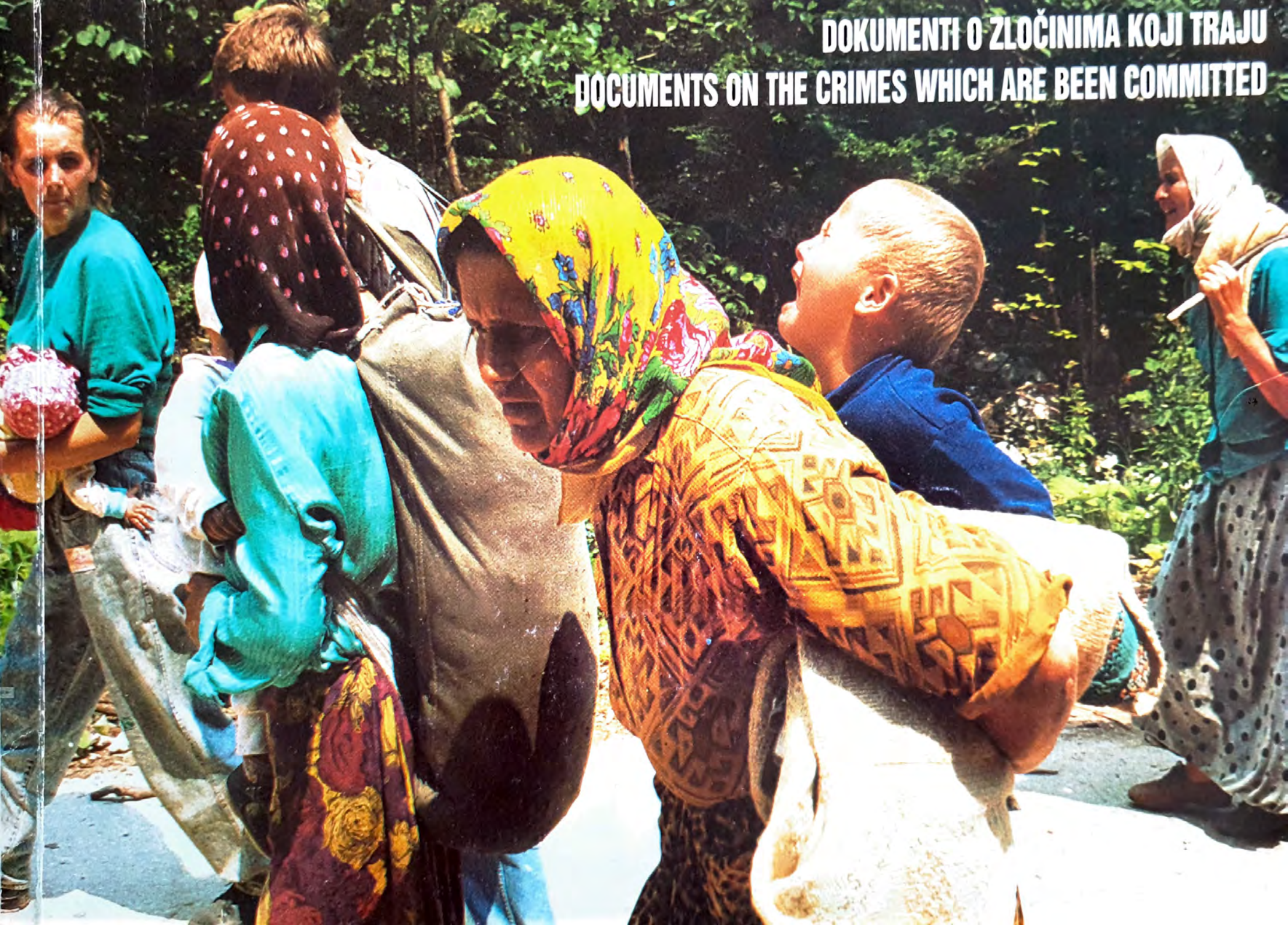

DOKUMENTI O ZLOČINIMA KOJI TRAJU
DOCUMENTS ON THE CRIMES WHICH ARE BEEN COMMITTED

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA

INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA
PROTIV ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
SARAJEVO

# DOKUMENTI O ZLOČINIMA KOJI TRAJU
## (Srebrenica 1995.-1998.)

**- fotografije -**

Sarajevo, juli 1998.

# Uvodne napomene

Srebrenica...Prije toga Domavia, Argentarija, Argentum, Bosnia Argentaria... Još prije toga, naseobina plemena, koja su tragajući za srebrenom rudom odabirala plodna drinska polja i sigurne vrleti Javornika pogodne za rat i lahku odbranu. Deset dana jahanja udaljena od Dubrovnika Srebrenica je u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni činila veoma važan prostor zbog vrijednih nalazišta plemenite rude, tako da su je posjećivali putnici iz svih krajeva svijeta, ostavljajući u ovom kraju tragove različitih kultura. Posmatrano sa vojnog aspekta, njena važnost bila je neprocjenjiva, jer je u neposrednoj blizini rijeke Drine, činila jedan od mednika na granici. Dolazak franjevaca u Srebrenicu na neki način verificirao je davno postavljenu granicu između istočne i zapadne civilizacije. Provincija Bosna Srebrena ili Bosna - argentaria formirana kao naj-istočnija naseobina Franjevaca pokazala je značaj ovog prostora i potvrdila Drinu kao granicu između svjetova. Srebrenicu kao mednik na toj granici.

