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**Sarajevo, mart 2019. Sarajevo, March 2019**

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Forum Civilna mirovna služba (forumZFD)  
Historijski muzej BiH

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# MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM

## PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE

Izložba „Mir sa ženskim licem“ rezultat je saradnje i nastojanja ženskog mirovnog pokreta Mir sa ženskim licem i Foruma Civilna mirovna služba (forumZFD) da u procese suočavanja s prošalošću i izgradnje mira u Bosni i Hercegovini (BiH) integrišu žensku perspektivu i predstave žensku stranu priče o preživljavanju i prevazilaženju posljedica rata. Ova izložba govori o ženama koje su u poslijeratnoj BiH vodile male (a velike) bitke za svoja i prava drugih i obnavljale ratom razoreno društvo. Životne priče pred vama nove su stranice historije ove zemlje – jedinstvene jer u fokus stavljaju žene i lično iskustvo nasuprot opštoj politici supremacije nacije i kolektiviteta nad pojedincem i marginalizacije ženskih iskustava i postignuća.

Inicijativa „Mir sa ženskim licem“ i Forum Civilna mirovna služba, kao pokretači i kreatori idejnog koncepta izložbe, a uz stručnu podršku Historijskog muzeja BiH, željeli su da priča o ženama BiH izade iz sveprisutnog klišea žene žrtve i podređene, one kojoj životni put određuju pol i nacija, i da prikažu kaleidoskop ženskih sudbina koje su status obespravljenih pretvarale u pobjede. S obzirom na to da živimo u vremenu u kojem se u svakodnevnom životu stalno pozivamo na sjećanje i

The exhibition entitled "Peace with Women's Face" is a result of cooperation and efforts of the women's peace movement Mir sa ženskim licem (Peace with Women's Face) and Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst (forumZFD) to integrate a female perspective in the process of facing the past and peace building in Bosnia and Herzegovina and present the women's side of the story about the survival and overcoming the consequences of war. This exhibition is dedicated to women that have led small (and big) fights for their rights and rights of others in the post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina and have rebuilt the war-torn society. Life stories in front of you are new pages of history of this country and are unique, because they focus on women and personal experience, as opposed to the general policy of supremacy of nation and collectivity over individuals and marginalisation of women's experiences and accomplishments.

The initiative "Peace with Women's Face" and Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst, as initiators and authors of the concept of the exhibition, supported by the experts of the History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, wanted to free the discourse about women in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the omnipresent cliché of woman

pamćenje, smatrale smo da je važno da se u tom pamćenju dokumentiraju i ženska iskustva tokom rata i u poslijeratnoj BiH. Sjećanje u BiH isključivo je vezano za tri etnonacionalna narativa, bez prostora za ženska iskustva, koja tako ostaju prepuštena zaboravu. Naša namjera je putem izložbe dokumentirati jedan mali dio ženske historije BiH, koja će ostati trajno za pamćenje budućim generacijama.

Ideja o izložbi, uobličena na zajedničkom sastanku u martu 2018. godine članica Inicijative „Mir sa ženskim licem“ i drugih mirovnih i ženskih organizacija, grupa i pojedinaca, dobila je podršku mirovne aktivistkinje i ekspertice Tamare Šmidling. Članice Inicijative kandidovale su žene iz svoje lokalne zajednice čije priče mogu biti inspiracija ženama za njihovo djelovanje u sadašnjosti i budućnosti i/ili čine paradigme životnih sudbina žena u ratnoj i poslijeratnoj BiH. Na ovaj način obezbijeđene su 34 priče za izložbu, od kojih je svaka bila potresna, sadržajna, kredibilna i važna za publikovanje. Utoliko više nam je selekcija predstavljala najteži posao. Svjesna činjenice da nije u mogućnosti prikazati sve primjere hrabrih žena u BiH, komisija je na osnovu unaprijed uspostavljenih kriterija izabrala 20 priča žena iz cijele Bosne i Hercegovine. Ostale su smještene u arhivu za buduća istraživanja. Vodio se računa da akterke budu iz različitih dijelova zemlje i da se dokumentuju različita životna iskustva.

Lične priče koje su pred vama bude empatiju i pomažu obnavljanje povjerenja u poslijeratnom bosanskohercegovačkom društvu. Predstavljamo vam priče povratnica koje su među prvima došle u svoje prijeratne domove, ratnih udovica, žena izbjeglica koje su u novoj sredini počele graditi svoj život od nule, logorašica, silovanih žena, civilnih žrtava rata, žena

as being a victim and subjugated, whose life path is determined by her sex and nation, and to show the kaleidoscope of destinies of women, who turned their disempowerment into victories. Given the fact that we live in a time where we always refer to memories and remembrance, we believed that it was important to also document women's experiences during the war and the post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina. The remembrance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is exclusively tied to the three ethno-national narratives, without any space for women's experiences, which are left to oblivion. Our intention was to organise the exhibition in order to document a small piece of women's history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will be permanently remembered by the coming generations.

The idea about the exhibition came into being during a joint meeting in March 2018 of members of the initiative "Peace with Women's Face" and other peace building and women's organisations, groups and individuals and it was supported by the peace activist and expert Tamara Šmidling. Members of the initiative proposed women from their local community as candidates. They were selected based on the fact that their stories might be an inspiration for other women's activism in the present or future and/or that their lives were paradigms of destinies of women in the war and post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina. In such a way, 34 stories were for the exhibition. Each of these stories was moving, eventful, credible and important for the publication. The more difficult it was to make a choice. Aware of the fact that it would not be possible to show all examples of courageous women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the committee selected 20 stories of women from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina based on pre-agreed

koje su održavale komunikaciju s „drugom stranom“... Pored biografskih bilješki, ovom izložbom donosimo vam i savjete žena koje su bile spremne da pomažu u izgradnji mira i podsjećaju kako je participacija svake žene u našem društvu važna! Žene smo zamolile da podijele s nama po jedan predmet, fotografiju, dokument koji je simbol njihove ženske borbe ili puta kroz koji su prošle. Njihovi lični predmeti, istrgnuti fragmenti prošlosti, podsjetnici su na iskustva koja brišu granice među ljudima i bude nadu u ljepšu budućnost.

Ovakvi primjeri pokazuju da žene nemaju samo ulogu žrtve u ratu i nakon ratova, već da su one i aktivne članice društva koje svojim sposobnostima, snagom i voljom pokreću pozitivne društvene promjene i vrijednosti. Ova izložba posvećena je svim ženama Bosne i Hercegovine koje se svakodnevno trude i rade na izgradnji mira. Hvala onim ženama koje su podijelile s nama svoje priče! Neka nam njihova iskustva budu motivacija i inspiracija u izazovima koji su pred nama!

criteria. The remaining stories were put in an archive for future research. Care was taken to ensure that these women came from different parts of the country and that different life experiences were documented.

Personal histories that are in front of you evoke empathy and help regain trust in the post-war society of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We present stories of female returnees, who were among the first ones to return to their pre-war homes, war widows, women refugees that started rebuilding their lives from scratch in a new country, women who had been at concentration camps, raped women, civilian victims of war, women that maintained communication with "the other side", etc. In addition to biographical notes, this exhibition also includes advice from women willing to help in peace building and remind of the fact that the participation of every woman in our society is important! We asked the women to share with us an item, a photo or a document that symbolises their female fight or path they took. Their personal items and torn fragments remind of experiences that erase boundaries between people and give hope for a brighter future.

Such examples show that women do not only have the role of a victim in the war and post-war period, but that they are also active members of the society, who initiate positive social changes and values as a result of their abilities, strength and will. This exhibition is devoted to all women of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who make daily efforts and work on peace building. We kindly thank those women, who shared their stories with us! May their experiences be a motivation and inspiration for dealing with challenges ahead of us!

# MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE

Rat je sranje koje uništava ljudske živote i nakon dolaska mira. Ovu definiciju rata nećete naći ni u jednom udžbeniku na Balkanu. Balkanske istorije pune su naših veličanstvenih pobjeda i njihovih kukavičkih poraza, naših žrtava i njihovih ratnih zločinaca, njihove vojne nadmoći kojoj parira naša hrabrost i genijalnost. U našim istorijama možete pročitati koliko smo mi a koliko oni imali tenkova, topova, minobacača, ranjenih i poginulih. U našim istorijama pročit ćete ko su naši heroji, izdajnici, kukavice, dezerteri, ali teško da ćete naći na obične ljudske priče. Naše istorije su herojski muške i nema tu mnogo mjesta za žene, emocije, preispitivanja i nedoumice.

Sudbine malih ljudi u ratu najčešće su prepune straha, razočarenja, siromaštva, nepravde, bježanja, posrtanja, padova, nespavanja, gladi, hladnoće, PTSP-a, samoubistava, alkoholizma, ludila, suza, a to nije nešto o čemu se mnogo govori u našem društvu. Naravno, ti naši životi protkani su i nadom, borbom, odricanjem, hrabrošću, padanjem i ustajanjem, ali naše sudbine nisu teme na kojima država gradi svoje mitove.

Zato je ova izložba posebna, ali i opasna.

Posebna je jer nam dvadeset običnih žene pričaju svoje neobične životne priče. One su pobjednice iako su mnogo toga žrtvovala i izgubile. Pred nama su priče o ženama koje su se borile protiv svega što su proizvele

War is shit that destroys human lives even after peace is established. You will not find this definition of war in any textbook in the Balkans. The histories of the Balkans are full of our glorious victories and their cowardly defeats, our victims and their war criminals, their military superiority countered by our courage and genius. In our histories, you can read how many tanks, cannons, mortars, wounded and killed we had and how many they had. In our histories, you will read who are our heroes, traitors, cowards, deserters, but it is hard to imagine that you will find everyday human stories. Our histories are heroically male, and there is not much space for women, emotions, second guessing and dilemmas.

The destiny of common persons in a war is most frequently full of fear, disappointment, poverty, injustice, escape, stumbling, falls, lack of sleep, hunger, cold, PTSP, suicides, alcoholism, madness and tears, and this is not something that is widely discussed in our society. Of course, these small lives are imbued with hope, fight, sacrifice, courage, falling and getting up again, but our destinies are not topics that the state builds its myths on.

For this reason, this exhibition is special, but also dangerous.

It is special, because twenty ordinary women are telling us their unusual life stories. They are winners, although they

četiri godine rata i 23 godine mira u Bosni i Hercegovini. One su se suprotstavljale ratu, nacionalizmu, patrijarhatu, kapitalizmu, nasilnicima, svojim strahovima... I za to su obično plaćale veoma visoku cijenu.

One su opasne jer nam pokazuju da smo najčešće ostavljeni i zaboravljeni od institucija sistema i prepušteni sami sebi, porodici i svojim prijateljima. One su opasne jer svaki Srbin, Hrvat, Bošnjak i Ostali u Bosni i Hercegovini može da razumije kroz šta su prolazile i kako su se osjećale Štefica, Anda, Emina, Seida, Dubravka, , Ifeta, Azra, Milena, Indira, Smilja, Dudija, Jasminka, Bojana, Rejha, Nada, Mara, Vildana, Edina i Suada. One su opasne jer njihove sudbine razaraju iluzije etničkih podjela, nacionalističkih fatamorgana i slatkorječivog patriotizma.

Ova izložba je opasna jer demistifikuje naše odbrambeno-oslobodilačke ratove. U njihovom ratu nema romantičnih smrti, uzvišenih ideala, čistote i čojstva. One govore o ratu koji je prljav, brutalan, okrutan i kriminalizovan. Njihove istorije prkose zvaničnim etnički podijeljenim istorijama u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Ova izložba nije samo posebna i opasna, već je i veoma hrabra.

Hrabra je iz više razloga. Sama ideja da se pokrene jedna ovakva izložba je hrabrost po sebi, jer kao što sam ranije kazao njom propitujete zvanične ratne istorije, našu ulogu u tim ratovima, pitanje naše autonomije i naše ljudskosti. Morate biti neizmjereno hrabri da biste ogolili svoj život pred publikom i ispričali ga u svom punom sjaju i jadu. Morate biti jednako hrabri da biste saslušali potresne sudbine žena i suočili se sa sopstvenim strahovima i dilemama.

Zbog toga je ova izložba važna jer nas na

sacrificed and lost so much. We have in front of us stories about women who fought against everything that four years of war and 23 years of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina produced. They opposed war, nationalism, patriarchy, capitalism, brutes and their fears. They usually paid an exorbitant price for this.

They are dangerous, because they are showing us that we are most frequently left and forgotten by the institutions of the system and left to ourselves, our family and friends. They are dangerous, because every Serb, Croat, Bosniak and Other in Bosnia and Herzegovina can understand what Štefica, Anda, Emina, Seida, Dubravka, , Ifeta, Azra, Milena, Indira, Smilja, Dudija, Jasminka, Bojana, Rejha, Nada, Mara, Vildana, Edina and Suada went through and how they felt. They are dangerous, because their destinies are dismantling the illusions of ethnic divisions, nationalist fatamorganas and sugar-coated patriotism.

This exhibition is dangerous, because it demystifies our defence and liberation wars. In their war, there are no romantic death, lofty ideals, purity and humanity. They talk about a dirty, brutal, cruel and criminal war. Their histories defy the official ethnically divided histories in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This exhibition is not only special and dangerous, but also extremely courageous.

Courageous for several reasons. The very idea to initiate such an exhibition is courage in itself, because, as I said before, in such a way you challenge the official war histories, our role in these wars, the question of our autonomy and our humanity. You have to be incredibly brave in order to bare your life in front of an audience and give an account of it in its full splendour and misery. You have to be equally brave in order to listen



više nivoa suočava sa našom prošlošću, a na taj način i sa nama samima.

Ova izložba nije samo posebna, opasna i veoma hrabra, ona čitavo vrijeme slavi život, borbu i vrijednosti koje su danas duboko potisnute u nama.

Svaka od ovih žena je heroína koja je uspjela, i pored svih nedaća koje su je pratile, da nađe sredinu u kojoj je živjela, nakaradne ideologije koje su tada preovladavale, konformizam svojih prijatelja, poznanika i komšija, svakodnevne probleme s kojima se susretala, svoje strahove, da ne iznevjeri sebe i svoje pobjede. Njihove pobjede ne možete mjeriti novcem, stanovima, skupocjenom odjećom i nakitom, njihov uspjeh se ogleda u brizi za svoje najbliže, za žrtve nasilja, povratnice, žene koje su preživjele fizičke i psihičke traume u ratu, žene koje su digle svoj glas protiv nepravde i počele borbu za svoja prava.

Takve kakve jesu, ove žene su predstavljale opasnost za društvo u kojem su djelovale, a predstavljaju i danas, jer one se ne mire sa trenutnom situacijom u društvu i postaju njegova istinska alternativa. Njihov rad, njihov sistem vrijednosti i njihova hrabrost dokazuju da ovo društvo može i mora biti poštenije, pravednije, humanije, jednom riječju – bolje.

