

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

VISOKO 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 system¹ among and between stakeholders² 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 report 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 Visoko municipality, in Zenica-Doboj Canton (FBiH).

¹ Incomplete stock-taking was undertaken 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 (Tihic, 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.

² Largely local and national organizations for Antifascists and Veterans of the NOR

Background and Summary

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 (Tihčić, 1981). In total, 2,049 immovable properties were recorded on the territory of SR Bosnia & Herzegovina, with 10 being recorded in Visoko municipality during a survey undertaken in July 1966, categorized as follows:

- **Memorial plaques – 7**
- **Memorial busts – 0**
- **Fountains, wells and cisterns – 1**
- **Artistic monuments – 0**
- **Identified individual graves and mass graves – 2**
- **Graveyards for Partisans and Victims of Fascist Terror – 0**

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 Visoko municipality was the subject of the 1986 study *Studija omogućnostima zaštite i uređenje kulturno-historijskog nasleđa na područja opština Visokom*, created by Zavičajni muzej Visoko as the result of a survey undertaken in 1984, possibly in connection with the development of Visoko municipality's final pre-1992 Spatial Plan. A total of 31 monuments were documented as having existed at this time in Visoko municipality. These are as follows:

MUNICIPALITY	VILLAGE/MZ	TYPE	YEAR	ARTIST
Visoko	Visoko	Ossuary	1963	Marijan Kocković
Visoko	Visoko	Ossuary	1975	???
Visoko	Visoko (stanica)	Memorial plaque	???	???
Visoko	Visoko (stanica)	Memorial plaque	1954	???
Visoko	Visoko	Memorial plaque	1971	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Memorial plaque	1974	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Prijeko	Memorial plaque	1950	???
Visoko	Visoko	Memorial plaque	1970	???
Visoko	Donje Moštre	Memorial plaque	1959	???
Visoko	Gornja Zimća	Memorial plaque	1970	???
Visoko	Poriječani	Memorial plaque	1970	???
Visoko	Vratnica	Memorial plaque	1953	???
Visoko	Čekrčiči	Memorial plaque	1980	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	1975	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	1975	Ranko Milanović

Visoko	Visoko	Bust	1975	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	1970	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Prijeko	Bust	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Topuzovo Polje	Bust	1970	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Donje Moštre	Bust	1974	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Arnautovići	Bust	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	1970	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Veliko Čajno	Bust	1979	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Buci	Bust	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Bust	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Visoko	Monumental relief	???	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Vratnica	Monumental relief	1983	Milijanko Miholjčić
Visoko	Buci	Fountain	1961	???
Visoko	Dobrinje	Monument	1977	Ranko Milanović
Visoko	Zbilje	Monument	1979	???

It must be noted that while the majority of monuments mentioned above were categorized as heritage of the NOB in the study, the Monument to Victims of Fascist Terror located in the Zbilje district of town was included in the section on Austro-Hungarian heritage, primarily due to the fact that it is situated within the town's former Jewish cemetery, which was established in 1889.

Visoko municipality's current spatial plan, valid from 2014 to 2034 (Općina Visoko, 2015) specifically mentions the ossuaries in the town park and in front of the former army barracks (for more details, see below), as well as the memorial fountain in Buci, but clusters all other monuments into categories of 'memorial plaques' and 'busts', stating that they need protection and rehabilitation while simultaneously acknowledging that many no longer exist. In addition to these, the Monument to Victims of Fascist Terror located in the town's Jewish cemetery is also specifically mentioned (again categorized as Austro-Hungarian heritage).

In addition to the 31 monuments mentioned above, another monument was once located in the town centre, traces of which are still evident today, in spite of it having been removed some time prior to 1970. Also, a memorial plaque erected at the site of the childhood home of National Hero Ognjen Prica is today stored in the basement of the local museum, where it has been kept since the demolition of the house in the 1970s, and a memorial plaque was formerly located on the hide and leather-working school in the town, which was later incorporated into the locally-owned KTK leather processing conglomerate, at which point the plaque was seemingly removed.

Monuments and Memorials in Visoko Municipality

1. Memorial ossuary of those who died in the People's Liberation War from the Visoko area, town park, Visoko



Figure 1a: Memorial ossuary of the People's Liberation War from the Visoko area



Figure 1b: Reliefs on the main component of ossuary

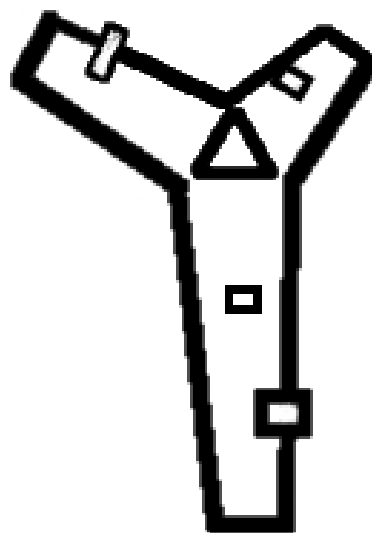


Figure 1c: Plan of the memorial ossuary, showing plateau, main sculpture and inscribed blocks and plaque



Figure 1d: Stone block at front of monument



Figure 1e: Stone block at rear of monument, August 2014



Figure 1f: Stone block at rear of monument, June 2018



Figure 1g: Stone block to rear of monument after renovation, 2018



Figure 1h: Cover of ossuary crypt

This monument was unveiled in 1963, replacing the previous monument beside the town hall (see Monument to the Unknown Hero, below). The monument dominates the town's park, and consists of a raised limestone-flagged plateau with a sculpture by Croatian artist Marijan Kocković. At the front of the monument is a large stone block, inscribed with images of a hand, pitchfork, sword and shield, sun and clover leaf, alongside the following text (in the Latin alphabet):

NA PUTU DO POBJEDE
POSIJALI SMO SVOJE KOSTI
SNAGOM ORUŽJA
ZAGLUŠILI BOLOVE SVOJE³⁴

Two more stone blocks are positioned to the rear of the plateau. The first of these is inscribed with a stanza from *Jama* by Ivan Goran Kovačić, and reads as follows:

SVETU SLOBODU
I OSVETU SLUTIM
VAŠA MI PJESMA
VRAĆA SVJETLO OKA
KO NAROD SILNA
KO SUNCE VISOKA⁵

³ Translation: *On the path to victory; we laid down our bones; the strength of weapons; deafened our pain*

⁴ Interestingly, these lines appear on another of Kocković's works in Bosnia & Herzegovina; that at Ivan Sedlo, which was erected several years later, in 1977.

⁵ Translation: *This in sweet Liberty, with Vengeance stolen; Your singing gives my eyes back light; Strong as our People, and our sun as bright.* (Translation by Alec Brown)

There are also depictions of a hollowed circle, a square and a crescent moon. The second block is inscribed with two lines of the poem *Svetli grobovi* by Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, and reads as follows:

TI GROBOVI NISU RAKE
VEĆ KOLEVKE NOVIH SNAGA⁶

Below this are depictions of a helmet (although this resembles a German helmet from the Second World War, it is more likely to be inspired by medieval depictions of helmets from the region), a bow and arrow, and a clover leaf with a broken stalk, bent at 90 degrees.

On the approach to the central sculpture, there is another stone block set into the flagging of the plateau, which undoubtedly acts as the cover of the ossuary crypt, in which the remains of those buried at the site are interred. This is inscribed with the following text:

POSMRTNI OSTACI
POGINULIH
BORACA NOAR-A
1941 – 1945⁷

Around the sides of the plateau are memorial plaques with the names of some of the individuals buried below the monument. In total, 37 individuals are buried here (UBNOAR Visoko, 2002 p. 21).⁸

The sculpture by Kocković consists of a bronze tricolumnal pillar with three reliefs: The first relief, at the front of the monument, depicts three different scenes; the uppermost with three Partisan fighters, with one raising a clenched fist as a sign of victory, the second with Partisan fighters carrying a wounded comrade on a stretcher, with a motif (presumed to represent barbed wire) behind them, and the third with a female figure and Partisan fighter carrying a child between them. In a clockwise direction around the monument, the second relief depicts an Axis firing squad shooting a male, female and two children (presumably symbolizing a family) and two hanged bodies, below barbed wire etched into the bronze. The third and final relief depicts two persons trapped within a cage in its uppermost portion, four naked male figures in the central image, and a woman with two children in the bottom depiction. Again, these images are separated by motifs of barbed wire.

In 1996, the municipal council of Visoko initiated a motion to demolish this monument, but this was halted after protests from local and national branches of SUBNOR and other governmental institutions (*Glas Antifašista*, 1996 p.12).

⁶ Translation: *These graves are not holes, but more cradles for new strength*

⁷ Translation: *Remains of lost fighters of the People's Liberation Antifascist War 1941-1945*

⁸ Full list of names: 1. Dragutinović Zora, 2. Oruč Ibri, 3. Balorda Momir, 4. Efendira Meho, 5. Zečević Ibrahim, 6. Golić Radovan, 7. Omeragić Hilmija, 8. Brajić Žarko, 9. Selmanagić Reuf, 10. Popić Strahinja, 11. Milanović Đorđo, 12. Tihić Midhat, 13. Manojlović Ostoja, 14. Jahić Suljo, 15. Savanović Svetozar, 16. Cicvara Adem, 17. Ribinić Hamdija, 18. Brđan Jovo, 19. Bošković Relja, 20. Kovač Nezir, 21. Žagovec Franjo, 22. Tomić Mihajlo, 23. Cvijetić Gojko, 24. Adilović Mulo, 25. Radisaljević Slavko, 26. Todorović Slavko, 27. Adilović Avdo, 28. Šabanović Avdo, 29. Budimski Branko, 30. Jamaković Hasan, 31. Skopljak Mehmed, 32. Kadić Ibri, 33. "Mićo", 34. "Jovo", 35. "Rašid", and two unknown Russians.

In April 2017, the monument was cleaned and the surrounding park renovated, with improved lighting added. It appears that the writing and motifs on the second block described above were repainted at the same time, although the reason for this action not being undertaken on the other two blocks is not apparent.

The monument serves as a focal point of activities for the town's *Dan Općine* (Day of the Municipality), with a wreath-laying ceremony conducted at the site.

Behind the monument, to the rear of the park, busts of Mehmed Džudžo, Janko Balorda and Meho Patak used to stand (see below, pp.34-39).

2. Memorial ossuary in Ahmet Fetahagić barracks, Visoko



Figure 2a: Memorial ossuary in Ahmet Fetahagić barracks



Figure 2b: Memorial ossuary in Ahmet Fetahagić barracks



Figure 2c: Memorial plaque dating to 1954

This memorial lies in the grounds of the former Ahmet Fetahagić barracks, across the river from the town centre. The ossuary was constructed in 1954, and marked with a memorial plaque. In 1975, the ossuary was embellished with a monument. The author of this monument is unknown.

The monument consists of a small octagonal plateau, made of concrete (with an infill possibly consisting of bricks). At the rear of the plateau, the original memorial plaque dating to 1954 is set into a concrete base. Behind this are seven iron girders, of varying heights, presumably symbolizing the seven Partisan fighters interred at the sight who were killed in an attack on an Axis train in April 1943.