Ratovi, promjene vladara, okupacije, rijetko i malo slobode i sigurnosti u surovim planinskim krajevima kroz stoljeća su sputavali duh bosanske kasabe, ali se on održavao i definirao kao specifikum utemeljen borbenim mentalitetom, težnjom za samoodržanjem. U Bosni, u kojoj je živjela Srebrenica u poslijednja dva milenija, ova borba je bila permanentna. Sa Istoka i Zapada oduvijek su dolazili ratnici i željeli teritoriju, vlast, srebro, ljekovitu banju Guber i poziciju na Drini. Srebrenica tu borbu nikada nije u potpunosti dobila. Povremeno je pokazivala da zanati, zemljoradnja, kultura i umjetnost nadasve imaju pogodno tle za egzistiranje, ali su periodi u kojim je historija dopuštala da ovaj grad pokuša živjeti, bili rijetki i kratki.

Dolazak Turaka u petnaestom stoljeću odredit će potonje bitisanje ovoga grada smještenog na razmeđu orjentalnog-islamskog kulturno-civilizacijskog kruga i zapadno-evropskog, kršćanskog, tako da će narednih nekoliko stoljeća povješću stvarani konglomerat vjera i kultura biti jedna od presudnih odrednica egzistiranja na ovom prostoru. Islam i kršćanstvo živjet će u Srebrenici, najposlije kao i u cijeloj Bosni i Hercegovini u suodnosu kakav je na Balkanu, u većini država nepoznat ili čak nemoguće zamisliv.

Nacionalni konglomerat, utemeljen i zagarantiran multietničkim opredjeljenjima posebno je došao do izražaja posljednjih decenija, a naročito nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, kada su historija Srebrenice, narodi, vjere i kulture esencirale u četrdesetak godina, postavši tako u postratnom dobu paradigma ukupnog postojanja Srebrenice, jedino održive u multietničkim okvirima. Kraj osamdesetih godina ovoga stoljeća Srebrenicu je zatekao u pokušajima da privrednim razvojem uhvati korak sa svijetom. Stanovništvo ovoga grada, stisnutog planinskim obroncima u neposrednoj blizini rijeke Drine, i preostalih tridesetak hiljada koliko je živjelo u okolnim naseljima , život je zasnivalo na radu u moderniziranim fabrikama, te na poljoprivredi od koje je živjela jedna četvrtina stanovništva općine Srebrenica. Od sredine prošle decenije u Srebrenici je zabilježen nagli porast odlazaka na studiranje širom ex-Jugoslavije, tako da je početkom devedesetih godina veliki broj obrazovanih mladih ljudi bio spreman da Srebrenicu povede u jednom drugačijem, prosperitetnom smjeru, kako bi uhvatila korak sa svijetom. Međutim, period 1990.-1991. donio je nesigurnost kod velikog broja mladih, obrazovanih ljudi, tako da su u te dvije godine zabilježeni primjetni odlasci iz Srebrenice upravo ove populacije. U drugoj polovini 1991. godine bilo je očigledno da su velikosrpski nacionalisti pripremili agresiju na

Bosnu i Podrije, sa ciljem da, na velikodržavnom konceptu Srbije, zauzmu cijelu Bosnu i Hercegovinu i silom je pripoje Srbiji te biološki i duhovno istrijebe Bošnjake. U ljeto 1992. jedinice Jugoslovenske narodne armije, kojima je komandovano iz Beograda, zatim oružane jedinice Arkana, Mauzera i drugih zločinaca, zajedno sa srpskim kolaboracionistima iz Bosne i Hercegovine, okupirale su Srebrenicu. Tih dana iz ovog grada okolnih naselja protjerano je dvadeset hiljada Bošnjaka. Nakon što je Pokret otpora zaživio i u okolnim naseljima uspostavljena odbrana, srpski okupator je prisiljen da se povuče iz Srebrenice.

Do kraja godine srpske jedinice nastojale su u više navrata da ponovo zauzmu Srebrenicu, ali bezuspješno. Početkom 1993. teritorij između Zvornika i Srebrenice definitivno je pao u srpske ruke, a najveći broj stanovnika sa tog prostora sklonio se u Srebrenicu. Tih dana kada je potpisana demilitarizacija Srebrenice i Rezolucijom Savjeta sigurnosti Ujedinjenih nacija prostor stavljen pod zaštitu međunarodnih snaga (UNPROFOR-a), u Srebrenici se zateklo preko 40.000 stanovnika, ili pet puta više nego je živjelo do početka agresije. Tada započinju neviđene patnje stanovništva. Iako su Ujedinjene nacije formalno štiti Srebrenicu, u "zaštićenoj zoni" Bošnjaci su svakodnevno ubijani od granata koje su srpske jedinice upućivale na grad iz teških oruda. Permanentna glad obilježila je život u Srebrenici sve do kraja juna 1995, kada su započeli iznenadni i žestoki napadi na Srebrenicu, "zaštićenu zonu" Ujedinjenih nacija. Srpske jedinice pod komandom generala Ratka Mladića, 11. jula 1995. u prisustvu holandskih jedinica u sastavu UNPROFOR-a, osvajaju Srebrenicu. Lokalno stanovništvo nije imalo mogućnost da pruži odbranu, jer je svo naoružanje, oduzeto 1993, bilo uskladišteno kod UN snaga. Istog dana ubijeno je na stotine civila i započela u novijoj historiji svijeta nezapamćena golgota desetine hiljada ljudi. Deset hiljada njih zauvijek će ostati bez traga u šumama između Srebrenice i Tuzle, odnosno Srebrenice i Kladnja. Tamo su desetine masovnih grobnica i razbacane bošnjačke kosti, posebno razasute lobanje na kojima se vide tragovi ubistva, kako su ljudi davljeni i klani. Nakon srebreničke tragedije ništa više nije kao što je bilo ranije. Srebrenica će ostati krvavi pečat dvadesetog stoljeća. Ona je istinska bošnjačka i bosanska "Gernika".

