were there.

The meeting of the Organizing Committee was attended by Mr. Muamer Dzananovic, a senior associate at the Institute.



THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE “SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATION OF HERITAGE AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE” WAS MARKED

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, the Memorial Centre Srebrenica - Potocari Memorial and Cemetery for the victims of the genocide of 1995, University of Tuzla and University of Sarajevo organized a three-day International scientific conference: “SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATION OF HERITAGE AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE” Sarajevo - Tuzla - Srebrenica (Potocari): 9-11. July 2015, that was attended by more than 80 renowned researchers from the country and the world.

The opening ceremony of the Conference took place on Thursday, 9 July 2015, in the Great Hall of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina where, in addition to the participants, many guests from the political, public and cultural life attended.

On the first day of the Conference within 6 separate but interrelated sessions, more than 48 participants of the Conference presented.

The second day of the Conference was held on Friday, 10 July 2015 in Tuzla, where twenty-seven participants from the country and the world held speeches within two sessions. The participants of the Conference also visited Identification centre (PIP) in Tuzla.

The final day of the Conference was held on 11 July in Potocari, Srebrenica. The members of the Conference visited the exhibition “Ars memoriae” by the famous Bosnian sculptor Adis Fejzic which was staged under the sponsorship of the Bosniak Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation in the Battery factory as the part of the Conference program.

Participants also attended the commemoration and burial genocide victims. The Conference was closed in Potocari with award presentation

ceremony for the institutions which made the greatest contribution to the organization of the Conference.





VISIT OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC TRADITION OF BOSNIAKS

On 17 June 2015 the representatives of the Institute for Islamic tradition of Bosniaks i.e. director of the Institute Dr Dzevada Susko and Dr Elvir Duranovic, research associate, visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.

During that meeting, they talked about possible cooperation and participation in scientific-research projects with the director of the Institute Dr Rasim Muratovic. They also agreed about the exchange of publications between these two institutes.



MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL MULTI-RELIGIOUS INTERCULTURAL CENTRE (IMIC) VISIT THE INSTITUTE

The members of International Multi-religious and Intercultural Centre (IMIC) Marko Orsolic, Moric Albahari, Zilka Spahic-Siljak, Goran Bubablo and Slobodan Soja visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, on Tuesday 16 June 2015.

The host of the meeting was the director of the Institute Dr. Rasim Muratovic, and at the meeting the mutual cooperation was primarily discussed.

They were agreed about the implementation of the joint project “Dealing with the past in the northeastern Bosnia”.



THE AWARD FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO WAS AWARDED TODAY TO DR ARNE JOHAN VETLESEN

Dr Arne Johan VETLESEN received the Award for Peace and Progress of the University of Sarajevo for outstanding contribution to promotion and reputation of the University of Sarajevo in the country and abroad, and the development of peace, humanism and progress. The award was organized on Wednesday, May 27, 2015 at the hall of Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo.

The Award for Peace and Progress of the University of Sarajevo was handed to Dr VETLESEN by Prof Muharem Avdispahic, Rector of the University of Sarajevo.

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 also the author of twenty books and numerous scientific papers and essays in which studies the concept of evil.

Due to his continuous work on the study of evil, and human dignity, he was awarded by Fangenes wills (camp inmates testament, 2004) which is an annually award giving by the Norwegian Institute to the Peace researchers who have made a special contribution to fighting against evil. Professor VETLESEN in his broad scientific opus

has offered to the scientific and general public the logical truth about the happenings in Bosnia in 1992-1995.

He has published a number of books including the Evil and Human Agency, Understanding Collective Evildoing (2005), Smerte (2004), Moralens Sjanse and Markedets Tidsalder (2003). VETLESEN's scientific essays are attempts of understanding the barbarity and criminal instincts that end in genocide, with the aim of understanding the causes, objectives and scale of the genocide, and the prevention of genocide as a crime and evil of the highest rank, said the Department of Public Affairs, University of Sarajevo.

Dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, translated the book authored by Dr. VETLESEN "What is ethics" into Bosnian language.



BOSNIAN TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK "WHAT IS ETHICS" AUTHORED BY ARNE JOHAN VETLESEN HAS LAUNCHED

The promotion of the book "What is Ethics" written by leading Norwegian philosopher Arne Johan VETLESEN was held on Tuesday, May 26, 2015 at the Conference Hall of the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo. The Institute for

Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo published the book.

Prof Ugo Vlaisavljevic and Prof Asim Mujkic were promoters of the book. Dr Rasim Muratovic addressed the audience on behalf of the publisher and as the translator of the book. Author himself, Arne Johan VETLESEN, also addressed the audience.

The promotion was also participated by the students of the Music High School in Sarajevo constituted by: Tarik Djurdjevic, Sheila Smrkovic Mensud Imamovic (violin); Aydin Mulabdic, Alexander Mirnic (viola); Selma Hrenovica, Emirina Catovic (cello) and Ahmetspahic Adi (bass). Head of the ensemble was the professor Marina Tomic who performed two compositions by Edvard Grieg, Norway's most famous composer (Aase's death and Anitra's Dance).

Many guests attended the promotion, while the translation of the book "What is ethics" in Bosnian language was assessed by the promoter as a significant contribution to this area.



THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK «GENOCIDE IN BRCKO 1992-1995» AUTHORED BY DR RASIM MURATOVIC AND MR. ERMIN KUKA

The launch of the book «Genocide in Brcko 1992-1995» authored by Dr Rasim Muratovic and Mr Ermin Kuka was held in Brcko on Friday, May 22. The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law is the publisher of the book.