The memorial plaque is inscribed (in the Latin alphabet) with the following:

*OVDJE SU SAHRANJENI SEDMORICA PARTIZANA
KOJI SU POGINULI 10 APRILA 1943 GODINE
PRILIKOM SUDARA VOZOVA U KOJEMU SE NALAZILO
I 30 ZAROBLJENIH BOLESNIH I RANJENIH PARTIZANA
KOJE SU NJEMCI ZAROBILI U IV OFANZIVI.
VISOKO, APRILA 1954 G.
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A VISOKO⁹*

The monument is in moderately good condition, although the eight concrete wings positioned at each of the corners of the octagonal plateau have deteriorated over time. The memorial plaque is in good condition, although it bears a large crack in the upper-left corner, most likely the result of weathering.

⁹ Translation: *Here are buried seven Partisans who were lost on 10 April 1943 during a train collision in which 30 captured sick and injured Partisans were, who the Germans had captured during the Fourth Offensive. Visoko, April 1954. Federation of Veterans of the NOR, Visoko*

3. Memorial plaque on the main facade of Visoko train station, Visoko



Figure 3: Memorial plaque, Visoko train station

This plaque was unveiled to commemorate the completion of the Šamac to Sarajevo train line, constructed by a volunteer youth workers' movement in Summer 1947. The date of its unveiling is unknown, although it is believed to be shortly after (or contemporaneous to) the line's opening.

The plaque is made of a white stone (most likely marble) and is engraved with lettering which was originally painted in black, with the exception of the red star at the top, which appears to have been inlaid using a ferrous metal.

The text on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) is barely legible today, and no transcription of it is known to survive. What can be read is as follows:

*OMLADINSKOJ PRUZI SAMAC-SARAJEVO
RADIO JE 35 INOSTRANIH BRIGADA I GRUPA
IZ 42 ZEMLJE, SA 5845 OMLADINACA
O JE PRUGA POSTALA MJESTO NA
O SE STVARALO I UCVRSCAVALO
PRIJATELJSTVO I SOLIDARNOST
DEMOKRATSKE OMLADINE SVIJETA
GRADNJI PRUGE NA OVOM SEKTORI
RADILE SU BRIGADE:*

<i>GOSTIVARSKA</i>	<i>1 PUTA UDARNA</i>
<i>JASENICKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>KRANJSKA</i>	<i>1</i>

	<i>1</i>
<i>MAGLAJSKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>MORAVSKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>OSJECKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>PESAVSKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>ROGATICKA</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>SPECIJALNA</i>	
<i>OMLADINSKIH</i>	
<i>RU OGIOCA</i>	
<i>SARAJEVSKA</i>	
<i>TRAVNICKA</i>	
<i>TOP</i>	
<i>TRNAV</i>	

SMRT FASIZMU SLOBODA NARODU

The plaque is positioned between two first floor windows, in the centre of the building, and the lower portion of the plaque is badly cracked.

4. Memorial plaque on the main facade of Visoko train station, Visoko



Figure 4: Memorial plaque to commemorate former residence of Ahmet Fetahagić

This plaque commemorates the former residence of National Hero Ahmet Fetahagić. It is situated on the building that functioned as the town's former train station, directly below the plaque to commemorate the construction of the Šamac to Sarajevo line in 1947 (see p.16), between two ground floor windows in the centre of the building.

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

U OVOJ KUĆI JE OD 1926 DO 1936 GODINE
ŽIVIO NARODNI HEROJ AHMET FETAHAGIĆ ČELIK
KOJI JE KRATKO VRIJEME POSLIJE ODLASKA IZ
VISOKOG OTIŠAO U ŠPANSKU REPUBLIKANSKU
VOJSKO. U NOB-A PAO JE JANUARA 1945 GODINE
KAO NAČELNIK ŠTABA DIVIZIJE
VISOKO APRIL 1954 GOD.
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A VISOKO¹⁰

The plaque is in good condition, although the lettering is faded and is barely legible.

¹⁰ Translation: In this house from 1926 to 1936 lived National Hero Ahmet Fetahagić Čelik, who, shortly after leaving Visoko went to (join) the Spanish Republican Army. In the NOB, he fell in January 1945 as Chief of Staff of the Division. Visoko, April 1954. Federation of Veterans of the NOR, Visoko.

5. Memorial plaque on the wall of DTV “Partizan”, Visoko

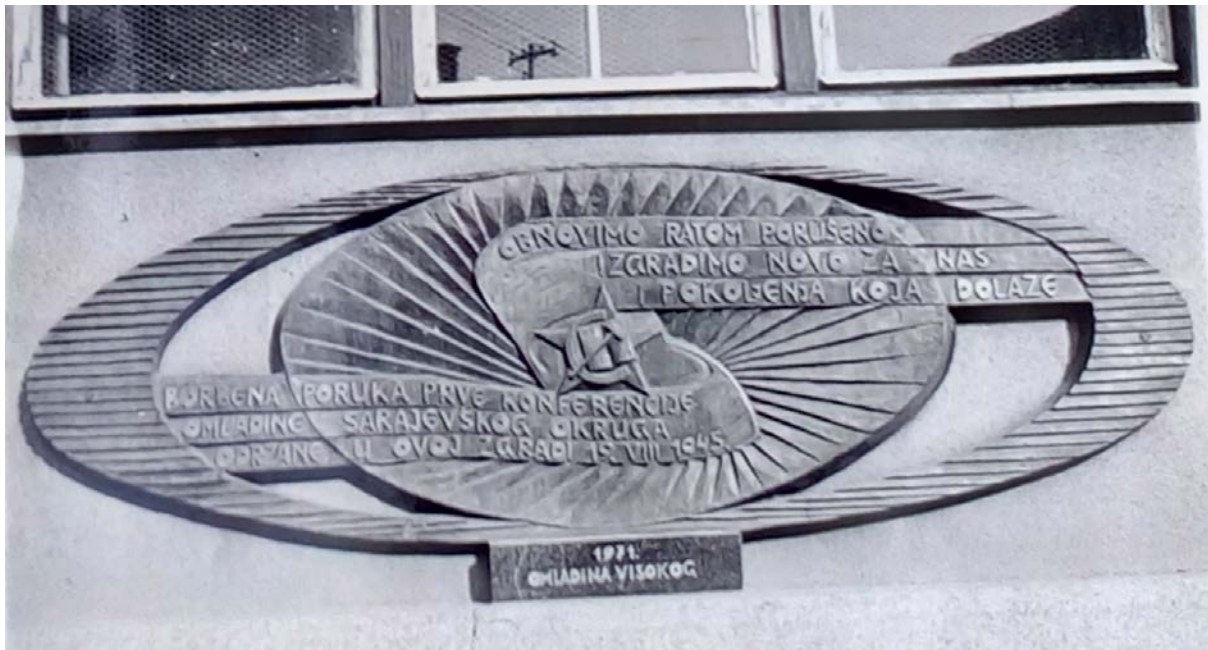


Figure 5a: Plaque on DTV “Partizan”



Figure 5b: Group gathered in front of plaque, 1980s



Figure 5c: Former location of the plaque, August 2018

This plaque was unveiled in 1971, and is the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. It was located on the town's *Partizan* sports hall (formerly a hall of the town's *Sokol* association, constructed during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in 1934).

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

*OBNOVIMO RATOM PORUŠENO
IZGRADIMO NOVO ZA NAS
I POKOLJENJA KOJA DOLAZE*

*BORBENA PORUKA PRVE KONFERENCIJE
OMLADINE SARAJEVSKOG OKRUGA
ODRŽANO U OVOJ ZGRADI 19. VIII 1945.*

1971.

OMLADINA VISOKOG¹¹

The plaque was removed at some time during the 1990s (it could not be ascertained whether this was during or after the 1992-95 war). It is, however, believed to survive, and is most likely stored in the attic of the building, or in the basement of the town hall, the building adjacent to the sports hall.

¹¹ Translation: *We renew that which the war destroyed, we rebuild for us and the generations to come; The fighting message of the First Conference of the Youth of the Sarajevo Region, which has held in this building 19 August 1945. 1971, Youth of Visoko*

6. Memorial plaque on the house of Meho Patak, Visoko



Figure 6: Memorial plaque on the house of Meho Patak

This plaque was unveiled in 1974, and is the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. It is located on the former residence of Meho Patak (1915-1942), in the street which formerly bore his name (now renamed Ul. Muftije Numanagića), and is cast in bronze. The text on the plaque (in the Latin alphabet) reads as follows:

NA OVOM MJESTU BILA JE KUĆA U KOJOJ SU 1940. I 1941. GOD.
ODRŽAVANI SASTANCI PARTIJSKE ČELIJE,
ČIJI JE SEKRETAR BIO JANKO BALORDA, A ČLANOVI:
MEHO PATAK,
MEHO DŽUDŽIĆ I HIMZO SALIHBEGOVIĆ
VISOKO, AVGUSTA 1953.
OBNOVLJENO JULA 1974.
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A VISOKO¹²

Overall, the plaque is in excellent condition, although it appears that it has recently been cleaned using inappropriate methods, resulting in the removal of the memorial plaque's patina.

¹² Translation: At this place lay the house in which, in 1940 and 1941, meetings of the Party cell were held, of which the secretary was Janko Balorda, and members: Meho Patak, Meho Džudžić and Himzo Salihbegović. Visoko, August 1953. Renewed July 1974. Association of Veterans of the NOR Visoko

This memorial plaque replaced a plaque previously unveiled at the same location in 1953, which is now held in storage in the basement of Zavičajni muzej Visoko, alongside a plaque on the house of Ognjen Prica (see below, p.70). The text on the original plaque read as follows:

*U OVOJ KUĆI SU 1940 I 1941 GODINE
ODRŽAVANI SASTANCI PARTISKE ČELIJE
ČIJI SE SEKRETAR BIO JANKO BALORDA
A ČLANOVI MEHO PATAK MEHO DŽUDŽIĆ
I HIMZO SALIHBEGOVIĆ
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A VISOKO
VISOKO AVGUSTA 1953 G.¹³*

¹³ Translation: *In this house, in 1940 and 1941, were held meetings of the Party cell, of which the secretary was Janko Balorda, and members (were) Meho Patak, Meho Džudžić and Himzo Salihbegović. Association of Fighters of the NOR, Visoko. Visoko, August 1953.*

7. Memorial plaque on the gatehouse of the KTK factory, Prijeko

This memorial plaque was unveiled on 14th September 1950, and commemorated the factory coming under collective ownership. The plaque is mentioned in the 1986 study (p.116), and is therefore known to have existed in 1984, albeit in poor condition.

No evidence of the plaque could be seen upon the gatehouse at the time of the factory's demolition in February 2017, although the gatehouse at this time certainly post-dated 1950, and also is likely to have post-dated 1984. Furthermore, no photographic evidence of the plaque or transcription of its text could be found. It is safe to assume that the plaque no longer exists, having been destroyed either at the time of the factory's demolition or prior to this.

