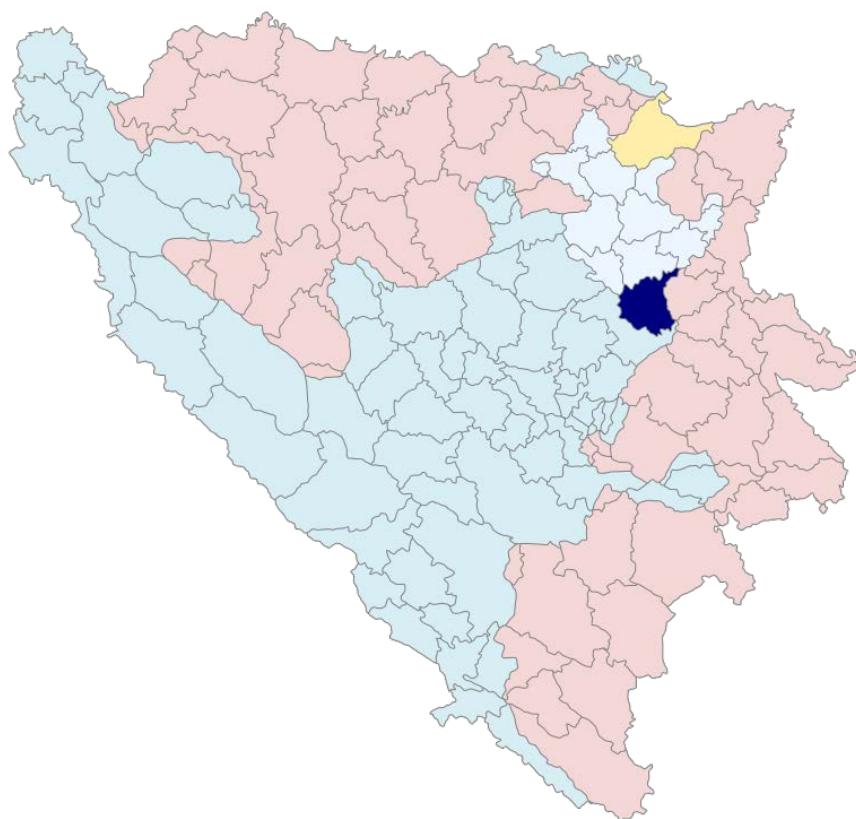


MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS TO THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR  
ON THE TERRITORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – THEIR  
CURRENT STATUS AND CONDITION

**KLADANJ MUNICIPALITY**



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## Preface

During the period of NR/SR Bosnia & Herzegovina (1945-1992) thousands of monuments commemorating the People's Liberation War, Struggle and Movement (commonly referred to in abbreviated form as NOR, NOB and NOP - henceforth collectively referred to as NOB) were created and unveiled on its territory. In recent decades, these monuments to the NOB have often become forgotten, ignored, or exposed to unquantifiable damage. The reasons for this 'unquantifiability' stem, in part, from the lack of a comprehensive recording system<sup>1</sup> among and between stakeholders<sup>2</sup> during the period of SRBiH, and the destruction of archives of stakeholders during the 1992-95 war and its immediate aftermath, but have been inarguably exacerbated by the administrative system in Bosnia & Herzegovina in the present day.

This paper aims to give a brief overview of the current situation of monuments to the People's Liberation War, Struggle and Movement on the territory of the present-day Kladanj municipality, in Tuzla Canton (FBiH).

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<sup>1</sup> Incomplete stock-taking was made prior to 1962, when a list of Protected Monuments was drawn up, and once again from summer 1966 to late 1973, when a more comprehensive inventory was made, a summary of which was published in 1981 (Tihić, 1981), stating that 809 memorial plaques, 207 busts, 104 fountains and similar, 453 artistic monuments, 300 identified individual graves and mass graves and 176 graveyards for partisans and victims of fascist terror (2,049 immovable properties in total) had been identified.

<sup>2</sup> Largely local and national organizations for Antifascists and Veterans of the NOR



## Background and Summary

The present-day municipality of Kladanj differs slightly in its borders from the pre-1992 municipality as a result of the Dayton Agreement. It is located in Tuzla Canton, within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It must be noted that, although much of the source documentation used for the compilation of this report relates to the municipality's pre-1992 borders, it is not believed that any monuments or memorials were created upon the territories added to the municipality after 1995.

Between 1966 and 1973, the most comprehensive nationwide survey of immovable monuments to the NOB to date was carried out under the auspices of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Monuments. However, it was not until 1981 that a summary of this survey list was published (Tihíć, 1981). In total, 2,049 immovable properties were recorded on the territory of SR Bosnia & Herzegovina, with 13 being recorded on the territory of Kladanj municipality in a survey conducted between 12 and 14 August 1969, categorized as follows:

- **Memorial plaques – 4**
- **Memorial busts – 0**
- **Fountains, wells and cisterns – 1**
- **Artistic monuments – 5**
- **Identified individual graves and mass graves – 1**
- **Graveyards for Partisans and Victims of Fascist Terror – 2**

Although the construction of memorials and monuments continued long after this period (with a wave of monuments being created in the wake of the death of Josip Broz Tito, and continuing throughout the 1980s), no further Republic-level survey of monuments was undertaken before the secession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Yugoslavia in 1992.

However, the NOB heritage of Kladanj municipality was the subject of the 1990 study *Kulturno-istorijsko i prirodno nasljeđe - opština Kladanj*, created by the Tuzla Institute for the Protection and Use of Culturo-Historical and Natural Heritage, which recorded a total of 13 monuments and memorials to the NOB and Revolution upon the territory of Kladanj municipality at that time. These are as follows:

MUNICIPALITY	VILLAGE/MZ	TYPE	YEAR	AUTHOR
Kladanj	Plahovići	Memorial area	Unknown	Unknown
Kladanj	Kladanj	Monument	Unknown	Unknown
Kladanj	Kladanj	Memorial plaque	1954	Unknown
Kladanj	Kladanj	Bust	1970	Pero Jelisić
Kladanj	Kladanj	Memorial plaque	1976	Unknown
Kladanj	Kladanj	Fountain	Unknown	Unknown
Kladanj	Dikanovac	Memorial plaque	1978	Unknown
Kladanj	Miljkovac	Communal grave	1952	Unknown
Kladanj	Miljkovac	Memorial plaque	1966	Unknown
Kladanj	Tuholj	Communal grave	Unknown	Unknown
Kladanj	Pepići	Monument	1961	Unknown
Kladanj	Starić	Monument	1951	Unknown
Kladanj	Stupari	Cemetery	Various	Unknown

In addition to these 13 monuments and memorials, one memorial plaque not included in this list was mentioned by Patković & Plećaš (1975, p.28), while the authors were made aware of a further memorial plaque (on a building which has since been transformed into a memorial house with permanent exhibition) during the process of information gathering, bringing the total number of monuments and memorials in the municipality to 15. Additionally, some confusion was caused by the mention in Patković & Plećaš (1975, p.32) of a Partisans' cemetery in the village of Luke, "31km from Banovići", which was determined to be one of two present-day settlements called Luke in Kladanj municipality. While field investigations initially focused on a sub-settlement of Starić called Luke, it was later realized that the cemetery mentioned was, in fact, that nowadays located in Stupari – a place which only became recognized as a settlement in its own right after the publication of Patković & Plećaš's work, and which had previously fallen within the area of the settlement of Luke immediately to its north.

Kladanj municipality's Spatial Plan (Službeni Glasnik Općine Kladanj 2/18, 2018) replicates the list included in the 1989 study (p.167), with no additions or exclusions besides the fact that it additionally classifies 'Tito's Cave' in Plahovići as a natural monument, categorizing it as a 'memorial monument of nature' (p.162).

An interview with Armin Silard, President of the local UABNOR branch, in July 2019 helped clarify many issues relating to the condition of monuments and their post-1995 restorations. He further confirmed that, to the best of his knowledge, the list of 15 sites presented to him was a complete list of all monuments and memorials that exist (or existed) on the territory of the municipality. Follow-up correspondence between Armin Silard and Adis Mujkić also provided invaluable information relating to restoration efforts within the municipality, as did documentation and photographs made available by Mr Silard.

## Monuments and Memorials in Kladanj Municipality

### 1. Monument to fallen fighters, Kladanj



Figure 1a: Monument to fallen fighters, 1980s



Figure 1b: Monument to fallen fighters, 2018





Figure 1c: Monument prior to restoration, c.2012





Figure 1d: Dedicatory plaque on the monument





**Figure 1e:** Detail of memorial plaque, with evidence of restoration

This memorial lies in the centre of Kladanj. Its author is unknown, although according to Armin Silard it was constructed in 1954 (pers. comm. August 2019). It consists of a large memorial stela with red marble plaque, above which a red five-pointed star is set into the stela, surrounded by a walled enclosure, with three steps leading up to the enclosure's entrance.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) reads as follows:

*U ZNAK ZAHVALNOSTI I  
VJEČNOG SJEĆANJA NA DRUGOVE  
KOJI POLOŽIŠE SVOJE ŽIVOTE U  
N.O.R. OD 1941-1945 ZA SLOBODU  
SVOG NARODA I STVARANJA NOVE  
SOCIJALISTIČKE JUGOSLAVIJE  
NJIHOVE HEROJSKE ŽRTVE  
SLUŽIĆE KAO SVIJETLI PRIMJER  
NAŠIM SADANJIM I BUDUĆIM  
POKOLENJIMA KAKO SE VOLI SVOJ  
NAROD I BRANI SVOJA DOMOVINA*

*NEKA IM JE VJEČNA SLAVA!  
NAROD KLADNJA I OKOLINE.<sup>3</sup>*

As can be seen from a comparison of photographs (see Figures 1a & 1b) the enclosure has been altered somewhat since the 1980s; it was discovered during an interview with Armin Silard that this is the result of renovations undertaken in 2013 (pers. comm. July 2019). The steps leading to the enclosure appear to be original, and are in very poor condition.

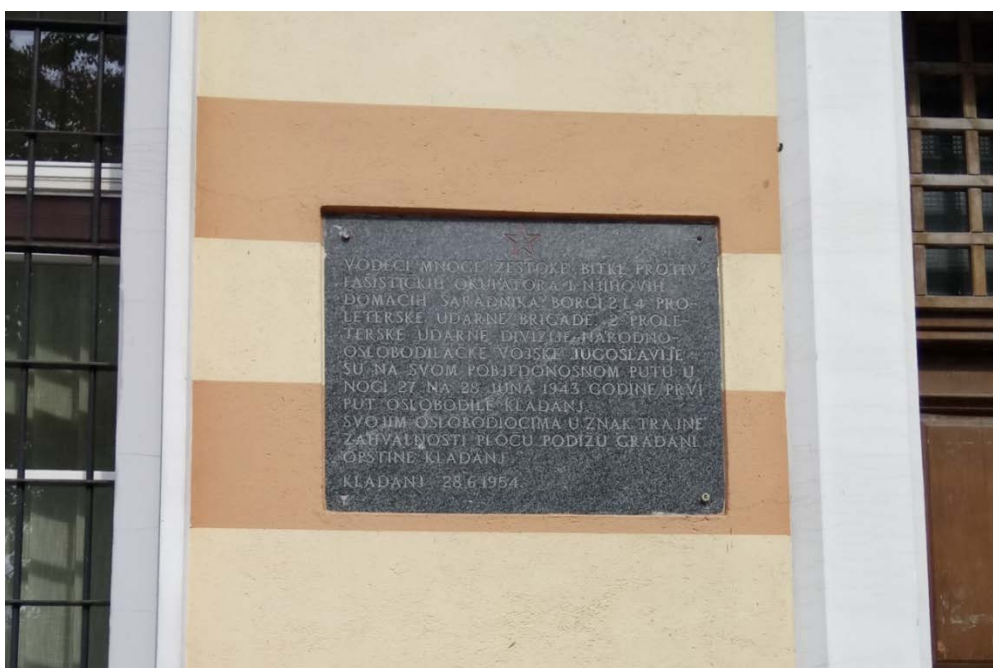
It would appear as if the dedicatory plaque on the commemorative stela has been re-affixed at some point in the past, as four holes appear to have been in-filled with a material which has then been coloured red. Below each of these holes is a screw affixing the plaque to the stela. The date of this alteration could not be determined during the course of research, although photographic evidence would suggest that the work was undertaken parallel to (or shortly after) the reconstruction of the enclosure.