Kada ova izložba dođe u Banjaluku, posjetiću je sa svojom kćerkom, koja sada ima jedanaest godina. Prije svega da bismo odali priznanje ovim ženama, a potom da spozna jednu drugačiju stranu rata o kojoj neće moći učiti u školi. Ova izložba i ove žene pokazaće joj da je ravnopravna sa muškarcima, da postoje ljudi koji misle drugačije, da ne treba da se miri sa nepravdama i da postoje vrijednosti koje nadilaze nacije, države i pravo za koje se vrijedi boriti.

to tragic destinies of women and face your own fears and dilemmas.

For that reason, this exhibition is important, because it makes us face our past at several levels, and it therefore also makes us face ourselves.

This exhibition is not only special, dangerous and audacious. This whole time, it celebrates life, fight and values that are deeply suppressed in us today.

Each of these women is a heroine that managed, in spite of all troubles she faced, to transcend the environment in which she lived, the twisted ideologies that prevailed at that time, the conformism of her friends, acquaintances and neighbours, the daily problems she faced, her fears, in order not to let down herself and her victories. Their victories cannot be measured in money, apartments, expensive clothes and jewellery. Their success is reflected in their care for their dearest ones, for victims of violence, women returnees, women that survived physical and psychological traumas in war, women that raised their voice against injustice and started fighting for their rights.

As such, these women have been a danger for the society in which they acted, because they do not accept the current situation in the society and are becoming its true alternative. Their work, their system of values and their courage prove that this society can and must be more honest, fair, humane, in one word – better.

When the exhibition arrives to Banja Luka, I will go to see it with my daughter, who is eleven years old. First of all, in order to pay tribute to these women, but also in order for her to learn about a different aspect of the war that she will learn nothing about at school. This exhibition and these women

A to je nešto najvrednije što ova izložba i ovaj otac mogu ostaviti svojoj kćerki.

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**Srđan Puhalo**

will show her that she is on an equal footing with men, that there are people who think differently, that one should not accept injustice and that there are values that go beyond nations, states and a right worth fighting for.

And that is the most precious thing that a daughter can inherit from this exhibition and her father.

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**Srđan Puhalo**

Kako pamtimo traumatična iskustva? Kako sebi tumačimo šta nam se dogodilo? Šta kad sve te traume potiču iz velikog zla kakvo je rat? Sjećamo se kroz datume, nazive ulica, skulpture, mezarja, groblja, spomen-ploče i građevine, obilježena i neobilježena mjesta stradanja, kroz kulturne događaje. Kroz ovu izložbu.

Izložba koja je pred nama, pored dokumentovanja ratne i poratne stvarnosti na prelazu vjekova, bitno doprinosi i kulturi sjećanja (post)jugoslavenskih prostora kroz direktnu intervenciju u njen dominantni narativ, koji je uvijek kada je o prelomnim trenucima u historiji neke zemlje riječ muškocentričan, određen religijski ili etnički. Sve ove priče bitno su rasklimale koncepte identifikovanja na koje smo navikle – muškosti, militarizma i žrtve. Nije ovdje riječ o istini ili neistini,

How do we remember traumatic experiences? How do we interpret what happened to us? What happens when all the traumas result from a great evil such as a war? We remember dates, names of streets, sculptures, graveyards, monuments and buildings, marked and unmarked places of suffering through cultural events. Through this exhibition.

In addition to documenting the war and post-war reality at the turn of the century, the upcoming exhibition also contributes to a large extent to the culture of remembrance of (post)Yugoslav countries through a direct intervention into its dominant narrative, which is always men-centric and determined by religion or ethnicity when it comes to make-or-break moments in the history of a country. All these stories have considerably shaken the

## O IZLOŽBI ABOUT EXHIBITION

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već o osvjetljavanju još jedne strane priče, koja ima svoje specifičnosti. I dok kultura sjećanja mahom pokazuje koliko smo „mi“ stradali, ova izložba mijenja percepciju jer pokazuje kako su žene preživjele i nadživjele.

Nekoliko je važnih, zbog svoje sveobuhvatnosti, knjiga koje u svom fokusu imaju razmatranja i uspostavu kulture sjećanja, ali sve koje sam imala priliku da držim u rukama previđaju žene, ženski doprinos, žensko sjećanje, žensko pitanje, a još 1926. godine u magazinu Đulistan pisano je: „Žensko pitanje postoji. To pitanje nisu stvorili ni muškarci, kao što neke feministkinje misle, a ni žene, kao što tvrde antifeministi. Žensko pitanje stvorile su prilike.“ U ovom konkretnom slučaju žensko pitanje i priču stvorile su ratne prilike.

Feministička epistemologija nam je pokazala da je objektivnost upitan koncept, kao i samorazumljivost, da su veliki narativi konstruktivi kao i svaki drugi... Feminizam nas je naučio da nema važnih i nevažnih priča. Ova izložba nam pokazuje sve to na jednom mjestu, na djelu.

Jedan od ciljeva kulture sjećanja u Bosni i Hercegovini jeste pomirenje kroz suočavanje. Međutim, nema snažnijeg doprinosa pomirenju od poruka žena koje su dio ove izložbe. Kako su se žene sjećale? U tom načinu sjećanja nalazi se čitav jedan svijet satkan od emocija, razuma, snage, krhkosti, ožiljaka i volje za životom. To sjećanje i njegova sadašnjost daju nadu, koju dijele svi koji se predano 25 godina bave pomirenjem, da Bosna i Hercegovina može biti mjesto gdje su se ljudi pomirili.

Suđenja u Hagu bila su neophodni početak suočavanja, ali pomirenju više od svega doprinose izložbe poput ove. Izložba „Mir sa ženskim licem“ zabilježila je 20 ličnih historija koje govore o snazi koja nadilazi

concepts of identification that we are used to – the concepts of maleness, militarism and victim. This is not about the truth or falsehood, but rather about shedding light on another side of a story that has its peculiarities. And while the culture of remembrance mostly shows to what extent "we" suffered, this exhibition changes the perception, because it shows how women survived and outlived it.

There are several books, which are important due to their comprehensiveness, focusing on considerations and introduction of a culture of remembrance, but all of those that I had a chance to hold in my hands overlook women, their contribution, women's remembrance and their cause. A 1926 edition of the magazine Đulistan contained the following: "The women's cause exists. It was not created either by men, as some feminists think, or women, as anti-feminists claim. The women's cause was created by circumstances." In this specific case, the women's cause and story were created by the war.

The feminist epistemology has shown us that objectivity is a questionable concept, just as the idea of self-explanation, that great narratives are constructs, just as any other... Feminism has taught us that there are no important and unimportant stories. This exhibition shows us that all of that is in a single place and at work.

One of goals of the culture of remembrance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is reconciliation by facing the past. However, there is no stronger contribution to reconciliation than the messages of women who are part of this exhibition. How do women remember? This way of remembering encompasses a whole world woven of emotions, reason, strength, fragility, scars and the will to live. Its presence gives hope shared by all

zločine, obesmišlja ih i tamo gdje krivci nisu pronađeni i kažnjeni. Ne možemo a da u svakoj priči ne prepoznamo „banalnost zla“, kako je Hannah Arendt nazvala ovaj sistem djelovanja promišljajući o radikalnom zlu.

I za kraj, podsjećam na riječi antropološkinje Svetlane Slapšak, koja propitujući zaborav i sjećanje kaže:

„Da li strategije zaborava nose rodna obeležja? Zaborav je ponekad naprosto eufemizam: reč je o manje ili više institucionalizovanoj cenzuri, koja može imati neposredne veze sa politikom, različitim oblicima moći grupa: još jasnije područje rodnih politika. U kulturi koja nosi obeležja i ožiljke totalitarnog mentaliteta, svaka konstrukcija kolektivnoga sećanja duboko zavisi od strategija zaborava.“

Izložba „Mir sa ženskim licem“ porazila je upravo ove strategije sjećanja i zaborava.

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**Jasmina Čaušević**

those that have dedicated themselves to reconciliation over the past 25 years that Bosnia and Herzegovina can be a place in which persons reconciled.

The trials in the Hague have been the necessary begining of facing the past, but exhibitions like this one contribute to reconciliation more than anything else. The exhibition "Peace with Women's Face" is a record of 20 personal histories that speak about the strength that goes beyond crimes and makes them senseless, even in those cases when the perpetrators ave not been found and punished. We cannot avoid recognising "the banality of evil" in every story, as Hannah Arendt called such a system of action when contemplating radical evil.

At the end, let me remind you of the words of the anthropologist Svetlana Slapšak, who said the following while examining oblivion and remembrance:

"Are strategies of oblivion marked by gender characteristics? Oblivion is sometimes simply a euphemism: it is more or less an institutionalised censure, which can be directly linked to politics and various forms of group power: an even clearer area of gender policies. In a culture marked and scarred by a totalitarian mentality, every construction of collective remembrance largely depends on the strategies of oblivion."

The exhibition "Peace with Women's Face" has defeated exactly these strategies of remembrance and oblivion.

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**Jasmina Čaušević**

# ANĐA OBRADOVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSE COURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM".... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



I was born in Zbornik Municipality, where I was the youngest of four children. I was married to my husband, Dr. Vesna Vuljic, in 1983. We have a son, Dr. Vesna Vuljic, and a daughter, Dr. Vesna Vuljic. I was a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY). In 1992, I was forced to flee my home in Zbornik and became a refugee in a detention camp. During the war, I experienced physical and sexual violence, including being raped and forced into sexual acts. I was pregnant during the conflict and gave birth to a daughter, Dr. Vesna Vuljic, in 1993. My husband was killed during the war. I was held in a detention camp for several years, where I was subjected to degrading treatment and violence. I eventually escaped and fled to Canada, where I am currently residing. I have since become a naturalized citizen of Canada and have worked as a nurse and a community organizer. I am committed to raising awareness about the atrocities committed during the Bosnian war and to supporting victims of war crimes. I have testified before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and have written a memoir, "The Price of Survival," which details my experiences during the war. I am proud of my resilience and my ability to overcome adversity. I believe that every person has the right to live in peace and dignity, and I am committed to working for a more just and peaceful world.

## ANĐA OBRADOVIĆ (1956)

*„Željela bih da se mi žene koje imamo slično iskustvo što više sastajemo. Kada se ispričamo, bude nam lakše. Nekad se i šalimo i jedna drugoj liječimo bol... A ovo što sam ja doživjela ne bih poželjela ni crnoj zmiji, ni najljucem neprijatelju, i da nijedna žena nikada ne doživi...“*

Rodena je na području opštine Zvornik, gdje i danas živi. Preživjela je logor, seksualno zlostavljanje, izbjeglištvo. Sa suprugom, ratnim vojnim invalidom, obnovila je spaljenu kuću i porodični život. Hrabro se suočila sa zlostavljačima, svjedočeći bez zaštite pred Sudom BiH i Međunarodnim krivičnim sudom za bivšu Jugoslaviju u Hagu. Ponosna je majka i baka.

Anđa je radila u zvorničkoj Vezionici. Udala se početkom 1992. godine. Kada je počeo rat, bila je trudna. U oružanim sukobima oko njenog sela zarobljena je u septembru 1992. godine. Bila je zatvorena prvo u Bajrićima, pa u Cerskoj. Gotovo svaka noć za nju je značila izvođenje radi silovanja. Pobačaj je preživjela u logoru, bez ikakve ljekarske pomoći. Torturu nad Anđom prekinuo je komšija Bošnjak, koji je bio stražar i koji je silovatelja udaljio iz stražarske jedinice. Pored nje, od posljedica fizičke torture umirale su njene kolege, muški zatvorenici. Ona je bila jedina žena među njima. Iz Cerske je odvedena u zatvor u Srebrenici u kojem je sa drugim ženama i djecom čekala razmjenu kao nadu za spas. Razmijenjena je 6. marta 1993. godine. Kad je izašla iz zarobljeništva sastala se sa suprugom, koji se oporavljao od teških rana zadobijenih isti dan kada je ona zarobljena. Nastavili su život u izbjeglištvu, na području Malog Zvornika. Njen suprug je 1996. godine ostavio štake i prohodao. Dobili su troje djece, kćerke bliznakinje i sina. U spaljenu kuću vratila se 2000. godine i obnovila predratno domaćinstvo. Pred Sudom BiH svjedočila je 2007. godine i njen zlostavljač je osuđen na šest godina zatvora. Svjedočila je i pred Međunarodnim krivičnim sudom za bivšu Jugoslaviju u Hagu.

Muž i djeca, koji znaju da je bila silovana, najveća su joj podrška u borbi za pravdu i istinu. Kćerke i sin ponosni su na majčinu hrabrost da javno govori o iskustvu logora i seksualnog nasilja. Oni joj pomažu da prevaziđe dane kada se osjeća da su je svi iskoristili a da nikakvu pomoć i obeštećenje za preživljenu torturu od društva nije dobila.

# ANĐA OBRADOVIĆ (1956)

She was born in Zvornik municipality, where she still lives. She survived the detention camp, sexual harassment, being a refugee. Together with her husband, a disabled war veteran, she reconstructed their house, which had been burned to the ground, and restored their family life. She bravely faced the criminals by testifying as an unprotected witness before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague. She is a proud mother and grandmother.

Anda used to work at the factory Vezionica in Zvornik. She got married at the beginning of 1992. When the war started, she was pregnant. She was taken prisoner during the conflicts around her village in September 1992. She was first detained in Bajrići, and then in Cerska. Almost every night meant that she would be taken out to be raped. She survived an abortion at the detention camp, without any medical assistance. A neighbour of Anda, who was a Bosniak and a guard there, stopped her torture by removing the rapist from the detention unit. Next to her, there were her male colleagues and detainees, who died from the consequences of physical torture. She was the only woman among them. She was transferred from Cerska to a prison in Srebrenica, where she waited for an exchange as a hope for salvation, together with other women and children. She was exchanged on March 6, 1993. When she left the detention camp, she met her husband, who was recovering from serious wounds he sustained on the same day on which she was detained. They continued living as refugees in Mali Zvornik. Her husband was able to stop using crutches and start walking in 1996. They got three children, twin daughters and a son. She returned to her house, which had been burned down, and reconstructed her pre-war household in 2000. She testified before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and the criminal who abused her was convicted to a six-year prison sentence. She also testified before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

Her husband and children, who know that she had been raped, are her greatest supporters in the fight for justice and truth. Her daughters and her son are proud of their mother's courage to speak openly about the detention camp and sexual violence she was subject to. They help her overcome days on which she feels that she has been abused by everyone without ever getting any help and compensation from the society for the torture she survived.