8. Memorial plaque on Trg Džemala Bijedića



Figure 8: Memorial plaque on Trg Džemala Bijedića

This plaque was unveiled in 1970 to commemorate the place of execution of Franjo Žagovec. It is made of a black marble or granite, and measures approximately 60 x 40 cm. It is located on the side of a building with the address Alije Izetbegovića 131 (formerly Ognjena Price 131), facing into Trg Džemala Bijedića.

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

16.IX.1944 GODINE PRESTALO JE DA KUĆA
SRCE HRABROG PARTIZANSKOG BORCA
FRANJE ŽAGOVECA KOGA SU NIJEMCI
I USTAŠE OBJESILI NA OVOM MJESTU
VISOKO 4.VII.1970 SAVEZ UDRUŽENJE BORACA
NOR-A OPŠTINE
VISOKO¹⁴

The plaque is in good condition, although the lettering has faded somewhat over time. Water marks are visible on the facade of the building to which the plaque is affixed, as a result of damp being created in the cavity between the plaque and the wall.

¹⁴ Translation: On 16.IX.1944, the heart stopped beating of the brave Partisan fighter Franjo Žagovec, who the Germans and Ustašas hanged at this location. Visoko 4.VII.1970. Federation of Veterans' Associations of the People's Liberation War of Visoko Municipality

9. Memorial plaque on Visočko-Fojnički Partizanski Odred elementary school, Donje Moštre



Figure 9: Former location of school building (to left of trees)

This plaque was unveiled in 1959 on the building of the Visočko-Fojnički Partizanski Odred elementary school in Donje Moštre, which had been opened in 1958. The plaque was erected by inhabitants of the village of Mokronoge 'in memory of the period of the NOR' (Zavičajni muzej Visoko, 1986 p.116). As of 1984, the plaque was in good condition, although the text was difficult to read. No transcription of the text or image of the plaque is known to survive.

In 1971, a new school building was constructed in front of the 1958 building, but the 1958 building remained in function, hosting the 1st to 4th grade students. The building was demolished in recent years to make room for a new building, which is currently being constructed. It is not known whether the plaque survived up until the demolition, or whether it was removed in the preceding years.

10. Memorial plaque on Gornja Zimća elementary school, Gornja Zimća



Figure 10: Gornja Zimća elementary school (picture from between 1995 and 1997)

This memorial plaque was placed on the village school in Gornja Zimća. The school building was built in 1953, and the plaque was placed by the local SUBNOR committee in 1970. The plaque commemorated Djordje Milanović, commander of the III Company of the Visoko-Fojnica Partisan Detachment, who fell in battle against the Germans in 1943. The plaque was made of white stone, and was slightly skewed in shape, with the text being partially faded by the time of the 1984 survey (Zavičajni muzej Visoko, 1986 p.117). No recording of the exact text of the plaque could be found during the course of research for this report.

The school was demolished at some point in time between 1995 and 1997, by which time the plaque had already been removed (see figure 10), with a new school building being opened in 1997.

11. Memorial plaque on the main facade of Porječani train station, Porječani



Figure 11a: Memorial plaque on the main facade of Porječani train station



Figure 11b: Memorial plaque on the main facade of Porječani train station

This plaque was unveiled in 1970 to commemorate the place at which local Partisan fighter Salko Bešlagić was killed while undertaking operations on 1 September 1944.

The text of the plaque reads (in the Latin alphabet) as follows:

*KOD OVE ŽELJEZNIČKE STANICE 1.IX.1944 GOD.
POGINUO JE SALKO BEŠLAGIĆ POMOĆNIK KOMESARA
III ČETE VIŠOKO-FOJNIČKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODRE-
DA, U IZVRŠENJU DIVERZANTSKE AKCIJE NA NJEMA-
ČKI VOJNI TRANSPORT.*

PORIJEČANI 27 VII 1970

*SAVEZ UDRUŽENJE BORACA
NOR-a OPŠTINE
VIŠOKO¹⁵*

The plaque is in good condition, although the lettering has faded, and the plaque is difficult to read due to its size and positioning above the window on the building's front facade.

¹⁵ Translation: At this train station on 1.IX.1944 was killed Salko Bešlagić, Assistant to the Commissioner of the III Group of the Visoko-Fojnica Brigade, while performing a sabotage mission against a German military transport. Poriječani, 27.VII.1970. Federation of Veterans' Associations of the NOR of Visoko Municipality.

12. Memorial plaque on the home of Ibrahim Zečević, Vratnica



Figure 12: House at location of former house of Ibrahim Zečević, November 2018

This plaque was unveiled in 1953 upon the house in which Ibrahim Zečević (1896-1944) lived. The plaque was created by the SUBNOR committee of Visoko & Breza. It commemorated the events of 6 December 1943, when the house was surrounded by German and Ustaša forces, with a firefight ensuing, in which Enver Lakišić, secretary of the regional committee of the KPJ, was injured. In trying to escape, he jumped in the River Bosna, which lies directly to the south of the house, and subsequently drowned. During the same battle, Ibrahim Zečević was captured, and subsequently died in jail in Sarajevo a few months later.

The existence of this plaque is mentioned in the book *Spomen-obilježja narodnooslobodilačkog rata Jugoslavije* (Patković & Plećaš, 1975 p.50)

The house and plaque were both in poor condition in 1984 (Zavičajni muzej Visoko, 1986 p.118). The house was demolished at some point after 1995, with a new house erected in its place. The plaque was allegedly re-erected on the new house, but subsequently broke in half. According to local sources, the plaque has been retained by members of the Zečević family, but its precise location could not be determined during the course of research for this report.

13. Memorial plaque on Čekrčiči memorial house, Čekrčiči



Figure 13a: Memorial plaque on Čekrčiči memorial house



Figure 13b: Community hall/memorial house today



Figure 13c: Outline of plaque's former location, to right of entrance

This memorial plaque was created in 1980 by local artist Ranko Milanović. It was placed on the exterior wall of Čekrčiči's community hall, which was officially opened on 7 April 1981 (Pajkić, 2017 p.117), immediately to the right of the main entrance, and summarizes the history of the settlement during the NOB, while also naming 13 fallen Partisan fighters and 31 Victims of Fascist Terror.

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

<i>POGINULI BORCI:</i>		<i>NA OVOM</i>
1. BALORDA MILOŠA MOMIR	1918-1942.	<i>PODRUČJU U ŠUMI</i>
2. BUKARAC RISTE SAVO	1943-1942.	<i>ZVANOJ "PETROV DO"</i>
3. GAVRIĆ NIKOLE VELJKO	1921-1944.	<i>JULA 1941. FORMIRANA JE</i>
4. GAVRIĆ NIKOLE NENAD	1927-1944.	<i>PRVA ORUŽANA JEDINICA</i>
5. GAVRIĆ JOVE VELJKO	1927-1944.	<i>"DESETINA" USTANIKA</i>
6. KUŠEC FRANJE KRUNOSLAV	1916-1941.	<i>NA PODRUČJU</i>
7. KUŠEC FRANJE BRANKA	1914-1942.	<i>VISOČKOG</i>
8. MIRIĆ JOVE SRPKO	1920-1944.	<i>SREZA.¹⁶</i>
9. MIRIĆ UROŠA LJUBO	1944-1942.	
10. PANTIĆ STEVE RAJKO	1920-1944.	
11. VUKIČEVIĆ MILE UROŠ	1920-1945.	
12. VUKIČEVIĆ ARSENA ĐOKO	1914-1942.	
13. ŽIVKOVIĆ MILE BOSKO	1915-1945.	
 <i>PODRUČJE MZ ČEKRČIĆI 1941</i>		
<i>BROJALO JE 30 DOMAĆI-</i>		
<i>NSTAVA SA 295</i>		
<i>STANOVNIKA A DALO</i>		
<i>JE 32 BORCA NOR-A</i>		
<i>POGINULO JE 13</i>		
<i>BORACA I 31</i>		
<i>ŽRTVA FAŠISTIČKOG</i>		
<i>TERORA ŠTO</i>		
<i>ZNAČI DA</i>		
<i>JE POGINUO</i>		
<i>SVAKI 7.</i>		
<i>STANOVNIK</i>		
<i>OVOG</i>		
<i>PODRUČJA.</i>		
<i>SPALJENA</i>		
<i>SU SELA:</i>		<i>SAVEZ</i>
<i>ČEKRČIĆI,</i>		<i>UDRUŽENJA</i>
<i>DOLIPOLJE</i>		<i>BORACA</i>
<i>I KOPAČI.¹⁷</i>		<i>NOR-A I</i>
		<i>STANOVNICI</i>
		<i>MZ 1980.¹⁸</i>

¹⁶ Translation: In this area, in the woods known as 'Petrov Do', in July 1941 was formed the first armed unit 'Desetina' ('The Ten') of the Uprising on the territory of the Visoko region.

¹⁷ Translation: In 1941, the area of the local community of Čekrčiči counted 30 households and 295 inhabitants, and contributed 32 fighters to the NOR. 13 fighters of the NOR and 31 Victims of Fascist Terror were lost, which means 1 in every 7 inhabitants of this area. The following villages were burned: Čekrčiči, Dolipolje and Kopači

¹⁸ Translation: Association of Veterans of the NOR and inhabitants of the local community, 1980

ŽRTVE
FAŠISTIČKOG
TERORA

1. BJELOŠ RISTE DUŠAN	1901-1943.
2. BJELOŠ DUŠANA DRAGO	1925-1944.
3. CVIJANOVIĆ ILIJE DANILO	1898-1944.
4. CVIJANOVIĆ PERE JOVAN	1880-1944.
5. CVIJANOVIĆ Ž ĐOKE BOŽICA	1888-1944.
6. CVIJANOVIĆ PERE ANĐA	1933-1944.
7. CVIJANOVIĆ STOJANA MILANIJA	1921-1944.
8. GAVRIĆ JOVE BOGDAN	1914-1943.
9. KAŠIKOVIĆ ĐORĐE MIHAJLO	1910-1943.
10. KOKORUŠ PERE SRPKO	1908-1941.
11. KOKORUŠ LAZE NIKO	1881-1944.
12. KOKORUŠ JOVE VINKA	1928-1944.
13. LALIĆ SAVE CVJETKO	1908-1944.
14. LALIĆ ILIJE NIKO	1904-1943.
15. LALIĆ NIKE VASO	1924-1943.
16. LALIĆ MANOJLA TRIVKO	1925-1943.
17. MIRIĆ LUKE DANILO	1901-1941.
18. MIRIĆ UROŠA SIMO	1910-1941.
19. MIRIĆ ILIJE BOGOLJUB	1905-1943.
20. MIRIĆ JOVE OBREN	1899-1941.
21. MIRIĆ Ž. NIKE MILKA	1898-1944.
22. MIRIĆ Ž. RISTE SAVKA	1877-1944.
23. MIRIĆ Ž. JOVE ROSA	1879-1944.
24. MIRIĆ Ž. VASE MARA	1910-1944.
25. MIRIĆ Ž. LJUBE JOKA	1915-1944.
26. MIRIĆ kći LJUBE SLOBODANKA	1940-1944.
27. PAJKIĆ Ž. MAKSIMA MARA	1875-1944.
28. RISTANOVIĆ STEVE SIMO	1895-1944.
29. RISTANOVIĆ ILIJE MANOJLO	1924-1943.
30. SAVIĆ ILIJE NEMANJA	1914-1943.
31. ŽIVKOVIĆ MILE NIKO	1910-1941.