The audience were addressed by Dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute who gave speech on behalf of the Publisher while the book was promoted by Prof Mirko Pejanovic, Prof Asim Mujkic and Prof fra Mile Babic.

Director of the Institute Dr Rasim Muratovic said that the book is a scientific study that contains causes, objectives and scope of the crimes committed in the Brcko area during the period 1992 -1995. The book contains the names of civilians who were killed in the region: 403 of them. Other crimes, such as deportation, rapes, and injuries were also mentioned in the book. The goal was to offer the lesson for all who want to learn this should never happen to anybody and anywhere again.



COMMEMORATION 23 YEARS FROM OPENING THE CONCENTRATION CAMP “LUKA” BRCKO

The Association of Detainees of Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina has marked the 23rd anniversary from the opening the concentration camp “Luka” Brcko in Brcko on May 7, 2015.

On behalf of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, Mr Ermin Kuka, senior associate addressed the audience. Mr Ermin Kuka spoke on topic “The concentration camp Luka - 23 years later”.



THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK “NEGI-RANJE GENOCIDA NAD BOSNJACIMA” (NEGATION OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED AGAINST BOSNIACS) WRITTEN BY MR. ELVEDIN MULAGIC

The launch of the book “Negiranje genocida nad Bosnjacima” (Negation of Genocide Committed against Bosniacs) written by Elvedin Muladic, MA, was held on Thursday, 7 May 2015 at the Bosniak Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic’s Foundation.

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law was the publisher of the book. The book was promoted by academician Prof. Dr. Smail Cekic, Prof. Dr. Edina

Becirevic and Dr. Admir Mulaosmanovic. The MSc. Mulagic's research is of great importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and his book deserves the attention of an experts and a wider readership - it was concluded at the promotion, which was very well visited.



**LAUNCH OF THE BOOK WRITTEN BY
ESAD BAJTAL**

The Book titled “Crimes and Lies of Milosevic’s Crypto-Politics” written by Dr Esad Bajtal and published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo was launched at the Bosniak Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic’s Foundation on Tuesday, April 7, 2015.

On behalf of the publisher, the audience was addressed by Dr Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute, while the book was presented by prof. Dr Nerzuk Curak, Miss. Florence Hartmann, and by the author himself. The promotion was attended by many prominent personalities from political and public life of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The book of Dr Esad Bajtal represents a major contribution to shedding light on the policy of Slobodan Milosevic, as it was mentioned before.



**PRESS CONFERENCE “WAR CRIMES
IN BRCKO 1992-1995.” WAS HELD IN
BRCKO**

The press conference titled “WAR CRIMES IN BRCKO 1992-1995.” organized by the Association of Wartime Prisoners of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was held in Brcko on April 3, 2015.

On behalf of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo the press konference was attended by Mr. Ermin Kuka, senior associate. Mr. Kuka gave speech, among the others, about the genocide committed in Brcko in period 1992-1995., and announced the short coming book titled “Genocid u Brckom 1992-1995” (The

Genocide in Brcko 1992-1995) that will be published by the Institute.



THE EVENT FOR THE COLLECTIVE AWARDS IN HONOR OF APRIL 6TH AND THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE CITY OF SARAJEVO

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law proposed the Association of Parents of Murdered Children of Besieged Sarajevo 1992-1995 for the Collective Awards “Sestoaprilska nagrada” (Award in Honor of April 6th) to the Sarajevo City Council. The Institute also proposed Miss Florence Hartman for the Honorary Citizen of the City of Sarajevo. The both Institute’s proposals were accepted.

On Friday, 03 April 2015 at 10.00 AM, the Institute hosted Miss Florence Hartman and the Association of Parents of Murdered Children of Besieged Sarajevo 1992-1995.

The Institute expressed its satisfaction that both initiatives were recognized as valid. The Institute believes that this award was given to the real fighters for the truth and justice.



THE MEETING TO COMMEMORATE THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BURIAL OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS WAS HELD AT THE MEMORIAL CENTRE IN POTOCARI

A commemoration meeting marking the 12th anniversary of the first burial of victims of the Srebrenica genocide was held at the Memorial Centre in Potocari today. 600 victims that had been killed in July 1995 were buried twelve years ago.

The Potocari Memorial Centre was officially opened by the former President Bill Clinton, the former President of the United States in September 2003. 6,241 victims of Genocide have been buried in the Potocari Memorial Center so far.

The anniversary was marked by laying flowers and reading of Tawheed. The commemoration on behalf of the Institute for Research of Crimes was attended by Džananović Mr. Muamer Džananović, Senior Associate, and Dr. Efendić, external associate at the Institute.



THE PREMIERE OF THE MOVIE “STUPICA NEVIDLJIVOG DJETETA (A TRAP OF INVISIBLE CHILD)”

The premiere of the movie “Stupica nevidljivog djeteta (A trap of invisible child)” was held in the Big Hall of the Centre of Culture in Gorazde on March 23, 2015.

The film “A trap of invisible child”, directed by Semsudin Gagic, follows the life story of Alen Muhic. His mother was a rape victim from Foca and she, after delivering her baby, left him in the war hospital in Gorazde.