*"I would like us, those women who have had similar experiences, to meet more frequently. It gets easier when we talk to each other. Sometimes we also joke and heal each other's pain... And I would not wish anyone, not even the worst enemy, or any woman, to experience what I have experienced..."*





„Teško mi je i bolno. Tukli su me svakodnevno. Imala sam nebrojano mnogo rana i povreda. Šutirali su me u stomak. Jednom su me toliko dugo tukli i izživljavali se na meni da sam počela da plačem i vrištim na sav glas...

Jedna žena koja je doživjela isto što i ja kaže da je njen najveći strah da njena djeca saznaju da je bila silovana. Rekla sam joj: A što se ti stidiš? Ja sam svojoj djeci sve ispričala. To što se desilo nije naša sramota...!“

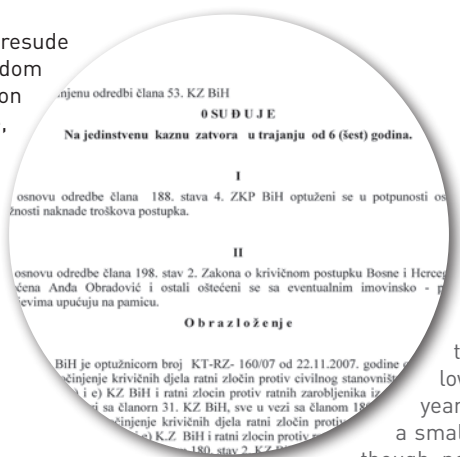
"It is difficult and painful. They used to beat me up every day. I had countless wounds and injuries. They kicked me in the stomach. Once they hit and tortured me so long that I started crying and screaming my head off...

A woman, who had experienced the same as I did, said that her greatest fear was the fact that her children might find out that she had been raped. I told her: And why do you feel ashamed? I told my children everything. There is no reason for us to feel ashamed of what happened to us...!“

...KUPILA DOLJE U SVU JE PRIJE RATNE DOMOVE, PATRIJUDOVICA ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVIJ I SRBIJI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANA ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE IZ "DRUGOG STRANOG", PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVIOM IZLOŽBU DODAJEMO VAMI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE POTRATI I ŽOGRABITI MIR I PODSJEĆATI KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUŠTVU VAŽNAI ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA POKLJUČE SVU JEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJI I DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL Njihove ženske borbe i putu kroz koji su prošle. Njihovi lični predmeti, istrađnuti fragmenti prošlosti, podsjećaju na iskustva koja brišu granice među ljudima i bude nadu u ljepšu budućnost. Svaki primjeri pokazuju da žene nemaju samo ulogu žrtve u ratu i nakon ratova, već da su one i aktivne članice društva koje svojim sposobnostima, snagom i voljom pokreću pozitivne društvene promjene.

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Čuvam već poštutjeli primjerak presude iz 2007. godine kojom je pred Sudom BiH jedan od zlostavljača, nakon sporazuma o priznanju krivice, osuđen na šest godina zatvora. Presuda je mali simbol pravde i istine, iako nijedna kazna zatvora ne može da nadoknadi i izliječi strahote, bol i poniženja koja sam preživjela.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“I have been keeping the yellowish discoloured copy of the 2007 ruling, in which the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sentenced one of the abusers, following his guilty plea, to a six-year prison sentence. The ruling is a small symbol of justice and truth, although no prison sentence can compensate and heal the horrors, pain and humiliation I survived.”

# AZRA HASANBEGOVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AWARE OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVU JIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# AZRA HASANBEGOVIĆ

(1946)

*„Nikada nemojte odustati od onoga što ste zacrtale i od svoga cilja. Ako ne uspijete jednom, pokušajte stotinu puta – ali ne odustajte i ne plašite se ničega.*

*U svakoj situaciji postoji izlaz i mislim da ako se nešto silno želi to i bude... Ne činite drugima zlo. Ako neko dobro treba meni i mojim najbližim, treba i drugima...”*

Aktivistica za prava žena, osnivačica organizacije „Žena BiH” i Sigurne kuće za žene i djecu žrtve porodičnog nasilja i trgovine ljudima u Mostaru. Jedna je od sedam žena iz BiH koje su 2005. godine predložene za Nobelovu nagradu u akciji „Hiljadu žena za Nobelovu nagradu za mir”.

Azrin društveni aktivizam počinje u ratu kada gubi stabilan posao šefice tehničke službe u komunalnom preduzeću u Mostaru i biva protjerana iz stana u kojem je živjela. Sedam mjeseci provela je u izbjeglištvu u Zagrebu. Vraća se u Mostar svjesna da samo radom i pomaganjem drugima može da se suprotstavi strahotama rata koje je okružuju. Počinje organizirati žene s ciljem da pruži pomoć svim osobama koje su proživjele i proživljavaju ratne strahote – prognanicima svih vrsta, ženama logorašicama i žrtvama ratnog silovanja. Tako nastaje “Žena BiH” kao autonomna ženska organizacija koja je otvorena za potrebe svih građanki i građana s području čitavog Mostara bez obzira na politički uspostavljene podjele. Projekti su se nizali, udruženje se transformiralo i raslo do Sigurne kuće. Kad je rat stao, Azra Hasanbegović je među ženama u BiH koje prelaze ratne i entitetske granice, obnavljaju stare i uspostavljaju nove veze u zajedničkoj želji da se život oko njih normalizuje. Putem projekta „Mali ženski razgovori” uspostavlja komunikaciju sa ženama Gacka i Nevesinja.

Radeći na platformi poboljšanja položaja žena u poslijeratnom društvu, udruženje se povezuje sa ženskim organizacijama širom BiH, ali i regionalno. Azrin angažman ne prestaje ulaskom u sedmu deceniju života. Putem raznih mreža Azra se sa svojim kolegicama bori za prava žena, ali se njihova borba danas proširila: djeluju na polju sprečavanja trgovine ljudima, suočavaju se s problemima migracije i zaštite prava djece.

# AZRA HASANBEGOVIĆ (1946)

A women's rights activist, the founder of the organisation "Žena BiH" and of a safe house for women and children victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in Mostar. She is one of seven women candidates in Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed for the Nobel prize in the action "Thousand Women for the Nobel Peace Prize".

Azra's social activism started during the war, when she lost a stable job as the head of the technical department of a utility company in Mostar and was evicted from the apartment in which she lived. She spent seven months as a refugee in Zagreb. She subsequently went back to Mostar, aware that she could fight the horrors of war that surrounded her only by working and helping others. She started gathering women with the aim to help all persons that had survived the horrors of war – refugees of all kinds, women that had been kept at detention camps and women victims of conflict-related sexual violence. The autonomous women's organisation "Žena BiH" was thus born. It aims to meet the needs of all citizens throughout Mostar, in spite of political divisions. One project followed the other, the association transformed and grew into a safe house. When the war ended, Azra Hasanbegović was one of the women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who crossed war and entity divides, rebuilt old and established new links out of their common wish to make the life around them normal again. In the framework of the project "Small Talk among Women" she entered into contact with women from Gacko and Nevesinje.

While working on a platform aiming to improve the position of women in the post-war society, the association established links to women's organisations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also regionally. Azra's engagement has not stopped even after she celebrated her seventieth birthday. Azra is fighting for women's rights together with her colleagues through various networks. However, their fight has been expanded to include other fields; today they are active in the field of fighting against human trafficking, dealing with migration and children's rights protection.

*"Don't ever give up on what you decided to do and on your goal. If you do not make it the first time, try a hundred times – but do not give up and do not be afraid of anything. There is a way out in every situation and if a person truly wants something, they get it. Do no harm to others. If I or my family need the good, others need it, too."*



„Mene je rat zatekao u Mostaru. To mi je bilo strašno. U ratu sam počela okupljati žene, savjetovati ih... Morala sam napustiti Mostar. U Zagrebu sam našla jednu svoju prijateljicu Mostarku, koja je radila u ambasadi. Ona me uključila u Udruženje „Žena BiH“ Zagreb. To su bile žene izbjeglice iz cijele BiH i tamo sam dolazila s njima, družila se. Nakon sedam mjeseci konvojem sam se vratila u istočni dio Mostara. Pet dana se putovalo, ali sam se vratila. Tada mi je Emsuda Mujagić dala projekt „Pomoć žena ženi radnom terapijom“. Vratila sam se u Mostar, okupila 32 žene da se registrujemo, registrovale smo se kao „Žena BiH Mostar“. Počele smo raditi.

Okupljale smo se i radile. Pričale smo. Svaka od nas je imala svoju priču. Pletenje, šivanje, razne mašine, tada je to bilo od donacija. Zaista mi je bio motiv samo da radim, bilo šta. Jako mi se dopao projekt radne terapije. Mi smo jedna drugu hrabrile – i tako opstale... Danas imamo Sigurnu kuću, imamo jedinstveni SOS telefon, kroz razne mreže vodimo sve moguće borbe za prava žena. To dugo traje, ali ne posustajemo. Nekako su se svi projekti vezali jedan za drugi i svi su imali neki smisao. SOS telefon, koji smo osnovali 1996. godine, bio je potreba, naša mostarska. To je prvi SOS telefon u Hercegovini, a on postoji i danas. Mostar je bio podijeljen i nije bilo fizičke komunikacije – tako da je taj telefon bio dobra veza. Svaki projekti nas je nečemu naučio. Svaku ženu.“

“I was in Mostar when the war started. It was terrible. During the war, I started gathering women and providing advice. Then I had to leave Mostar. In Zagreb, I found a friend of mine from Mostar, who worked at the embassy. She helped me become involved in the association “Žena BiH” in Zagreb. Members were refugee women from the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina. I used to go there and socialise. Seven months later, I came back to the eastern part of Mostar in a convoy. The trip took five days, but I came back. Back then, Emsuda Mujagić involved me in the project “Women Help Women through Work Therapy”. I came back to Mostar, gathered 32 women, so we could register, we registered under the name “Žena BiH Mostar” and we started operating.

We would get together and work. We talked. Every one of us had her story. Knitting, sewing, various machines, back then those were donated. I truly had only one motive – to work, and was willing to do anything. I very much liked the work therapy project. We used to encourage one another and that is how we survived. Today, we have a safe house, a single SOS phone and we fight for women’s rights through various networks. This lasts quite some time, but we are not giving up. All projects somehow followed one after the other and they all made sense. The SOS phone that we established in 1996 was truly needed in Mostar. It was the first SOS phone in Herzegovina, and it is still in function. Mostar was divided and there was no physical communication – so that the phone was a good means of communication. We have learned something from every project. Every woman has.”

...PIJA DUGLE U SVU JE PRIJE RATA BUDE EMPATIJA I UPOZNAVANJE OBNAVLJANJE POVIJESNIJE U POSLIJERATU... BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU, PREDSTAVLJAMO VAŠE PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MENA... ZENA KOJE SU DORŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE S DRUGOM STRANOM... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI OVOMI PLOŠTAMU DOĐEŠTE VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE POČAZI I DOBRIM TI MIRA I PODSJEĆAN... I TAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA ZA ŽENE SMO ŽAMOLILE DA PODJELJE SA POJEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJI I DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE I PUTA... KROZ KOJI SU BROŠLE, NJIHOVI LIČNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROŠLOSTI, POKAZUJUĆI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LIPESU BUDUĆNOSTI. OVAKVI PRIMJERI... POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE.

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ova mala ptičica je puna raznih kamenčića i cirkona. Ja volim stvarno lijepe stvari. Pred sami rat sam ptičicu i dvije narukvice od slonove kosti dobila od jedne moje komšinice, čiji je muž bio diplomata. Putovali su, živjeli su u nekim afričkim zemljama. Kako smo se družili u komšiluku, tako je ona meni pred sami rat poklonila ptičicu i narukvice. Ta ptičica je meni predstavljala oličenje slobode, bogatstva i ljepote. Kada sam protjerana iz stana, uspjela sam ptičicu ponijeti sa sobom i tako je još uvijek imam. Malo joj fali neka nožica, ali je tu.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This small bird is full of various pebbles and zircons. I truly love beautiful things. Just before the war, I got the small bird and two ivory armbands from a neighbour of mine, whose husband was a diplomat. They travelled and lived in some African countries. Since we were friends from the same neighbourhood, she gave me the small bird and the armbands as gifts just before the war. The small bird was the epitome of freedom, wealth and beauty in my eyes. When I was forced to flee my apartment, I managed to take the small bird with me, so that I still have it. It does not have a leg anymore, but it is still here.”



# BOJANA JOVANOVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN'S HISTORIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE, RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE, LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



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 ...FACULTY OF LAW IN BUEJ LINA AT THE BEGINNING  
 ...URING A THAT TIME SHE TOOK CARE OF HER PARENTS  
 ...VELLED, BOJANA JOVANOVIĆ OPENLY SHARED HER TRAUMA  
 ...POST-WAR TRANSITION, SHE CONTINUES TALKING ON BEHALF OF  
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# BOJANA JOVANOVIĆ

[1976]

*„Ovo je lijepa država. Pitanje je šta ćemo mi od nje da napravimo. Odgovornost je naša. Ustvari, šta mi radimo sada s ovom državom? Šta će moja generacija? Nadam se da još ima nade da moja generacija uradi nešto za ovu državu... Ovdje ima prostora da ljudi žive i rade i da im bude dobro.“*

Pravnica po struci i aktivistkinja za prava žena iz Bijeljine. Programska je direktorica Udruženja građana za obrazovanje Roma „Otaharin“.

Bojana Jovanović rođena je u Zenici. Njeno odrastanje i sazrijevanje u skladnom porodičnom okruženju prekinuto je ratom kada je imala 16 godina. Porodica Jovanović, neopterećena nacionalnim podjelama, odlučila je da ne napušta Zenicu čak i kada su počela ratna dejstva. U ratnim godinama Bojana upoznaje i dobro i zlo u ljudima oko sebe. Kada je na kuću njene bake bačen eksploziv i njena mlađa sestra Ana zadobila teške povrede, pomažu joj prve komšije i sugrađani različitih nacionalnosti. Nakon toga se porodica ipak odlučuje da napusti Zenicu. Nailazeći na teške situacije tokom prelaska linija fronta, uz pomoć prijatelja Bojana s porodicom dolazi u Bijeljину. Tu završava srednju školu, upisuje fakultet, udaje se mlada i rađa kćerku Irinu. Par mjeseci nakon rođenja djeteta Bojana se razvodi i kao samohrana majka pokušava da nađe posao i osigura egzistenciju svojoj porodici. Prvo stabilnije zaposlenje pronašla je u Organizaciji žena „Lara“ (danas Fondacija „Lara“). Paralelno s radom, Bojana uz nagovor i podršku majke završava Pravni fakultet u Bijeljini. Poslije „Lare“ zapošljava se u Međunarodnoj organizaciji za migracije (IOM), a potom u Misiji OSCE. Sve vrijeme brine o roditeljima, školuje kćerku, radi, pomaže sestri da se izbori s traumama koje je zadobila tokom rata, stiče nova znanja i putuje.