The plaque was lost in the immediate wake of the 1992-95 war, and the building upon which it was situated was heavily damaged. Although the building is still in function today, it is in very poor condition. The former location of the plaque is still evident on the façade of the building, in the form of an outline perceivable in the shades of paint.

14. Bust of Mehmed Džudžo, town park, Visoko



Figure 14a: Bust of Mehmed Džudžo



Figure 14b: Bust of Mehmed Džudžo (pedestal only)

This bust was created by local artist Ranko Milanović, and was unveiled in 1975. It stood there until 1992 or 1993, when it was removed by municipal authorities and stored in the basement of the municipal administrative building (or attic, according to some sources). The bust was returned in 2002, along with the other two busts in the park (Glas Antifašista 27, 2002 p.48).

Unfortunately, in c.2007-09, the three busts were stolen, smashed into fragments, and sold as scrap metal. Although the fragments were recovered by police from a forge in a nearby town,¹⁹ it is not known whether they were confiscated as evidence (no prosecutions were ever brought as a result of this), although it is safe to assume that they no longer survive.

There is evidence of (crude) restoration work having been performed on the upper-right portion of the pedestal's forward-facing panel, presumably as part of the project to renovate the town park in Spring 2017 (see above, p.13).

¹⁹ While some accounts state that this was Zenica, others say it was either Podlugovi or Ilijaš

15. Bust of Janko Balorda, town park, Visoko



Figure 15a: Bust of Janko Balorda



Figure 15b: Bust of Janko Balorda (pedestal only)

This bust was created by local artist Ranko Milanović, and was unveiled in 1975. It stood there until 1992 or 1993, when it was removed by municipal authorities and stored in the basement of the municipal administrative building (or attic, according to some sources). The bust was returned in 2002, along with the other two busts in the park (Glas Antifašista 27, 2002 p.48).

Unfortunately, in c.2007-09, the three busts were stolen, smashed into fragments, and sold as scrap metal. Although the fragments were recovered by police from a forge in a nearby town,²⁰ it is not known whether they were confiscated as evidence (no prosecutions were ever brought as a result of this), although it is safe to assume that they no longer survive.

²⁰ While some accounts state that this was Zenica, others say it was either Podlugovi or Ilijaš

16. Bust of Meho Patak, town park, Visoko



Figure 16a: Study for bust of Meho Patak



Figure 16b: Bust of Meho Patak (pedestal only)

This bust was created by local artist Ranko Milanović, and was unveiled in 1975. It stood there until 1992 or 1993, when it was removed by municipal authorities and stored in the basement of the municipal administrative building (or attic, according to some sources). The bust was returned in 2002, along with the other two busts in the park (Glas Antifašista 27, 2002 p.48).

Unfortunately, in c.2007-09, the three busts were stolen, smashed into fragments, and sold as scrap metal. Although the fragments were recovered by police from a forge in a nearby town²¹, it is not known whether they were confiscated as evidence (no prosecutions were ever brought as a result of this), although it is safe to assume that they no longer survive.

In a site visit in July 2014, this pedestal had been overturned and was lying on the ground, partially overgrown by vegetation. It was re-erected as part of the project to renovate the town park in Spring 2017 (see above, p.13).

²¹ While some accounts state that this was Zenica, others say it was either Podlugovi or Ilijaš

17. Bust of Mehmed Skopljak, Ul. Mule Hodžića



Figure 17a: Bust of Mehmed Skopljak



Figure 17b: Bust of Mehmed Skopljak (pedestal only)

This bust was created by local artist Ranko Milanović, and was unveiled in 1970. It was situated in the grounds of the leather product assembly (confectioner) plant of the local KTK conglomerate, on Ulica Mule Hodžića (formerly Ulica Ahmeta Fetahagića).

The bust is missing, and only the pedestal remains, which is in good condition. The date of the bust's removal could not be ascertained.

18. Bust of Slavko Bunjičević, KTK factory, Prijeko



Figure 18a: Factory in 1965, showing location at which bust was later situated

This bust was situated in the KTK complex in the suburb of Prijeko. It was the work of Ranko Milanović, although the date of its creation is unknown. The factory was entirely demolished in February 2017, although the bust and its pedestal were no longer present at this time. Through numerous interviews with local inhabitants, it was possible to ascertain the previous location of the bust as being on a patch of grassland behind the factory's canteen, but the approximate date of its removal could not be determined, and no photographic evidence of its existence could be found.

19. Bust of Fehim Zečević, Topuzovo Polje



Figure 19a: Bust of Fehim Zečević



Figure 19b: Bust of Fehim Zečević (pedestal)



Figure 19c: Location of pedestal (in overgrowth, centre of picture)

This bust was unveiled in 1970, and is the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. It was located in the courtyard of the KTK leather processing factory, in the settlement of Topuzovo Polje, on the outskirts of Visoko to the north of the town (Zečević 2011, p.133).

The bust disappeared some time after 1995 (in the early 2000s, according to a local source), and today only the pedestal remains, which is dislocated from its original location, and lies on its side in overgrowth beside the road. The fate of the bust is unknown.

20. Bust of Ahmet Fetahagić, Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school, Visoko

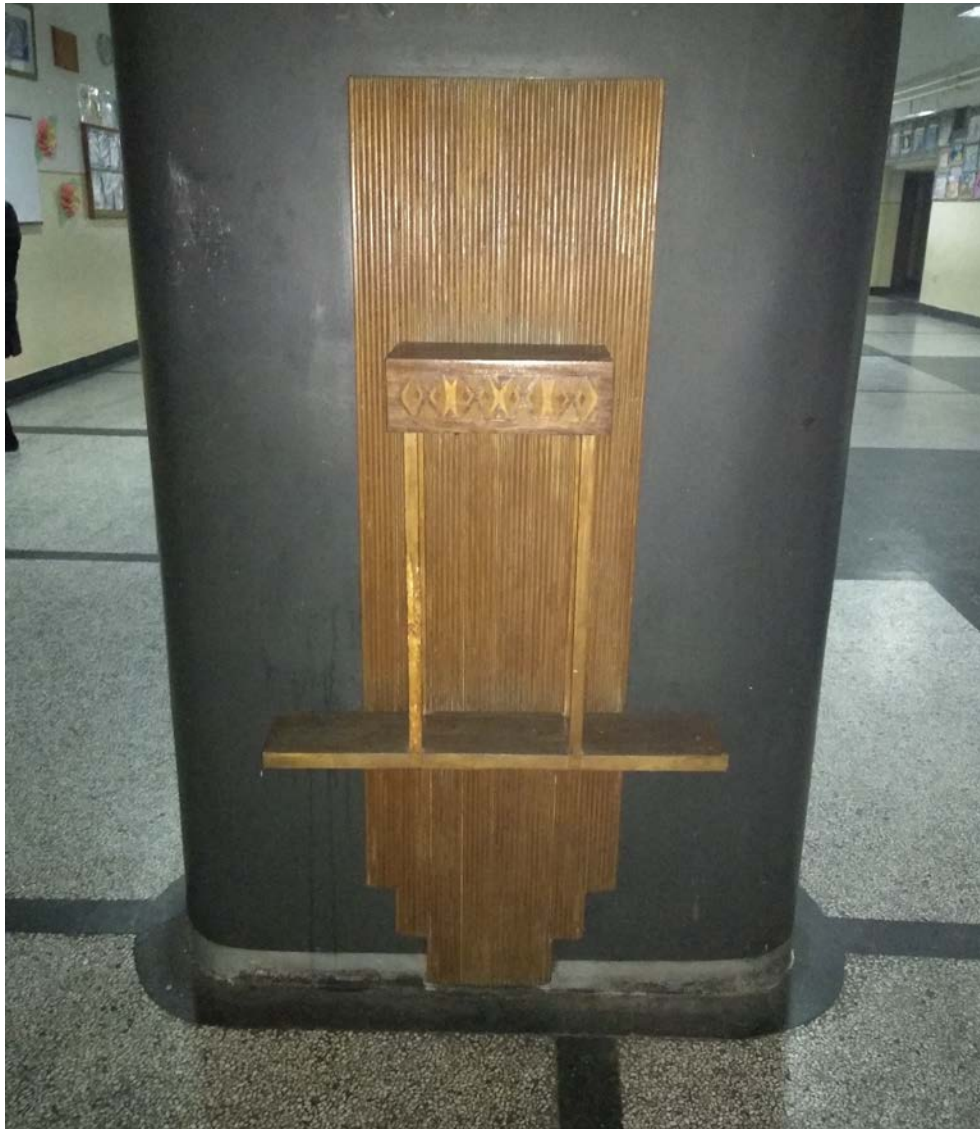


Figure 20: Former location of bust of Ahmet Fetahagić

This bust was created by local artist Ranko Milanović. The date of its unveiling is unknown. It was located in the main hallway of Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school (nowadays called Safvet-beg Bašagić elementary school) in Visoko's town centre. The bust is no longer in situ, but the ornamental wooden shelf upon which it was placed still remains. No photographs of the bust itself could be found during the research for this report.

21. Bust of Dušan Čulum, Donje Moštre



Figure 21a: Bust of Dušan Čulum in the artist's atelier

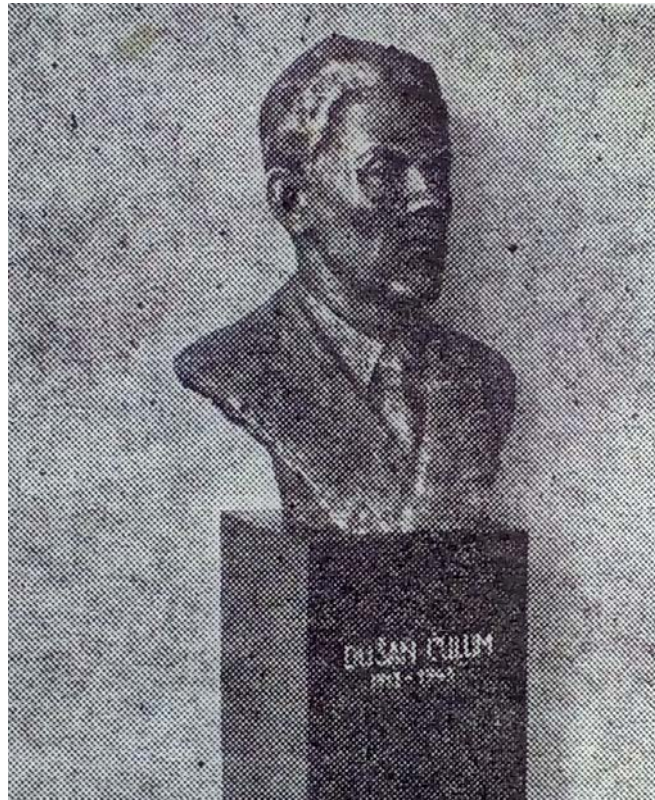


Figure 21b: Bust of Dušan Čulum after unveiling



Figure 21c: Former location of bust of Dušan Čulum, August 2018

This bust was unveiled in 1974, and is the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. While it was initially located inside the school buildings (where it was unveiled at the school's opening ceremony), it was later moved outdoors at an unknown date, although certainly prior to 1980. The unveiling of the bust was written about in a small article in the local newspaper *Naša Život* (*Our Life*). The school was at the time called Visočko-Fojnički Partizanski Odred (Visoko-Fojnica Partisan Detachment) elementary school, although it has today been renamed Mula Mustafa Bašeskija elementary school.