The movie is a part of project titled “Oral BiHistory” which is run by The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law



A CONFERENCE WAS HELD ANNOUNC- ING BH PREMIERE OF THE FILM “STUPICA NEVIDLJIVOG DJETETA (A TRAP OF INVISIBLE CHILD)”

A conference was held at the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (University of Sarajevo) following the announcement of BH premiere of the film “Stupica nevidljivog djeteta (A trap of invisible child)” produced by the Institute on Friday, March 21, 2015. The film “A trap of invisible child”, directed by Semsudin Gagic, follows the life story of Alen Muhic. His mother was a rape victim from Foca and she, after delivering her baby, left him in the war hospital in Gorazde.

The audience was addressed by: **Dr Rasim Muratovic**, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (University of Sarajevo); **Semsudin Gagic**, director of the movie “Trap door of invisible child”; **Alen Muhic**, the real person; **Armin Omerovic**, the main actor; **Emir Okovic**, the Prime minister of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, one of the sponsors of the BH premiere; **Damir Zuga**, The Minister of Education, Youth and Science of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, one of the sponsors of the BH premiere; **Muhamed Ramovic**, the Mayor of the City of Gorazde, one of the sponsors of the BH premiere.



THE MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TANJA FAJON VISITED THE INSTITUTE

Tanja Fajon The Member of the European Parliament visited the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law on Tuesday, March 17, 2015.

The meeting was hosted by Dr Rasim Muratovic, the director of the Institute. The meeting primarily discussed the organizational preparing for the International Scientific Conference **“SREBRENICA 1995-2015: EVALUATING THE LEGACY AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF GENOCIDE”** which would mark the 20th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide. The Conference will be held from 9-11 July, 2015 in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Potocari. The Conference will be organized by Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law – University of Sarajevo in collaboration with the Memorial Center Srebrenica – Potocari, Memorial Center and Cemetery for the Victims of 1995 Genocide, and the University of Tuzla. Mr. Hasan Nuhanovic MA, the member of the Organizational board attended the meeting.

Director Muratovic gave Ms Fajon call for participation at the International Scientific Conference at the end of the visit.



THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE DR RASIM MURATOVIC HAS VISITED RAIS-UL-ULAMA, EFFENDI HUSEIN KAVAZOVIC, THE SUPREME MUFTI OF THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

The University of Sarajevo – Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law in collaboration with the Memorial Center Srebrenica – Potocari, Memorial Center and Cemetery for the Victims of 1995 Genocide, and the University of Tuzla is organizing an International Conference **“Srebrenica 1995 – 2015: Evaluating the legacy and long-term consequences of genocide”**.

It was planned to hold the Conference in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Srebrenica (Potocari) on July 9-11, 2015.

The Director of the Institute, Dr Rasim Muratovic and two other members of the Conference organizational board – Dr Nirha Efendic and MA Hasan Nuhanovic – informed Rais-ul-ulama, efendi Husein Kavazovic about the preparations for the Conference.

The Rais-ul-ulama supported the idea of the Conference and marked the importance of remembering the genocide’s victims of Srebrenica. Rais-ul-ulama also informed the guests about the activities of Islamic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina including organization of an International scientific conference, which will be on May 12-13, 2015. The Conference aims to treat the religious aspects of commemorating the further anniversaries of Srebrenica’s genocide.

During today’s visit, Director of the Institute Dr. Rasim Muratovic handed an invitation to Rais-ul-ulama to participate at the Conference from 9-11 July. The Director gifted him the most recent publications of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo.



MR. MERISA KAROVIC – BABIC, THE GENOCIDE RESEARCHER: MASS KILLINGS IN SARAJEVO ON MORE THAN 230 LOCATIONS

Mr. sci. Merisa Karovic-Babic, Senior Associate at the Institute, gave an interview for the newspaper "Oslobodenje on March 2, 2015. Some of its parts will be revealed.

Merisa Karovic - Babic (1983) did her master degree last year titled "The Mass Murder of Civilians in Sarajevo during the Siege 1992-1995", and recently, on the basis of the work, she has published the book with the same name. She is also co-author of the book titled "Crimes against Children of Sarajevo under Siege".

She is a Senior Associate at the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of University of Sarajevo. Currently, Merisa Karovic – Babic attends the

doctoral program at the Department of History of the Sarajevo's Faculty of Philosophy and within the program she explores the "UN safe zones" in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1993-1995.

According to her findings, mass murders were committed in Sarajevo at 230 locations, or more precisely; murders of two or more civilians were committed at one place at the same time.



PUBLIC DISCUSSION "REMEMBERING 1991 - 1995."

Within the Program of celebrating March 1 - Independence Day of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of The Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde, on Friday 27 March 2015 in the Small Hall of the Cultural Centre in Gorazde, there was a public debate "Memories 1991-1995".

Mr. Muamer Džananović, a senior associate of the Institute, spoke at the public debate.

Mr. Džananović introduced his own scientific and empirical researches he had done in his work titled "Activities of the Great Serbian aggressor in conquering Gorazde 1992 - 1995".





**THE COLLECTED PAPERS TITLED
“THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY IM-
PORTANCE OF SARAJEVO’S DEFENSE
1992-1995” IS LAUNCHED**

On Tuesday, 24 February 2015, in the BiH Armed Forces Hall (Dom Oruzanih snaga BiH), there was a launch of the Collected papers titled “The political and military importance of Sarajevo defense 1992-1995”.

The Collected Papers, published by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, is the collection of papers that had been presented at the international scientific conference under the same title. The conference was held in early 2012, which was attended by more than 60 renowned scholars from the country and the world.

