

Spomen soba – Muzej logoraša Bosne i Hercegovine

Spomen soba je nastala kao ideja i inicijativa Saveza logoraša u Bosni i Hercegovini kako bi se ilustrovala i dokumentovala prošlost iz ratnog perioda 92-95. godine, te odala počast i od zaborava sačuvale patnje i stradanja oko 200.000 bivših logoraša Bosne i Hercegovine. Prva Spomen soba, posvećena je svim logorima i logorašima Bosne i Hercegovine. Otvorena je 08. maja 2014. godine u zloglasnom logoru „Luka“ u Brčkom.

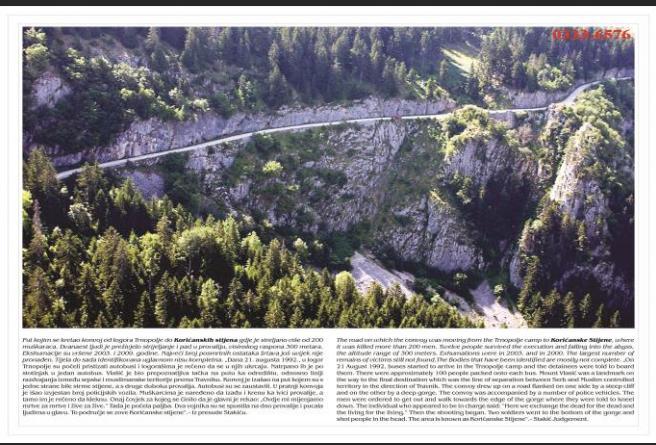
Prvi dio redovne postavke Spomen sobe – Muzeja čini 81 fotografija. Fotografije prikazuju lokacije u Bosni i Hercegovini i Srbiji, objekte logora, mučenja, zlostavljanja i stradanja nevinih logoraša, te ekshumacije i masovne grobnice u kojima se nalaze tijela ubijenih logoraša.

Drugi dio redovne postavke Spomen sobe - Muzeja čini 110 službenih i tajnih dokumenata koji govore istinu o postojanju 657 logora u Bosni i Hercegovini i Srbiji. Među dokumentima se nalaze naredbe o formiranju logora, odluke o razmjeni logoraša i ratnih zarobljenika, pregledi stanja o logorima, svjedočenja...

Kao dodatni sadržaj, a korišten takođe kao dio redovne postavke Spomen sobe, prikazuje se dokumentarni film, koji na autentičan način prikazuje određene logore, događaje, izjave i ekshumacije iz perioda 1992- 1995. godine.

Vodeći se idejom ostvarenja projekta Spomen sobe, tim Saveza logoraša se koristio fotografijama, dokumentima i činjenicama korištenim na Međunarodnom krivičnom sudu za bivšu Jugoslaviju. Pri odabiru materijala, vodio se principom da svi logori trebaju biti prikazani, bez obzira na nacionalnu pripadnost onih koji su ih оформили i onih koji su bili zatočeni u njima. Stoga, prva Spomen soba – Muzej logoraša Bosne i Hercegovine prikazuje priču logora sa područja cijele Bosne i Hercegovine i Srbije.

Spomen soba – Muzej logoraša Bosne i Hercegovine otvorena je za javnost, uz prethodnu najavu Saveza logoraša u BiH i Udruženju logoraša Brčko Distrikta. Više o Spomen sobi – Muzeju možete pročitati i vidjeti na stranici saveza logoraša u BiH: www.loorasihib.ba





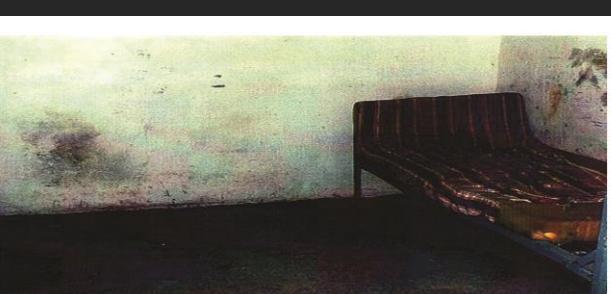
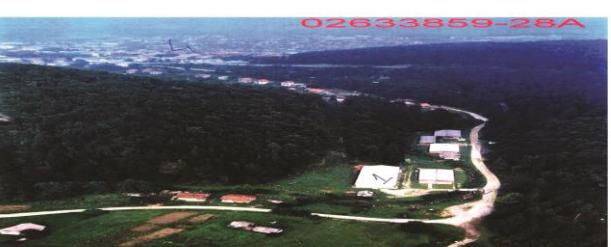
Logor u Chorvatskoj bila je Oštreljka. U periodu od 1991. do 1995. godine, na vrijeme ratne obilježnja u BiH i Hercegovini, pripremljeni HVO-ovi su učinili crtežne napade na civilne i vojnike učesnike u ratu u BiH. Oštreljka je u vlasništvu Čitluk u Hercegovini. U logoru u Oštreljki su učinili ubistva i zlostavljanja civila i vojnika, posebno postupajući prema pojedincima koji su učestvovali u raspisanim vojnim operacijama. Uloga logora u Oštreljki je uključivala organizaciju i provođenje vojnih operacija, pripremu vojnika i vojne opreme, te organizaciju i provođenje vojnih operacija.



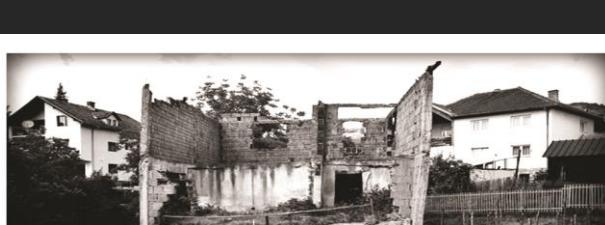
Logan Mathews (in his capacity as a partner/shareholder) claims in suit that he was induced to invest \$1.5 million in the company by the representations of the defendants. He claims that he has made a substantial profit on his investment and that he is entitled to receive a return on his investment. He also claims that he is entitled to receive a return on his investment.



Dutelt camp was located between Capitina and Medegeja. HVO soldiers were held there in the camp from April 1993, to September 1994. Through this camp passed more than 1,000 detainees. The camp was closed in September 1994. At the time of closure, there were 2,270 detainees in Bauske Camp. After that, the average number of detainees was 1,700. Many of these were civilians, some of them were women. This camp was closed on 15 September 1994. The detainees were sent to other camps, mostly to Tuzla. They were sexually abused, forced to eat sausages and drink beer, suffered beatings, etc. One of the detainees said: "They forced me to drink urine and eat grass, we had to eat grass." Camp Bauske was located in a forested area. There were no latrines or shower facilities. Detainees were in waters in 20 people. From the bushes in isolated cells were expectantly raped. In the beginning of 1994, the camp was closed. The camp was closed because the International Committee of the Red Cross has received a letter from the camp to visit the camp only in September 1993. Then the HVO moved all the detainees to Stolac in Capitina. In order to hide the signs of crime against the detainees, he has



Lager Lukšic (or "magnificent") was a concentration camp in Belgrade, Serbia. It was established on 22 May 1941, under the name "a large camp to provide places for 30,000 Yugoslavs". It became known as "Lukšić" after its first commandant, Captain Josip Lukšić. The camp was located in the northern part of Belgrade, near the Sava River, and housed up to 10,000 people at its peak. It was used to hold political prisoners, including communists, members of the resistance, and other dissidents. The camp was eventually closed in 1945.



Journal Information: *Environ Monit Assess* (2013) 197:1–10
DOI 10.1007/s10661-012-3222-1
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2012