The monument is still incorporated into community events, with wreath-laying ceremonies happening several times per year, including during the prom of the local high school (msskladanj.com.ba, 2018). Apart from the poor condition of the steps leading to the enclosure, the monument is in relatively good condition and appears to be well maintained.

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<sup>3</sup> Translation: *As a sign of gratitude and eternal memory of those who laid down their lives in the NOR from 1941-1945 for the freedom of their people and the realization of a New Socialist Yugoslavia. Their heroic sacrifice will serve as a shining example to our current and future generations of how to love your people and defend your homeland. Let them be eternally celebrated! [From] the people of Kladanj and surroundings.*

## 2. Memorial plaque to honour the liberators of the town, Kladanj



**Figure 2a:** Memorial plaque on Kladanj's town hall

This memorial plaque lies on Kladanj's town hall. It was unveiled in 1954, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the first liberation of Kladanj in June 1943, and is made of a black stone with white lettering. The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) reads as follows:

VOĐEĆI MNOGE ŽESTOKE BITKE PROTIV  
FAŠISTIČKIH OKUPATORA I NJIHOVIH  
DOMAĆIH SARADNIKA, BORCI 2. I 4. PRO-  
LETERSKE UDARNE BRIGADE, 2. PROLE-  
TERSKE UDARNE DIVIZIJE NARODNO-  
OSLOBODILAČKE VOJSKE JUGOSLAVIJE  
SU NA SVOM POBJEDONOSNOM PUTU U  
NOĆI 27. NA 28. JUNA 1943. GODINE, PRVI  
PUT OSLOBODILE KLADANJ.  
SVOJIM OSLOBODIOCIIMA U ZNAK TRAJNE  
ZAHVALNOSTI PLOČU PODIŽU GRAĐANI  
OPŠTINE KLADANJ  
KLADANJ 28.6.1954.<sup>4</sup>

The plaque is in excellent condition, and the recent renovation of the town hall appears to have been executed in such a way as to intentionally preserve the plaque in situ.

<sup>4</sup> Translation: *Leading many heavy battles against the Fascist occupiers and their domestic collaborators, fighters of the 2 and 4 Proletarian Assault Brigades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Proletarian Assault Division of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, on their victorious path, on the night from the 27 to 28 June 1943, liberated Kladanj for the first time. To their liberators, as a sign of ongoing gratitude, this plaque was erected by the citizens of the municipality of Kladanj, 28 June 1954.*



### 3. Bust of Akif Šeremet, Kladanj



**Figure 3a:** Bust of Akif Šeremet, 1980s



**Figure 3b:** Bust of Akif Šeremet, 2018



**Figure 3c:** Bust of Akif Šeremet, 2018

This bust is the work of Pero Jelisić, and was unveiled in 1970. It lies on the same patch of parkland as the monument to fallen fighters (see above, p.6) in front of Kladanj's municipality building. According to the Tuzla Institute study, it is made of bronze (p.144). It commemorates Akif Šeremet, an early member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) and prominent member of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ), who was born in the town. Šeremet was arrested in Moscow during Stalin's Great Purge in July 1938, and, after being excommunicated from the KPJ by Tito, was executed on 19 April 1939 alongside a number of other prominent Yugoslav communists.

The bust appears to have been cleaned and painted in recent years, and has almost certainly lost its protective patina. The pedestal has also been modified, with an element added to make the laying of commemorative wreaths easier (Silard, pers. comm.). Also worth noting is the fact that Šeremet's year of death has been altered; while originally the pedestal gave this date as 1938, it is now stated as 1939. According to Armin Silard, modifications have further been made to strengthen the connection between the bust and pedestal, in order to reduce the likelihood of theft or vandalism.



#### 4. Memorial plaque to honour the 16<sup>th</sup> Muslim Brigade



Figure 4a: Plaque on the town's post office, 2018

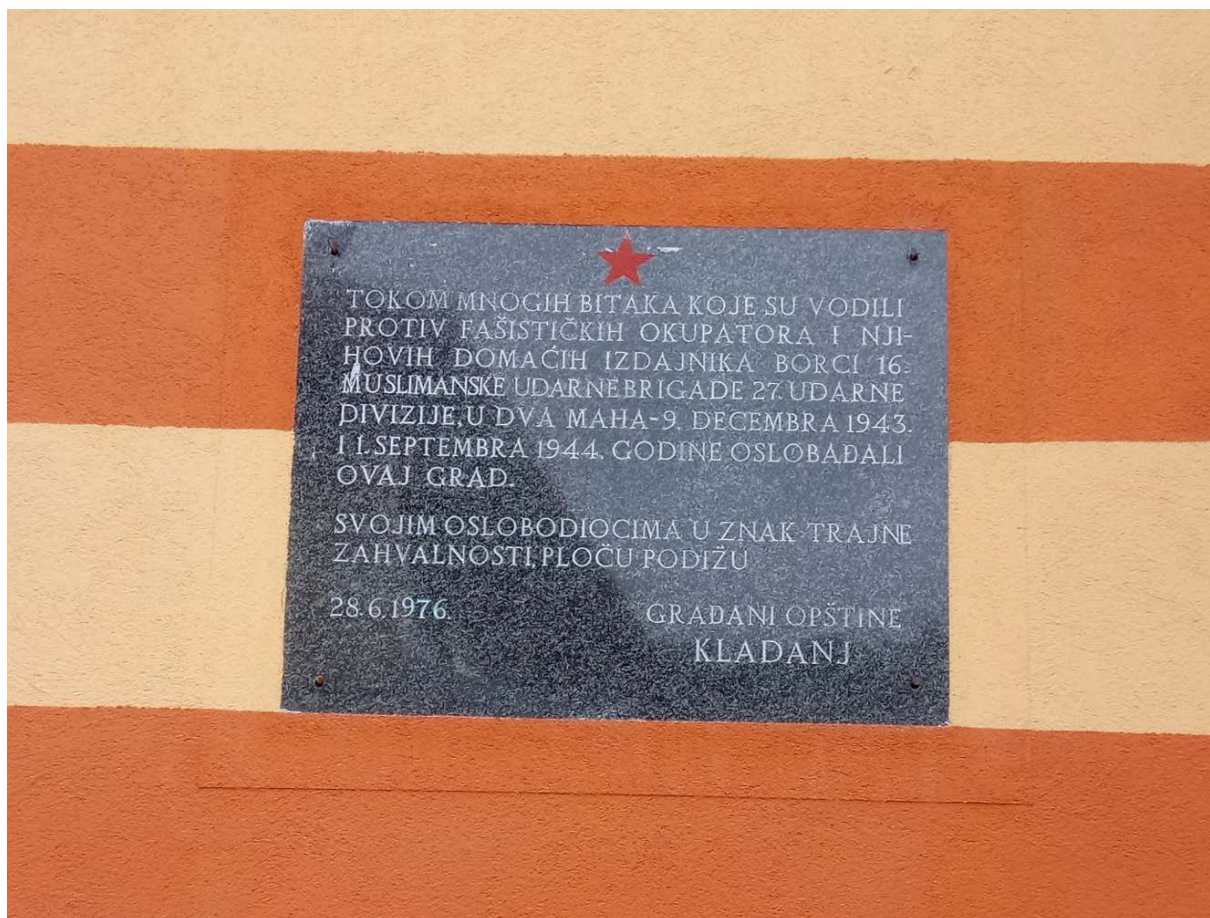


Figure 4b: Plaque on the town's post office, 2018

This plaque is situated on the post office building in the centre of Kladanj. It was unveiled in 1976, although its author is unknown. The plaque commemorates the efforts of the 16<sup>th</sup> Muslim Assault Brigade of the 27<sup>th</sup> (Eastern Bosnian) Assault Division that resulted in the town being liberated on 2 occasions.

The plaque is made of a black marble-like stone and is engraved with lettering in-filled in white. Above the inscription lies a red five-pointed star. The inscription reads (in the Latin alphabet) as follows:

*TOKOM MNOGIH BITAKA KOJE SU VODILI  
PROTIV FAŠISTIČKIH OKUPATORA I NJI-  
HOVIH DOMAĆIH IZDAJNIKA BORCI 16.  
MUSLIMANSKE UDARNE BRIGADE 27. UDARNE  
DIVIZIJE, U DVA MAHA – 9. DECEMBRA 1943.  
I 1. SEPTEMBRA 1944. GODINE OSLOBAĐALI  
OVAJ GRAD.  
SVOJIM OSLOBODIOCIMA U ZNAK TRAJNE  
ZAHVALNOSTI, PLOČU PODIŽU  
28.6.1976. GRAĐANI OPŠTINE  
KLADANJ<sup>5</sup>*

The plaque is in excellent condition. Through a comparison of photographs of the building upon which it is situated, it would appear that extensive renovations have been undertaken in recent years, and during these renovations efforts appear to have been made to preserve the plaque in situ.

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<sup>5</sup> Translation: *During many battles led against Fascist occupiers and their local traitors, fighters of the 16 Muslim Assault Brigade of the 27 Assault Division, on two occasions – 9 December 1943 and 1 September 1944 liberated this town. To their liberators, as a sign of ongoing gratitude, this plaque was erected 28.6.1976. Citizens of Kladanj municipality.*



5. Plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito, Kladanj



Figure 5a: House on which memorial plaques are situated





**Figure 5b:** Original memorial plaque, with new plaque below

This plaque is situated on the side of a house with the former address of Josipa Jovanovića 4 in the sub-settlement of Srmać. Its date of creation and author are unknown. It commemorates the fact that this house was the residence of Josip Broz Tito and the Supreme Command between 28 and 30 June 1943.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) reads as follows:

SPOMEN  
OVDJE JE BORAVIO  
VRHOVNI ŠTAB NOVJ. NA  
ČELU S DRUGOM TITOM  
JUNA 1943 GOD.  
SAVEZ BORACA  
KLADANJ.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Translation: *Memorial Here stayed the Supreme Command of the NOVJ, at the head of which was Comrade Tito, June 1943. Federation of Fighters, Kladanj.*

In around 2013 (Armin Silard, pers. comm. July 2019), a new plaque was placed on the building, which is more legible, while the original plaque has been left in situ. The new plaque has been inscribed (in the Latin alphabet) as follows:

*U OVOJ JE KUĆI BORAVIO VRHOVNI  
ŠTAB NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE VOJSKE  
NA ČELU S DRUGOM TITOM OD  
28-30 JUNA 1943 GODINE.  
SAVEZ ANTIFAŠISTA I BORACA  
NOR-A KLADANJ<sup>7</sup>*

Although both plaques are in good condition, the building itself (in particular the façade upon which both plaques are situated) is in a poor state of repair. The lettering of the original plaque is also heavily faded, and cannot be read easily.