Bojana Jovanović otvoreno dijeli iskustvo izbjeglištva, odrastanja u ratu i borbe da u poslijeratnoj tranziciji izgradi karijeru i obezbijedi egzistenciju svojoj porodici. Nastavlja da govori u ime drugih žena, posebno Romkinja, čiji glas teško dopire do javnog prostora, i suprotstavlja se svakoj nepravdi i diskriminaciji.

# BOJANA JOVANOVIĆ

(1976)

A lawyer and women's rights activist from Bijeljina. She is the programme director of the citizen's association for the education of Roma "Otaharin".

Bojana Jovanović was born in Zenica. Her growing up in a harmonious family was interrupted by the war when she was sixteen years old. Family Jovanović, unburdened by ethnic divisions, decided not to leave Zenica, even after the combat operations had started. During the war, Bojana got to meet the good and the evil in people around her. When an explosive ordnance was thrown on the house of her grandmother and her younger sister Ana was seriously wounded, their first neighbours and fellow citizens of different ethnic origin helped them. However, the family decided to leave Zenica after this incident. After having faced difficult situations while crossing the front line, Bojana and her family arrived to Bijeljina thanks to the help of their friends. She graduated there, enrolled to the faculty, got married young and gave birth to her daughter Irina. Several months after her child had been born, Bojana divorced and tried finding a job as a single mother and ensure livelihood for her family. Her first stable job was at the women's organisation "Lara" (today the foundation "Lara"). While working, Bojana managed to graduate from the Faculty of Law in Bijeljina at the urging and with the support of her mother. After "Lara", she got a job at the International Organisation for Migrations (IOM), and later on at the OSCE Mission. During all that time, she took care of her parents, sent her daughter to school, worked, helped her sister to deal with the war-related trauma, acquired new knowledge and travelled.

Bojana Jovanović is openly sharing her experience related to being a refugee, growing up during the war and fighting to build a career and ensure livelihood for her family in the post-war transition. She continues talking on behalf of other women, especially Roma women, whose voices are difficult to hear in public space, and she fights against any injustice and discrimination.

*"This is a beautiful country. The question is, what are we going to make of it? The responsibility lies with us. Actually, what are we doing with this country at the moment? What will my generation do? I do hope that it is still possible for my generation to do something for this country. There is room here for people to live and work and have a good life."*



„Ja sam imala sreću da sam imala roditelje koji me apsolutno podržavaju. Kada hoću da se vratim u prošlost, sjetim se obilježavanja Prvog maja u mojoj porodici. Svi zajedno. Uz pjesmu. Ja sam 29. marta 1992. godine proslavila rođendan... Počinje rat. Vrlo brzo stvari se rapidno mijenjaju. Uništena i zapaljena porodična kuća. Sestra preživjela teške povrede i opekotine po čitavom tijelu. Odlazak iz Zenice. Morala sam odrasti. Više nisam bila tinejdžerka, u momentu sam postala odrasla osoba. Počinjem raditi. Udajem se i rađam kćerku. Pa razvod. Moja mama dolazi na ideju da bi bilo dobro da se upišem na fakultet. I upišem se. Prva smjena predavanja, pa idem na pauzu da podojim dijete... pa onda idem u čitaonicu da učim. Vraćam se na drugi dio predavanja. Učim po čitavu noć. Tako su prolazile godine...

Ja sam danas programska direktorica u Udruženju građana za promociju i edukaciju Roma „Otaharin“. Osjetila sam da mogu pomoći drugima. To što ja godinama nisam tražila da mi neko pomogne, niti sam očekivala da mi neko pomogne, to je moja lična stvar i izbor. Ja sam svoje bitke bila sama, dobijala ih i gubila, imala sam samo svoje roditelje, koji su me podržavali i pomagali mi. A ostalo je bilo sve moje, samostalno. Onda sam nekako kroz život shvatila da ima ljudi koji neće tražiti pomoć, ali nemaju ni snagu koju ja imam. Ima ljudi kojima je pomoć potrebna i ja mogu da im pomognem. Tako sam 2001. godine počela prvo kao volonterka u Organizaciji žena „Lara“. Išlo je svojim tokom, funkcije su se smjenjivale, a ja sam radila ono što sam smatrala da treba da radim. Ja sam bila tu da govorim u nečije ime, da dam glas onima koji glas nemaju, da ih upućujem, da im pomazem, da ih upućujem da može da bude drugačije. Prijateljsko lice i prijateljska riječ je nešto što čovjeku zaista može pomoći, nekada je od neizmjerne važnosti za ljudski život.“

"I was so lucky to have parents who fully support me. When I wish to go back to the past, I remember how my family used to celebrate May 1st. All of us together. Singing. I celebrated one of my birthdays on March 29, 1992. The war started. Things changed fast. Our family house was destroyed and burned down. My sister sustained serious injuries and burns on her whole body. We left Zenica. I had to grow up. I was no longer a teenager, all of a sudden, I became an adult. I started working. I got married and got a daughter. Then I divorced. My mother had the idea that it would be good if I started studying. So I did. As soon as I had a break, I would take a break to breastfeed my child, and then I would go to the library to study. I would then go to the second part of lectures. I used to study all night long. And years passed like that.

Today, I am a programme director at the citizen's association for the promotion and education of Roma "Otaharin". I realised that I could help others. The fact that I had not asked or expected someone to help me for years was my personal thing and choice. I fought my battles, won and lost them on my own, I only had my parents, who supported and helped me. Everything else was mine and independent. However, then life somehow made me realise that there are people, who will not ask for help, but who also lack the strength that I have. There are people that need help and that I can help. I therefore first started volunteering at the women's organisation "Lara" in 2001. Things happened the way they should and I was doing what I thought that I needed to be doing. I was there to speak on someone's behalf, to give a voice to those that had no voice, to point them to the right direction, to help them, to show them that things can be different. A friendly face and friendly word is something that can truly help a person and sometimes it is of immense importance for a human life."

# FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ova kašika je moja veza s onim šta sam bila prije. Moja veza sa mnom do 1992. godine. Kašika je izvadena iz zgarišta naše porodične kuće. To je ustvari jedna od rijetkih stvari koja je ostala... U rano jutro 21. oktobra 1992. dobili smo poziv od maminog rođaka koji nam je rekao da je kuća izgorjela. S obzirom na to da je već bilo pohladno, mama je pomislila da je baka ložila, da je vjerovatno iskočio neki ugarak i da je kuća zato izgorjela. Rodak je rekao da je moja sestra u bolnici... Uspaničene smo otišle u bolnicu, tamo smo zatekli nju u komi i s vrlo teškim opekotinama po cijelom tijelu i licu. Ona je tada imala 11 godina. Izuzetno strašne povrede i za pogledati. Tad smo saznali da je bačen štapinski dinamit u tavanski prostor kuće i da je kuća eksplodirala. Na svu sreću, baka je uspjela nju da izvuče ispod kamenja. Ta kuća građena je 1938. godine od velikih, izuzetno teških kamenih blokova. Baka je uspjela da izvuče sestru, da je nekako spusti kroz visoko prizemlje i da i sama iskoči odozgo. Poslije tog momenta, našeg prvog odlaska u bolnicu, moj otac odlazi na zgarište i kopa po njemu. To je ustvari bio njegov način da se izbori, da fizički radi nešto kako bi preživio taj momenat i to što nam se desilo. Iz tog zgarišta uspio je izvući ovu kašiku i još par predmeta koje smo na kraju bacili, ali sam ja kašiku zadržala. Ta kašika je sad nekih 26 godina moj saputnik, kad sam u svojoj kući ne mogu da jedem nijednom drugom kašikom, osim ovom...”



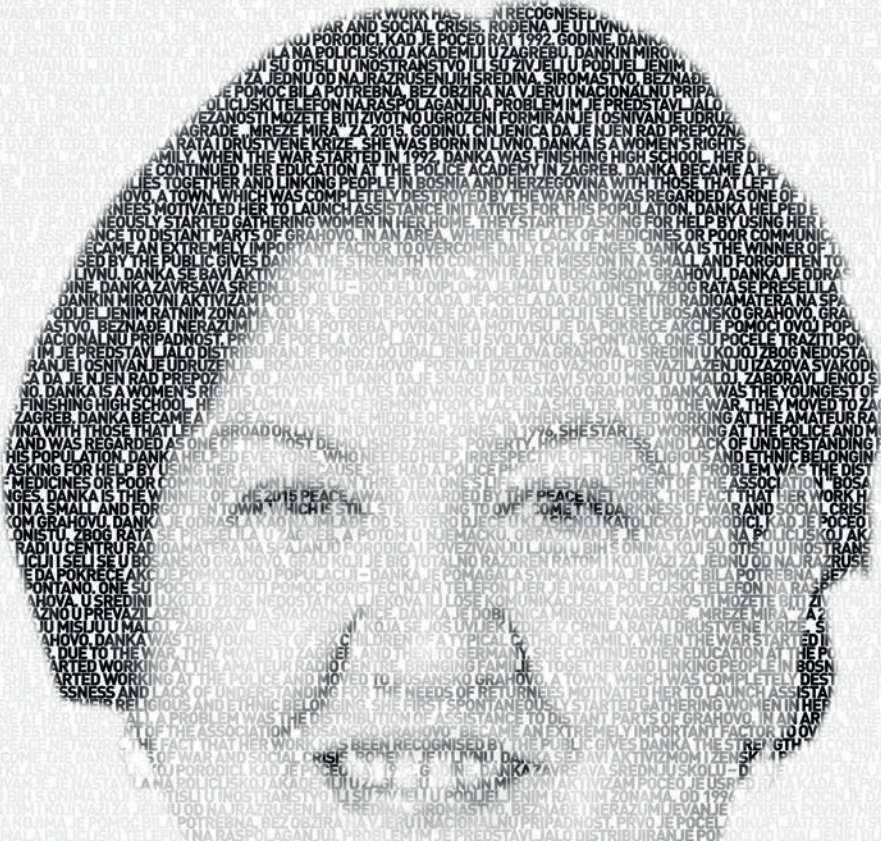
# FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This spoon is my link with the old me. My relation to what I had been up to 1992. It was taken out from the burnt remains of our family home. It is actually one of the rare things that remained. In the early morning of October 21, 1992, we got a call from my mother’s cousin, who informed us that the house had burned down.

Given the fact that it was already cold, my mom thought that the grandmother had heated the house, that a spark probably came out and set the house on fire. The cousin said that my sister was at the hospital. We panicked and went to the hospital. We found her there in a coma, with extremely serious burns over her whole body and face. She was 11 back then. The injuries were terrible even to look at. This is when we found out that dynamite in sticks was thrown in the attic of the house and that the house exploded. Luckily, the grandmother managed to get her out from under the debris. The house had been built in 1938 using large and extremely heavy stone blocks. The grandmother managed to get my sister out, to somehow get her down through the mezzanine and she herself managed to jump from above. After that moment, our first visit to the hospital, my father went to the burnt remains of our home and dug there. It was actually his way to fight, to do something physical in order to survive the moment and what had happened to us. He managed to dig out this spoon from the site of fire and several other items, which we threw away in the end, but I kept the spoon. The spoon has been following me for around 26 years, and when I am in my home, I cannot eat with any other spoon, but this one...”

# DANKA ZELIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHOR OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF THE COURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJERATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM".... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU INAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVU JIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE





# DANKA ZELIĆ (1973)

*„Morate negdje u sebi  
naći inspiraciju da vidite  
ovaj svijet i da ga shvatite  
realno. Nećete uvijek biti  
mlade, ali dok ste mlade  
možete puno više toga  
učiniti nego kada uđete u  
poznije godine. Onda će vam  
biti žao... Trebate djelovati  
i volonterski i aktivistički.  
Toliko je širok spektar  
djelovanja gdje se možete  
uključiti – da pomognete  
ljudima, da pomognete prvim  
susjedima, da se ne gleda  
na nacionalnost (vjerujte, to  
mora biti sporedna stvar).  
Pomozite čovjeku na bilo koji  
način, olakšajte mu život.  
Osjetit ćete se ispunjeno.  
Dat će vam to i motivaciju  
i energiju. Pitate me da li  
imam moto? Imam: Idemo  
dalje!”*

Rođena u Livnu. se bavi aktivizmom i ženskim pravima. Živi i radi u Bosanskom Grahovu.

je odrasla kao najmlađe od šestero djece u klasičnoj katoličkoj porodici. Kad je počeo rat 1992. godine, završava srednju školu – dodjelu diploma je imala u skloništu. Zbog rata se preselila u Zagreb, a potom u Njemačku. Obrazovanje je nastavila na Policijskoj akademiji u Zagrebu. Dankin mirovni aktivizam počeo je usred rata kada je počela da radi u centru radioamatera na spajanju porodica i povezivanju ljudi u BiH s onima koji su otišli u inostranstvo ili su živjeli u podijeljenim ratnim zonama. Od 1996. godine počinje da radi u policiji i seli se u Bosansko Grahovo, grad koji je bio totalno razoren ratom i koji važi za jednu od najrazrušenijih sredina. Siromaštvo, beznađe i nerazumijevanje potreba povratnika motivišu je da pokreće akcije pomoći ovoj populaciji – je pomagala svima kojima je pomoć bila potrebna, bez obzira na vjeru i nacionalnu pripadnost. Prvo je počela okupljati žene u svojoj kući, spontano. One su počele tražiti pomoć koristeći njen telefon (jer je imala policijski telefon na raspolaganju). Problem im je predstavljalo distribuiranje pomoći do udaljenih dijelova Grahova. U sredini u kojoj zbog nedostatka lijekova ili loše komunikacijske povezanosti možete biti životno ugroženi formiranje i osnivanje Udruženja „Bosansko Grahovo“ postaje izuzetno važno u prevazilaženju izazova svakodnevnice.

je dobitnica mirovne nagrade „Mreže mira“ za 2015. godinu. Činjenica da je njen rad prepoznat od javnosti Danki daje snagu da nastavi svoju misiju u maloj, zaboravljenoj sredini, koja se još uvijek izdiže iz crnila rata i društvene krize.