The bust was placed on top of a black stone pedestal, inscribed with Čulum's name and years of birth and death.

The bust no longer exists, although the pedestal remains in situ in the school's grounds. As is evident from figure 21c, Dušan Čulum's name, which was inscribed into the stone pedestal, has been intentionally covered using a small stone plaque. It could not be ascertained as to when or why this happened.

22. Bust of Momir Balorda, Arnautovići



Figure 22: Former location of bust of Momir Balorda, Arnautovići, November 2018

This bust lay in front of the Kovina Visoko factory in the village of Arnautovići, which was constructed in 1985. It was the work of Ranko Milanović, and, although the date of its creation is unknown, it was unveiled at some point prior to 1986, most likely at the time of the factory's opening.

Today, the area in which the bust was located has been heavily altered, and no traces of the bust or its pedestal remain, although its approximate former location could be identified by local residents. No photographic evidence of this bust could be found during research for this report.

23. Bust of Ognjen Prica, Ognjen Prica elementary school, Visoko

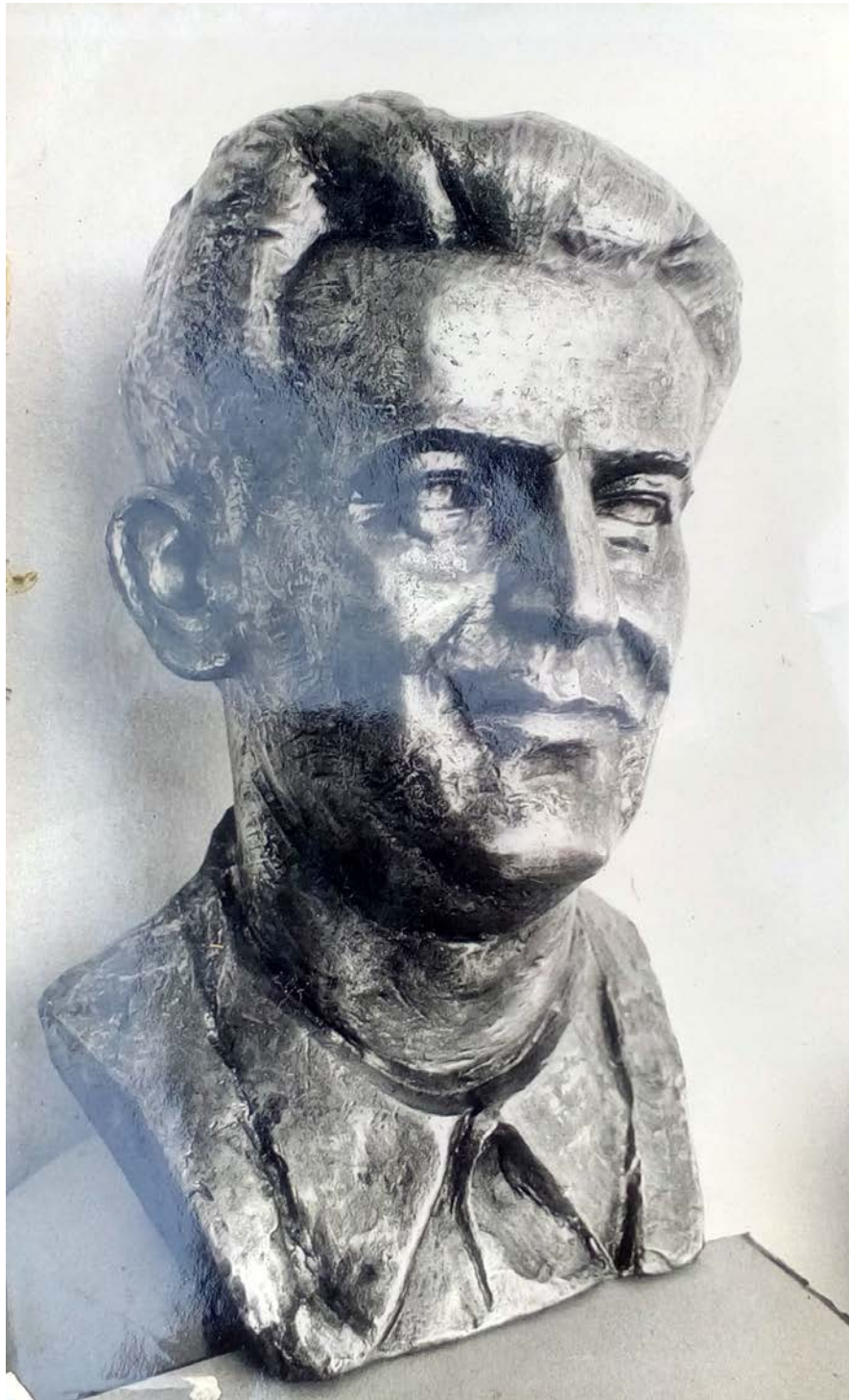


Figure 23a: Bust of Ognjen Prica



Figure 23b: Former location of the bust of Ognjen Prica

This bust was placed immediately to the left of the ‘teachers’ entrance’ of Ognjen Prica elementary school (nowadays Kulin Ban elementary school). It was created by local artist Ranko Milanović in 1970. Both the bust and its pedestal were removed in the late 1990s, and, in spite of attempts by later directors of the school to locate the bust, with the intention of restoring it to its original location, or another appropriate location upon the school’s premises, its whereabouts remains unknown.

24. Bust of Avdo Adilović, Musa Ćazim Ćatić elementary school, Veliko Čajno



Figure 24a: Bust of Avdo Adilović



Figure 24b: Pedestal of bust of Avdo Adilović, November 2018

This bust was made of bronze, and originally stood in the courtyard of Veliko Čajno's elementary school (at the time called Avdo Adilović elementary school). It was the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. While the present-day school building opened in 1975, the bust itself was not unveiled until 1979. The bust was positioned on a concrete-like pedestal, with an inset stone plaque bearing Avdo Adilović's name and years of birth and death.

The bust was no longer in situ by October 2013, although its pedestal was still in place, and appeared to have been recently repainted at this time. As of November 2018, the pedestal remains in situ.

25. Bust of Vojin Ferzanović, Vojin Ferzanović elementary school



Figure 25: Former location of the bust of Vojin Ferzanović, August 2018

This bust was the work of Ranko Milanović, and, although of unknown date, was almost certainly unveiled at some point between 1977 and 1984. The bust was located in the main hallway of Vojin Ferzanović elementary school (now renamed Alija Nametak elementary school) in the village of Buci. No trace of the bust or any pedestal (or other fixture upon which it was placed) survives. No photographs of the bust could be found during the course of research.

26. Bust of Janko Balorda, Janko Balorda high school, Visoko



Figure 26a: Bust of Janko Balorda, retrieved from storage

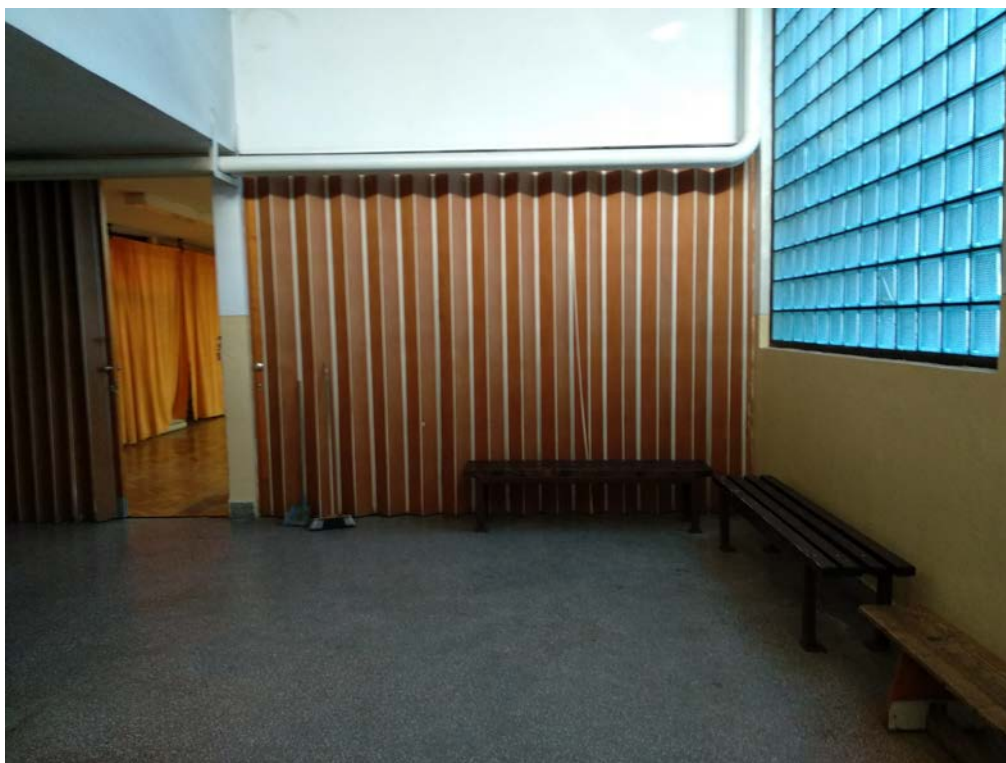


Figure 26b: Former location of bust of Janko Balorda inside school

This bust was located inside the Janko Balorda high school centre (nowadays the Hazim Šabanović mixed high school). It was made of plaster, and was a copy of the bust of Janko Balorda located in the town's main park (see pp.36-37). The bust was presumably donated by the author at the time of the school's opening, between 1981, when construction of the school began, and 1984, when it was recorded as having been present within the school (Zavičajni muzej Visoko, 1986 p.120).

Although the bust has been removed from its original location, it has been retained by the school in one of its storage spaces, along with two other sculptures previously present on the school's property.

27. Memorial relief of Ahmet Fetahagić, Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school

This relief was the work of local artist Ranko Milanović. The date of its creation is unknown. The relief was made of bronze, and was located inside the school (beside the main entrance, according to local residents). No pictures of the relief are known to survive, and little is mentioned about it in the Visoko Museum report, apart from the fact that it was in good condition at the time of the conducting of the survey in 1984 (1986, p.120).