---

<sup>7</sup> Translation: *In this house stayed the Supreme Command of the People's Liberation Army, at the head of which was Comrade Tito, from 28-30 June 1943. Federation of Antifascists and Fighters of the NOR Kladanj.*



## 6. Fountain to commemorate Timija Gojačić, Kladanj



Figure 6a: Memorial fountain, 1980s

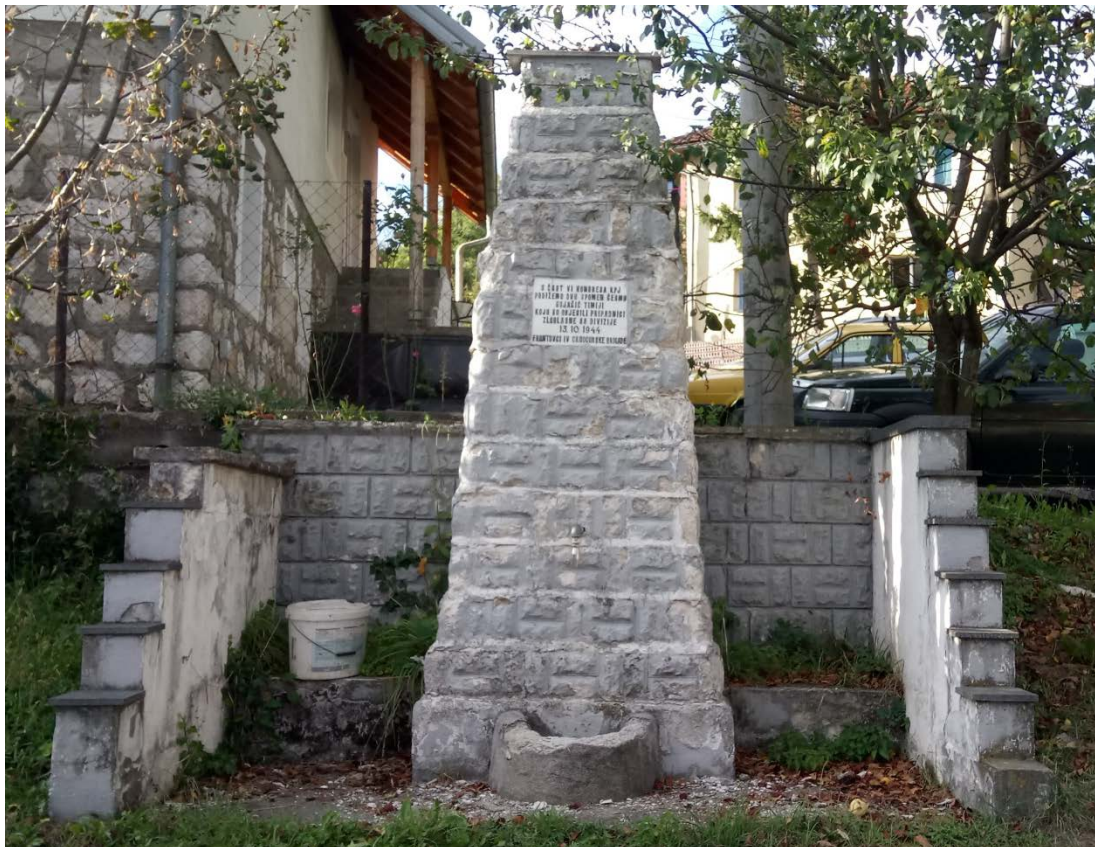


Figure 6b: Memorial fountain, 2018



This memorial fountain lies next to a residential property on Tiskovačka street, approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Kladanj town centre. Its author is unknown, although it was almost certainly created in 1952, due to the fact that – according to the inscription upon it – its unveiling coincided with the VI Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, held in that year in Zagreb.

The fountain commemorates Timija Gojačić, a local woman whose sons had joined the Partisan movement. She was murdered by collaborators and her body hung from a bridge in the centre of Kladanj as a warning to Partisan sympathisers.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) is as follows:

*U ČAST VI KONGRESA KPJ  
PODIŽEMO OVU SPOMEN ČESMU  
GOJAČIĆ TIMIJI  
KOJU SU OBJESILI PRIPADNICI  
ZLOGLASNE SS DIVIZIJE  
13.10.1944  
FRONTOVCI IV CRNOGORSKE BRIGADE<sup>8</sup>*

In the study created by the Tuzla Institute (p.146), it is stated that during a site visit, the fountain was found to be in poor condition and not functioning. However, on a site visit in October 2018 undertaken by Elma Halilović, the fountain was found to be working, with the tap seemingly having been recently replaced. A number of other alterations to the fountain were also evident; stonework has been re-pointed recently, and the low wall that once stood in front of the fountain has been removed. Moreover, the memorial plaque has been altered – while the text remains the same and – from a comparison of photographs – it would appear the layout of this text is the same, the text is now executed in black on a white background, while previously the text was in white, with the background being a darker colour. A discussion with Armin Silard (July 2019) helped clarify the situation relating to this; the monument was largely dismantled during the 1992-95 war, and, in around 2012, the local UABNOR organization attempted a full reconstruction using old photographs from the town's archives and the surviving components.

---

<sup>8</sup> Translation: *In commemoration of the VI Congress of the KPJ, we erect this memorial fountain of Gojačić Timija, who was hanged by members of the evil-voiced SS Division, 13.10.1944. Frontiersmen of the IV Montenegrin Brigade.*

## 7. "Tito's Cave", Plahovići



Figure 7a: Approach to Tito's Cave in Plahovići, 2018

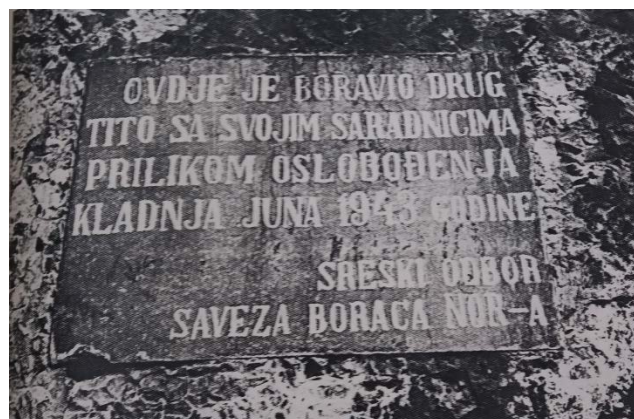


Figure 7b: Original plaque, 1980s



Figure 7c: Original plaque with evidence of graffiti, 2018





**Figure 7d:** New plaque erected in 2012, 2018



**Figure 7e:** Approach to secondary cave, 2018



**Figure 7f:** Detail of plaque on secondary cave, 2018

This site includes two caves relatively close to one another that the Supreme Command used following the Battle of Sutjeska: one in which Josip Broz Tito stayed during the daytime (while residing in a house in Plahovići in the night), known locally as ‘Tito’s Cave’, and the other being used as a meeting place for members of the Supreme Command during initial preparations for the AVNOJ conference held later that year (Lević, 2018). The two caves are closely associated with the nearby residence of the Supreme Command, also in Plahovići (see below, p.26). The caves are set into one of the limestone massifs which dot the area, and are located approximately 3 kilometres from the town centre.

According to the Tuzla Institute study (1990, p.141b), a number of important decisions were issued from the caves, including those for the formation of a Supreme Command for Vojvodina and the formation of the 16 Vojvodinian and 17 Eastern Bosnian Divisions.

One memorial plaque was erected on this cave complex during the SFRJ period, which survives today. This is situated beside the entrance to the cave that Tito used as a daytime residence. According to the Tuzla Institute study (1990, p.141a), it is made of a black marble. This plaque is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*OVDJE JE BORAVIO DRUG  
TITO SA SVOJIM SARADNICIMA  
PRILIKOM OSLOBOĐENJA  
KLADNJA JUNA 1943 GODINE.*

*SRESKI ODBOR  
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A<sup>9</sup>*

Although the date of its unveiling is unknown, the fact that it is attributed to *SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A* as opposed to the later-used *SAVEZ UDRUŽENJA BORACA NOR-A* gives a tentative *terminus ante*

<sup>9</sup> Translation: *Here resided Comrade Tito with his colleagues during the Liberation of Kladanj in June 1943. Regional Committee of the Federation of Fighters of the NOR*

quem for the memorial plaque of 1962, when the 'Udruženja' (= 'Associations') was added to the name to reflect the organization's expanded mandate.<sup>10</sup>

While the plaque is in relatively good condition, a small piece of graffiti (dated to 1993; see Figure 7c) has been deeply carved into the surface.

In recent years, two additional plaques have been added to the cave complex. The first of these, unveiled in 2012, is situated at the entrance to the 'main' cave (that which is also commemorated by the SFRJ-era plaque). This plaque is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

OVDJE JE, NAKON PRODORA SA SUTJESKE, JUNA 1943.  
GODINE SA ČLANOVIMA VRHOVNOG ŠTABA I  
CK KPJ BORAVIO JOSIP BROZ TITO  
I KOMANDOVAO OSLOBODILAČKIM OPERACIJAMA  
PARTIZANSKIH SNAGA JUGOSLAVIJE.  
SAVEZ ANTIFAŠISTA  
I BORACA NOR-A TK  
KLADANJ, JUNA 2012 I OPŠTINE KLADANJ<sup>11</sup>

Above this is a portrait of Josip Broz Tito, etched into the plaque's surface.

The second plaque dating to the post-1995 era is on a nearby cave. This had a different function, acting as a meeting room, in which a number of important meetings were held and decisions were made. This plaque is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

DOSLIJEDAN SVOJIM VIZIJAMA,  
TITO JE JULA 1943. GODINE,  
U NEPOSREDNOJ BLIZINI KLADNJA,  
TOKOM RAZGOVORA SA RUKOVIDIOCIMA NOP-A  
RODOLJUBOM ČOLAKOVIĆEM I AVDOM HUMOM  
SNAŽNO PODSTAKAO OSNIVANJE ZEMALJSKOG  
ANTIFAŠISTIČOG<sup>12</sup> VIJEĆA BIH,  
NAGLASIVŠI DA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA  
TREBA DA BUDE RAVNOPRAVNA  
FEDERALNA JEDINICA  
BUDUĆE JUGOSLAVIJE.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The authors would like to thank Dr. Sanja Horvatinčić, of the Institute of Art History, Zagreb, for her explanations and clarifications regarding this change of name.

<sup>11</sup> Translation: *Here, after the Sutjeska Offensive, in June 1943, with members of the Supreme Command and the CK KPJ (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia), resided Josip Broz Tito and commanded liberating operations of the Partisan forces of Yugoslavia. Association of Antifascists and Fighters of the NOR TK (Tuzla Canton) and Kladanj municipality. Kladanj, June 2012.*

<sup>12</sup> [sic]

<sup>13</sup> Translation: *With conviction for his vision, Tito in July 1943, in the vicinity of Kladanj, during discussions with the leadership of the NOR Rodoljub Čolaković and Avdo Humo, strongly insisted upon the establishment of the Principal Antifascist Council of B&H, determining that Bosnia and Herzegovina needed to be an equal federal unit of the future Yugoslavia*

Once again, above this is positioned a portrait of Tito, this time inside an oval frame. The plaque is made of a white stone, and is affixed to the front of the cave using two heavy-duty bolts with washers. The precise date of this plaque's unveiling could not be ascertained, but from documentation provided by Armin Silard, it is evident that the plaque was in place prior to June 2014.