The audience was addressed by Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo. The speech was also given by Ranko Covic, Deputy Mayor of the City of Sarajevo, while the promoters of the Collected papers were: Dr. Muhamed Filipovic, the member of Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Prof. Dr. Vladimir Premec; Dr. Mirko Pejanovic, corresponding member of Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and mr. Jakob Finci, President of the Jewish municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

On Tuesday, 10 February 2015, there was a discussion forum titled Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in the Senate hall, University of Sarajevo.

The speakers were prof. Dr Ugo Vlaisavljevic, Vice-rector, University of Sarajevo; Dr Rasim Muratovic, the Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo; and Dr Elias Tauber, Associate of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

University of Sarajevo commemorates each year the victims of Holocaust, both of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the world.



THE MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF BARBARIC SIEGE OF SARAJEVO

The commemorative session of the Assembly of Sarajevo Canton, the City Council of Sarajevo and the municipal councils of municipalities of Canton Sarajevo was held at the National Theatre in Sarajevo on 5 February 2015. The session was held on the occasion of memory of all the victims of the barbaric siege.

On behalf of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, the audience was addressed by Merisa Karovic-Babic M.A., who, among the others, spoke about the strategy and plans of the siege forces (SRK / VRS / VJ) and their endeavors to divide Sarajevo into two parts during four years; where they did not choose the means to achieve their objectives.

Apart from daily shelling, the inhabitants of the besieged city were deprived of water, gas, electricity, fuel and basic foodstuffs. "The killing of the whole family members, such as, for example, on 16 May 1992, in the ground floor room of their house, in the Velesici, six members of Bibic and Mekic family were killed; then, killing of newly born citizens of Sarajevo, incubators which were destroyed along with the bombing of maternity hospital Zehra Muidovic on 26-27 May 1992; massacre in the queue for bread in Vasa Miskin Street on May 27, 1992, are just a few examples which predicted the ways and methods of warfare during the siege of Sarajevo in the first few months." Reminded Karovic-Babic and reflected on the role of UN forces in 1992-1995 as well as the lack of prosecution of those responsible for the killing of Sarajevo citizens.

The presentation also discussed the bombing out the city by the modified air bombs, known as a weapon of terror, by which the president of the self-proclaimed Republic of Srbska was threatening that the war can be completed in two months. She pointed out that the use of these bombs was especially prevalent after the command of General Dragomir Milosevic, which reads: Rocket bombs to have ready for action at

the city..., (14 April 1995) This kind of weapon, as the Russian rightists Vladimir Zhirinovsky threatened, is not leaving anything alive... and... could save Slovene traits and help the Serbs to defend themselves against west terrorists. (Vladimir Zhirinovsky, 7 February 1994)

Particularly frequent targets of these bombs were urban parts of the city, such as the tall buildings in the part of Sarajevo called Alipasino polje, where, bombs were flying from the direction Doglodi on 28 June 1995 and killed three civilians and destroyed the Chamber of RTV BiH and other locations in the city.

Also, Karovic-Babic emphasized that the mass killings of civilians were committed at 230 locations, where at 93 of which were committed both killing of civilians and the whole families.

She concluded that the UN probe after these crimes well fit the political and military context, and their results corresponded to the current state of UNOPROFOR forces on the field. Adoption of numerous resolutions of the Security Council of the UN, were only limited to a verbal condemnation of the crimes, while the expressions of deep concern and words of condemnation for the siege and ‘drowning’ of Sarajevo, along with highly skilled diplomatic language, were a way to avoid concrete actions such as lifting an embargo or military intervention. At the end of the presentation, Karovic- Babic has concluded that many of the perpetrators were not prosecuted, which did not provide victims’ families the slightest satisfaction while that fact gives an amnesty to the planners, commanders, the perpetrators and their accomplices. After completing commemorative session, participants paid tribute to the victims and lay flowers at the Memorial at Markale.



DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE VISITS MALYSIAN EMBASSY

On 29 January 2015, Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo, visited the Embassy of Malaysia.

On this occasion, Dr. Muratovic spoke with the Ambassador of Malaysia in Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Anuar Kasman. Dr. Muratovic informed the Ambassador about the projects and the work of the Institute. The meeting was concluded to a mutual satisfaction and a wish for further cooperation.



THE PROMOTION OF THE BOOK “HOLOCAUST IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA” BY DR. ELI TAUBER

The promotion of the book “Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina” by Dr. Eli Tauber, took place on Wednesday, 21. January. 2015, at the Bosniak Institute Adil Zulfikarpasic’s Foundation. Dr. Eli Tauber is the employee of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University, which is also the publisher of this work.

Promoters of this important work for the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the history of Holocaust were director of the Institute Dr. Rasim Muratovic, Mr. Jakob Finci, president of the Jewish Community of B&H, and Dr. Husnija Kamberovic, director of the Institute for History.

Many members of political and public elite and academic community of Bosnia and Herzegovina attended the promotion of the book.



RASIM MURATOVIC: DEDIJER WROTE A BOOK “GENOCIDE AGAINST MUSLIMS” USING ADS IN OSLOBODENJE

Dr. Rasim Muratovic, director of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University – full interview for Oslobodenje daily newspaper, 4th January 2015.

In a year behind us, Dr. Rasim Muratovic became the head of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University. What is his experience from the past few months? Does he regret coming to that position?