## DANKA ZELIĆ (1973)

She was born in Livno. is a women's rights activist. She lives and works in Bosansko Grahovo.

was the youngest of six children of a typical Catholic family. When the war started in 1992, was finishing high school. Her diploma award ceremony took place in a shelter. Due to the war, they moved to Zagreb, and then to Germany. She continued her education at the Police Academy in Zagreb. became a peace activist in the middle of the war, when she started working at the amateur radio centre, bringing families together and linking people in Bosnia and Herzegovina with those that left abroad or lived in divided war zones. In 1996, she started working at the police and moved to Bosansko Grahovo, a town, which was completely destroyed by the war and was regarded as one of the most demolished zones. Poverty, hopelessness and lack of understanding for the needs of returnees motivated her to launch assistance initiatives for this population. helped everyone, who needed help irrespective of their religious and ethnic belonging. She first spontaneously started gathering women in her home. They started asking for help by using her phone (because she had a police phone at her disposal). A problem was the distribution of assistance to distant parts of Grahovo. In an area, where the lack of medicines or poor communication lines can threaten one's life, the establishment of the association "Bosansko Grahovo" became an extremely important factor to overcome daily challenges.

is the winner of the 2015 Peace Award awarded by the Peace Network. The fact that her work has been recognised by the public gives the strength to continue her mission in a small and forgotten town, which is still struggling to overcome the darkness of war and social crisis.

*"One has to find inspiration somewhere in oneself to see this world and to understand it in a realistic manner. One will not be young forever, but while a person is young, they can do much more than once they become older. And once you become older, you will be sorry. One should be both a volunteer and an activist. There is a wide range of activities that one can participate in – to help people, to help one's neighbours, without paying attention to their ethnic origin (believe me, this has to be a secondary issue). Help other people in any way you can, make their life easier. You will feel fulfilled. This will motivate you and give you energy. You were asking whether I have a moto? I do: Let us go continue!"*



„Kada sam 1996. godine došla u Bosansko Grahovo, zatekla sam totalno uništen grad. Po nekim proračunima, to je najrazrušenija općina u BiH. Kompletno stanovništvo protjerano je sa tog područja, sve kuće su zapaljene. Nije bilo niti jednog krova. Ja sam dobila posao u policiji. Mnoge ljude koji su se vraćali u svoje prijeratne domove vidjela sam sa suzama u očima. Mnogi od njih su tražili pomoć – da ih se odveze u selo odakle potiču, da vide u kakvom je stanju kuća... Ja sam to činila. To su bili moji prvi počeci djelovanja. Nisam gledala ni na vjeru ni na naciju, bio mi je bitan čovjek. Iz tog razloga sam sjedala u auto, vozila ljude do njihovih zgarišta. Tada sam odlučila da moramo nešto više učiniti i pomoći tim povratnicima, ali prvenstveno ženama povratnicama. Okupila sam žene različitih nacionalnosti da osnujemo udruženje i da nekako sistemski pomognemo ženama povratnicama na to područje.

Povratak je bio nekako „razbacan“ – moralo se putovati od jednog mjesta do drugog, od jedne čuke do druge da biste pomogli ljudima. Ja sam imala telefon, koji je tada bio rijetkost, pa sam mogla zvati i tražiti pomoć. Puno pomoći je došlo, ali je problem predstavljala distribucija hrane u udaljena sela. Bilo je teških trenutaka. Bilo je žena do kojih nismo mogli doći. Jednu je ujela zmija, došli smo nakon dva dana i odvezli je do bolnice, preživjela mjesec--dva. Jedna trudnica je izgubila bebu je nismo mogli transportovati na vrijeme zbog velike količine snijega. Ulice se nisu čistile kao sada. Radila sam sve: sakupljala novine, lijekove, kupovala neke osnovne stvari i onda to dijelila. A ta prelijepa okolina, ta priroda... Ta ljepota, to bogatstvo koje sam tada osjetila vezalo me je za Bosansko Grahovo. Onda smo počeli i s obnovom infrastrukture. Žene su bile te koje su bile nositeljice domaćinstava. One su pokretale sve pozitivne promjene.“

“When I came to Bosansko Grahovo in 1996, the city was completely destroyed. According to some figures, this is the most destroyed municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The whole population has been forced to flee from the area, all houses have been burned down. There was not even one roof left. I got a job at the police. Many of the returnees coming back to their pre-war homes had tears in their eyes. Many of them were asking for help – to go to the village that they came from in order to see what happened to their house. I did that. These were my first activities. Neither religion nor ethnicity mattered, I only cared about people. This is why I would get behind the wheel and take people to the remains of their houses. Back then I decided that we have to do more to help the returnees, and especially women returnees. I gathered women of various nationalities to establish the association and to somehow systematically help women returnees in that area.

The return was somehow fragmented – we had to travel from one location to the other, from one godforsaken place to the other, in order to help people. I had a phone, which was a rarity back then, so I could call for help. There was a lot of assistance, but food distribution in distant villages was difficult. There were difficult moments. There were women we could not reach. One of them was bitten by a snake, and we came two days later and took her to the hospital. She managed to survive for a month or two. A pregnant woman lost her baby, because we were unable to bring her to the hospital on time due to heavy snowfall. Back then, streets were not cleaned like now. I used to do everything: gather newspapers, medicines, buy some basic necessities and distribute them. And the beautiful surroundings, the nature... The beauty and the opulence I felt back then created a bond to Bosansko Grahovo. We then also started reconstructing the infrastructure. Women were heads of households. They initiated all positive changes.”

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ovaj fotoaparat je uvijek bio uz mene, od samih početaka moga djelovanja, dolaska u Bosansko Grahovo. To je fotoaparat mog brata, koji je on nekada davno kupio. Starinski je. U aparat se stavljaju filmovi, koji se izrađuju. Toga sada više nema, to sada niko ne radi. Međutim, ja još uvijek radim. Nekako, slika kao materija, kao stvar, jako mi puno znači. Tada sam bilježila što možda niko nije radio. Možda i malo čudno, ali uvijek je bio u autu, u mojoj torbi. Slikala sam dolazak u Bosansko Grahovo, slikala sam ljude pri povratku. Htjela sam da zabilježim, pokažem emocije koje su ljudi tada pokazali. Niko nije vjerovao u opstanak. Trebalo je ljudima vratiti nadu. Kada dodete nakon prognanstva i vratite se svojoj kući i vidite da nije ništa ostalo, da nemate ništa. Ja sam vidjela te emocije. Ja sam zabilježila te emocije, koje sada nakon puno, puno godina dijelim s tim ljudima, vraćam im nadu i kažem: vidite, preživjeli ste! Bilo je teško, ali uspjeli ste! Ponovo ste sagradili svoj dom, vratili svoju obitelj, i nekako se sve to završilo sretno!”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This camera has always been with me, since the very beginning of my engagement, since the arrival to Bosansko Grahovo. It belonged to my brother, he had bought it a long time ago. It is a vintage camera. One has to put film in it and then develop the negatives. There are no longer such cameras, nobody is doing it anymore. However, I am still doing it. Photography means a lot to me as a topic, as a thing. Back then I took pictures of things that maybe nobody else did. And maybe even stranger, the camera was always in the car, in my bag. I took pictures of the arrival to Bosansko Grahovo, I took pictures of people returning home. I wanted to record and show the emotions that people expressed back then. Nobody believed in the survival. People needed to get back the hope. When one returns home as a refugee and sees that there is nothing left, that one no longer has anything. I saw these emotions, I recorded them. And now, after so many years, I am sharing them with the people, giving them back hope and saying: You see, you have survived! It was difficult, but you made it! You rebuilt your home, got back your family, and somehow there is a happy end!”

# DUBRAVKA KOVAČEVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE COURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRILJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLIŠT, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE

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...IA POČNE DA PRIHVATA KONCEPT ŽENSKIH PRAVA I RODNE JEDNAKOSTI U SVOJIM P  
...MAJKA USTAVLJA SARAJEVO I SA ŽENAMA IZ GORAZDA. PODIJEŠKUTI VIŠEGRADAN I  
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...POLOŽAJA IUDRUGAMA U SARAJEVO I VIŠEGRADU. JE NENA MAJKA ŽBOG RAZVO  
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...RATUM PRED KRAJ RATA JE S  
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## DUBRAVKA KOVAČEVIĆ (1957)

*„Mi uvijek imamo nove generacije i stalno učimo. Žene moraju znati otkud one tu, otkud im pravo glasa, šta mogu... Šta je to što žene u BiH može pokrenuti. Šta nam je zajedničko.“*

Rođena u Novom Travniku. Gradanska i mirovna aktivistica, najviše prepoznatljiva po zalaganju za prava žena i žensko organizovanje. Osnivačica je Udruženja žena „Most“ u Višegradu (1998) i Fondacije za osnaživanje žena u Sarajevu (2013), čija je trenutno direktorica.

S problemima ženske neravnopravnosti u društvu Dubravka se poznaje kao dijete, jer njena majka zbog razvoda nije bila prihvaćena u sredini u kojoj su živjele. Do rata je radila u Novom Travniku. Njena znatiželja i potreba da djeluje reflektirala se na širok spektar interesovanja, pa čak i profesionalnih angažmana. U ratom podijeljenom Novom Travniku Dubravka i njeno dvoje maloljetne djece ne pripadaju nikome: nijedan od preko noći nametnutih identiteta ne korespondira s onim što Dubravka osjeća svojim. Pred kraj rata je s djecom izbjegla u Srbiju, pa u Višegrad, gdje se bori da preživi ratne nedaće. Osniva Udruženje žena „Most“ u Višegradu, čija je predsjednica bila do 2007. godine, kada dobija posao u Care Internationalu u BiH. U poslijeratnom periodu Dubravka uči kako se obavljaju poslovi s kojima ranije nije imala dodira, kao što su vođenje organizacije, projektni menadžment i ljudska prava. Ujedno, ona prenosi stečena znanja na druge žene i utiče da jedna mala posljedica rata opterećena sredina počne da prihvata koncept ženskih prava i rodne jednakosti u svojim politikama. Utiče na osnivanje i rad komisije za ravnopravnost spolova, povezuje se sa ženama u političkim strankama i uspostavlja saradnju sa ženama iz Goražda. Po odlasku iz Višegrada njen rad nastavljaju kolegice iz Udruženja „Most“ – organizacije koja i danas mijenja društvene odnose u svojoj zajednici. Posljednjih godina Dubravka radi na ekonomskom osnaživanju žena, jačanju manjih organizacija civilnog društva i ženskog pokreta.

Dubravka vjeruje da je ekonomska nezavisnost žena ključna u ostvarivanju ženske emancipacije i prava žena u savremenom društvu. Prioritet su joj ugrožene grupe žena i svakodnevno promišlja i traži načine da se njihov standard i položaj u društvu unaprijede.

# DUBRAVKA KOVAČEVIĆ (1957)

She was born in Novi Travnik. A civic rights and peace activist, she is best known for her engagement in the field of women's rights and association of women. She is the founder of the women's association "Most" in Višegrad (1998) and the Foundation for Empowerment of Women (2013), where she is currently also holding the position of the foundation's director.

Dubravka became aware of women's social inequality during her childhood, due to the fact that her mother was not accepted in the area where they lived because she was divorced. Until the war, she worked in Novi Travnik. Her curiosity and need to act resulted in a wide range of interests and even professional engagements. In Novi Travnik, which is divided as a result of the war, Dubravka and her two minor children did not belong to anyone: none of the identities imposed overnight corresponded to what Dubravka felt to be her identity. Shortly before the end of the war, she fled with her children to Serbia, and then to Višegrad, where she was struggling to survive the post-war difficulties. She established the women's association "Most" in Višegrad and was the association's chairwoman until 2007, when she got a job at Care International Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the post-war period, Dubravka learned how to do jobs that she had no previous experience in, such as organisation management, project management and human rights. At the same time, she transferred her knowledge to other women and successfully influenced a small town, burdened by post-war consequences, which started mainstreaming the concept of women's rights and gender equality in its policies. She also contributed to the establishment and work of the gender equality committee, got into touch with women members of political parties and established cooperation with women from Goražde. After she had left Višegrad, her colleagues from the association "Most", an organisation that is still changing social relations in its community, continued her work. Over the past years, Dubravka has been working on economic empowerment of women and strengthening of small civil society organisations and the women's movement.

Dubravka believes that the economic independence of women is crucial for achieving female emancipation and women's rights in the contemporary society. Her priority are disadvantaged women's groups and she is contemplating and searching for ways to improve their standard and social position on a daily basis.

*"We always have new generations and we are learning all the time. Women have to know where they are standing, how they got there, where their suffrage is coming from, what they can do, what can move women in Bosnia and Herzegovina and what we have in common."*





„Nisam mogla ni zamisliti da će biti rata. Ja ne znam ko smo to 'mi', a ko 'oni'. Rasla sam uz bratstvo i jedinstvo. Ja sam za mir zaista i mislim da se sve može riješiti bez oružja. Kad je počeo rat, shvatila sam da ne pripadam nikome, a i nisam mogla razumjeti šta se dešava oko mene. Sve se podijelilo preko noći. Rat je bio borba za opstanak. Preživljavanje. To je bio takav strah, ljudi ne razumiju šta se dešava oko njih.

Poslije rata počinje nova borba... Izbjeglištvo. Kolektivni centri. Povratak. Ja počinjem učiti neke stvari s kojima nikad ranije nisam bila u dodiru. I tako je krenulo susretanje sa drugim ženama. Vidim da smo mi sve stekle slična iskustva, da imamo slične priče. Ja opet nekako vjerujem u ekonomsku nezavisnost. Kad nemaš svoj dinar, život je težak. Ovisiš o svemu. Ali kada imamo neka primanja, neku materijalnu sigurnost, i kad znamo svoja prava – možemo šta hoćemo. Borba nikada ne može biti završena. Uvijek se može nešto unaprijediti. Mi uvijek imamo nove generacije i stalno učimo. Žene moraju znati otkud one tu, otkud njima pravo glasa, šta mogu napraviti.“

"I could not even imagine that there would be a war. I do not know who 'we' are, and who 'they' are. I grew up with the mantra 'brotherhood and unity'. I am a pacifist and I truly believe that everything can be resolved without weapons. When the war started, I understood that I did not belong to anyone, and I could not understand what was happening around me. Divisions happened overnight and they were everywhere. The war was a fight for survival. People were so afraid that they did not understand what was happening around them.

A new fight started after the war... Being a refugee. Collective centres. Return. I started learning some things that I had never heard of before. And I also started meeting other women. I see that we all have similar experiences, similar stories. I somehow believe in economic autonomy. When you do not have your own money, life is difficult. You depend on all kinds of things. But when we have a source of income, some material security, and when we know our rights, we can do whatever we want. The fight never ends. There is always something to be improved. We always have new generations and we learn all the time. Women have to know where they are standing, where their suffrage is coming from, what they can do."