Both modern plaques are in excellent condition, although, through a comparison of the documentation provided by Armin Silard and a site visit, it can be seen that the lettering on the plaque beside the cave used to hold meetings has faded somewhat since its installation, although it is still clearly legible.

The cave complex is today a major focal point of commemorative activities each July, and is clearly signposted from the road through the village.

Kladanj municipality's Spatial Plan (Službeni Glasnik Općine Kladanj 2/18, 2018 p.162) claims that Tito's cave was protected as a Category I (highest value) natural monument with memorial characteristics (*memorijalni spomenik prirode*) prior to 1992, and the Tuzla Institute study (1990, p.140) also classes it as a Category I monument (in contrast to all others within the municipality, which are listed as Category III). However, it was not included on the Provisional List of National Monuments of Bosnia & Herzegovina at the time of its compilation (Commission to Preserve National Monuments, 2000), nor has it been declared a National Monument since. Today it is protected as a site of natural heritage value by Kladanj municipality (Službeni Glasnik Općine Kladanj 2/18, 2018, Article 92, pp.241-242), although it was omitted from the list of Protected Natural Areas in Tuzla Canton's Spatial Plan (Zavod za urbanizam Tuzla, 2006 pp.268-271).



8. Plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito, Plahovići



Figure 8a: Memorial plaque in July 2019



Figure 8b: Museum exhibition inside the house, July 2019



**Figure 8c:** Exterior of the house during commemorative ceremony, July 2019

This plaque is situated on the side of the house used by Tito and the Supreme Command for meetings during Tito's recuperation following the Battle of Sutjeska, where he received minor injuries to his arm. The house itself is situated approximately 400 metres in a straight line, or 800 metres by foot, from 'Tito's Cave' (see above, p.21). It was the property of Mujo and Timka Mazalović, Partisan sympathizers, with Mujo later being executed for his efforts (Lević, 2018).

While no date could be established for the creation of this plaque, it could be seen from photographic documentation provided by Armin Silard that it pre-dates 2011. It is almost identical in style to the 'new' plaque at Josipa Jovanovića 4, which was claimed by Mr Silard to have been unveiled in around 2013, suggesting that it post-dates 1995. However, it could not be ascertained during the course of research whether this replaced an earlier plaque. The plaque is inscribed (in the Latin alphabet) as follows:

*U OVOJ KUĆI JE S ČLANOVIMA  
VRHOVNOG ŠTABA BORAVIO  
DRUG TITO  
OD 1 DO 15 JULA 1943. GOD.  
UDRUŽENJE ANTIFAŠISTA  
KLADANJ<sup>14</sup>*

<sup>14</sup> Translation: *In this house, with members of the Supreme Command, resided Comrade Tito from 1 to 15 July 1943. Association of Antifascists of Kladanj.*



The building itself today functions as a museum, with the current permanent exhibition having been developed in 2018 with support of the Museum of Eastern Bosnia in Tuzla, consisting of one room with information panels and artefacts, and another being furnished in the style that it would have been at the time when Tito and the Supreme Command resided in the house. Furthermore, the house acts as the focal point of commemorative events held on the first weekend of each July, when dozens of members of antifascist and veterans' associations from throughout Bosnia & Herzegovina (and further afield) gather at the site.

The plaque and house are in excellent condition and appear to be extremely well maintained.

## 9. Memorial to Victims of Fascist Terror, Dikanovac



**Figure 9a:** Memorial in forest clearance



**Figure 9b:** Overgrowth on memorial





**Figure 9c:** Inscription on memorial, showing damage and overgrowth

This memorial lies deep in the woods in Dikanovac, to the west of Kladanj. It was unveiled in 1978, and is the work of an unknown artist. It marks the place at which a house once stood, in which 3 inhabitants were killed by occupying forces. In the study created by the Tuzla Institute (p.147), it is categorized as a 'memorial plaque', although without a definitive typology, this classification is debatable.

The memorial consists of a finely carved cube-like block of what appears to be limestone, with rough-hewn sides and one smooth surface, which is carved with the following inscription (in the Latin alphabet):

NA OVOM PROSTORU STAJALA JE  
 KUĆA U KOJOJ SU DECEMBRA 1941.  
 GODINE SARADNICI  
 FAŠISTIČKOG OKUPATORA –  
 UBIJILI TROJICU ŽITELJA IZ  
 ZASEOKA DIKANOVAC  
  
 SLAVA PALIM MUČENICIMA

*27. JULI 1978. GODINE GRAĐANI KOMUNE  
KLADANJ<sup>15</sup>*

Although heavily faded, the lettering of the inscription was originally coloured red, and is topped by a red five-pointed star.

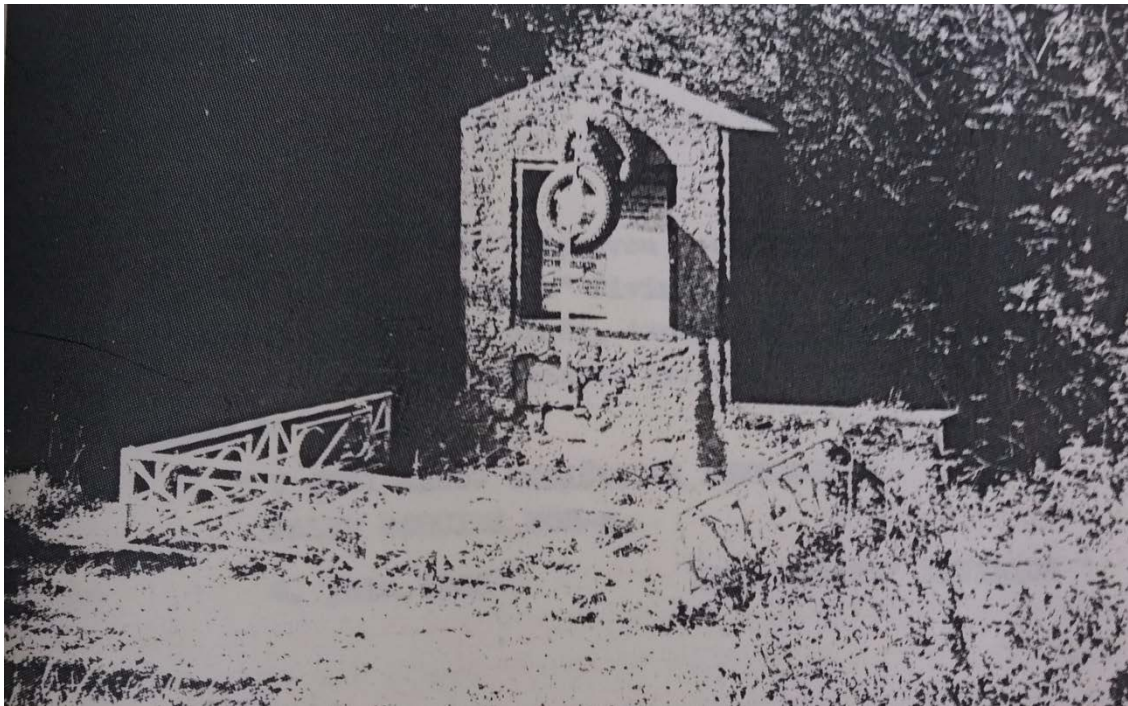
Today, the monument lies near-forgotten and overgrown with moss. There is evidence of impact marks across a number of surfaces, including the one bearing the inscription. It is not known what created these impacts or when, although moss has taken root in a number and a patina has also begun to form over them, suggesting that they are not particularly recent. In spite of these impacts, the majority of the lettering is clearly legible. The moss and patina also have a strong aesthetic impact, and it is arguable that it should be left undisturbed.

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<sup>15</sup> Translation: *At this place stood a house in which, in December 1941, collaborators of the fascist occupiers murdered three inhabitants of the hamlet of Dikanovac. Glory to the fallen martyrs. 27 July 1978, citizens of the commune of Kladanj*



**10. Memorial to fallen fighters of the VI Eastern Bosnian Brigade, Miljkovac**



**Figure 10a:** Memorial in the 1980s



**Figure 10b:** Memorial during reconstruction, 2011





Figure 10c: Memorial in 2019



Figure 10d: Replacement memorial plaque on the monument

This monument lies in the woods in Konjuh Protected Landscape, established in 2009 (Sl. Novine Tuzlanskog Kantona 13/09). This protected area is composed of 8016.61 hectares, spread across the municipalities of Kladanj, Banovići and Živinice. The monument is one of two memorial areas dedicated to the NOB within the present-day Konjuh Protected Landscape, with the other being Konjuh Memorial Zone, in Živinice municipality. It was created in 1952, although its author is unknown. It acts as a memorial to fighters of the VI Eastern Bosnian Brigade who fell at this location in August 1942. The monument has been renovated in recent years, and differs considerably in appearance from photograph included in the 1990 study created by the Tuzla Institute (p.148c), with the text on the dedicatory plaque having also been heavily altered.

From the picture included in the Tuzla Institute study (see Figure 10a), it can be seen that the monument included a plateau with a stone-clad stela and inset memorial plaque, with a low wrought iron fence around it. According to this study (p.148a), the plaque on the monument was inscribed as follows:

*NA OVOM MJESTU ŠESTA ISTOČNO-BOSANSKA BRIGADE AVGUSTA 1942. G.  
VODILA JE TEŠKU POBJEDONOSNU BITKU SA USTAŠKIM ZLIKOVCI. IZ TE  
BITKE OVDJE SU SAHRANJENI POGINULI: JOSIP JOVANOVIĆ, HAĆAM  
HADŽIOMEROVIĆ – MIDHAT, ALEKSA ĐUKIĆ, SEJDO KARAMEHMEDOVIĆ,  
PETAR MASLENJAK.  
OVU SPOMEN PLOČU PODIGLA JE ORGANIZACIJA SAVEZA BORACA NOR-A IZ  
LUKAVCA U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA PALE DRUGOVE KOJI SVOJE ŽIVOTE  
POLOŽIŠE ZA SLOBODU SVOGA NARODA.*

*27 JULI 1952<sup>16</sup>*

No information is given in the study regarding the script used or formatting of the text.

In its description of the monument, the Tuzla Institute study (p.148b) made a number of comments about the monument and its inscription: it was in relatively poor condition and in need of renovation and cleaning, the walkers' trail leading to the monument needed better demarcation, and the name 'HAĆAM HADŽIOMEROVIĆ – MIDHAT' needed replacing with 'MITHAT HAĆAM AĆIM' a change so significant that the plaque itself required replacement.