Tamo, u toj "zaštićenoj zoni" politički i vojni dužnosnici Ujedinjenih nacija predvođeni Akašijem i Žanvijeom, naprosto nisu htjeli da zaštite od pokolja bespomoćno civilno stanovništvo, iako su to morali učiniti, zašto su bili i veoma dobro plaćeni!

Na njihovu i njima sličnih dušu idu i ovi prizori golgote kroz koje su prošli Bošnjaci iz Srebrenice.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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

# DOCUMENTS ON THE CRIMES WHICH ARE BEEN COMMITTED

**(Srebrenica 1995.-1998.)**

**- photographs -**

Sarajevo, July 1998.

# Introductory Notes

Srebrenica ... Earlier Domavia, Argentaria, Argentum. Bosna Argentaria ... Even before this, a colony of tribes which, searching for silver ore had chosen fertile fields along the river of Drina and safe crags of Javornik suitable for war and easy defense. Srebrenica, ten days of riding a horse away from Dubrovnik was very important area in the medieval Bosnia due to its valuable deposits of noble ore, so that travellers from all over the world visited it leaving at this and traces of various cultures. Seen from the military point of view, its significance was priceless since in the immediate vicinity of the river Drina it was one of the boundary areas. Franciscans' arrival to Srebrenica verified in a way the border between Eastern and Western civilization established long ago. The Province of Bosna Srebrena or Bosna Argentaria formed as a Franciscan settlement at the very East, has proved the significance of this area and recognised the river of Drina to be the border between the two worlds. Srebrenica was also ascertained to be the bundary strip on this border. Wars, changes of rulers, occupations, rare and scarce freedom and safety in the harsh mountains have been shackling through centuries the spirit of this Bosnian small-town. Nevertheless, it maintained and defined itself as a specific one, established by its fighting mentality, striving for survival. In Bosnia, in which Srebrenica has been maintaining during the last two millennia, this fight was permanent. Both from East and from the West have always come warriors wishing to take the territory, power, silver, the health resort Guber and the position on Drina. Srebrenica has never won this fight in its entirety. From time to time, it proved that the crafts, farming, culture and art above all, have found a fertile soil for their existing, but the periods of history allowing this town to try to live were so rare and short.

Arrival of Turks in the fifteenth century will determine the latest existing of this town, located on the cross-roads of oriental Islamic cultural and civilisation circle and Western-European, Christian circle, so that the conglomerate of religions and cultures created through the history will be for next several centuries one of the crucial terms of refence for existence on this region. Islam and Christianity will live in Srebrenica, after all, as in the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina in co-relation as it is on the Balkan, unknown for the most countries or even impossible to be imaginable.

National conglomerate, founded and guaranteed by multiethnic determinations has especially become prominent during the last decades, and especially after the Second World War, when the history of Srebrenica, people, religions and cultures became the essence of the existence within the forty years, having become so in the post war period a paradigm of the total existence of Srebrenica, capable of being kept only within the multi-ethnic framework. The end of the eightieth years of this century found Srebrenica in its efforts to take step the world based on its economic development. The population of this town, prassed by the hill-slopes just adjacent to the river Drina. The remaining thirty thousands which lived in the surrounding settlements organised their life on the work in modernized factories and on the agriculture which assured living for one fourth of the citizens in the Municipality of Srebrenica. Since the mid of the last decade, there was recorded a sudden growth of departures to the whole ex-Yugoslavia for studying, so that by the beginning of the nineties, a great number of educated young men was ready to lead Srebrenica to another, more prosperous direction, as to catch the step with the rest of the world. But, the period from 1990 to

1991 brought uncertainty for many young educated people, so that just this population has been leaving Srebrenica during these two years. In the second half of 1991, it was evident that the Greater Serbia nationalists have prepared the aggression against Bosnia and Podrinje aiming, based on the hegemonistic concept of Serbia, to occupy whole Bosnia and Herzegovina and join it by force to Serbia, exterminating so Bosniaks both biologically and spiritually. In summer 1992, the units of the Yugoslav National Army, together with the armed units of Arkan, Mauzer and other criminals supported by the collaborationists from Bosnia and Herzegovina commanded from Belgrade occupied Srebrenica. These days, from this town and surrounding villages there were expelled twenty thousands Bosniaks. After the Movement of Resistance started and after the defence units have been established in the surrounding settlements, the Serb occupier was forced to withdraw from Srebrenica.