28. Memorial relief of Ibrahim Zečević, Vratnica

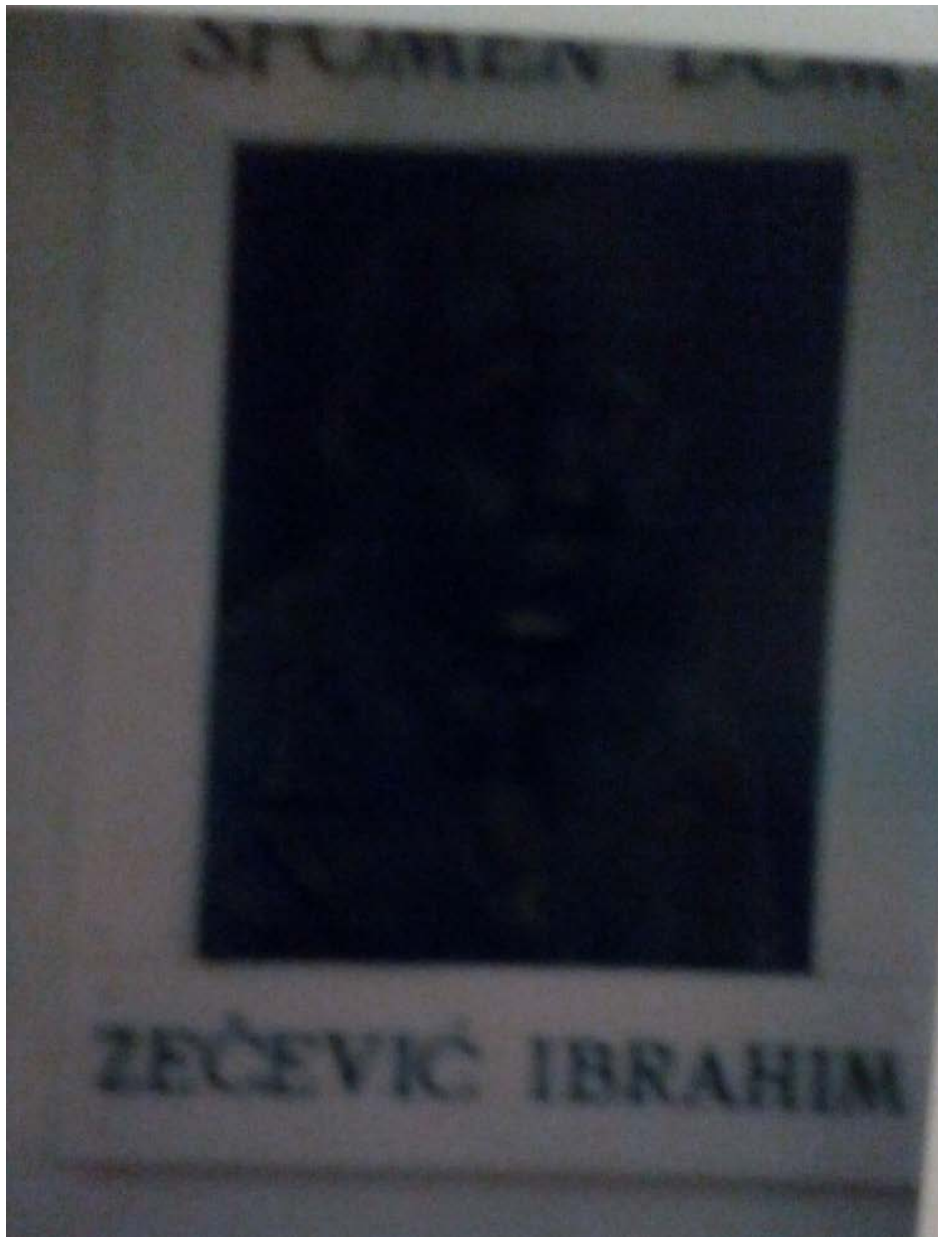


Figure 28: Memorial relief of Ibrahim Zečević (only known surviving photograph)

This bronze memorial relief was created by local artist Milijanko Miholjčić, and unveiled in 1983. It was unveiled on a structure dedicated as a Memorial House to Ibrahim Zečević, which acted as a community hall.

The memorial relief was intentionally destroyed in 1993 by an inhabitant of the municipality in a non-military-related event.

29. Memorial Fountain, Buci



Figure 29a: Unveiling of the fountain, July 1961



Figure 29b: Memorial fountain in Buci, August 2018

This memorial fountain was constructed in 1961. It commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Uprising in 1941. Upon the fountain is installed a memorial plaque, inscribed with the following text (in the Latin alphabet):

1941 1961

SLAVEĆI 20 – GODIŠNJICU
NARODNE REVOLUCIJE ZBRATI-
MLJENI NAROD I BORCI KRALUPA
PODIŽU OVU ČESMU NA PARTI-
ZANSKOM PUTU KOJIM SU ZA
VRIJEME ČETVEROGODIŠNJEG
RATA STALNO PROLAZILE PARTI-
ZANSKE JEDINICE U TRAJNOJ
USPOMENI NARODA OVOG KRAJA
OSTAĆE BORCI KOJI PADOŠE
NA OVOM PUTU

27. JULA 1961²²

The fountain and its memorial plaque are both in excellent condition, it would appear as if the fountain has been restored at some point in recent years, due to the clarity of the lettering, the modern tap fitted to the fountain, and the mortar or pointing between the stones of the fountain and around the memorial plaque seemingly having been recently applied. No information about this restoration could be found anywhere. It must also be noted that there is an error in the text, with an incorrect diacritical mark being applied in the word *ĆESMU*.

²² Translation: 1941 – 1961 Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the People's Revolution, the people and fighters of Kralupi collectively raised this fountain on the Partisans' Route which, in the time of the four-year-long war, Partisan formations continuously passed along. The memory of those who fell along this road will remain forever in the memories of the people of this area. 27 July 1961.

30. 'Brotherhood and Unity' Monument, Dobrinje



Figure 30a: 'Brotherhood and Unity' monument



Figure 30b: Former location of 'Brotherhood and Unity' monument, August 2018

This monument was created by local artist Ranko Milanović, and was unveiled in 1977 outside the *Bratstvo i Jedinstvo* (Brotherhood and Unity) elementary school in the village of Dobrinje, presumably simultaneous to the opening of the school building in the same year. The school is called Mehmedalija Mak Dizdar elementary school today.

The monument was made of bronze and stood at approximately 5 metres in height. It was set into a concrete base. The monument consisted of a column separated into four sections, with each of these culminating in a pair of hands supporting the section above. The uppermost section terminated in a stylized pair of hands, each with three fingers – making six in total – which presumably symbolized the six Federal Republics that composed Yugoslavia.

Behind the monument was a bronze plaque set into concrete. This was inscribed (in the Latin alphabet) with the famous motto attributed to Josip Broz Tito:

ČUVAJMO
BRATSTVO I JEDINSTVO
KAO ZJENICU OKA²³

Above this was a star, and below the stylized signature of Tito.

Today, no trace of the monument survives besides the plateau upon which it was located.

²³ Translation: *Take care of Brotherhood and Unity like the pupil in your eye*

31. Monument to Victims of Fascist Terror in the old Jewish cemetery, Zbilje



Figure 31a: Monument to Jewish Victims of Fascist Terror, 1941-42



Figure 31b: Name erased on monument

This monument was erected in 1979 in the town's former Jewish cemetery, located approximately 3 kilometres south-east of the town centre. The monument's artist is unknown, although it was

created by the Jewish Community of Yugoslavia, Municipal Council, and citizens of the town of Visoko.

The monument consists of a carved stone block, engraved with the names of Jews from the Visoko area known to have perished during the occupation of Yugoslavia, primarily resulting from deportations of Visoko's Jews in 1941-42. The monument is inscribed on the front and rear with names of some of the 119 known to have been killed. Individuals are grouped by family name, although it appears one name has been erased from the rear of the monument (figure 31b). The reasons for this and date of the erasure are unknown.

The text inscribed on the monument is as follows:

FRONT:

		ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA 1941-42 G.
MONTILJO		RAHELA SUMBUL MORIĆ KLARA
ROMANO		JAKOV SULTAN IZIDOR SULAMIT BENCION MORIC
KABILJO	ELISE	LAURA ELIJAS ERNA SALAMON - MONČO MORIC ZIMBULA - ALTARAC ELISA
LEV	AVRAMA	IZIDOR MAJKICA – KABILJO RENICA
KABILJO	ARONA	ESTENA(?) JOZEF - CUCO MONIKA ERNA LEZO AVRAM – MAMILO(?) RENIKA-MONTILJO ARON IZIDOR - PATRIJA SARIJA I KĆI ESTERA
KABILJO	ELIJASA	BLANKA KLARICA

DANON	ARONA	JOZEF MORIC MENTO HESKIJA JAKIĆA
DEMAJO	ING	AVRAM SARINA - DANON MILE
DANON	ARONA	AVRAM BLANKA ARON MOŠO RIFKA SALAMON HANIKA - ALBAHARI
DANON		IZAK BLANKA
DANON	IZAKA	ARON RISKA JAKOV LENKA IZIDOR HESKIJA BLANKA BONĆI SALAMON

U ZNAK PIJETETA I SJEĆANJA

*JEVREJSKA ZAJEDNICA JUGOSLAVIJE
SKUPŠTINA OPŠTINE I GRAĐANI GRADA VISOKOG
1979. G.*

REAR:

SAJBER		LACI
KABILJO		MAJER
DANON	HESKIJE	HANUE ČADIK GIZELA
DANON	JAKOVA	MIRJAM MORIC ROZIKA JAKOV
MAESTRO		DAVID REGINA DANIEL JAKOV

MAESTRO	DI RAFAEL
	ELVIRA
PAPO	IZAK - LIMAR
	SARA
	AVRAM
	MORIC
	BLANKA
	ESTERA
PAPO	SALAMON
	RIFKA
PAPO	IZAK
	FLORA
	ELA
	MERJANA
PAPO	BLANKA
	MARKUS
	LENKA
	ESTERA
	JOZEF
PERERA	ERNA
SALOM	SUA
	KLARA
PAPIĆ	SARA
ALKALAJ	LEON
	RIKICA
	LENKA
	RENIKA
	MORIC
[erased]	[erased]
BERGER	EUGENIJA
GOLDNER	DI EUGEN
	FRIDA
FINCI	BLANKA
KASORLA	MAJER - RABINER
	REBEKA
	MORIC
	ŠUA
KATAN	IZIDOR
	ESTERA
	EMILIJA
	RENIKA
	RANIKA
	RAFO
	MERJAMA
EŠKENAZI	ROZA
	ARON
	BLANKA
	DAVID
	SARINA

PARDO

AVRAM

It is unknown how the order in which names appear on the monument was determined, although it is obvious that some family units are grouped together.

Overall, the monument is in good condition, although the lettering is heavily faded.