Experience with a lot of melancholy meditation over the “man’s destiny”, from which, sometimes, it emerges a certain dose of sarcasm and satire arising from wonder, first of all. However, if I go deeper in that, I see this is the result of decades of hard work. Edina, you know me very well. We studied together, at the time we were young, beautiful and smart ... (laughs). You remember when you wrote 10 (A) in my student index before the exam, and after professor questioning me, he had no other option but to sign that grade. And that is who I am, whenever and whatever I do. And I really worked everything, from being a newsboy, window washer, book seller – to working at a prestigious Universities and Royal Military Academies. What I want to say: Hard and honest work pays off no matter how much it looks useless sometimes. Being hard and honest worker I came here, at the head of the important scientific institution. My function is the member of the Senate of the Sarajevo University. That is intellectual and scientific peak of our state. And that is what motivates me and gives me the strength, despite numerous of everyday problems which cause me headache.

Dr Smail Cekic was director of the Institute for two decades. What are his current relations to this institution?

Prof. Dr. Smail Cekic was director of the Institute for 22 years. At this time, he is employer of

the Institute with 20% working time, and 80% working time employed at the Faculty of Political Science of the Sarajevo University. That was his wish. Two of us have known each other very well.

Bosnia is now incomparably better than before. What is the most valuable for you from what you found?

The most valuable thing is the existence of such an institution. We have negative experience from the Second World War, when we, for the sake of better future, kept quiet about the crimes committed against us. That was wrong and counter-productive. Existence of this Institute, work and the results of work is the hope that we will finally learn one very important, if not the most important of all lessons in our life.

You stated recently that the position of the Institute has never had better material resources? But does the statement that science in our state fell to the lowest branch deny your statement?

Yes. I have said that and that is not a mistake. That is the statement of our professors from April 1993, who said that Bosnia has never stood better! I keep with that statement when speaking about the Institute, and about the state. Employees of the Institute are full time employees, with regular salaries (as they are), with all the contributions including transportation, meals, equipment, offices, internet. Those who hold M.Sc. or Ph.D. title have endless possibilities to apply for grants, which can contribute to the overall position of the employees and the Institute. I argue that it is possible to live being the scientist, under the condition to work on topics that society need, and if you are committed to science as the athletes are committed to their sport. Hard Work! Hard Work! Hard Work! Every single day.

Does that mean that the Institute should enter the market and fight for its position?

Ability to work in the profession, knowledge of foreign languages, computer competence and similar things – that is the intention and the perspective, not coming back to self-management

and economy with conspiracy. Meaning, going forward, and not going backwards. Those times have passed, and never coming back. Those who understand this, they have opportunity to survive on the labor market, and those who cannot understand this – they will remain at the bottom complaining about their position. What I want to say, environment does not need to understand me, but it needs to understand itself. I am aware of the fact that it is very hard to make money out of intelligence. It is much easier to try to buy the intelligence. But hard life changes by hard work, often with uncertain ending.

Everybody wants to live at the expense of the state

In your opinion, do the scientists also bear the blame for the current position of the science?

Scientists should understand that they are intelligence, and not the state. The state is the mechanism which needs to provide them help. Scientists build the state, and not vice versa. In sociology it is called Sociology from bottom up. It is obvious that there is a lack of knowledge and understanding what the science and the scientific work are. One cannot be a relevant scientist by researching the topics that society doesn't need, without hard work, without knowing foreign languages and with IT illiteracy.

There are numerous organizations dealing with the research of crimes. What are the positives and negatives of that?

You noticed that very well. Dozens of associations, foundations, organizations, centers and I don't know what else, want to live at the expense of the state, doing research of crimes. They have some private archives, and they think they can do it, and they know how to do it. It brings much more negatives than positives. That is the main issue in our field work. At every project we worked, we had at least two groups who hold some important research materials for us. It is important to have negotiation techniques in order to have result. We need strong state institutions in every field.

You support thesis that genocide was committed in every occupied area in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Yes, and that is the standpoint of the science. Science is science, and law is profession. It is good when these two disciplines match, but it is not catastrophe when they don't. Our goal is that justice and education institutions use our research materials. Our plan is to have all the victims named, from every municipality. One day, everybody will be able to find everything they need regarding crimes committed in specific place, not only from the recent war, but also from the WWII, and WWI, with just one click on the internet. That is the plan. That is the wish. And we will do it!

Did Institute already formed special department for research of crimes in Eastern Bosnia, 1941 – 1945, and 1992 – 1995?

Yes, and we will have first results very soon. Do you know how Vladimir Dedijer wrote a book "Genocide against Muslims" in 1990? He sent ads in Oslobodenje newspaper. Please, find that ad. I think that was in second half of August, 1989, probably August 20th very possible. He stated, roughly: "I ask all those who know something about the crimes committed in WWII, to send me whatever they have on the following address". I am doing the same thing now, in 2015. I invite anyone who has to offer something regarding the crimes against humanity and international law, to send it the Institute, or to come at the Institute. Address of the Institute is Halida Nazecica 4, 71000 Sarajevo. Our e-mail address is info@institut-genocid.unsa.ba .

Revision of the indictment is not done

This year is 20 years of genocide in UN Safe Zone Srebrenica will be marked. What are the activities of the Institute on this occasion?

Last October we remind everybody included in this project to start with activities on time. We have started already, as everybody else did. We arrange with the holocaust centers all around the world to have commemoration on 11th July. Besides, we are preparing scientific conference,

summer school, and what is the most important, to be present in Potocari on that day. I am inviting institutions and individuals to plan activities in order to be present in Potocari on this day.

At the same year, 20 years of Dayton Peace Agreement will be marked?

