

Memorial Room - Museum of Detainees of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Memorial Room was created as an idea and initiative of the Association of Detainees of Bosnia and Herzegovina to illustrate and document history of the war 1992-1995; to commemorate and preserve from oblivion misfortune and the suffering of some 200,000 former inmates of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first memorial room opened on 08 of May 2014 in the notoriu camp „Luka“ in Brcko and is dedicated to all those camps and its former members across Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The first part of the regular exhibition of Memorial Rooms - Museum counts 81 photos. The photos show locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, camp objects, torture, abuse and suffering of innocent detainee, and the exhumation of the mass graves containing the bodies of the dead detainees.

The second part of the regular exhibition of th Memorial Rooms - Museum counts 110 official and secret documents that speak the truth about the existence of 657 camps across Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Among the documents are the commands on the formation of the camp, the decisions on the exchange of Detainees and Prisoners of War, overview of the situation in camps, testimonies...

In addition to the content and the part of the regular exhibition of memorial room, a documentary which authentically displays certain camps, events, testimonials, and the exhumation of the period from 1992 to 1995 is shown. Guided by the idea of completing the memorial room exhibition, the project team of the Association used photos, documents and facts shared by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. When picking the material, team was led with the principle that all the camps should be displayed, regardless of the nationality of those who formed and those who were detained in them. With that in mind, the first Memorial Room - Museum of Detainees of Bosnia and Herzegovina depicts the story of the camp from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Memorial Room - Museum of Detainees of Bosnia and Herzegovina is open to the public, with prior arrangement with the Association of Detainees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Association of Detainees of Brcko District. More about Memorial Room - Museum you can find on the Association of Detainees in Bosnia and Herzegovina: www.logorasibih.ba



"Dobor" is a concentration camp which was located on mount Neretva near the city of Bihać. The camp was founded by the Serbian authorities and military forces and was used to collect and confine thousands of detainees of Bosniak and Croat nationalities. Neretva Camp operated as a detention camp on 17 July 1992. The camp was shut down under international pressure in late 1992 and its detainees were transferred to the Srebrenica and East Lake camps. The number of killed in Neretva camp is unknown. The International Court of Justice stated that near the camp found a mass grave with 140 bodies. The number of detainees was around 4000. In 1992, a number of detainees were transferred from the reconstructed Chumak camp, which was closed due to international pressure. Neretva camp was surrounded by barbed wire, towers, minefields and dogs.



The road on which the cemetery was moving from the Protoprije camp to **Korčaniškah Bijelom**, where it was killed more than 2000 men. The barbed wire, minefields and the concrete wall stretching along the edge of the distance range of 3000 meters. Exhumations were in 2003 and in 2004. The largest number of exhumations of victims that occurred in 2003. The bodies were buried in the mass graves on 21 August 1992. Some started to arrive in the Protoprije camp and the detainees were told to board there. There were approximately 1000 bodies buried in the mass graves. The bodies were buried in the direction of the road. The cemetery was on a road flanked on one side by a steep hill and on the other by a deep gorge. The cemetery was accompanied by a number of people. The men were ordered to get up and walk towards the edge of the gorge where they were told to stand down. The road was surrounded by barbed wire. There was a change of the guard for the duration of the night. The road was flanked by a steep hill and a deep gorge. The area is known as **Portanjska Bijela** - "Black Judgement."



Lager Omarska - "Bijela kuća", built to detain special prisoners, so-called political prisoners. The political prisoners included Bosnian Muslim members of the police and other institutional structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were housed in the building and guarded by soldiers. The conditions in camp were appalling in the building. "White House" the name was created with 40 people in a room no larger than 20 square meters. The faces of the detainees were disoriented and bleached and the walls were covered with blood. As early as the first evening, the detainees were beaten with clubs, fists and wooden and metal rods. The guards used the beatings and the beatings were decided to beat someone to death. People were "kicked the wall" and the beat was unbearable. For the first time, the detainees were not allowed to see their own faces in a mirror and were blind. This would indicate during the night and their bodies would be taken out the following morning. Every morning there were piles of dead bodies stacked up in front of the "White House". Trucks would come the bodies would be loaded into them and taken away to an unknown destination.



Detainees in "Cetinjski" camp with guard house to the left. Photo taken by ICTJ investigators, 2005. Cetinjski camp was located on the peninsula of the village of Cetinjski and covered an area of approximately 50,000 square meters with a railway line running through the middle. Prisoners were taken to the camp in the latter part of April 1992, and that the majority of the prisoners were detained there between April and December 1992. Many of the witnesses who testified said that they were interrogated while they were in camp. During their interrogation they suffered physical violence.



"Hrastova glavica" je prirodna jama duboka više od 20 metara, kod sela Tučevička u općini Šibenik. Nađeni ostaci su pronađeni u jami na dubinama od 10 do 15 metara. Nekoliko tjelesnih ostataka su pronađeno u jami na dubinama od 10 do 15 metara. Nekoliko tjelesnih ostataka su pronađeno u jami na dubinama od 10 do 15 metara. Nekoliko tjelesnih ostataka su pronađeno u jami na dubinama od 10 do 15 metara.

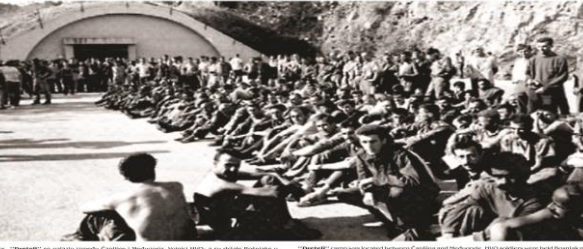
"Hrastova glavica" (The Oak Head) is a natural cave, deep more than 20 meters, near the village of Tučevička, Šibenik Municipality. The skeletal remains were excavated from a cave in 1980. The bodies in the caveheads contained of the cave were brought to the cave entrance, and the bodies were dropped down into the cave. As the chamber was very narrow, most of the bodies piled in the center of the cave floor. The bodies of the victims were found in the center of the cave with a few blankets that partially covered several of the bodies. At the early stage of the investigation in 1982, forensic medicine found that the victims were killed by the same unknown person. The bodies were found in the cave in 1980. The bodies were found in the cave in 1980. The bodies were found in the cave in 1980.



The Džemal Bijelić camp in Opatovac. During the period from 08 May 1992 until early July 1992, during the initial conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, members of the Croat Defense Council (HVO) established a permanent detention facility in Opatovac. From 08 May 1992, until early July 1992, the camp was used to detain Bosnian Muslims. The camp was used to detain Bosnian Muslims. The camp was used to detain Bosnian Muslims.



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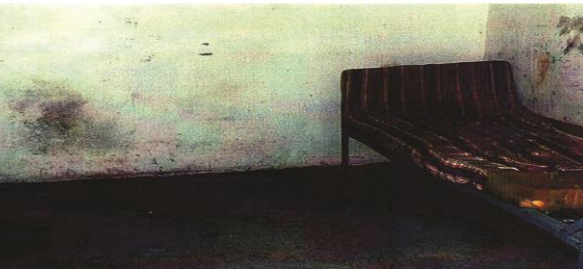


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