The monument was renovated in 2011, with its appearance now having significantly altered. From a picture supplied by Armin Silard, it can be seen that the wrought iron fence either survived or was replaced, damage to the rendering below the memorial plaque evident in the photograph contained in the Tuzla Institute study (Figure 10a) was patched over, and the monument re-painted prior to a new memorial plaque being installed. However, today the monument looks very different to how it did prior to the 2011 renovation: it is rendered in a grey cement, with none of the detailing present in 2011. Furthermore, the monument is now heavily overgrown, and it could not be determined whether the wrought iron fencing around the plateau is still in situ. The new memorial plaque, in a black marble with gold lettering, is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

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<sup>16</sup> Translation: *At this location the VI Eastern Bosnian Brigade engaged in a heavy victorious battle with Ustasha evildoers. From that battle, here are buried the fallen: Josip Jovanović, Haćam Hadžiomerović – Midhat, Aleksa Đukić, Sejdo Karamehmedović, Petar Maslenjak. This memorial plaque was raised by the organization Federation of Fighters of the NOR from Lukavac as a sign of memory for their fallen comrades who laid down their lives for the freedom of their people. 27 July 1952.*

*U BORBAMA PROTIV USTAŠKIH  
FORMACIJA U AUGUSTU 1942.  
GODINE, NA OVOM SU MJESTU  
POGINULI BORCI ŠESTE PROLETERSKE  
ISTOČNOBOSANSKE NOU BRIGADE  
JOSIP JOVANOVIĆ, MITHAT HAĆAM  
AĆIM, ALEKSA ĐUKIĆ, SEJDO  
KARAMEHMEDOVIĆ I PETAR  
MASLENJAK*

*SAVEZ ANTIFAŠISTA I BORACA NOR-A TK  
I OPĆINE KLADANJ<sup>17</sup>*

Above this is a five-pointed star.

The monument is heavily overgrown and has been sprayed with graffiti. It is in relatively poor condition, in spite of the recent restoration. This is not helped by the fact that the monument is very plain in execution – a simple grey rendered block with a memorial plaque that is deeply set into its recess, which does not immediately give the impression that this is in fact a memorial.

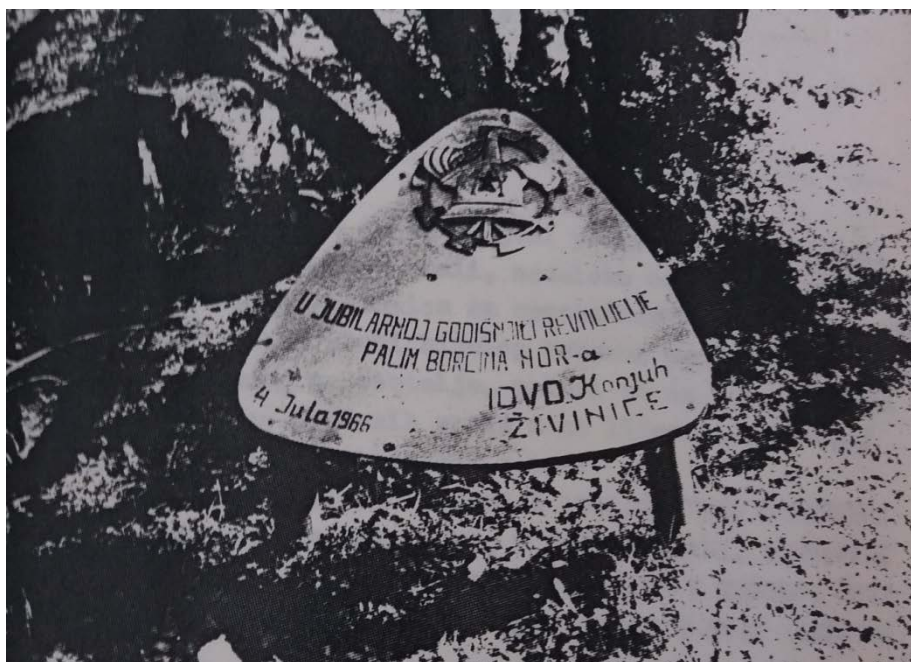
It should be noted here that while this monument is classified as a ‘memorial grave’ by the Tuzla Institute study (and also implied to be so by the original inscription), the burials of the individuals named on the monument are actually several kilometres away, in neighbouring Živinice municipality (Mušić & Lawler, 2018 pp.25-30), a fact reflected by the new inscription. It is therefore more apt to classify this site as a monument or memorial stela.

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<sup>17</sup> Translation: *In a battle against Ustaša formations in August 1942, at this place fell fighters of the 6 Proletarian Eastern Bosnian NOU Brigade: Josip Jovanović, Mithat Haćam Aćim, Aleksa Đukić, Sejdo Karamehmedović and Petar Maslenjak. Federation of Antifascists and Fighters of the NOR TK [Tuzla Canton] and the municipality of Kladanj*



## 11. Memorial plaque placed by the volunteer firefighters' organization, Miljkovac



**Figure 11a:** Memorial plaque, 1980s

This memorial plaque lay in close proximity to the memorial to fallen fighters of the VI Eastern Bosnian Brigade in Miljkovac (see above, p.32). The plaque was created by the volunteer firefighters' organization of Živinice municipality to commemorate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Uprising in 1966.

The plaque was made of an unknown material (although the carving of the letters would imply that it is a metal), and bore the badge of the industrial firefighters' society<sup>18</sup> "cast from metal" (Tuzla Institute 1990, p.149a), below which was the following inscription (in the Latin alphabet):

*U JUBILARNOJ GODIŠNJICI REVOLUCIJE  
PALIM BORCIMA NOR-A  
4 JULA 1966    IDVD<sup>19</sup> KONJUH  
ŽIVINICE<sup>20</sup>*

The plaque was supported on either two or three metal legs set into the ground.

According to Armin Silard (pers. comm. July 2019), the plaque is in poor condition, but still survives. However, on a site visit in May 2019, its precise location (and therefore whether it still exists at all) could not be determined.

<sup>18</sup> Although this is not certain, it would seem a sensible conclusion: While the badge of the Volunteer Firefighters' Society bore an identical depiction of a helmet, pick and flaming torch at the centre, it was surrounded by a wreath, whereas this rendition is surrounded by a cogwheel.

<sup>19</sup> IDVD = *Industrijsko Dobrovoljno Vatrogasno Društvo* / Industrial Volunteer Firefighters' Society (ovsbt.org.rs, 2011).

<sup>20</sup> Translation: *In [honour of] the jubilee anniversary of the Revolution. Fallen fighters of the NOR. 4 July 1966, IDVD Konjuh Živinice*

## 12. Memorial cemetery, Stupari



**Figure 12a:** Entrance to cemetery, 2019, with main memorial and grave of *prvoborac* Rasim Agić



**Figure 12b:** Main monument, 1980s



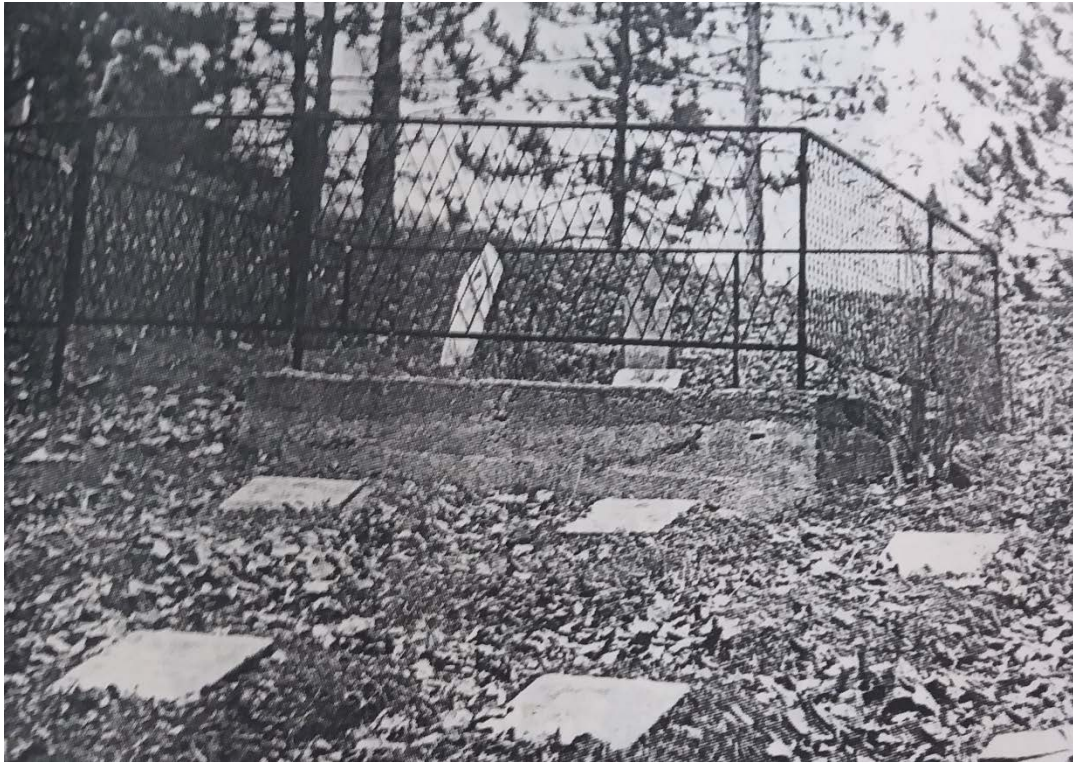


Figure 12c: Main monument shortly after reconstruction, 2012

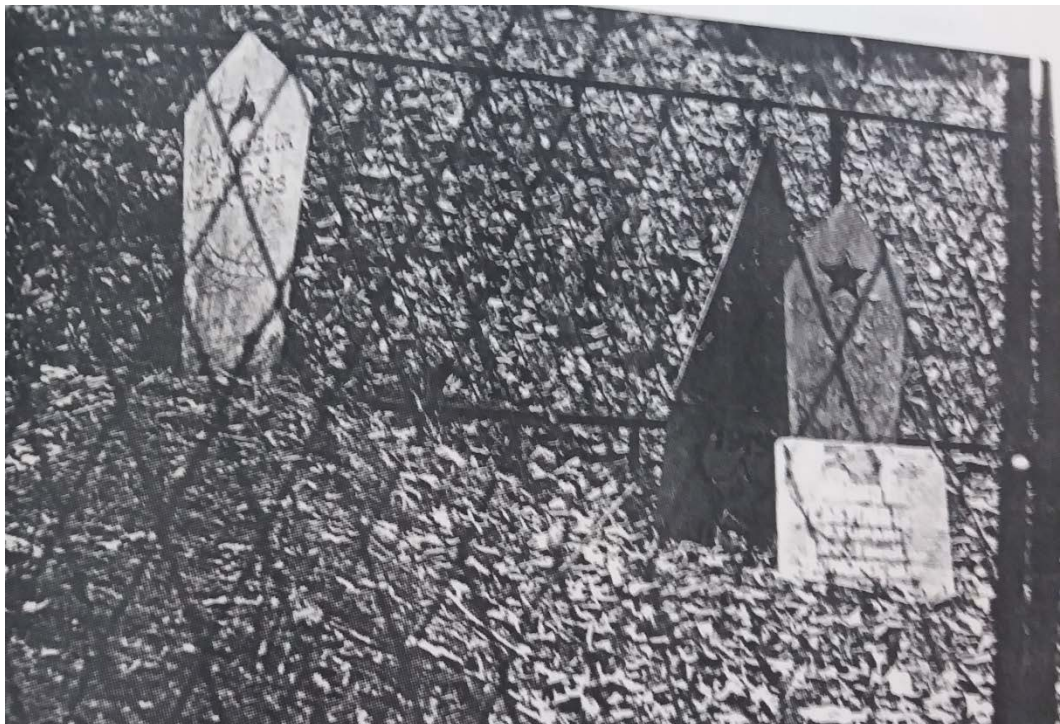


Figure 12d: Main monument, 2019





**Figure 12e:** Cemetery, with Marković family plot at the rear, 1980s



**Figure 12f:** Graves of the Marković family, 1980s



**Figure 12g:** Graves of the Marković family, 2019

This cemetery lies in the settlement of Stupari, on a hillside beside the main road between Kladanj and Živinice. The cemetery is mentioned in Patković & Plećaš (1975, p.32) as being located in the settlement of Luke, due north of Stupari, where it is claimed that it was established in 1959 and contained the remains of 18 fallen fighters. By the time of the Tuzla Institute study, the site consisted of a monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, memorial plaques commemorating 16 Partisan fighters buried at the site (in a 4x4 grid pattern), and three burial mounds of people who died after the war (1990, p.153a). The discrepancy in numbers is explained by the fact that, as well as the 16 fallen fighters, at the time of the publication of Patković & Plećaš's work, two 'prvoborci'<sup>21</sup> – Rasim Agić and Vlastimir Marković (1908-1975) – were buried at the site, with Marković's son, Rado (1946-1983) being buried between then and the publication of the Tuzla Institute study. Since then, another member of the Marković family (Stojanka (1909-1999) – presumably the wife of Vlastimir) has been buried beside these two.

The monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror is situated at the highest point of the cemetery. It consists of a square stepped plateau with short columns at each corner, and a central obelisk. This obelisk is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

SPOMENIK  
 PALIM BORCIMA I  
 ŽRTVAMA FAŠISTIČKOG  
 TERORA N.O.R. OD  
 1941-45 KOJI DADOŠE  
 SVOJE ŽIVOTE ZA  
 SLOBODU SVOG NARODA  
 NEKA IM JE VJEČNA  
 SLAVA, NAROD  
 STUPARSKOG PODRUČJA<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Combatant who participated in the initial stages of the Uprising against the occupation of Yugoslavia

<sup>22</sup> Translation: *Monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror of the NOR from 1941-45 who gave their lives for the freedom of their people. Let them be eternally celebrated, the people of the Stupari area*



Above the inscription is a large red five-pointed star, which is heavily faded. From photographic documentation (see Figure 12b) and a faint line preserved on the face of the monument, it would appear that this was once surrounded by a wreath-like decoration affixed to the obelisk, which no longer exists.

Below this inscription, on the monument's base, lies a new dedicatory plaque made of white marble installed by the local UABNOR association when it restored the monument in 2012 (Armin Silard, pers. comm. July 2019). This is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*SPOMENIK OBNOVILI  
UDRUŽENJE ANTIFAŠISTA  
I BORACA NOR-A  
OPĆINE KLADANJ  
2012<sup>23</sup>*

In spite of the (relatively) recent restoration, the monument is in poor condition, with the four columns surrounding the central obelisk and the steps upon which it is situated all crumbling in parts.

During a site visit undertaken by Adis Mujkić in May 2019, it was impossible to determine whether the grave markers of the 16 fallen fighters survive, largely due to the extent of the overgrowth in the cemetery. However, the Tuzla Institute report (1990, p.153b) states the graves are of the following individuals:

- Pero Filipović
- Drago Lazić
- Lazar Lazić
- Ljubo Korać
- 4 unknown fighters of the Majevisa Brigade
- 1 unknown fighter of the 1<sup>st</sup> Montenegrin Brigade
- 3 unknown fighters of the Vojvodinian Brigade
- 3 unknown fighters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajinan Brigade

Details of the 16<sup>th</sup> grave are not given, due to the fact that it was already destroyed by the time of the Institute's field visit (1990, p.153c). The report states that these were made of a ceramic material, painted with a grey oil-based paint, with personal information painted in white lettering (the report does not state whether details in addition to those contained within the study were included), with a red five-pointed star at the top of each marker.

The graves of Rasim Agić and the members of the Marković family have been altered significantly since the time of the field visit by the Tuzla Institute: Agić's grave now has a white marble headstone, while much of the fence surrounding the Marković plot has now been removed, and the plot heavily renovated (presumably at the time of interment of Stojanka Marković).

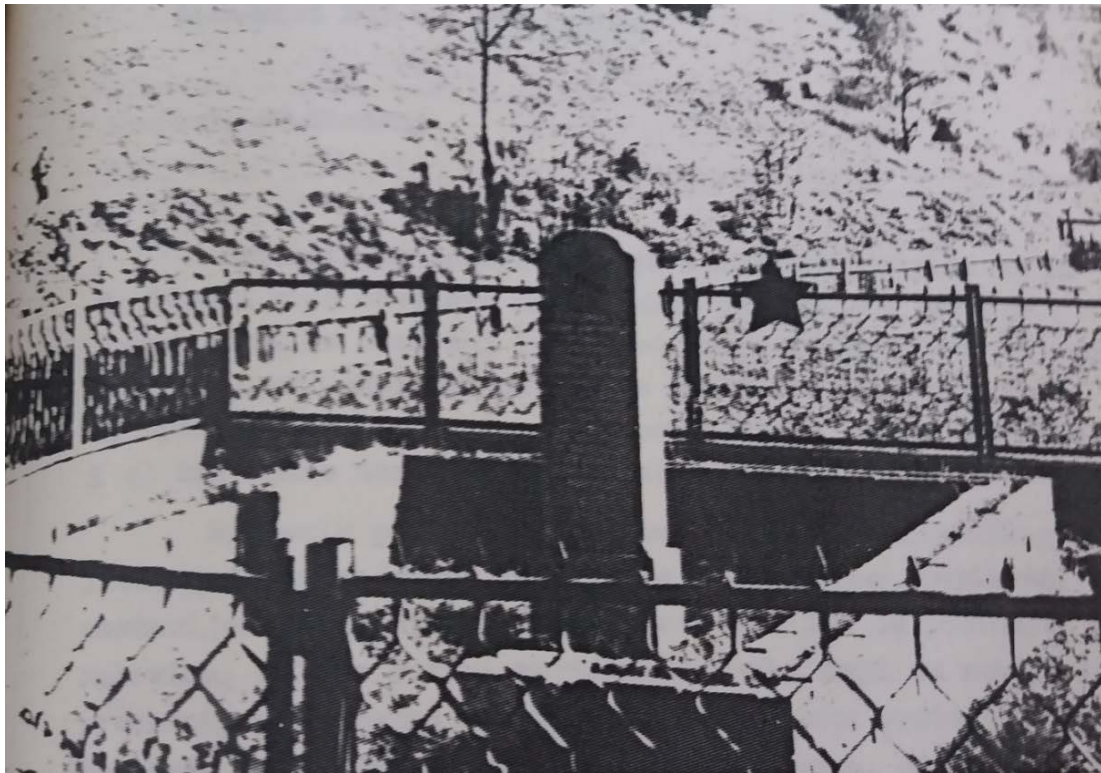
On a site visit in May 2019, the cemetery was heavily overgrown, and appears to be poorly maintained in general, although the Marković family plot bore evidence of having recently been tended to, with flowers also having recently been laid. The gate at the entrance to the cemetery has also fallen from its hinges (see Figure 12a).

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<sup>23</sup> Translation: *Monument renovated by the Association of Antifascists and Fighters of the NOR of Kladanj municipality, 2012*



**13. Monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Starić**



**Figure 13a:** Monument in Starić, 1980s



**Figure 13b:** Monument in Starić prior to restoration, post-2010





**Figure 13c:** Monument in Starić, 2019



**Figure 13d:** Inscription on memorial stela, 2019

This monument was constructed in 1951, although its author is unknown. It consists of a simple stone memorial stela with inscription, surrounded by a low brick wall, around which is a walled enclosure with iron fence and gate. According to Armin Silard, the site has been restored at least twice since 1995, with the most recent of these restorations occurring in 2018, when the central brick wall was re-pointed and the memorial stela re-erected.

The stela is painted grey, with a red five-pointed star and black lettering, and bears a very strong resemblance to the central element of the monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Stupari (see above, p.37). The inscription (in the Cyrillic alphabet) is as follows:

*SPOMON<sup>24</sup>  
PALIM BORCIMA I  
FAŠISTIČKOG  
TERORA NOR  
OD 1941-45 G, KOJI  
POLOŽIŠE SVOJE  
ŽIVOTE ZA SLOBODU  
I BOLJI ŽIVOT  
NARODA FNRJ  
NEKA IM JE  
VJEČNA SLAVA  
I ZAHVALNOST  
29-XI-1951 G  
NAROD STARIČKOG  
PODRUČJA.<sup>25</sup>*

It must be noted here that the word 'SPOMEN' has been misspelled 'SPOMON'. This is believed to be the result of an error in a recent (re-)painting of the stela, as it can be seen that below this paint, an 'E' has been carved where the 'O' is painted. It is not known if this error originates with the 2018 restoration or a previous event.

As can be seen from a comparison of photographs of the site in the 1980s and the present day, a section of the fence (the rear right-hand side) has been replaced at some point. This section of fence used to be fitted with a red five-pointed star (see Figure 13a). The reasons for the fence's replacement and the date of this occurring are unknown, although it certainly pre-dates the 2018 restoration.

Although the memorial is in good condition, it is heavily overgrown and seems to be irregularly maintained. In correspondence with Armin Silard (July & August 2019), it was claimed that the monument had been severely damaged twice in recent years in acts of vandalism. Silard attributes this to the monument's proximity to a bar, which has made it the target of unplanned attacks by persons under the influence of alcohol.

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<sup>24</sup> [sic]

<sup>25</sup> Translation: *In memory of fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror of the NOR 1941-45 who laid down their lives for the freedom and better life of the people of FNRJ. May they be eternally celebrated and thanked. 29 XI 1951. People of the Starić area.*



There is also some confusion regarding whether this is in fact simply a monument or also a burial place. While the Tuzla Institute's study (p.152) makes no mention of burials at the site, local sources claim that a number of burials were taken from elsewhere in the vicinity and reinterred here. However, there are no markers present to suggest this, although the enclosure is somewhat more elaborate than one would expect for a simple memorial stela, and therefore it cannot be conclusively stated that this is not a (re-)burial site without further research.