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ovo je fotografija sa nenom Nezirom Selak. Prvi put sam je vidjela na ruševinama njene nekadašnje kuće, s maramom na ustima... Unproforsko ćebe preko vrata, ruševina, samo jedna prostorija ostala. Ja je pitam: Šta ti je to? Ona kaže: Pa da mi zmija ne uđe u usta, jer ja ovdje spavam, a to je ruševina... U tom trenutku međunarodna organizacija hoće da pomogne povratnicima, hoće platenike... I ja njima kažem: Ima nena Nezira, žena s krpom na ustima spava, a niko neće kuću da joj napravi. I tako ti mojoj Neziri naprave kuću. I ona kaže: Ovo je moja soba, ono je Dubravkina. Izgubile smo kontakt kad sam ja došla u Sarajevo. Njena kćerka me uspjela naći. Rekla mi je kako njena majka hoće da me vidi. Kad sam je vidjela, Nezira nije mogla na noge... gotovo. Kaže da danima nije htjela jesti dok mene nisu našli. Tada smo se slikale...”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This is a photo with an old woman, Nezira Selak. The first time I saw her was in the middle of the ruins of her old home, with her scarf over her mouth. She had a blanket from the UN Protection Forces draped over her neck, standing in the middle of the ruins, with only one room intact. I asked her: What is it? And she said: Well, in order to prevent snakes from coming into my mouth, because I sleep here, and these are ruins. Back then there was an international organisation wishing to help returnees by financing greenhouses. I told them: There is an old woman, Nezira, who sleeps with a scarf on her mouth, and nobody is willing to build her a home. And they did build a home for my Nezira. And she said: This is my room, the other one is Dubravka's room. We did not stay in touch after I came to Sarajevo. Her daughter managed to find me. She told me that her mother wanted to see me. When I saw her, Nezira was unable to stand up from bed. It was over. She told me that she refused to eat for days until they found me. That was the moment we took the picture.”

# DUDIJA HIBIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE, RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE, LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAMI SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUCNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# DUDIJA HIBIĆ (1962)

*„Školujte se, nađite posao, da ni od kog ne tražite, da imate svoj život i da niko ne može reći: Ja sam ti dao! Nemojte trpjeti maltretiranja ni 24 sata.“*

Rodena u opštini Kotor Varoš, selo Večići. Preživjela rat, izbjeglištvo, nasilje u porodici, smrt djece i teška porodična i egzistencijalna iskušenja. Živi u Banjoj Luci i svjedoči kako se može suprotstaviti porodičnom nasilju.

Dudija je živjela u Večićima do 1992. godine. U braku je rodila šestero djece. Njen najstariji sin poginuo je od granate 1992. godine, a drugi sin je bio teško ranjen. U novembru te godine Dudija sa svojom djecom napušta Večiće i odlazi u izbjeglištvo u Zenicu. U Zenici je boravila do 2000. godine, a nakon toga se vraća u Večiće. U međuvremenu se iz Slovenije vraća Dudijin muž, koji u alkoholiziranom stanju tuče i maltretira nju i djecu. Dudija je nekoliko puta pokušala prekinuti agoniju lošeg braka i muževljeva maltretiranja. Na nagovor prijateljice Dudija 2007. godine bježi s djecom u Sigurnu kuću u Banjoj Luci. Njen sin koji je ranjen u ratu i ostao da živi s ocem umire tokom njenog boravka u Sigurnoj kući. Nakon izlaska iz Sigurne kuće Dudija je odlučila da se razvede i nastavi život sa svojom djecom u Banjoj Luci. Spašena od nasilja, Dudija se suočava s borbom za život teško oboljelog najmlađeg sina kojem je transplantacija jetre bila jedini način izlječenja. Operacija se može izvoditi samo u inostranstvu i veoma je skupa – to je još jedna od borbi Dudije Hibić.

Sve tragedije koje su zadesile Dudiju Hibić nisu slomile njen duh borbene i snažne žene. Iako je žrtva rata, iako je pretrpjela teške gubitke, Dudija ne gadi mržnju i zagovara suživot i mir. Hrabro se nosi s posljedicama zlostavljanja koje je trajalo punih 28 godina, a koje je ozbiljno narušilo njeno zdravlje. Pozitivnog je duha i vjeruje da su obrazovanje i rad pravi put ženske emancipacije i slobode. Uspjela je djeci pružiti lijep odgoj i oni joj danas predstavljaju veliku podršku.

## DUDIJA HIBIĆ (1962)

*“Get educated, find a job,  
in order not to have to ask  
for anything from anyone,  
in order to live your life, so  
that nobody can say, I was  
the one who gave you this!  
Do not tolerate abuse for as  
little as 24 hours.”*

She was born in Kotor Varoš municipality, Večići village. She survived the war, years as a refugee, the death of her children and serious family and life troubles. She lives in Banja Luka and demonstrates how one can fight domestic violence.

Dudija lived in Večići until 1992. During her marriage, she had six children. Her oldest son got killed by a grenade in 1992, and her second son was seriously wounded. In November of that year, Dudija fled with her children from Večići and went to Zenica. She stayed in Zenica until 2000 and she then went back to Večići. In the meantime, Dudija’s husband came back from Slovenia. He used to get drunk and then hit and abuse her and the children. Dudija tried several times to flee the agony of the violent marriage and her husband’s abuse. At the initiative of a friend of hers, Dudija went with her children to a safe house in Banja Luka in 2007. Her son, who was wounded during the war and who stayed with his father, died during her stay at the safe house. After leaving the safe house, Dudija decided to get divorced and continue her life with her children in Banja Luka. Safe from violence, Dudija had to struggle for the survival of her youngest son, whose only way to survive was a liver transplant. The surgery could be performed only abroad and was extremely expensive – this was another struggle that Dudija Hibić had to face.

All the tragedies that Dudija Hibić had to face have not broken her spirit of a feisty and strong woman. Although she is a war victim, although she suffered heavy losses, Dudija does not harbour hatred and advocates co-existence and peace. She courageously deals with the consequences of abuse that lasted for entire 28 years and that significantly impaired her health. She has a positive attitude and believes that education and work are the right path to female emancipation and freedom. She managed to raise her children well and they are a great support for her today.



„Bila sam jako mlada kad sam se udala. Živjela sam u velikoj porodici. Radilo se, lijepo je bilo. Sve je bilo dobro dok se prvo dijete nije rodilo. Kada se dijete rodilo, muž je počeo da me tuče. Trpila sam sve. Ne mogu otići. Nemaš kome. Nemaš se kome ni požaliti. Koliko god je mene maltretirao, toliko je i djecu. Prošla sam i izbjeglištvo i rat. Jedno mi je dijete poginulo na moje oči, drugo je ranjeno. Dolazilo mi je da su ubijem, da se objesim, da nešto od sebe uradim. Došlo da se ne može dalje.

Pokušavala sam otići, ali bezuspješno. Razmislim dobro i shvatim da nekud moram. Moram spasiti djecu. Nisam imala izbora, opet sam se predomislila, opet ostala. Nemaš kuda. Jedna prijateljica mi je pomogla da odem u Sigurnu kuću. Ja sam se odmah odlučila. Pokupila sam djecu i došla u Sigurnu kuću. Tamo sam provela tri mjeseca. Ojačala sam. Nisam dopuštala da me neko maltretira. Shvatila sam da i bez muža mogu da živim normalan život, da mi ne treba da me neko tuče. Bilo je iskušenja i poslije izlaska iz Sigurne kuće. Ali uglavnom imam svoj mir, niko me ne maltretira. Najradosnija sam bila kad su mi djeca postala punoljetna. Kada su završili školu. Tada sam plakala od sreće. Uspjela sam, hvala Bogu.“

“I was very young when I got married. I lived in a large family. We worked, it was nice. Everything went well until the birth of the first child. When I got the child, my husband started beating me. I put up with all of it. I could not leave. I had nowhere to go. I had nobody to confide in. He was harassing both me and the children. I had to face both the war and being a refugee. One child was killed in front of my eyes, the other was wounded. I wanted to kill myself, to hang myself, to do something to myself. I reached a point beyond which I could not go on.

I tried to leave, but unsuccessfully. I would think it through and realise that I had to go somewhere. I had to save the children. I had no choice, I changed my mind again, I stayed again. I had nowhere to go. A friend helped me go to a safe house. I decided immediately. I took the children and went to the safe house. I spent three months there. I became stronger. I no longer allowed anyone to harass me. I understood that I could lead a normal life even without my husband, that nobody should hit me. There were also temptations after I left the safe house. But I mostly have my peace of mind, nobody is harassing me. I was the happiest, when my children became off age. When they graduated. I cried with happiness. I made it, thank God.”

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Zašto novčanik? Zato što je važno da ni od koga ne tražim, da imam svoj život i da mi niko ne može reći: ja sam ti dao... Ja moram da živim i da sebi rasporedim što imam i zaradim. Da budem materijalno neovisna. Da imam svoj mir i da me niko ne maltretira!“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“Why a wallet? Because it is important that I do not ask for money from anyone, to have my life, so that nobody can say: I was the one who gave you money. I have to live and I have to live on what I have and earn. To be financially independent. To have my peace and do not let anyone harass me!”



# EDINA KARIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRILJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLIŠTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU INAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVU JIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



## EDINA KARIĆ (1976)

*„Najbolje što možete uraditi  
za sebe jeste da ne šutite, da  
se ne zatvarate u sebe, da  
više pričate, da pričate što  
više o svojim problemima...  
Ni same nismo svjesne koliko  
snage imamo da se borimo.“*

Rođena na području opštine Srebrenica, danas živi i radi u Tuzli. Preživjela je ratno silovanje, izbjeglištvo, nasilje u porodici. Obrazovala se, zaposlila i postala aktivistkinja za prava žrtava seksualnog nasilja u ratu.

Edina Karić je početkom rata kao petnaestogodišnjakinja zajedno s ocem zarobljena i smještena u rudnik Sase. Oca su poslali po nekom zadatku i zaprijetili mu da će mu ubiti kćerku ako se ne vrati. Kako se otac nije vratio, Edinu su povelili na strijeljanje. Nakon što je izbjegla strijeljanje, Edina je višestruko silovana i mučena. Poslije toga je odvede u izbjeglički centar Loznica. Edina se tu zbližava s jednim mladićem i postaje njegova žena. Nakon toga odlazi u Suboticu, a iz Subotice u Mađarsku. Početkom 1993. vraća se u Tuzlu, a krajem te godine rađa sina. Nastavlja živjeti s mužem i 1995. godine rađa drugog sina. Godine 1996. se razvodi jer ju je muž zlostavljao i maltretirao. Nakon razvoda Edina, samohrana majka dječaka od tri godine i sedam mjeseci, upisuje srednju školu. Školujući se uporedo sa svojom djecom, Edina pokušava osigurati sebi i svojoj porodici sredstva za egzistenciju. U Centru za srce u Tuzli radi od 2008. godine. U međuvremenu je uspjela školovati dvojicu sinova s kojima živi u zajedničkom domaćinstvu.

Edina Karić, djevojčica koja je žrtva ratnog silovanja, pridružuje se ženskoj mirovnoj grupi „Žene u crnom“ 2010. godine i nakon petogodišnjeg rada učestvuje u Sarajevu na Ženskom sudu kao svjedokinja. Edina je danas žena koja se hrabro bori sa svakidašnjim životnim problemima i s teretom koji nosi čitav život – žena čija snaga može biti inspiracija u svim izazovima koji su pred nama.

...PIPIA DOSTUJE SVUJE PRIJERATNE DOMOVE, PATRIJUDOVICA ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVU SREĆU POČELE GRADITI SVUJ ZIVOT OD NOLE LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA  
...KOJE SU DORŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE "DRUGIM STRANOM" PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI OVIM DIZAJN DONDOSTIMO VAKI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE POTAZITI ŽEGLANITI MIRAI PODSJEĆA  
...NA TO JE PATTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUSTVU VAMAT ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA POKUJETE SVA PO JEJAM PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFI, DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SU BILJEŽIŠKE BORBE I RATA  
...KROZ KOJI SU BROSLE, NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRAGNUTI FRAGMENTI, PROSLOSTI, PODSJEĆANJA SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEDU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPSU BUDUĆNOST, OVAKI PRIMERI  
...POKAZUJUDA ŽENENENA JUSAMO ULOGUZRTVEU RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆDA SU ONETAKTIVNE CLANICE DRUSTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKRECU POZITIVNE DRUSTVENE PROM-

## EDINA KARIĆ (1976)

*"The best thing you can do for yourself is not to keep silent, not to retreat back into your shell, to talk more, to talk more about your problems, etc. We are not even aware what strength we have to fight."*

She was born on the territory of Srebrenica municipality. Today, she lives and works in Tuzla. She survived conflict-related sexual violence, years as a refugee and domestic violence. She got educated, found a job and became an activist advocating the rights of victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

At the beginning of the war, Edina Karić, who was fifteen years old, was captured together with her father and they were kept prisoners at the Sase mine. Her father was sent away on a task with the threat that they would kill his daughter if he failed to come back. Since her father did not come back, Edina was taken for execution by a firing squad. After she managed to avoid being executed, Edina was raped and tortured multiple times. She was then taken to the refugee centre Loznica. Edina met a young man there and married him. After that, she went to Subotica, and from Subotica she continued to Hungary. At the beginning of 1993, she went back to Tuzla, and at the end of that year, she gave birth to a son. She continued living with her husband, and in 1995 she gave birth to her second son. In 1996 she got divorced, because her husband was abusing and harassing her. After the divorce, Edina, a single mother of a three-year boy and a seven-month old baby, enrolled to a high school. By attending school together with her children, Edina was trying to secure livelihood for herself and her family. She started working at the Heart Centre in Tuzla in 2008. In the meantime, she managed to put her two sons through school and they live together in the same household.

Edina Karić, who was a woman victim of conflict-related sexual violence, joined the women's peace group "Žene u crnom" in 2010. After five years of her work there, she participated in Women's Court, a feminist approach to justice, in Sarajevo as a witness. Today, Edina is a woman who is bravely dealing with daily life issues and the burden she has been carrying her whole life – a woman whose strength can be an inspiration for all challenges that lie ahead of us.

PERSONAL HISTORIES THAT ARE IN FRONT OF YOU EVOKE EMPATHY AND HELP REGAIN TRUST IN THE POST-WAR SOCIETY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. WE PRESENT STORIES OF FEMALE RETURNEES, WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST ONES TO RETURN TO THEIR PRE-WAR HOMES, WAR WIDOWS, WOMEN REFUGEES THAT STARTED REBUILDING THEIR LIVES FROM SCRATCH IN A NEW COUNTRY, WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN AT CONCENTRATION CAMPS, RAPPED WOMEN, CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF WAR, WOMEN THAT MAINTAINED COMMUNICATION WITH THE OTHER SIDE, ETC. IN ADDITION TO BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, THIS EXHIBITION ALSO INCLUDES ADVICE FROM WOMEN WILLING TO HELP IN PEACE BUILDING AND REMIND OF THE FACT THAT THE PARTICIPATION OF EVERY WOMAN IN OUR SOCIETY IS IMPORTANT! WE ASKED THE WOMEN TO SHARE WITH US AN ITEM, A PHOTO OR A DOCUMENT THAT SYMBOLIZES THEIR FEMALE FIGHT OR PATH THEY TOOK, THEIR PERSONAL ITEMS AND TORN FRAGMENTS REMIND OF EXPERIENCES THAT ERASE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PEOPLE AND GIVE HOPE.