Those are two dates that are connected. I expect that law, as a profession holds the position about the Dayton Peace Agreement: Is it straitjacket, or necessary evil which we need to change? We should have used the Dayton Agreement in its full capacity long time ago until the better conditions for its change are being established. This, in my opinion, will take a long time. The only way out of this is to change Dayton Peace Agreement. That is my humble opinion.

Can we expect the revision of the indictment of Bosnia and Herzegovina vs. Serbia, or it was brought to an end?

For us (the Institute) it is not done yet. Bosnia and Herzegovina have the possibility, until the February 2017, to revise the claim against Serbia and Montenegro, which is the priority. We need experienced professionals who are willing and able to do this job.

Tell us more about the activities on the project "Oral B&History", which was already recognized worldwide?

That is one out of many projects we started. We found inspiration for this project from Jews. This is very important for them. They named the testimonies of the survivals – oral history. Jews invest time and money to travel round the world and find survivals from the Auschwitz or some other concentration camp, to record the testimony. No other nation have similar will to collect testimonies about what they experienced from 1939 – 1945. They have organized, systematic and detailed approach to this topic, and they do it with great care and love for their nation and state. In that context, we need to be more like Jews, and less like Palestinians.

One of the books you wrote is “Holocaust against Jews, and Genocide against Bosniaks”. How do Jews see that book?

They had positive reactions. Promotion of the first edition of the book was held on January 27th, 2007 at the premises of the Jewish community in Sarajevo, under the sponsorship of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That book is listed in the catalog Published by Oxford University Press in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Besides that, dozens of publishers worldwide, including Tarmans Books, listed this book in catalog. This book can be found at the Yale University Library also.



Fra Ivan Sarcevic recently stated, for our newspaper, that he is afraid of how Bosniaks will respond to their victim status in next decades. How realistic his statements are?

In legal sense, when speaking about the crimes 1941 – 1945, and 1992 – 1995, Bosniaks are victims. In WWII, Bosniaks are victims with 103.00 or 9,1% victims, meaning right behind the Jews. During the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina during the last war, Bosniaks experienced the greatest victims. In every other sense, Bosniaks are not victims, they are winners. At the end, I want to personally testify that Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Bosniaks, never had better position than now. I am from Olovo, and I came to Sarajevo as a 14 years old boy, in 1971. I remember very well Sarajevo from that time, and I can see Sarajevo today. I never regret to give everything I can to Sarajevo and to Bosnia and Herzegovina. I don't regret anything. Because Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina pays back everything you give. Today, I am fully realized man. I am married for 32 years; I have grown up kids, and grandkids who love me. I published 13 books until now (6 translations from Norwegian, and I am author of 7). The book “Holocaust against Jews and Genocide against Bosniaks” have two editions. I am author of 33 scientific essays published in Norwegian and Bosnian language. Two radio novels I wrote are published

and aired, and I had three scientific research projects. I participated in ten international scientific conferences outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 18 scientific conferences and round tables in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the topic crimes against humanity and international law. I have reviewed 10 books, edited 4. I have promoted 22 books, and had 25 TV and radio interviews, and 16 interviews to print media. Besides, I held 19 lectures on genocide and holocaust worldwide, and worked in 9 organizational boards. At the end, I want to thank to Oslobodenje newspaper, because you remind me of my childhood in Olove, in 60's, when I was buying Oslobodenje for my old neighbor every single morning. Hatida hanuma, my neighbor, was the owner of the Bosnian coffee shop near the train station. She was always very generous, giving me a little bit more money than the Oslobodenje cost. That was for an ice cream. In that sense, ice cream always reminds me of summer, on joy and optimism. It reminds me that we need to follow our dreams, not others dreams. One of the dreams I had is also this interview for Oslobodenje.



**PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW SARAJEVO, 2015**

	<p>Nermin Halilagić</p> <p>Crime against Humanity in Contemporary Criminal Law</p> <p>Sarajevo, 2015. University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (348 pages);</p> <p>Preface; Introduction; Chapter one: International Criminal Law; Chapter two: Crimes against Humanity according to the Statutes of the International Criminal Courts, Drafts of the Codex of Crimes against Peace and Security and Criminal Law BiH; Chapter three: The Term and the Basic Elements of Felony of Crime against Humanity; Chapter four: The Act of Felony of Crime against Humanity; Concluding Findings; Appendix – Statistical Data of MKSJ Related to the Felony of Crime against Humanity.</p>
	<p>Irene Levin</p> <p>What is Social Work?</p> <p>Sarajevo, 2015. University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (241 pages);</p> <p>Preface; Chapter 1: What is Social Work? Chapter 2: One More Object; Chapter 3: What Kind of Object Is It?; Chapter 4: A person In a Situation; Chapter 5: Relations Chapter 6: Changes; Chapter 7: Help and Control; Chapter 8: From Handkerchief and Narrow Shoe; Notes; Literature; Register.</p>

Mujo Begic

GENOCIDE IN PRIJEDOR – THE TESTIMONIES

Zagreb, Sarajevo 2015

CROATIAN MEMORIAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE
HOMELAND WAR, ZAGREB

University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law
(775 pages);



The word of editorial;

Introduction;

Part I – PRIJEDOR ON THE EVE OF AGGRESSION

Part II – ATTACKS OF SERBIAN FORCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF
PRIJEDOR

Part III – THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND OTHER DETEN-
TION AREAS IN PRIJEDOR

Part IV – MASS EXPULSIONS OF BOSNIAKS AND CROATS FROM
THE PRIJEDOR MUNICIPALITY

Part V – DESTROYING OF ISLAMIC AND CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS
BUILDINGS