#### 14. Collective grave of Victims of Fascist Terror, Tuholj

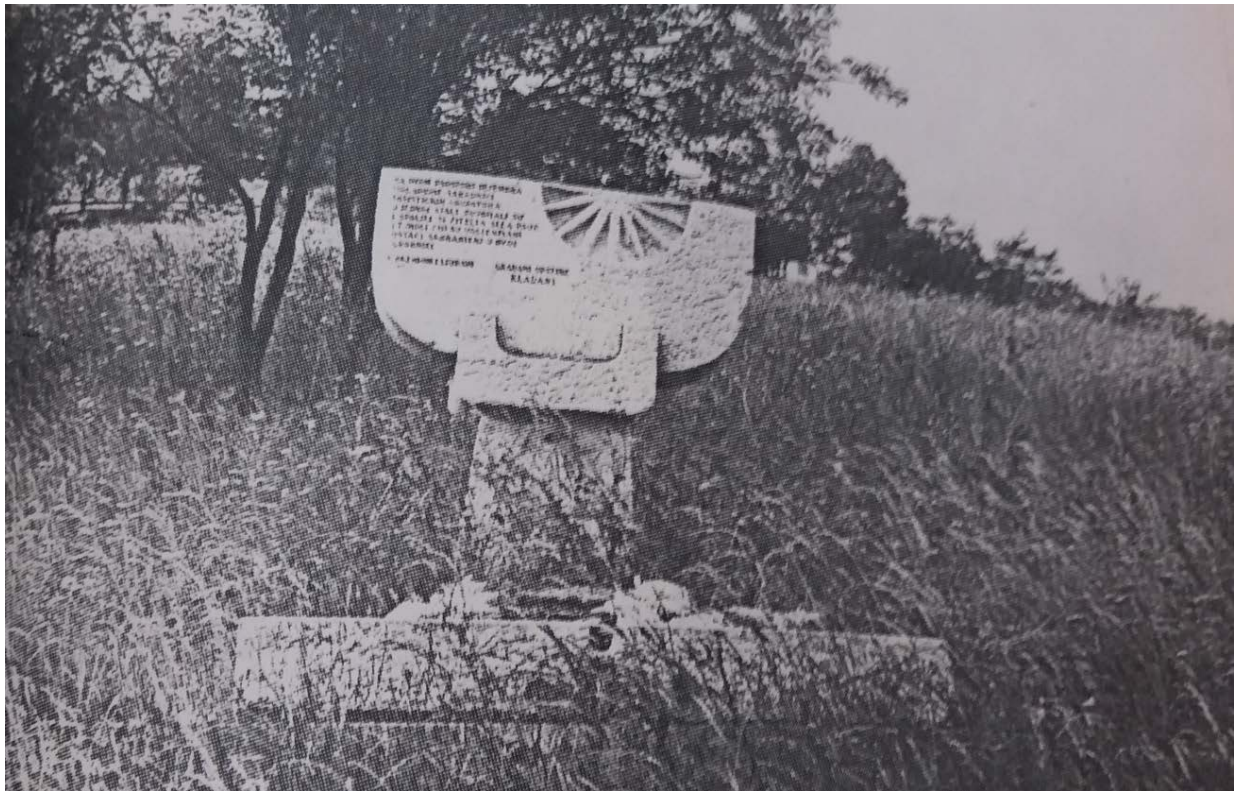


Figure 14a: Collective grave, 1980s



Figure 14b: Collective grave, 2018





**Figure 14c:** Inscription on collective grave, 2018

This grave lies in the hamlet of Meškovići, on the outskirts of Tuholj. The date of creation of the grave marker and its artist are unknown. The collective grave holds the cremated remains of 31 Victims of Fascist Terror, murdered and burned at the site in December 1941.

The grave consists of a stone cist and capstone, as well as a stone sculpture. The capstone is square in shape, with a circular depression carved into it. At the centre of this is a five-pointed star carved in bas relief. The sculpture behind the grave consists of a pillar supporting a near semi-circular element, with what appears to be a sun motif carved into the upper side of the front face, slightly right-of-centre. This element originally also bore an inscription, but today this is covered by a commemorative plaque. According to the report created by the Tuzla Institute (1990, p.150), the original inscription was as follows:

*NA OVOM PROSTORU DECEMBRA  
1941. GODINE SARADNICI  
FAŠISTIČKIH OKUPATORA  
U JEDNOJ ŠTALI POUBIJALI SU  
I SPALILI 31 ŽITELJA SELA PAUČ  
I TUHOLJ ČIJI SU UGLJENISANI  
OSTACI SAHRANJENI U OVOJ  
GROBNICI.  
S PAŽNJOM I LJUBAVI      GRAĐANI OPŠTINE  
KLADANJ<sup>26</sup>*

<sup>26</sup> Translation: At this place in December 1941, collaborators of the fascist occupiers in one byre murdered and burned 31 residents of the villages of Pauč and Tuholj, whose charred remains are buried in this grave. With care and love, citizens of Kladanj municipality.

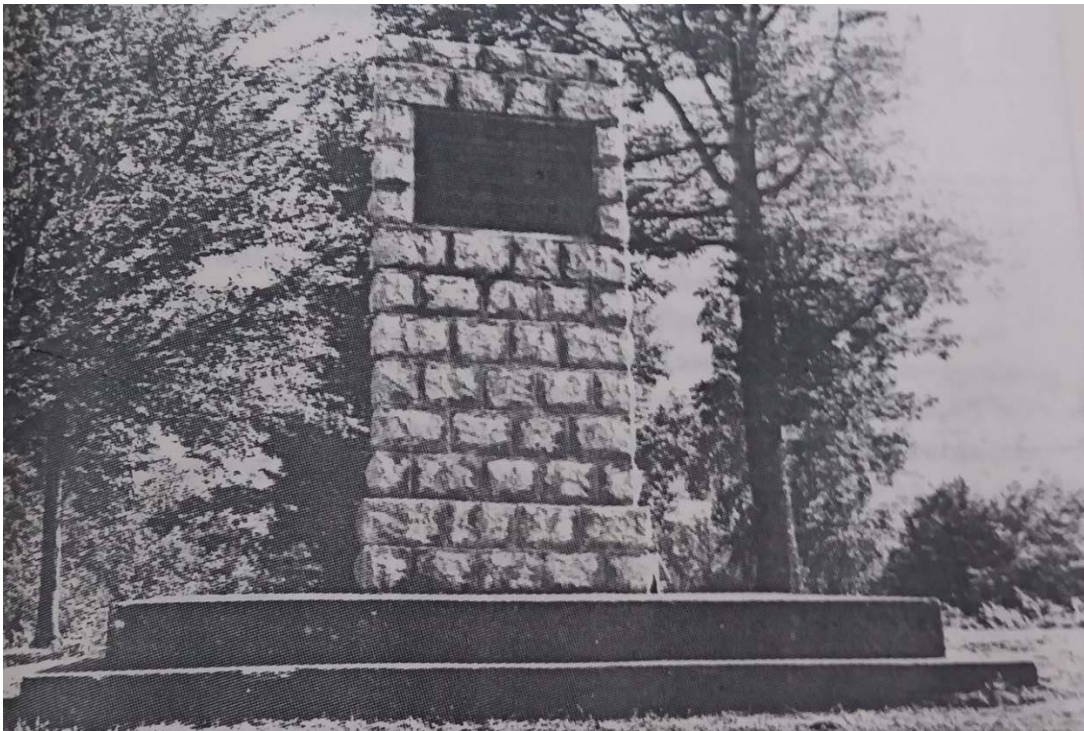


The present-day inscription is identical, apart from the last line; instead of “*GRAĐANI OPŠTINE KLADANJ*”, this now says “*GRAĐANI OPĆINA KLADANJ TK*”, with the addition of ‘TK’ (Tuzla Canton) reflecting the present-day administrative division within which Kladanj lies.

The memorial was restored in 2012, with the new inscription plaque being added due to the underlying inscription being partially illegible (Silard, pers. comm. Aug 2019).

Overall, the monument is in moderate condition. While the stone sculpture is in very good condition, several of the stone tiles around the cist are badly damaged. Whether this is the result of an impact (from a vehicle or similar) or of the cist partially collapsing under the weight of the capstone could not be determined. From documentation supplied by Armin Silard, it is evident that this damage occurred subsequent to the monument’s renovation. Although flowers were evident upon the capstone during a site visit in May 2019, it could not be determined whether the monument is regularly cleaned or maintained.

**15. Monument to the formation of the Kladanj NOP Detachment, Pepići**



**Figure 15a:** Monument in Pepići, 1980s



**Figure 15b:** Monument in Pepići, 2019



**Figure 15c:** Inscription on the monument in Pepići

This monument lies between the villages of Pepići and Pelemiši, close to the border with nearby Šekovići municipality. It was created in 1961, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the location at which the Kladanj Partisan People's Liberation Detachment was formed. It consists of a tall stela clad in rough-hewn stone, situated on a stepped concrete plateau. The plaque is made of a grey stone.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin script) is as follows:

NA OVOM PODRUČJU MJESECA SEPTEMBRA  
1943 GODINE, FORMIRAN JE KLADANJSKI  
PARTIZANSKI NARODNO-OSLOBODILAČKI  
ODRED.  
U ČAST 20-TO GODIŠNJICE NARODNOG  
USTANKA  
SPOMENIK PODIŽE SAVEZ BORACA NORJ.  
SEPTEMBRA 1961 G. OPŠTINE KLADANJ<sup>27</sup>

Although the monument is in moderately good condition, there are issues with the pointing of the stone cladding that need to be addressed. Furthermore, the concrete pedestal upon which the monument is situated is no longer evident, having been covered with soil in recent decades, due to a lack of maintenance and visitors.

<sup>27</sup> Translation: In this area in the month of September 1943, was formed the Kladanj Partisan People's Liberation Detachment. In honour of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the People's Uprising, monument erected by the Federation of fighters of the NORJ [People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia]. September 1961. Municipality of Kladanj.



Furthermore, it is noted in the study created by the Tuzla Institute (p.151b) that there is a discrepancy between the date recorded on the monument and that in historical accounts; while the monument claims that the Detachment was formed in September 1943, Savić (1971, p.611) claims that the Detachment was formed after the Liberation of Tuzla, which occurred on 2 October 1943. The Tuzla Institute recommended that this discrepancy be clarified, and any mistake rectified.

## Current Situation - Summary

The following can be said of the 15 monuments and memorials to the NOB identified on the territory of Kladanj municipality (one bust, five memorial plaques, one memorial fountain, five monuments, two cemeteries, and one cave complex):

The **bust of Akif Šeremet in Kladanj town centre** is in good condition. The alterations made to it in recent years have no major detrimental effect. No action is necessary apart from occasional monitoring of condition.

The **memorial plaque to honour the liberators of Kladanj** upon the town hall is in excellent condition. No action is necessary, although occasional monitoring is required to ensure that the recent renovations of the building upon which it has been placed do not unintentionally contribute to its deterioration. In the longer term, the idea of replacing the two missing screws from the corners of the plaque could be considered, but these appear to serve no functional purpose, and such an action would be for purely aesthetic reasons.

The **memorial plaque to honour the 16<sup>th</sup> Muslim Brigade in Kladanj** town centre is in excellent condition. No action is currently required, besides occasional monitoring.

The **plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito in Kladanj** is in good condition. However, there is no need for two plaques commemorating the same event to be positioned on the same façade of the building. It is recommended that the older plaque be removed and retained in a suitable location (possibly as part of the museum collection in Plahovići, which is largely dedicated to the stay of the Supreme Command & Tito in Kladanj and the surrounding area). In the longer term, the façade (and the building) upon which the plaques are currently located should be restored.

The **plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito in Plahovići** is in good condition, and, alongside the museum exhibition within the house, is well maintained and plays host to a well-attended annual commemorative event. Although no physical action is needed, efforts should be made to better promote the memorial house, and consideration should be made as to whether to include the building in any potential future petition to the Commission to Preserve National Monuments for the nearby “Tito’s Cave” complex (see below).

No evidence of the **memorial plaque placed by the volunteer firefighters’ organization in Miljkovac** to commemorate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Uprising could be found during the course of research. Efforts should be made to determine whether this does, in fact, still survive.

The **fountain to commemorate Timija Gojačić in Kladanj** is in very good condition, largely as a result of the reconstruction efforts of the local UABNOR organization. No action is necessary apart from occasional monitoring of condition.