„Bili smo složna porodica. Roditelji su se brinuli o nama. Otac je radio, majka je bila domaćica. To je trajalo do početka 1992. godine, kada je počeo rat u BiH. Tada smo morali u napustiti kuću, izbjеći u šumu, gdje smo se krili. Jednog dana smo iz šume krenuli prema kući po hranu jer više nismo imali šta da jedemo. Tom prilikom ispred kuće nas zarobljavaju. Zarobljeništvo. Višestruka silovanja. Samoća...

Za vrijeme rata sam se udala. Odmah na početku braka nastali su problemi. Muž me počeo maltretirati. Maltretirao me čak i dok sam bila trudna. Rodila sam jedno dijete, zatim drugo... Nisam znala šta da radim. Moji roditelji nisu znali gdje sam. Ja nisam znala gdje su oni. Nisam znala šta i kako dalje. Šta da učinim? Predala sam papire za razvod. Ostajem sama. Za mene kreće nova borba. Tada sam imala osjećaj da sam izašla iz začaranog kruga u kojem sam se vrtila nekoliko godina. Počela sam raditi i podizati svoju djecu. Radila sam iz dana u dan i odjednom sam sama sebi rekla da nešto moram učiniti. Odlučila sam nastaviti ratom prekinuto školovanje. Položila sam vozački ispit. Polagala sam i školu godinu za godinom – i dobila diplomu. Uz sve to sam radila i borila se kroz život. Dok sam ja završavala srednju školu, moja djeca su krenula u osnovnu. Zajedno smo se, takoreći, školovali. Poslije razvoda potražila sam psihološku pomoć. Od tada sam počela drugačije razmišljati o životu. Nakon nekoliko godina uključila sam se u Ženski sud i dobila još jaču volju za život. Dobila sam neku snagu. Tada sam sebi rekla da ću raditi samo stvari koje me čine sretnom i da se neću osvrtnuti na prošlost. Kada pogledam u prošlost, mene je to najviše tjeralo naprijed. Da idem naprijed.“

“We were a close-knit family. Our parents took care of us. Our father worked and our mother was a housewife. This lasted until the beginning of 1992, when the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina started. We had to flee our home and go to the forest, where we hid. One day, we went back to the house to get some food, because we no longer had anything to eat. We were taken prisoners in front of the house. Captivity, multiple rapes, loneliness followed.

I got married during the war. Problems occurred at the very beginning of marriage. My husband started beating me. He did it even while I was pregnant. I gave birth to one child, then to another. I did not know what to do. My parents did not know where I was. I did not know where they were. I did not know what to do next. What should I do? I filed for divorce. I was alone. I had to fight all over again. But I had the feeling that I finally managed to get out of the vicious circle that I spent several years in. I started working and raising my children. I worked from one day to the next and, all of a sudden, I told myself that I had to do something. I decided to take up my education, which had been interrupted by the war. I passed a driving test. I successfully completed one year after the other and got a diploma. In addition to all of it, I was working and fighting to survive. While I was trying to graduate from highschool, my children started attending primary school. We got educated together, so to say. After the divorce, I requested psychological assistance. This changed my way of thinking about life. Several years later, I became involved in Women's Court, a feminist approach to justice, and my will to live became even stronger. I was stronger. This is when I said to myself that I would only be doing things that make me happy and that I will not look back into the past. When I look in the past, it makes me go forward. Progress.”

... ŽENAMA DOLJE U SVU JE PRIJE RATNE DOMOVE, RATNIČUJUDOVICA, ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVIJ SREĆI M BOŠANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU, PREDSTAVLJAMO VAŠE PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU ŽENA  
KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE "DRUGOM STRANOM", PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOMI PLOŠTAMI DONOSIMO VAMI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE POKAZATI I ZGODAN I MIRAJ PODSJEĆA  
U KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNAI ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA POKAZUJEŠU PO JEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJU I/ILI DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE I/ILI PUTA  
KROZ KOJI SU BROŠLE, NJIHOVI LIČNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROŠLOSTI, PODSJEĆANJE NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU ŽUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI  
POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE.

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ja nemam predmet koji me podsjeća ili veže za moju prošlost. Nemam ništa iz prošlosti, ništa nisam uspjela sačuvati. Ni slike... Jer to je sve ostalo u tim momentima i u tim vremenima. Sada imam jedan mali globus kojim želim reći i pokazati šta zamišljam... Želim započeti novi život u nekoj zemlji koja će me više shvatiti i razumjeti. Želim započeti novi život.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“I do not have an item that reminds me of my past or constitutes a link to it. I do not have anything from the past, I failed to preserve anything. Not even pictures. Because it all stayed back in those moments, back in that time. Now, I have a small globe based on which I wish to say and show what I wish for. I would like to start a new life in a country that will understand me better. I would like to start a new life.”

# EMINA BUSULADŽIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION, SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS, AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE, RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE, LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE





# EMINA BUSULADŽIĆ (1956)

*„Odgovornost, odgovornost!  
Odgovornost prema toj  
djeci... Naše naslijeđe –  
sigurnost radnika... Najlakše  
je otići kući i čekati da ti neko  
drugi riješi problem. Niko ga  
neće riješiti, nego ga mi sami  
moramo rješavati.“*

Rođena u Tuzli. Jedna je od najpoznatijih sindikalnih aktivistica u BiH, zajedno s drugim radnicima borila se da se fabrika „Dita“ u kojoj je bila zaposlena ne zatvori.

Djetinjstvo i odrastanje u porodici u kojoj je bila najmlađe dijete Emina Busuladžić pamti po mudrim savjetima svoje majke. Jedan od ključnih događaja u njenom životu je teška saobraćajna nesreća, koja ju je spriječila da realizira svoju želju da završi fakultet. Preživjela je brojne operacije, našla posao, udala se i dobila djecu. Godine 1977. zaposlila se u Diti, fabrici deterdženata u Tuzli. Ugodnu radnu atmosferu i benefite rada u stabilnoj firmi prekinuo je rat. Emina je tokom rata s porodicom bila u Tuzli. Poslije rata Emina Busuladžić zalaže se da se fabrika ne ugasi, te javno govori o privatizacijama fabrike, o maltretiranju radnika, o ugrožavanju radničkih prava. Njena borba je mnogo više od potrebe radnika da zaštiti svoja prava – Emina Busuladžić se pobunila protiv kriminala i sumnjivog upravljanja privrednim resursima. Narušeno zdravlje je nije spriječilo da iskazuje svoje stavove. Emina je također radila na udruživanju radničkih sindikata i zagovarala zajedničko rješavanje problema koji su nastajali kao posljedica lošeg upravljanja fabrikama.

Danas je u penziji. Za Eminu Busuladžić penzija nije kraj borbe za radnička prava i pravednije društvo. Vjeruje da trebamo biti bezobrazno uporni u borbi za svoja prava!

# EMINA BUSULADŽIĆ (1956)

*“Responsibility, responsibility! Responsibility towards the children... Our legacy – safety of workers... The easiest thing is to go home and wait for someone else to resolve your problem. Nobody is going to do that. We are the ones that have to solve our problems.”*

She was born in Tuzla. She is one of the best-known trade union activists in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who fought together with other workers in order for the factory "Dita", where she worked, not to be shut down.

Emina Busuladžić remembers her childhood and growing up in a family, where she was the youngest child, by the wise advice of her mother. One of the key events in her life was a serious traffic accident, which prevented her from making her wish true and graduating from a faculty. She survived numerous surgeries, found a job, got married and got children. In 1977, she got a job at Dita, a washing agent factory in Tuzla. The pleasant work atmosphere and work benefits at a stable company were interrupted by the war. Emina and her family were in Tuzla during the war. After the war, Emina Busuladžić fought in order for the factory not to be shut down. She spoke publicly about the privatisation of factories, harassment of workers and violations of workers' rights. Her fight is much more than the need of a worker to protect his/her rights – Emina Busuladžić stood up against crime and suspicious management of economic resources. Her impaired health has not prevented her from expressing her views. Emina also worked on issues related to the association of workers' trade unions and advocated joint solutions to problems resulting from poor factory management.

Today, she is retired. In Emina's view, the retirement is not the end of the fight for workers' rights and a fairer society. She believes that we should be brazenly persistent in the fight for our rights!



„Rođena sam kao četvrto dijete u svojoj porodici. Poslije završene osnovne škole upisala sam hemijsku školu. Ima sada jedan dio u mom životu, hajmo reći presudan, koji je sve to presjekao. Imala sam saobraćajnu nesreću. Jako dugo sam bila u Sarajevu na Klinici za maksilofacijalnu hirurgiju, zarobljena gotovo godinu dana. Moje školovanje je bilo prekinuto. Kasnije sam se udala, dobila posao u „Diti“. A onda je počeo rat. Ostajala sam sama sa dvoje male djece. Muž je bio na liniji. Trebalo ih je prehraniti i sačuvati.

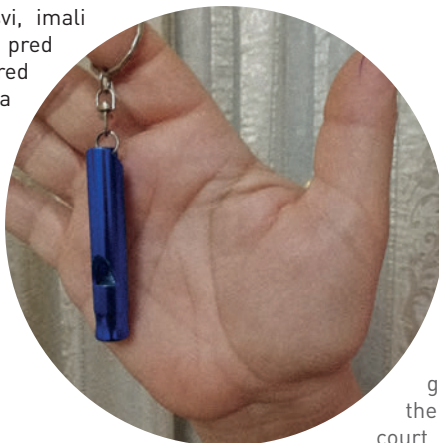
Poslije rata su počele prevare, počeli su da krađu i uništavaju „Ditu“. Kažu – tranzicija, prelazak iz socijalizma u kapitalizam. Ali ja sam u mnogim stvarima vidjela scenarij za pljačku radnika. Počela sam da govorim i da se borim za prava radnika. Početak te borbe je bio prvi štrajk koji smo imali. Prevarom su nas vratili u fabriku. Stala proizvodnja. Direktor nas pošalje kući, na čekanje. Nema ovoga, nema onoga. Dodite tad. Mi dodemo – i ništa. Plate nema, prestali smo brojati plate koje nismo primili. Ne uplaćuju nam nikakve doprinose. Nemamo pravo na liječenje. Sve gore i gore. Mi protestujemo ispred fabrike. Naše rukovodstvo je u početku mislilo da ćemo mi kratko štrajkovati. Nisu računali na našu upornost. Najlakše je otići kući i čekati da ti neko drugi riješi problem. Niko ga neće riješiti, nego ga moramo sami rješavati. Jedan fini momenat je bio kada su se radnici svih prevarenih firmi ujedinili. Tako dobiješ snagu! Svi mi ukazujemo na svoje probleme. A problemi su isti. Dolazimo u Skupštinu, čekam da tim ljudima kažem šta hoću. Hoću da radim, da živim od svoga rada! Nemoj mi više ni brašno, ni ulje, ni pakete! Hoću da radim! Vрати mi moje dostojanstvo!”

“I was the fourth child in my family. After primary school, I enrolled into secondary chemistry school. There was, however, part of my life, a crucial part, which interrupted all of it. I had a car accident. I spent almost a year trapped at the Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic in Sarajevo. My education was interrupted. Later on, I got married, got a job at the factory “Dita”. And then the war started. I was alone with two small children. My husband was on the front. I had to ensure that they had food and stayed alive.

The scams started after the war. They started stealing and destroying “Dita”. They called it transition from socialism to capitalism. But I saw a scenario for robbing workers in many areas. I spoke up and started fighting for the rights of workers. The beginning of the fight was the first strike we had. They tricked us into coming back to the factory. The production was stopped. The director sent us back home, we were laid off. We would be told to come on that and that day. And then we would come – and nothing would happen. We no longer received any salaries and we stopped counting the salaries that we had not received. They did not pay any contributions. We had no access to medical treatments. It got increasingly worse. We protested in front of the factory. At the beginning, the management thought that it would be a short strike. They failed to take into account our persistency. The easiest thing is to go home and wait for someone else to resolve your problem. But nobody will do that. We have to resolve it ourselves. A nice moment was the one when the deceived workers from all companies united. That is how we became powerful! We all point to our problems. But the problems are the same. We go to the Assembly, I am waiting to tell those people what I want. I want to work, to live off my work! I no longer want to hear about flour, oil or packages! I want to work! I want my dignity back!”

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Zašto pištaljka? Non-stop je imam uza se. Nemam više ni snage ni glasa, ali imam tu svoju pištaljku. Ona govori dosta toga. Mi radnici kada smo izlazili na proteste, apsolutno svi, imali smo pištaljku. Pred Skupštinom, pred Vladom, pred Tužilaštvom, pred Sudom, gdje god smo tražili za sebe pravdu – pištaljka je bila s nama. To je bio moj glas. Pištaljka je nešto što kaže: Stani! Evo mene ovdje, de me poslušaj! Taj zvuk pištaljke dolazi čovjeku do mozga. Ljudska riječ ne dolazi. Zato je ta moja pištaljka uvijek sa mnom i kada treba ja je koristim.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“Why a whistle? I have it with me all the time. I have no more strength or voice, but I do have my whistle. It says a lot. We, workers, when we started the protests, we all, absolutely all, had a whistle. In front of the parliament building, in front of the government building, in front of the prosecutor’s office, in front of the court building, wherever we asked for justice – the whistles were with us. It was my voice. A whistle says: Stop! I am here, listen to me! The sound of a whistle penetrates the brain. A human word does not. This is why my whistle is always with me and it is also there when I need to use it.”

# GORDANA VIDOVIĆ

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# GORDANA VIDOVIĆ

(1960)

*„Mi smo razbile neke tabue. Radimo na tome da još više razbijamo tabue. Ono što ostavljamo u amanet mladim generacijama jest da ovo na čemu mi radimo nastave, ali mnogo intenzivnije, jače. Mislim da smo stvorile određene uslove i kroz institucije sistema i kroz obrazovni sistem da se ti postulati o ravnopravnosti spolova mnogo više poštuju. Morale smo se same izboriti za to, i one moraju tako isto. Niko od nas ne smije prepuštati slučaju svoju situaciju, već se mora izboriti za sebe.“*

Aktivistkinja za prava žena, mirovna aktivistkinja i političarka iz Modriče. Jedna je od rijetkih žena koja je osnovala i vodila političku stranku i nakon 22 godine uspjela da postane narodna poslanica. Osnivačica je Sigurne kuće za žene i djecu žrtve nasilja u Modriči i akterka brojnih akcija za bolji položaj žena u BiH.