32. Monument to the Unknown Hero next to the town hall, Visoko



Figure 32a: Monument to the Unknown Hero



Figure 32b: Plateau of the former Monument to the Unknown Hero

This monument was unveiled prior to 1963 (most likely in the early 1950s, although no precise date could be ascertained at the time of writing) next to Visoko's town hall. It consisted of a small landscaped plateau, and a statue mounted on a pedestal. The pedestal was re-used from a previous

statue of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, unveiled in the town's Sebilj district in 1935, following his assassination, which was torn down by occupying forces shortly after the invasion of Yugoslavia, and was the work of Lojze Dolinar. The statue itself was a small bronze figure of a Partisan fighter, with the figure being approximately 1.2 metres high, holding a raised rifle in his right hand.

This monument was removed prior to 1970. There are varying accounts as to its fate: while some local sources claimed that it was smelted down, others have claimed that it was donated to the nearby Breza municipality. However, in an article for the local newspaper *Naša Život* published at some point between 1963 and 1973, local Franciscan friar Ratislav Drlić claimed that the bronze sculpture was accidentally shattered during the moving of the monument and pedestal from its location, after which the pedestal was stored in the vicinity of the town's bus station. He furthermore attributes the statue to Iva Despić-Simonović, a renowned sculptor of the Interwar period.

33. Memorial plaque on the childhood home of Ognjen Prica



Figure 33a: Memorial plaque in situ, 1967



Figure 33b: Memorial plaque commemorating Ognjen Prica, in storage in the local museum

This memorial plaque was originally located on the childhood home of Ognjen Prica, and was placed there in 1953. The plaque was removed when the house was demolished in the 1970s, and has been kept in storage in the local museum ever since, alongside the plaque formerly located on the house of Meho Patak (see above, p.21). An employee from the museum stated that they were unsure as to exactly when it was placed in the museum, and it had never been inventorized as a part of the museum's collections (personal correspondence, January 2017).

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

*NARODNI HEROJ JUGOSLAVIJE OGNJEN PRICA
PROVEO JE NAJVEĆI DIO SVOG DJETINJSTVA
U NAŠEM GRADU OVDJE JE OD 1905 DO 1912
GODINE POHADJAO OSNOVNU ŠKOLU I GIMNAZIJU
U OVOJ KUĆI ŽIVIO JE NAJDUŽE VREMENA
27 JULI 1953
SAVEZ BORACA NOR VISOKO²⁴*

The plaque is in very good condition.

²⁴ Translation: *National Hero of Yugoslavia Ognjen Prica spent the greatest part of his childhood in our town, and here from 1905 to 1912 attended elementary and grammar school. In this house he lived for the longest period of time. 27 July 1953. Association of Fighters of the NOR Visoko.*

34. Memorial plaque on the leather- and hide-work school, Visoko



Figure 34: Group of workers in front of memorial plaque, 1963

This memorial plaque was unveiled to commemorate students of the leather- and hide-work school on Ulica Ahmeta Fetahagića (present-day Ulica Mule Hodžića) who fell during the People's Liberation War. It was created prior to 1963, when the photograph above was taken. The school building was demolished in subsequent years, and in its place was constructed the leather product assembly (confectioner) plant of the local KTK conglomerate, where the bust of Mehmed Skopljak (see above, p.41) stood.

The photograph above is the only known surviving evidence of the plaque. From this, parts of the text can be read, which are as follows:

U ZNAK SJECANJA NA POGINULE ĐAKE

/ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SKOJ

VISOKO 22 DECEMBRA [illegible]

The fate of the plaque following the building's demolition is unknown.

Current Situation - Summary

Of the 34 monuments and memorials to the People's Liberation War and Revolution on the territory of Visoko municipality, a large number have been destroyed or removed.

During the research for this report, total numbers of the following memorial categories were discovered:

Category	Number
Memorial plaque	13
Bust	13
Memorial relief	2
Fountain	1
Monument or artistic composition	3
Ossuary	2

For the purposes of this report, these will be discussed in terms of typological categories, rather than geographic location, chronology, or in the order presented in the above report. These categories have been created in an attempt to match those used by Smail Tihić (1981 pp.253) for his summarial account of the number of monuments recorded on the territory of Bosnia & Herzegovina between 1966 and 1973. However, an additional category – that of 'Memorial relief' – has been added, as, without an elaboration of the way in which Tihić's typology was applied, it is impossible to determine into which category this type of memorial would have fallen.

Of the 13 memorial plaques, only 5 are still in situ; the **2 plaques on Visoko's main railway station**, the **bronze plaque on the former house of Meho Patak**, the **plaque at Trg Džemala Bijedića**, and the **plaque on the main facade of Poriječani train station**). While 4 of these are in relatively good condition, one of the two plaques on the façade of Visoko's main train station is in poor condition, and its inscription is illegible. Of the remaining 8 memorial plaques, one (the **plaque on childhood home of Ognjen Prica**) is stored in the local museum (alongside the predecessor of the plaque on the former home of Meho Patak), while another two – the **plaques on the former home of Ibrahim Zečević and on the main façade of DTV "Partizan"** – are believed to survive and are in storage (albeit with the former being in bad condition). One plaque (that on the **leather- and hide-work school**) was almost certainly removed during the Socialist period – most likely shortly prior to 1970 – although its fate is unknown. A further two plaques (those on the facades of the **school in Gornja Zimća** and **Čekrčić's community hall**) were removed or destroyed during the 1992-95 war or its immediate aftermath, while the fates of the plaques on **Donje Moštre's elementary school** and the **gatehouse of the KTK factory in the suburb of Prijeko** could not be established.

Of the 13 busts once present throughout the territory of Visoko municipality, not a single one is still in situ. During the course of research, the present location of one bust (a **plaster copy of a bronze bust of Janko Balorda** once located in the Janko Balorda High School Centre) was discovered. Although locals stated that a number of busts are held in storage by various public institutions, none of these could be found (although it is true that many busts were removed by town officials between 1992 and 1994, ostensibly for safe keeping). It is known that three bronze busts (those of **Mehmed**

Džudžo, Janko Balorda and **Meho Patak**) that were removed from their pedestals were returned to their former locations in 2002, only to be stolen and irreparably damaged in the following years. Of the 13 busts, 3 were held indoors, while 10 were in outdoor locations. Of those held indoors, the location of the **bust of Ahmet Fetahagić** in the former Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school is still evident, through the presence of an ornamental shelf upon which it was once situated, although no evidence of this being its function (such as a plaque) survives. The aforementioned plaster bust of Janko Balorda is retained in storage, although no evidence of its original location remains. Likewise, no trace of the former location of the **bust of Vojin Ferzanović** in the elementary school in Buci survives. Of the 10 in outdoor locations, the pedestals of 7 remain in place; the three above-mentioned busts in the town park – although these were re-erected and partially restored in early 2017 – and those of **Mehmed Skopljak in Visoko, Avdo Adilović in Veliko Čajno**, Fehim Zečević in Topuzovo Polje and Dušan Čulum in Donje Moštre). It must be noted, however, that the pedestal of the **bust of Fehim Zečević** has been overturned and is slightly dislocated from its original location, while that of the **bust of Dušan Čulum**, while still in situ, has had Čulum's name and dates of birth and death intentionally covered over with a new stone plaque. No trace of the busts or pedestals of **Ognjen Prica in Visoko, Slavko Bunjičević in Prijeko**, or **Momir Balorda in Arnautovići** remains.

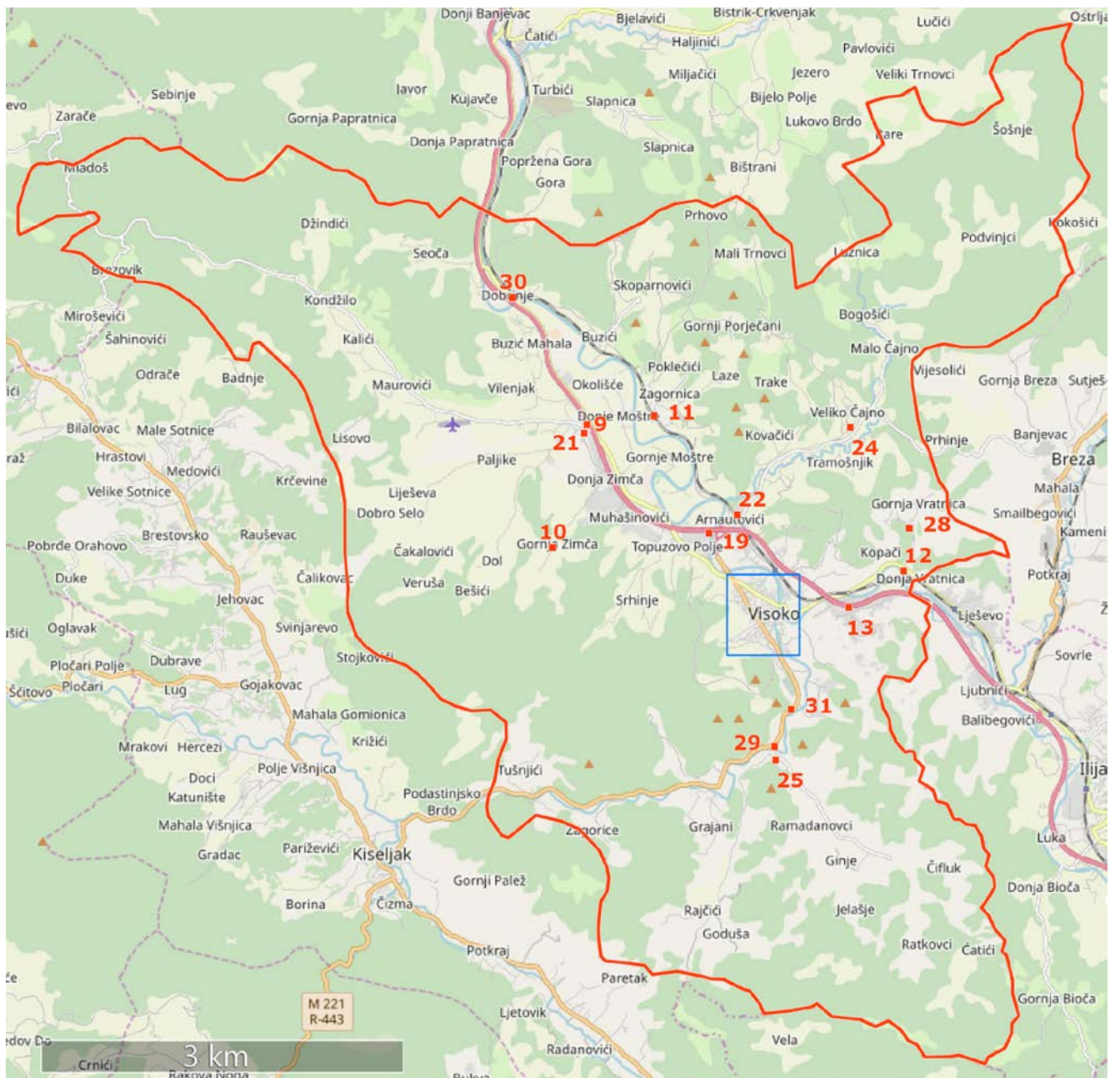
Neither of the two memorial reliefs (those of Ahmet Fetahagić in Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school, Visoko or Ibrahim Zečević outside Vratnica's community hall) survive. It is known that the **relief of Ibrahim Zečević** was destroyed in 1993, while the fate of **that of Ahmet Fetahagić** is unknown.