The **monument to fallen fighters in Kladanj** town centre is in relatively good condition, although the pathway and stairs leading to the monument are in urgent need of renovation. It must be noted that the condition of this monument is largely thanks to the efforts of the local UABNOR branch, which restored it in recent years. The monument is still incorporated into community events, with wreath-

laying ceremonies happening several times per year, and, partially as a result of this, is apparently well maintained.

The **“Tito’s Cave” complex in Plahovići** is in good condition. No physical actions are currently required, apart from occasional monitoring and maintenance of the access routes. However, efforts should be made to petition the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina for recognition of the site as a National Monument, due to its importance to local, regional and national history.

The **memorial to Victims of Fascist Terror in Dikanovac**, while not in perfect condition, should be left in its current state. However, greater awareness of its existence should be raised within the local community, including, if necessary, considering placing a signpost or interpretation panel on a nearby path to make passers-by aware of its existence.

The **memorial to fallen fighters of the 6<sup>th</sup> Eastern Bosnian Brigade in Miljkovac** has been heavily restored in recent years. It bears limited resemblance to the original memorial in its appearance, and is now heavily overgrown and partially covered with graffiti. Efforts should be made to better maintain the monument and to clear away overgrowth and remove graffiti. Consideration should also be made for improving the aesthetics of the memorial in the longer term, as at the moment it is not clearly evident from its appearance that this is, in fact, a memorial.

The **memorial cemetery in Stupari** is in poor condition. The site is in urgent need of maintenance, and the columns surrounding the central memorial element are in dire need of repair. If, as appears to be the case, the sixteen graves of fallen fighters are no longer marked, efforts should be made to find a way to replace the grave markers on these, or, if this is not possible, the graves should possibly be marked with a communal marker, providing the details known about those buried here.

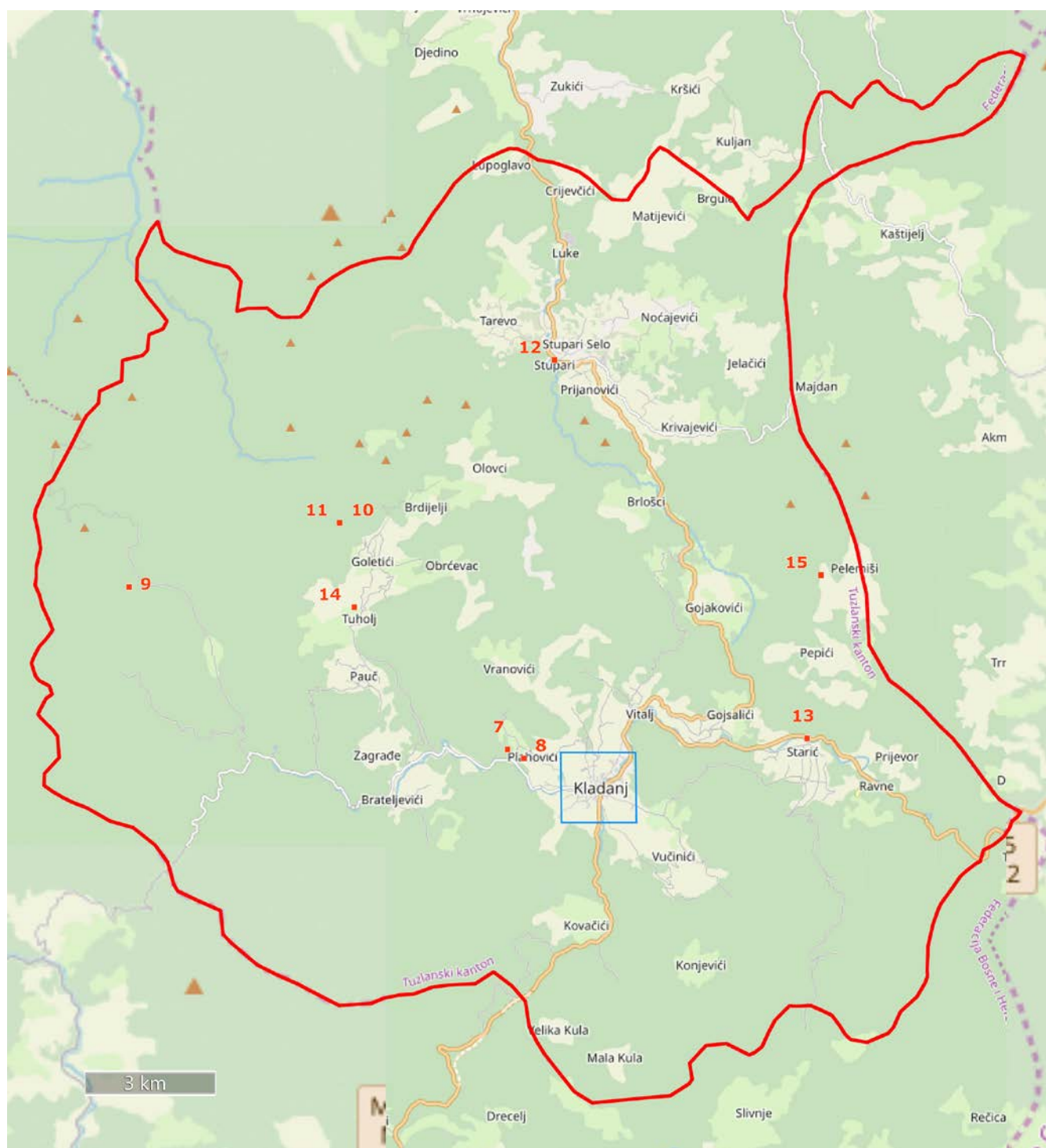
The **monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Starić** is in good condition. This is, however, entirely due to the commendable efforts of the local UABNOR association, which has restored the monument on at least two occasions in recent years. Regular maintenance and monitoring of the site is advised. A question remains as to why exactly this monument was placed at this location: Is it simply a memorial, or does it mark the location of burials, as was implied by a local resident? This cannot be answered without further research.

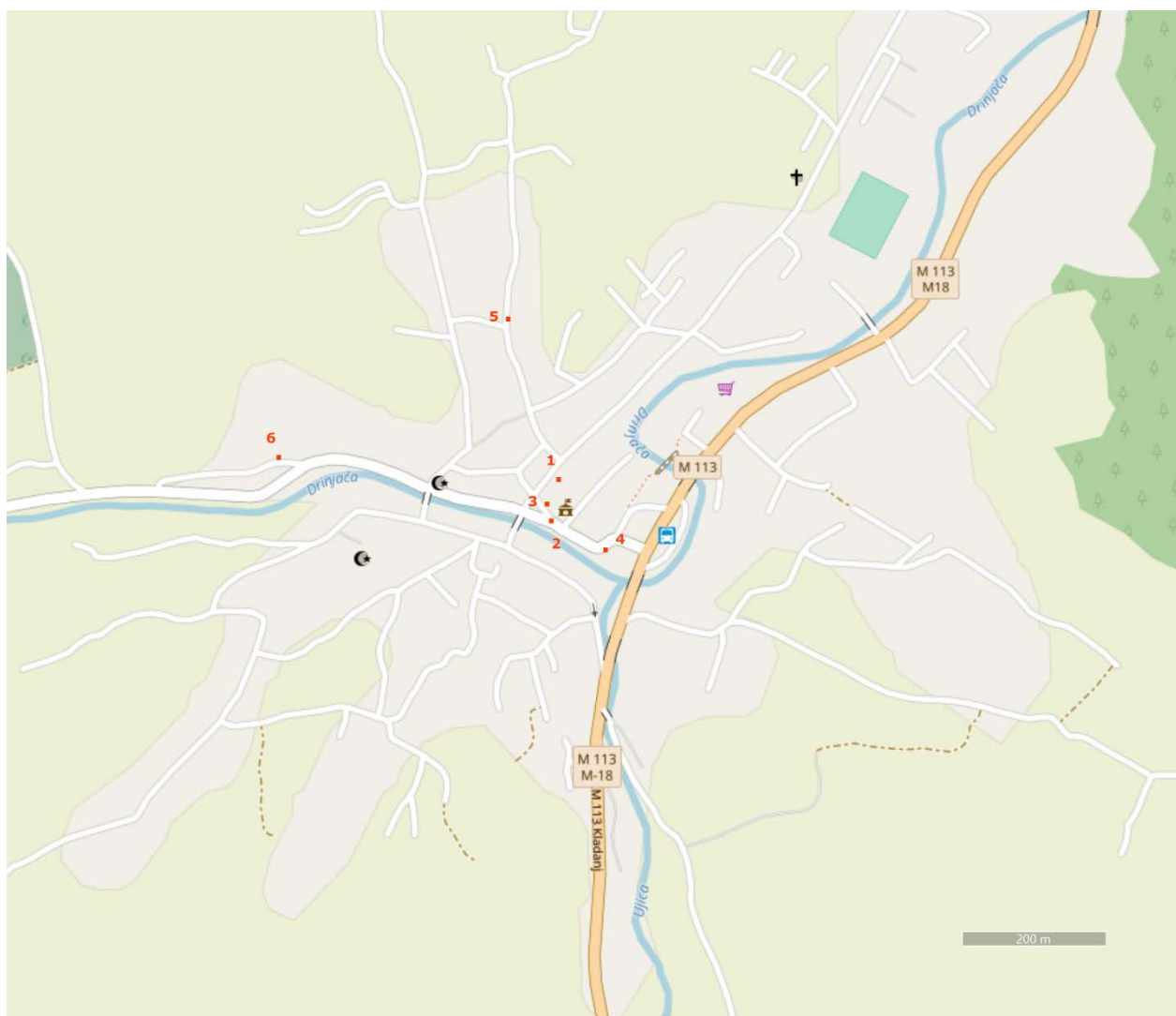
While the **collective grave of Victims of Fascist Terror in Tuholj** is in relatively good condition, damage to one of the corners of the stone cist is of worry. Efforts should be made to repair this as soon as is feasible, and in the meantime the grave should be monitored for further damage or deterioration.

The **monument to the formation of the Kladanj NOP Detachment in Pepići** is in good condition. No action is required apart from occasional condition monitoring. If the condition of the monument is seen to deteriorate, the idea of re-pointing the stone cladding should be considered.



## Municipality Maps





**Key:**

- 1 Monument to fallen fighters, Kladanj
- 2 Memorial plaque to honour the liberators of the town, Kladanj
- 3 Bust of Akif Šeremet, Kladanj
- 4 Memorial plaque to honour the 16<sup>th</sup> Muslim Brigade, Kladanj
- 5 Plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito, Kladanj
- 6 Fountain to commemorate Timija Gojačić, Kladanj
- 7 "Tito's Cave", Plahovići
- 8 Plaque to commemorate residence of Supreme Command & Tito, Plahovići
- 9 Memorial to Victims of Fascist Terror, Dikanovac
- 10 Memorial to fallen fighters of the 6<sup>th</sup> Eastern Bosnian Brigade, Miljkovac
- 11 Memorial plaque placed by the volunteer firefighters' organization, Miljkovac
- 12 Memorial cemetery, Stupari
- 13 Monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Starić
- 14 Collective grave of Victims of Fascist Terror, Tuholj
- 15 Monument to the formation of the Kladanj NOP Detachment, Pepići

Accurate coordinates of individual monuments are available from the authors.

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Municipality map: Created by Slaven Ištuk, using data originally created by OpenStreetMap contributors (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/2528217>) [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>)]

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