The Serb units tried to occupy Srebrenica repeatedly by the end of the year, but without success. By the beginning of 1993 the territory between Zvornik and Srebrenica definietly fell into Serbs' arms, and the most part of the population from this area looked for shelter in Srebrenica.At that time, when demilitarization of Srebrenica was signed and when this area was put under the protection of international forces (UNPROFOR) on the basis of the Resolution passed by the United Nations Security Council, there were more than 40.000 citizens in Srebrenica or five times more than before the aggression commenced. This is the moment when unseen sefferings of civilians started. Although the United Nations formally protected Srebrenica, Bosniaks were killed every day in this "safe area" by the shells directed by the Serb units to the town from heavy artillery. Permanent hunger marked the life in Srebrenica till the end ofJune 1995, when sudden and heavy attacks started on Srebrenic - a "safe area" protected by the United Nations. The Serb units under the command of general Ratko Mladić conquered Srebrenica on July 11 1995 in the presence of the Netherlands units in UNPROFOR. The local people has no possibility to start defending, since all the weapons were taken away from them in 1993 and stored in a UN depot. The same day, hundreds of civilians were killed whereby an unprecented golgotha in the new history of the world began for tenths thousands people. Ten thousands of them will remain for ever without any trace in the forests between Srebrenica and Tuzla or between Srebrenica and Kladanj. There are tenths mass graves and scattered Bosniacs' bones, especially scattered about heads evidencing the traces of murder whether by strangling or by cutting the throat. After the Srebrenica tragedy, nothing is like before, any more. Srebrenica will remain a bloody seal of the twentieth century. It is a true Bosniaks' and Bosnian "Guernica".

There, in the "safe area", political and military officials of the United Nations headed by Akashi and Janvier simply did not want to protect helpless civilians from the massacre, although they sholud have done it and what they have been very well paid for.

The presented scenes of golgotha through which Bosniaks from Srebrenica have passed are also their responsibility and responsibility of any others alike.

ZNAJUĆI ŠTA IH ČEKA UKOLIKO SE PREDAJU ČETNIČKIM KRVOLOCIMA U RUKE, JEDAN BROJ BOŠNJAKA IZ SREBRENICE POKUŠAO SE, SA NEŠTO MALO PUŠAKA, PROBITI KROZ PLANINSKE VRLETI I BROJNE ZASJEDE SMRTI, KIŠU AGRESORSKIH GRANATA I BOJNIH OTROVA, GLADNI, BOSI.., DO SLOBODNE TUZLANSKE TERITORIJE.

SLIJEDE PRIZORI NJIHOVE GOLGOTE. TO JE, NAŽALOST, SAMO DIO KRVAVOG MOZAIKA SREBRENICE, SAMO FRAGMENT NAJVEĆEG STRATIŠTA NAD JEDNIM NARODOM NA KRAJU 20. STOLJEĆA NA TLU EVROPE. SREBRENICA JE, UISTINU, BOŠNJAČKA I BOSANSKA "GERNIKA"

BEING WELL AWARE OF WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THEM IF THEY SURRENDER TO THE BLOODTHIRSTY CHETNIKS, A NUMBER OF BOSNIACS FROM SREBRENICA, EQUIPPED WITH JUST A FEW RIFLES, HAVE TRIED TO BREAK THE SIEGE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND NUMEROUS AMBUSHES FROM WHERE DEATH WAS LURKING FOR THEM, TRYING TO AVOID COUNTLESS SHELLS AND POISONOUS GASES, BAREFOOT AND STARVING..., DETERMINED TO REACH THE FREE TERRITORY OF TUZLA.

THE FOLLOWING PHOTOS SHOW THEIR SUFFERING AND STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL. UNFORTUNATELY, THIS IS JUST A PART OF THE BLOODY MOSAIC OF SREBRENICA, ONLY A FRAGMENT OF THE BIGGEST MASSACRE COMMITTED OVER ONE NATION IN EUROPE AT THE END OF 20$^{th}$ CENTURY. SREBRENICA IS, ACTUALLY, THE BOSNIAC AND BOSNIAN "GUERNICA".



U ovakvim grupama Bošnjaci iz Srebrenice su se pokušali domoći slobodne teritorije. Nažalost, mnogi od njih su u četničkim zasjedama pobijeni, drugi granatama permanentno masakrirani, a veliki broj ih je i zarobljen, mučen i likvidiran ... preko osam hiljada muškaraca iz Srebrenice, koja je od Savjeta sigurnosti Ujedinjenih nacija proglašena "zaštićenom zonom", još uvijek se vode kao nestali.

**The groups of Bosniacs from Srebrenica have tried to reach the free territory. Many of them, unfortunately, have been killed by chetniks in ambushes, some have been massacred during continuous shelling, and a large number has been captured, tortured and executed... More than eight thousands men from Srebrenica, which has been declared a "safe haven" by the United Nations Security Council, are still considered as missing.**



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Putujući u neizvjesnost, muškarci su, nakon zauzimanja Srebrenice, bez informacija o ženama i djeci, bez hrane, lijekova, adekvatnog naoružanja i municije, danima lutali do slobodne teritorije, hraneći se, pri tom, korijenjem, voćem i zaostalim plodovima zapuštenih usjeva.

**After the occupation of Srebrenica, the men have started their uncertain travel, without information about their wives and children, without food, medicines, adequate weapons and ammunition; they have wandered for days to reach the free territory, and fed themselves with roots and remaining fruit and crops from abondoned farms.**



Starica u Međeđi, koja je izgubila dva unuka, dočekuje Srebreničane koji su uspjeli stići na slobodnu teritoriju. A oni, kao da još ne vjeruju u ono što su očima vidjeli i preživjeli.