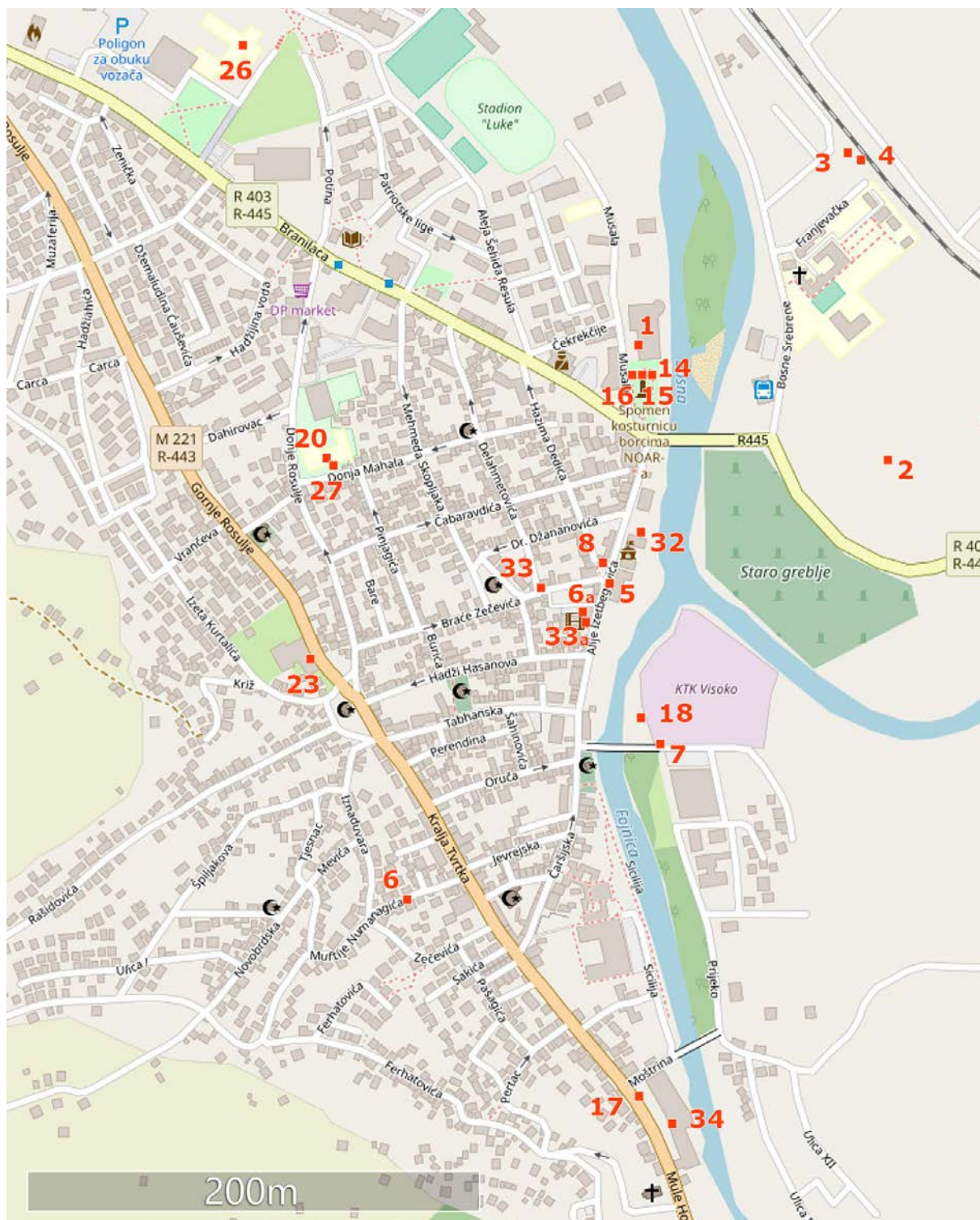
The **memorial fountain in Buci** is in excellent condition, and appears to have been recently restored, although no information about any such restoration works could be found.

Three monuments and artistic compositions were discovered to have lain on the territory of Visoko municipality; the monument to Jewish Victims of Fascist Terror in Visoko's Jewish cemetery, the 'Brotherhood and Unity' monument in Dobrinje, and the Monument to the Unknown Hero in the town centre. The **monument to Jewish Victims of Fascist Terror** is in good condition, while the other two no longer exist. It is known that the **Monument to the Unknown Hero** was removed by municipal authorities in the 1960s, subsequent to the unveiling of Marijan Kocković's memorial ossuary (see below), with the sculpture being accidentally destroyed in the process. The location of the base, which is said to have remained in the town, is unknown, and efforts should be made to determine its fate. Beside the remnants of the plateau upon which it once stood, no trace of the **'Brotherhood and Unity' monument** in Dobrinje survives.

Finally, the two ossuaries created upon the territory of the municipality both still exist. The **memorial ossuary in Visoko's town park** is in good condition, and has recently been restored. The **memorial ossuary located in the (former) Ahmet Fetahagić barracks**, however, is in a poor state of repair, and efforts should be made to consolidate the structure and undertake restoration works as a matter of urgency.

Municipality Maps





Number	Name
1	Memorial ossuary of those who died in the People's Liberation War from the Visoko area
2	Memorial ossuary in Ahmet Fetahagić barracks
3	Memorial plaque on the main facade of Visoko train station, Visoko
4	Memorial plaque on the main facade of Visoko train station, Visoko
5	Memorial plaque on DTV "Partizan", Visoko
6	Memorial plaque on the house of Meho Patak, Visoko
6a	Old memorial plaque from the house of Meho Patak, Visoko
7	Memorial plaque on the gatehouse of the KTK factory, Prijevo
8	Memorial plaque at Trg Džemala Bijedića
9	Memorial plaque on Visočko-Fojnički Partizanski Odred elementary school, Donje Moštre
10	Memorial plaque on Gornja Zimča elementary school, Gornja Zimča
11	Memorial plaque on the main facade of Poriječani train station, Poriječani
12	Memorial plaque on the home of Ibrahim Zečević, Vratnica
13	Memorial plaque on Čekrčići memorial house, Čekrčići
14	Bust of Mehmed Džudžo, town park, Visoko
15	Bust of Janko Balorda, town park, Visoko
16	Bust of Meho Patak, town park, Visoko
17	Bust of Mehmed Skopljak, Ul. Mule Hodžića, Visoko
18	Bust of Slavko Bunjičević, KTK factory, Prijevo
19	Bust of Fehim Zečević, KTK processing plant, Topuzovo Polje
20	Bust of Ahmet Fetahagić, Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school, Visoko
21	Bust of Dušan Čulum, Visočko-Fojnički Partizanski Odred elementary school, Donje Moštre
22	Bust of Momir Balorda, Arnautovići
23	Bust of Ognjen Prica, Ognjen Prica elementary school
24	Bust of Avdo Adilović, Musa Ćazim Ćatić elementary school, Veliko Čajno
25	Bust of Vojin Ferzanović, Vojin Ferzanović elementary school, Buci
26	Bust of Janko Balorda, Janko Balorda high school, Visoko
27	Memorial relief of Ahmet Fetahagić, Ahmet Fetahagić elementary school, Visoko
28	Memorial relief of Ibrahim Zečević, Vratnica
29	Memorial fountain, Buci
30	Monument to Brotherhood and Unity, "Bratstvo i Jedinstvo" elementary school, Dobrinje
31	Monument to Victims of Fascist Terror in the old Jewish cemetery, Zbilje
32	Monument to the Unknown Hero next to the town hall, Visoko
33	Memorial plaque on the home of Ognjen Prica
33a	Memorial plaque from the home of Ognjen Prica (current location)
34	Memorial plaque on the leather- and hide-work school, Visoko

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Cover image – ‘Visoko Municipality Location.png’, created by Wikipedia user ‘Dado’ (<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Dado>). Available: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/44/Visoko_Municipality_Location.png. Accessed 5 May 2018.

Figure 1a – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 1b – Andrew Lawler, August 2014

Figure 1c – Andrew Lawler, August 2014

Figure 1d – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 1e – Andrew Lawler, August 2014

Figure 1f – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 1g – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 1h – Andrew Lawler, August 2014

Figure 2a – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 2b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 2c – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 3 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 4 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 5a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date (1971 or later)

Figure 5b – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, unknown date (1980s)

Figure 5c – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, August 2018

Figure 6 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 8 – Andrew Lawler, January 2017

Figure 9 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 10 – Taken from Visoko.co.ba article “11.05.2018. godine, OŠ “Mula Mustafa Bašeskija” Donje Moštre obilježava 100 godina rada i postojanja”. Available: <https://visoko.co.ba/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/8-1-646x411.png>. Accessed 12 November 2018

Figure 11a – Adisa Lepić, volunteer, Zavičajni muzej Visoko, February 2017

Figure 11b – Adisa Lepić, volunteer, Zavičajni muzej Visoko, February 2017

Figure 12 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 13a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, 1980

Figure 13b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 13c – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 14a – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, unknown date

Figure 14b – Alija Šahinović, Visoko resident, November 2017

Figure 15a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 15b – Alija Šahinović, Visoko resident, November 2017

Figure 16a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 16b – Alija Šahinović, Visoko resident, November 2017

Figure 17a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 17b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 18a – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, 1965

Figure 19a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 19b – Senad Bilalović, Director of KTK Visoko, November 2018

Figure 19c – Senad Bilalović, Director of KTK Visoko, November 2018

Figure 20 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 21a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date (1974 or earlier)

Figure 21b – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović; newspaper clipping from *Naša Život* newspaper, unknown edition, unknown page, 1974

Figure 21c – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, August 2018

Figure 22 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 23a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 23b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 24a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 24b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 25 – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, August 2018

Figure 26a – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 26b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, November 2018

Figure 28 – Milijanko Miholjčić, artist, unknown date

Figure 29a – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, July 1961

Figure 29b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, August 2018

Figure 30a – From the personal archives of Ranko Milanović, unknown date

Figure 30b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, August 2018

Figure 31a – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 31b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 32a – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, unknown date

Figure 32b – Ivan Kitić, Visoko resident, June 2018

Figure 33a – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, 1967

Figure 33b – Andrew Lawler, January 2017

Figure 34 – Courtesy of Zdenko Antović, curator of the Staro-Visoko website, 22 December 1963

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

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Post Scriptum

On 29 August 2018, the local SABNOR committee unveiled marble plaques on the three pedestals in the town park, intended as replacements for the three busts destroyed in recent years. The plaques contain basic biographical information of the individuals previously commemorated by busts at this location (Mehmed Džudžo, Janko Balorda and Meho Patak). It is unclear whether this initiative has been perceived as a temporary or permanent solution to the issue of the missing busts.



Memorial plaque on pedestal in town park, August 2018 (Photograph by Zdenko Antović)