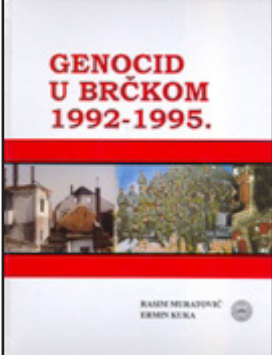
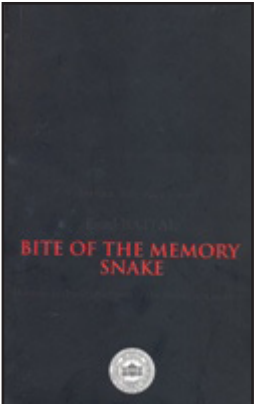
MATERIAL GOODS IN PRIJEDOR MUNICIPALITY' AND CRO-
ATS'Part VI – DESTROYING OF BOSNIAKS

Part VII – THE MASS GRAVES

CONCLUSIONS

SOURCES AND THE LITERATURE

THE TESTIMONIES OF VICTIMS IN PRIJEDOR MUNICIPALITY,
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

	<p>Rasim Muratovic Ermin Kuka</p> <p>Genocide in Brcko 1992-1995</p> <p>Sarajevo 2015 University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (646 pages);</p> <p>PREFACE PART I – BRCKO – THE SITUATION BEFORE AND AFTER THE SERBIA’S AND MONTENEGO’S AGGRESSION ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA; PART II – THE TYPES, SCOPE AND FEATURES OF THE CRIMES AND GENOCIDE COMMITTED IN BRCKO; PART III – THE CIVIL VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE; PART IV – THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES AND GENOCIDE IN BRCKO; POST SCRIPTUM; APPENDIX; CONCLUDING REMARKS; THE CONCLUSION OF THE RESEARCH LEADER; REVIEWS; SOURCES AND LITERATURE; INDEX OF NAMES.</p>
	<p>Esad Bajtal</p> <p>English translation Samir Kulagic</p> <p>BITE OF THE MEMORY SNAKE - Homage to dignity and pain of the Srebrenica mothers</p> <p>Sarajevo 2015 University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (51, 51 pages);</p>

**Mujo Begic
Senadin Ramic
Zlatan Alisic**

TOMASICA-MASS GRAVE

Sarajevo 2015

University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law
(152 pages);



INTRODUCTORY PART;

PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO Tomasica (Basic characteristics of Prijedor municipality; How everything started - Prijedor, 29/30 April, 1992; attacks by Serbian forces and the emergence of a mass grave Tomasica; Start of mass killings of Muslims and Croats, killed people from Kozarac - the first victims of Tomasica; The crimes of the Serbian forces in the town of Prijedor - killing in the streets; Crimes of Serbian forces at the Brdo - killing before the eyes of loved ones.);

PART 2: TOMASICA - LARGEST PRIMARY MASS GRAVE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, (Hiding human remains of murder victims; Exhumation of a mass grave Tomasica; How victims were killed - types of fatal injuries; Visiting the location of a mass grave Tomasica; Identifying victims from mass graves Tomasica and Jakarina kosa; The funeral for victims of Tomasice; Media reporting on the discovery of mass graves Tomasica, Assistance in the exhumation.);

FINAL CONCLUSIONS;

SOURCES AND LITERATURE.

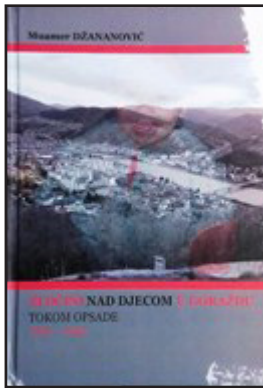
Muamer Džananović

CRIMES AGAINST THE CHILDREN IN GORAZDE DURING THE SIEGE 1992-1995

Sarajevo 2015

University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law
(304 pages);



INTRODUCTORY PART;

1. The theoretical and methodological approach to work (Theoretical basis of the work, methodological approach to work);

2. GORAZDE IN THE GREAT-SERBIAN STRATEGIC GOALS (Dissolution of Yugoslavia and the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the siege of Gorazde);

3. STRATEGIES OF DELIBERATE ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS, CIVILIAN POPULATION AND CIVILIAN OBJECTS IN GORAZDE DURING THE SIEGE (Killing in Gorazde and “killing” of Gorazde);

4. CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN GORAZDE DURING THE SIEGE (Systematic killing of children, other crimes against children);

CONCLUSION;

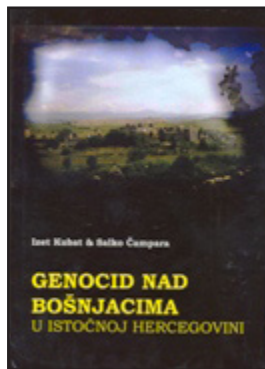
ABBREVIATIONS;

ATTACHMENTS.