**An old lady in Međeđa, who has lost her two grandsons, greets the people from Srebrenica who have managed to get to the free territory. It appears that they are still not consious of all the horrors they have been through.**

# DESETI KRUG PAKLA KROZ KOJI SU PROŠLI BOŠNJACI U SREBRENICI

# THE TENTH CIRCLE OF HELL THE BOSNIACS FROM SREBRENICA HAVE GONE THROUGH

Prizori u Baljkovici i Mededi, nakon proboja posljednjeg agresorskog pojasa smrti kod Zvornika. Unatoč pruženoj prvoj pomoci na slobodnoj teritoriji, neki su, potpuno iscrpljeni i izranjavani, podlegli, ne dočekavši blagodet slobode.

**Scenes in Baljkovica and Mededa, after the aggressor's last deadly siege has been broken near Zvornik. Being completely exhausted and heavily wounded, some people have died without enjoying the freedom they have yearned for, even though they have been given medical assistance upon their arrival to free territory.**



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Sredina je jula. Dani su u podrinjskim vrletima vreli, a noći hladne. Tih dana, 1995. godine, trajala je dramatična borba između života i smrti prognanih Bošnjaka iz Srebrenice.

**It is mid July. The days are hot and nights are cold in the Podrinje region. At that time in 1995, the Bosniacs expelled from Srebrenica fought a dramatic struggle for life. The following photographs serve as evidence.**



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Mnogi od njih se nisu domogli slobode. Ostavili su svoje kosti razasute po podrinjskim vrletima ili su skončali na nekom od stratišta, gdje su srpski zločinci izvršili masovna smaknuća Bošnjaka.

**Many of them have not reached freedom. Some have left their bones scattered around in Podrinje, the others have been slaughtered in mass executions of Bosniacs done the Serb criminals.**



Dr. Dževad Džananović (iza ranjenika Šemse Muminovića, komandanta odbrane Cerske), nakon što je preživio pad helikoptera, uspio se spasiti iz srebreničkog pakla smrti. Umoran i iscrpljen, ipak pomaže ranjeniku i iznemoglim.

**Having survived the helicopter crash, Dr. Dževad Džananović (behind the wounded Šemso Muminović, Commander of forces defending Cerska) has managed to get out of the Srebrenica hell. Tired and exhausted, he still helps the wounded and those weak from fatigue.**

Uz posljednje atome snage, konačno su se domogli slobodne teritorije. U prva tri dana, od dvadeset hiljada ljudi, u Međeđu i Kalesiju (slobodna teritorija) stiglo je samo tri hiljade, donoseći potresna svjedočanstva o smrti hiljada drugih: braće, očeva, rođaka, prijatelja, komšija ...

**With tremendous efforts, they have finally reached free territory. During the first three days, only three thousand out of twenty thousand people have reached Međeđa and Kalesija (free territory), bringing along dramatic testimonies about the death of thousands of others: their brothers, fathers, cousins, friends, neighbors ...**



Srebrenički vojnici, pod komandom Nasera Orića, brigadira Armije Bosne i Hercegovine, ostali su od 1993. bez naoružanja, prepušteni "zaštiti" vojnih snaga Ujedinjenih nacija (UNPROFOR-a). Kada je započeo napad agresorskih jedinica na Srebrenicu, "zaštićenu zonu" UN-a, tražili su da im se naoružanje vrati kako bi se mogli braniti. Nažalost Holandski bataljon nije im vratio naoružanje niti ih odbranio od agresorskog pokolja, svejedno što je to bio obavezan učiniti prema Rezoluciji Savjeta sigurnosti.

**Since 1993, the soldiers from Srebrenica, under the command of Naser Orić, Brigadier of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been left without arms and to the "protection" of the United Nations military forces (UNPROFOR). When the aggressor's units started the attack on Srebrenica, the "safe haven" protected by the United Nations, the soldiers from Srebrenica asked to get their arms back to be able to defend themselves. Unfortunately, the Dutch Battalion did not give them their arms back, nor did it defend them against the slaughter committed by the aggressor, regardless of the fact that it was obliged to do so in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Security Council.**

**NAPOKON, I NAKON SVEGA, KOMAD HLJEBA**

**FINNALY, AFTER ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED, A PIECE OF BREAD**



Vojnici 28. divizije. Razoružani. U godinama izolacije dobijali su hljeb jedino iz humanitarne pomoći koju je na svaki način opstruirao srpski agresor. Bošnjačkom stanovništvu u opkoljenoj Srebrenici hrana je nekoliko mjeseci dostavljana padobranima iz zraka. U potrazi za hranom živote je izgubilo na stotine ljudi.

**The soldiers of 28th division. Disarmed. During the years of isolation, the only bread they received was from humanitarian aid whose distribution was obstructed by the Serb aggressor in every possible way. For several months, the Bosniac population from the besieged Srebrenica received food from air drops. While searching for food, hundreds of people lost their lives in Srebrenica.**



Nakon svega kao da je i hljeb imao drugačiji ukus, kao što je i život za preživjele poprimio drugačiji smisao. Nakon srebreničkog pakla ništa više nije kao prije.

**After all that happed, it appeared that even bread had a different taste. Life had a different meaning for the survivors. After the Srebrenica hell, nothing was the same.**



Nakon svega kao da je i hljeb imao drugačiji ukus, kao što je i život za preživjele poprimio drugačiji smisao. Nakon srebreničkog pakla ništa više nije kao prije.

**After all that happed, it appeared that even bread had a different taste. Life had a different meaning for the survivors. After the Srebrenica hell, nothing was the same.**



Nakon njih Srebrenica je mrtav grad. Danas njome lutaju duhovi deset hiljada ljudi i ne daju mira novopridošlim, tuđim stanovnicima tog grada. Nažalost, i pored toga što su Bošnjaci na posljednjim lokalnim izborima ostvarili apsolutnu pobjedu u tom mjestu, međunarodna zajednica im nije omogućila da konstituiraju tamo vlast, iako je obavezna da to učini. Na taj način se izravno ohrabruju one snage u srpskom narodu koje su i izvršile stravični genocid nad bošnjačkim narodom.

**After they have gone, Srebrenica is a dead city. Today, ghosts of ten thousand people wander through Srebrenica, not letting the newcomers, the foreigners, to rest and be at ease. Unfortunately, even though the Bosniacs have won the absolute majority of votes in this town during the last local elections, the international community has not enabled them to establish their authorities there, although it is obliged to do so. Thus, the Serb forces that have committed the terrible genocide of the Bosniac population are beig directly encouraged.**



Pristizanje na slobodnu teritoriju - niko ne zna koliko ih je došlo, ko nedostaje. Samo nekoliko stotina metara unazad nalazi se paklena granica između života i smrti. Tamo u svakom trenutku srpski zločinci nekoga ubijaju i vrše pripreme za nova ubistva.

**Arrival to free territory - nebody knows how many of them have come, who is missing. Only several hundred meters behind them is the border between life and death. Over there, the Serb criminals kill people and make preparations for new murders.**



Oni su ipak imali sreće. Mnoge njihove vršnjake agresor je na najsvirepiji način pobio.
**The were lucky. The aggressor killed many of their peers in the most brutal way.**



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Konačno susret preživjelih. Rijetki su sretnici koji su dočekali trenutak da se prepoznaju živi i čitavi.
**Finally, the survivors meet each other. Rare are the lucky ones who have managed to survive and find each other alive and unharmed.**

DOK JE TRAJALA DRAMATIČNA BORBA ZA ŽIVOT NJIHOVIH MUŽEVA, BRAĆE I OČEVA, SREBRENIČANKE SU, NOSEĆI I VODEĆI SITNU DJEČICU, BESKRAJNO UCVIJELJENE I ZABRINUTE, PROŽIVLJAVALE I VLASTITI IZGON SA VJEKOVNIH OGNJIŠTA, I SVE TO UZ TV KAMERE SVIJETA, NA KRAJU DVADESETOGA STOLJEĆA. PA KO JOŠ IMA PRAVO POZIVATI SE NA PRAVO O ZAŠTITI ELEMENTARNIH LJUDSKIH PRAVA? GENOCIDNI POGROM NAD BOŠNJACIMA U SREBERNICI JE IZVRŠEN, IAKO JE ONA BILA PROGLAŠENA OD SAVJETA SIGURNOSTI UJEDINJENIH NACIJA "ZAŠTIĆENOM ZONOM", UZ FIZIČKO PRISUSTVO UN-VOJNIH SNAGA NA TOM PODRUČJU.

AT THE TIME OF THE DRAMATIC STRUGGLE FOR THE LIFE OF THEIR HUSBANDS, BROTHERS AND FATHERS, THE WOMEN OF SREBRENICA, CARRYING ALONG THEIR SMALL CHILDREN, UTTERLY MISERABLE AND WORRIED SICK, HAVE THEMSELVES EXPERIENCED BEING EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES. AND ALL ELSE THAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING IN FRONT OF THE TV CAMERAS FROM AROUND THE WORLD, AT THE END OF THE 20$^{TH}$ CENTURY. SO, WHO IS ENTITLED TO CALL FOR THE PROTECTION OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS? THE GENOCIDE OF BOSNIACS IN SREBRENICA HAS BEEN COMMITTED, EVEN THOUGH SREBRENICA HAD BEEN DECLARED A "SAFE HAVEN" BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, AND EVEN THOUGH THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY FORCES WERE PRESENT IN THAT AREA AT THE TIME !!



Osamdeset i tri joj je godine, treće protjerivanje, treći agresorski rat i treći genocid nad narodom kome pripada. Kakve će konzekvence izvući djeca. Hoće li dozvoliti ponavljanje genocida ..?

**She is eighty-three, this is the third time she has been expelled, this is the third war and the third genocide against the nation she belongs to. What will be the consequences for the children? Will they allow the genocide to happen again...?**



Prilikom evakuacije iz Potočara, ženama, djeci i starcima srpski agresor je oduzeo novac, nakit i sve druge dragocjenosti, protjeravši ih bez igdje ičega.

**During the evacuation from Potocari, women, children and elderly had their money, jewelry and other valuable objects taken away by the Serb aggressor.**



Zavežljaj u ruci prognanog dječaka.
**A bundle in the hand of an expelled boy.**



Kuda, kako, zašto..?
**Where, how, why...?**



Putovanje u beskraj, bez svrhe i cilja, bez mogućnosti da bude drugačije. Djeca bez očeva, žene bez muževa, majke bez sinova ... Samo brojevi, cifre, datumi ... Niko ne razumije. I što je još teže, gore boli što niko ne želi da ih ozbiljno razumije.

**Endless journey, with no purpose or aim, without any choice. Children without fathers, women without husbands, mothers without sons... Only numbers, figures, dates... Nobody understands. And to be worse, it hurts even more because nobody wants to understand them seriously.**



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Ove su nene dočekane sa viješću o smrti svojih najdražih.