**Izet Kubat
Salko Campara**

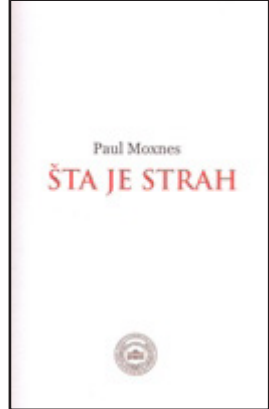

Genocide against Bosniaks in East Herzegovina

Sarajevo 2015
University of Sarajevo
Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law
(552 pages);

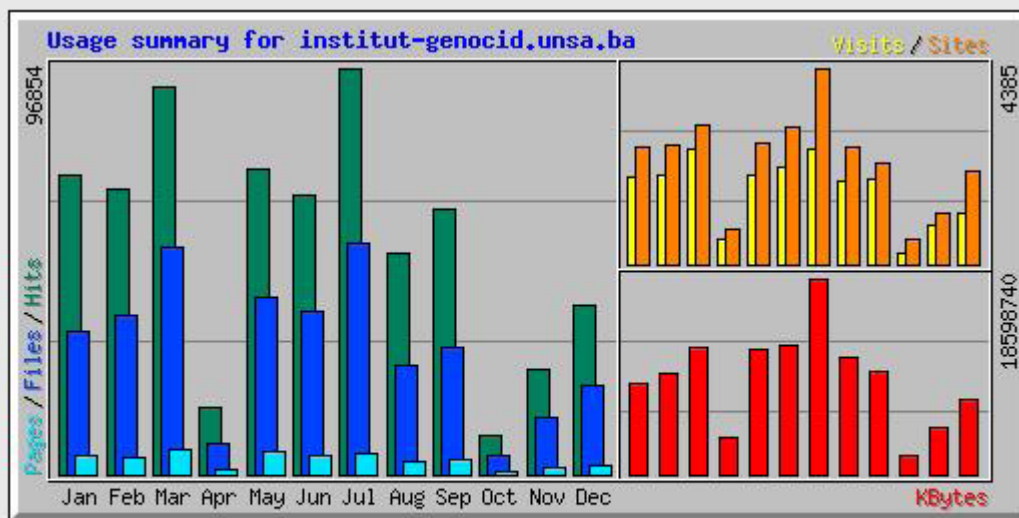


INTRODUCTION;
CHAPTER I (Brief extract of UN conventions, declarations and charters on the issue of genocide);
CHAPTER II (pre-Ottoman era);
CHAPTER III (Who are the Bosnians-Bosniaks? -ethnogenesis);
Chapter IV (The rule of the Ottoman Empire until 1978 ...);
Chapter V (Examples of genocidal cleansing of Bosniaks in Montenegro and East Herzegovina...);
CHAPTER VI (Famous Bosniaks in the Ottoman Empire...);
Chapter VII (The rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878-1914...);
Chapter VIII (Kingdom of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs 1918-1941; Position of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the community of Yugoslav peoples...);
Chapter IX (Genocidal roots planning and extermination of Bosniaks in the great-state Serbian, Croatian and Montenegrin projects);
Chapter X (Division of Sandzak on the Montenegrin and Serbian part);
Chapter XI (Great-Serbian scenario of “Nacertanije” ...);
Chapter XII (Resolutions, appeals and protests of Bosniaks against the arrest and killings of Serbs from the government of the Independent State of Croatia in 1941 ...);
CHAPTER XIII (Few roots of eradication of Bosniaks in East Herzegovina and agrarian reform...);
CHAPTER XIV (The censuses by the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Tito’s Yugoslavia in municipalities);
CHAPTER XV (Several statements of renowned international and Serbian intellectuals about their Serbian and Montenegrin compatriots...);
UNFAMILIAR WORDS, PERSONALITIES AND TERMS;
References;

REVIEWS;
AUTHORS.

	<p>Paul Moxnes</p> <p>What is fear?</p> <p>Translated from the Norwegian by Rasim Muratovic</p> <p>Sarajevo 2015 University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (219 pages);</p> <p>Preface; CHAPTER 1 Healthy fear; CHAPTER 2 The theory of fear; CHAPTER 3 The sick fear; CHAPTER 4 Of course, it induces pain... To master by fear in your own way; COMPLETION; LITERATURE; REGISTER.</p>
	<p>Omer Ibrahimagic</p> <p>Bosnia is approaching the peace with itself</p> <p>Sarajevo 2015 University of Sarajevo Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (835 pages);</p> <p>PREFACE; FOREWORD; Ideas and projects; OPINIONS of Strategy Group; LECTURES; ANNIVERSARIES; ESSAYS AND REVIEWS; LETTERS; APPENDIX; ABOUT THE AUTHOR; AFTERWORD.</p>

ANALYTICS OF HITS TO THE INSTITUTE WEBSITE
 (www.institut-genocid.unsa.ba) FOR 2015



Summary by Month										
Month	Daily Avg				Monthly Totals					
	Hits	Files	Pages	Visits	Sites	KBytes	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
Dec 2015	2361	1261	125	67	2067	7074021	1146	2127	21442	40140
Nov 2015	2069	1147	151	72	1122	4515872	871	1817	13775	24833
Oct 2015	1906	895	117	52	563	1799574	261	585	4476	9532
Sep 2015	2101	1014	116	62	2269	9722350	1882	3502	30444	63056
Aug 2015	1694	844	105	60	2604	11065758	1879	3280	26177	52524
Jul 2015	3124	1775	165	83	4385	18598740	2590	5118	55039	96854
Jun 2015	2220	1296	150	71	3046	12151258	2153	4505	38898	66624
May 2015	2354	1366	173	64	2688	11783780	2003	5389	42351	72994
Apr 2015	1974	939	163	71	793	3517972	575	1307	7517	15796
Mar 2015	2975	1740	199	82	3105	12103035	2564	6189	53969	92237
Feb 2015	2429	1358	150	70	2645	9674483	1981	4208	38039	68038
Jan 2015	2301	1094	148	62	2600	8643183	1945	4593	33939	71361
Totals						110650026	19850	42620	366066	673989