**Upon their arrival, these old grannies heard the news about the death of their beloved ones.**



Dok su njegovi vojnici ubijali Bošnjake po podrinjskim šumama general Ratko Mladić je pred TV kamerama podijelio nekoliko čokolada bošnjačkoj djeci. Potom su Srebreničanke sa nejači protjerane, a mnoge od njih na najsvirepiji način maltretirane, uključujući silovanja, ubistva ...

**While his soldiers were killing Bosniacs in the woods of Podrinje, General Ratko Mladic was giving chocolates to the Bosniac children in front of the TV cameras. Following that, the women from Srebrenica were expelled with their small children, and many of them were ill-treated in the most brutal way, raped, murdered...**



U toku noći 10/11. jula 1995. veliki broj civila je uzaludno tražio spas kod snaga Ujedinjenih nacija u Potočarima. Čak je Holandski bataljon predao Spisak muškaraca i dječaka agresoru u ruke, nakon čega im se izgubio svaki trag. Nažalost, za taj zločin još niko nije podnio nikakve zakonske konsekvence !!!

**In the night of 10/11 July 1995, a large number of civilians sought for shelter in the UN base in Potočari in vain. The Dutch Battalion even handed over a list of man and boys to the aggessor, and no trace of them has been found ever since. Unfortunately, nobody has been found legally responsible for that crime so far !!!**



Ogledalo u savjesti čovječanstva.
**Reflection of the conscience of mankind.**

NEPODNOŠLJIVA NEIZVJESNOST ZA SVOJE NAJBLIŽE.

UNBEARABLE UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THEIR BELOVED ONES



Sabirni centar. Šta je sa njihovim očevima, muževima, braćom ...?
**Collective center. What has happened to their fathers, husbands, brothers...?**



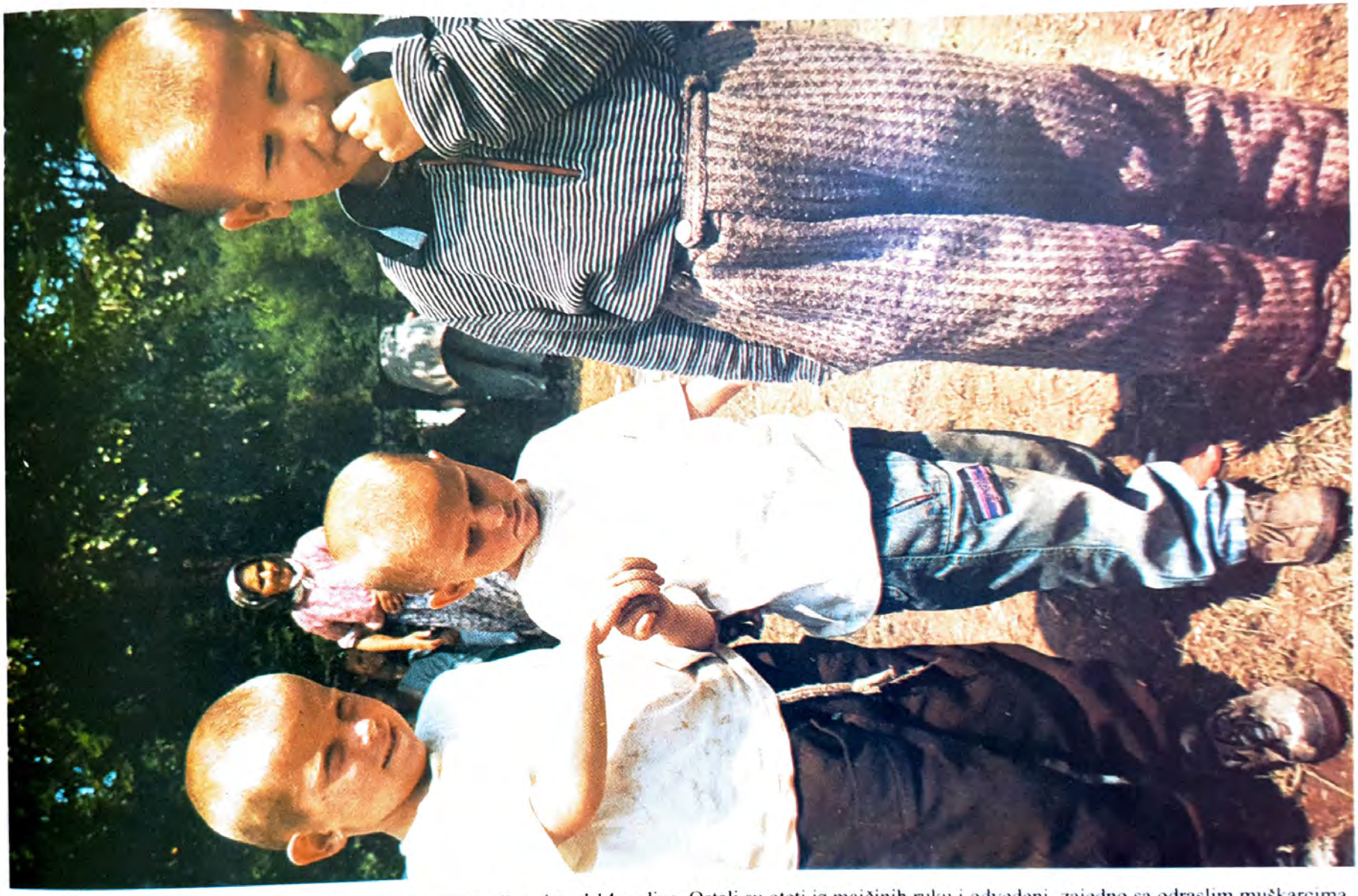
Oni još uvijek uzaludno čekaju vijest za svoje najmilije.
**They are still waiting in vain to get the news about the beloved ones.**



Preko dvadeset hiljada žena i djece u toku dva dana agresor je autobusima i kamionima transportovao prema Kladnju.

**In two days, more than twenty thousand women and children were put on buses and trucks and transported by the aggressor toward Kladanj.**

Oko deset hiljada djece iz Srebrenice je ostalo bez jednog ili oba roditelja.
**Around ten thousand children from Srebrenica were left without one or both parents.**



Agresor je dozvolio da sa majkama pođu muška djeca ispod 14 godina. Ostali su oteti iz majčinih ruku i odvedeni zajedno sa odraslim muškarcima. Nakon toga im se gubi svaki trag!

**Aggressor allowed boys under 14 years to go together with their mothers. The rest were pulled away from mothers' arms and taken away with the men. There has been no information about them since then !!**



Šta za njega znači život?
**What is the meaning of life for him?**

Patnje koje su od maja 1992. do aprila 1995. nastavljene i nakon zauzimanja te "zaštićene zone". Ženama je, uglavnom, palo u amanet da se brinu o preživjeloj djeci i to u tuđini, po kolektivnim smještajima, bez ikakve sigurnosti i oslonca, bez realne skorašnje nade u povratak svojim domovima, bez...

**Suffering that began in May 1992 and lasted until April 1995, has extended even after the occupation of the "safe haven". The women have mainly been entrusted with the task of taking care of the children who survived, far away from home, in collective centers, without any security and support, without hope that they would soon return to their homes, without...**




Pune tri godine srebreničke majke i supruge uzaludno traže istinu o njihovim sinovima i muževima. Još uvijek im se ne dozvoljava ni posjeta masovnim grobnicama u Podrinju, a kamoli da ih dostojno sahrane. One traže istinu, traže preživjele, traže kosti ubijenih, traže vijesti o nestalima. Potoci suza, nepodnošljiva mora neizvjesnosti, ali kakve koristi. Niko za tri godine gotovo da i nije uputio riječ utjehe, a kamoli da je nešto poradio za smiraj njihovih ucvijeljenih duša. Očigledno je uzaludan i ovaj njihov transparent u kome pozivaju Evropu da se barem postidi onoga što je urađeno u Srebrenici !!!

**For three years the mothers and wives from Srebrenica have been trying in vain to find out the truth about their sons and husbands. They are still not allowed even to visit the mass graves in Podrinje, let alone enabled to bury their beloved ones in a decent way. They are looking for the truth, for the survivors, for the bones of the killed ones, for the news about the missing. There are rivers of tears, the unbearable nightmare of uncertainty, but what is the use of that? For three years, almonst no one has said a comforting word, let alone that someone has done a thing to alleviate the suffering of their deeply saddened souls. It is obvious that even this message, calling on Europe to at least feel ashamed of what has been done in Srebrenica, is in vain !!!**

## BIOGRAFIJA

AHMET BAJRIĆ je jedini fotoreporter koji je zabilježio svojom kamerom proboj Srebreničana 1995. godine na Baljkovici, svega stotinu metara od mjesta gdje su vodene borbe za proboj. Njegove autentične i potresne fotografije obišle su cijeli svijet, izašle u preko stotinu svjetskih listova, pokazane na nekoliko izložbi u zemlji i u inozemstvu. AHMET BAJRIĆ danas kao foroeporter radi za nekoliko domaćih listova i slovi za jednog od uspješnijih fotoreportera u Bosni i Hercegovini.

## BIOGRAPHY

AHMET BAJRIĆ is the only photographer who made a record by his camera of the breakthrough by the Srebrenica citizens in 1995 on Baljkovica, only a hundred metres from the place where heavy battles for the breakthrough were led. His authentic and stirring photos went around all over the world, they have appeared in more than a hundred world papers, they have been shown at several exhibitions in the country and abroad. Ahmet Bajrić works now as a press photographer for some B&H papers and is deemed to be one of the more prosperous photographers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IZDAVAČ:
INSTITUT ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE ZLOČINA PROTIV ČOVJEČNOSTI I MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA
S A R A J E V O

ZA IZDAVAČA:
Prof. dr Smail Čekić

UREDNIK:
Prof. dr Jusuf Žiga

AUTOR FOTOGRAFIJA:
Ahmet Bajrić - Blicko

TEKST:
Prof. dr Jusuf Žiga
Mehmed Pargan

DTP:
CPU P.J. RAIL PRINT Sarajevo

ŠTAMPARIJA:
CPU P.J. RAIL PRINT Sarajevo

TIRAŽ:
1.000

PUBLISHER:
INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
S A R A J E V O

FOR THE PUBLISHER:
SmailČekić, Prof. Dr.

EDITOR:
Jusuf Žiga, Prof. Dr.

AUTOR PHOTOGRAPHS:
Ahmet Bajrić - Blicko

TEXT:
Jusuf Žiga, Prof. Dr.
Mehmed Pargan

DTP BY:
CPU P.J. RAIL PRINT Sarajevo

PRINTED BY:
CPU P.J. RAIL PRINT Sarajevo

NUMBER OF COPIES:
1.000