Gordana Vidović rođena je u Doboju, u skladnoj radničkoj porodici. Po završetku srednje škole Gordana se udala, ali i upisala Pravni fakultet u Beogradu. Do početka rata u BiH volontira u Sudu u Modriči. Kada je počeo rat, Gordana odlazi s desetogodišnjim sinom u Beograd jer su tamo živjeli njeni roditelji. Brine o bolesnom ocu i pokušava pomoći izbjeglicama različitih nacionalnosti koje dolaze u Beograd. Poslije godinu dana Gordana se vraća u opustošenu Modriču. U ratu rađa dva sina i majčinstvom se suprotstavlja ludilu razaranja i političke opresije. Kao politički nepodobna, ne uspijeva da dobije radno mjesto sutkinje. Osniva političku stranku (Seljačka stranka) i učestvuje na izborima 1996. godine. Ne uspijeva da dobije politički mandat, ali nalazi nove prostore za javno i opoziciono djelovanje. Osniva UG "Budućnost" i priključuje se ženskom pokretu u BiH i regionu, ne prihvatajući političke i nacionalne granice. Također, Gordana osniva Sigurnu kuću za žene i djecu žrtve nasilja u porodici 2002. godine u Modriči. Održala je i političku stranku – 2016. godine na izborima je postala odbornica, a 2018. napokon dobila i poslanički mandat. Suprug joj od početka pruža veliku podršku u radu.

Osnivanjem političke stranke i nevladine organizacije, Gordana je osigurala da se njen glas u društvu čuje – i što je još važnije, da slobodno izade u javnost sa svojim stavovima. Ističući važnost porodice kao društvene strukture, Gordana Vidović radi na jačanju društva u njegovim različitim aspektima. Čvrsto vjeruje da mladi trebaju ostati u Bosni i Hercegovini i graditi sebi ljepšu budućnost.

# GORDANA VIDOVIĆ (1960)

She is a women's rights activist and politician from Modriča. She is one of the rare women who established and led a political party and managed to become an MP after 22 years. She is a founder of a safe house for women and children victims of violence in Modriča and she participated in numerous actions for a better position of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Gordana Vidović was born in Doboj, in a harmonious working class family. After she graduated from high school, Gordana got married, but she also enrolled to the Faculty of Law in Belgrade. Until the beginning of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, she volunteered at the Court in Modriča. When the war started, Gordana and her ten-year old son went to Belgrade, because her parents lived there. She took care of her sick father and tried helping refugees of different nationalities that were coming to Belgrade. A year later, Gordana went back to the devastated Modriča. During the war, she gave birth to two sons and she fought the madness of destruction and political oppression by focusing on her motherhood. Given the fact that she was politically unsuitable, she failed to get the position of a judge. She established a political party (Seljačka stranka) and became a candidate for the 1996 elections. She failed to obtain a political mandate, but she found new ways for public and opposition activities. She established the citizens' association "Budućnost" and joined the women's movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, refusing to accept political and national boundaries. Gordana established a safe house for women and children victims of domestic violence in Modriča in 2002. She also continued her work at the political party – during the 2016 elections she became council person, and in 2018 she finally became an MP. Her husband has been very supportive of her work since the very beginning.

By establishing a political party and an NGO, Gordana made sure that her voice would be heard in the society – and, even more importantly, it enabled her to freely express her views in the public. By stressing the importance of the family as a social structure, Gordana Vidović is working on strengthening the society in its various aspects. She firmly believes that young people should stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina and build a better future for themselves.

*"We broke down some taboos. We are continuing our work on breaking down even more taboos. What we are leaving as a legacy for the next generations is for them to continue our work, but in a much more intense and stronger manner. I believe that we have created a basis to build on and that the public institutions and the education system respect gender equality principles to a much higher degree. We had to fight for it on our own, and the next generation has to do the same. Nobody may leave their situation to chance. Everyone has to fight for themselves."*





„Mislim da je ključno kada shvatiš u kojoj mjeri politika određuje tvoj život – naročito kad se lično suočiš s tim i kad na svojoj koži doživiš nepravdu. Iza mene niko nije stajao i politika je određivala da li ću ja dobiti neki posao ili neću. Na televiziji smo slušali raznorazne laži, obećanja, zato što je tada tako bilo potrebno politici. Odmah poslije rata ta priča više nije pila vode, niko nije dobio ni šumu, ni zemlju, kako su oni obećavali.

To je mene motivisalo da 1996. godine osnujem političku stranku. Nisam bila sama, bilo nas je nekolicina nezadovoljnika. Osnovala sam i nevladinu organizaciju 'Budućnost'. U nevladinom sektoru postoji mogućnost da dijeliš ideje i vrijednosti sa kolegicama i da znaš da nisi usamljen, pa makar to ne urodilo plodom. Neke stvari smo dijelile i pokušavale svaka na svoj način da uradimo u svojim sredinama i u skladu s mogućnostima. Ne želim da nam djeca odlaze iz zemlje. Želim da moja djeca ovdje žive. Želim da vjerujem da će se nešto promijeniti, da će doći kraj vandalizmu. Ženski pokret je izuzetno važan ukoliko želimo promjene u društvu. Treba nam mnogo više žena koje će učestvovati u oblikovanju države. Imamo snage i možemo da mijenjamo i oblikujemo bolju Bosnu i Hercegovinu.“

“I believe that the crucial moment is the one when one realises to what extent politics impacts one's life – in particular when one faces it and experiences injustice on his or her own skin. There was nobody to help me and politics determined whether I will get a job or not. We heard various lies and promises on TV, because back then it was what politicians needed. Immediately after the war, that story was no longer relevant, nobody got any forests or land, the way they had promised.

This is what motivated me in 1996 to establish a political party. I was not alone, there were several dissatisfied persons. I also established an NGO 'Budućnost'. The NGO sector enables one to share ideas and values with other colleagues and to know that one is not alone, even if the efforts fail. We shared some things and every one of us tried to do our best in our surroundings and in compliance with our capabilities. I do not want our children to leave the country. I want my children to live here. I wish to believe that something will change, that vandalism will end. The women's movement is extremely important if we wish to have changes in the society. We need much more women to participate in the shaping of the state. We have the strength and we can change and create a better Bosnia and Herzegovina.”

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ovaj prsten sam dobila od muža prije više od 40 godina. Nikad ga ne skidam, osim što ga ponekad prebacim s jedne ruke na drugu. Moj muž je najzaslužniji za sve ono što ja jesam sada i bez njega ne bih bila kompletna. Mogu mu se povjeriti. Zna moje tajne. Zna kako da mi kaže svoje mišljenje. Iako ja na kraju odlučim kako ću, jako mi je važno njegovo mišljenje. Pomogne mi da na jednostavan način riješim neki problem.“



“I got this ring from my husband more than 40 years ago. I never take it off, except for the fact that I sometimes move it from one hand to the other. It is above all the merit of my husband that today I am everything I am and without him I would have never become complete. I can confide in him. He knows my secrets. He knows how to tell me his opinion. Although I am the one taking a decision in the end, his opinion matters very much. He helps me to resolve problems in a simple way.”

## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

# IFETA MEJREMIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION, SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS, AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJERATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



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# IFETA MEJREMIĆ (1962)

*„Pitaju me može li se obogatiti od rada. Ja kažem kako se ne može obogatiti, ali se može bogato živjeti od ovih naših poslova... Preuzmite stvari u svoje ruke. Odlučujte o sebi.“*

Rođena u Novoj Kasabi. Godine rata provela je u izbjeglištvu u Srebrenici i Lukavcu. Povratnica je, mirovna aktivistkinja i poduzetnica u sektoru poljoprivrede i peradarstva u Konjević Polju.

Među prvim bitkama koje je Ifeta izvojevala u borbi za vlastiti identitet jest pravo na školovanje, uprkos stavovima tradicionalne porodice i sredine o mjestu i ulozi žene u društvu. Tokom srednjoškolskog razdoblja svog života u Sarajevu Ifeta shvaća koliko je za ženu važno da bude obrazovana i ekonomski samostalna. Nakon udaje za svog dugogodišnjeg momka seli se u Gacko. U Gacku je zatiče rat. Ona i suprug bježe prema Novoj Kasabi i Srebrenici, u nadi da je situacija tamo bolja. Međutim, ratna tjeskoba i neimaština podstiču je da i dalje radi. Ifeta šije ručno odjeću djeci i vojnicima. U Srebrenici je počela prvi put da sadi biljke i njeguje baštu. Poslije pada Srebrenice Ifeta živi u Lukavcu i u izbjeglištvu shvaća da je loš kvalitet hrane koju konzumira, te da bi nekada u budućnosti mogla pokrenuti vlastiti posao. Danonoćnim radom, uz pomoć kredita, ostvaruje svoju želju. Postala je jedna od prvih žena koja se vratila u Konjević Polje. Obnovila je kuću i formirala Udruženje žena „Jadar“ u Konjević Polju te sa sestrom osnovala uspješnu farmu pilića. Udruženje se bavi edukativno-ekonomskim osnaživanjem žena povratnica.

Ifeta je danas veoma aktivna u mirovnom pokretu. Različitim aktivnostima pomaže mladim ljudima da ekonomski ojačaju kako bi mogli živjeti na svom imanju od svog rada. Ujedno, Ifeta je prava ambasadorica rada kao društvene vrline jer podstiče mlade da vole svoj posao i da ga savjesno obavljaju.

## IFETA MEJREMIĆ (1962)

*"They are asking me whether one can become rich by working. I reply that one cannot become rich, but one can have a rich life by doing this job. Take the matters in your own hands. You are the ones who decide about yourselves."*

She was born in Nova Kasaba. She spent the war in Srebrenica and Lukavac. She is a returnee, a peace activist and entrepreneur in agriculture and poultry farming in Konjević Polje.

One of the fights that Ifeta won was the fight for her own identity or the right to attend school, in spite of the views of her traditional family and persons from her hometown about the position and role of women in the society. While attending high school in Sarajevo, Ifeta understood how important it was for a woman to be well-educated and financially independent. After marrying her boyfriend of several years, she moved to Gacko. She was living in Gacko when the war started. She and her husband fled to Nova Kasaba and Srebrenica, hoping that the situation there would be better. However, the war and poverty made her continue her work. Ifeta was sewing clothes for children and soldiers. In Srebrenica, she started planting plants and working in the garden for the first time. After the fall of Srebrenica, Ifeta lived in Lukavac as a refugee and became aware of the poor quality of food she was eating and she had the idea that she might start her own business in the future. She worked day and night and took out a loan, and she managed to make her wish come true. She was one of the first women to return to Konjević Polje. She rebuilt her home and established the women's association "Jadar" in Konjević Polje and together with her sister she established a successful poultry farm. The association focuses on education and economic empowerment of women returnees.

Today, Ifeta is a very active peace movement activist. She engages in different activities to help young persons become financially stronger in order to be able to live from their work on their farms. At the same time, Ifeta is a real ambassador of work as a social virtue, because she inspires young persons to love their job and perform it in a conscientious manner.



„Ja potičem iz velike porodice u kojoj je tradicionalni odgoj bio važan. Morala sam se izboriti da idem u školu. Upisala sam Tekstilno-tehničku školu u Sarajevu. Za mene su mnoge stvari u velikom gradu bile bauk. Zavoljela sam školu, nastavnike i kreativnost kojom smo pravili odjeću. To sam zavoljela kroz moju profesoricu Šadiju, jer me ona puno forsirala. Bilo mi je važno što sam upoznala moje profesorice i njihov život. Imala sam jednu profesoricu koja nas je izvodila na kafu navečer. Ostavi muža kod kuće, nas izvede na kafu, odvede nas na ćevape. Ona kaže: 'Ne možete se pustiti da drugi upravljaju vama!' Uzela je nas nekoliko iz ruralnih sredina i počela da nas edukuje. Odvede nas navečer na muziku, sve žena plati... i piće i večeru. I što je najvažnije, komunicira s nama, priča nam. Ona me ojačala i dala mi poticaj da moram staviti sebe na prvo mjesto.

Vodilja u mom životu je bila 'Idem dalje'. Nisam nikad posustajala. Sve probleme koje sam imala prihvatila sam razmišljajući o tome kako ću da ih riješim, da odradim da bude što bezbolnije. Ja sam uvijek izvlačila pouke iz problema. Ja sam iz svih problema izlazila jača. Ja mogu još. Mogu još više. Tako sam se borila čitav život.“

"I come from a large family in which a traditional upbringing mattered. I had to fight to be able to go to school. I was accepted at the Secondary Textile and Technology School in Sarajevo. Many things in the big city scared me. I liked the school, teachers and creativity with which we made clothes. It was thanks to my teacher Šadija, who encouraged me a lot. It was important for me to get to know my female teachers and their lives. One of them would take us for coffee in the evening. She would leave her husband at home and take us for coffee and ćevapi. She used to say: "You cannot allow others to impose things on you!" She gathered some students from rural areas and started teaching us. She would take us out in the evening to a restaurant with live music, she used to offer both drinks and the dinner. And, most importantly, she was communicating with us, talking to us. She made me strong and encouraged me to put myself first.

My life moto was 'Keep moving'. I never gave up. I acknowledged all problems I faced and thought about ways for solving them, and ensuring that everything would go as smoothly as possible. I always cherished lessons learned from problems. And I became stronger every time. I can take even more. Even more than that. This is how I have been fighting my whole life."

...KUPILA DOLJE U SVUJE PRIJERATNE DOMOVE, PATRIJUDOVICA, ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVIJI SREĆI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE, LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE S "DRUGOM STRANOM", PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVIOMI PLOŠTAMA I DONOSIMO VAMI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE DA POTRAŽU IZGRADIN I MIRAI PODSJEĆANJE NA TO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUŠTVU VAŽNAI ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA POKLJUČE SVA POJEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJI, DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE I IZTA KROZ KOJI SU BROŠLE, NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROŠLOSTI, PODSJEĆANJE NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST, OVAKI PRIMJER POKAZUJU DA ŽENENE MAJU SAMO ULOGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAŽNOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE.

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Olovka je simbol moje borbe da se opismenim. Ja bez olovke ne bih bila ono što sam danas. Tu je i lak za nokte. Majka nikad nije dala da lakiram nokte kad sam bila mlada. Izborila sam se za svoju slobodu. Uvijek volim da vidim lijepu bočicu za lak.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“A pencil is the symbol of my fight to learn to write. I would not be what I am today without a pencil. There is also nail polish. My mother never allowed me to put nail polish on my nails when I was young. I fought for my freedom. I always like to see a nice nail polish bottle.”



# INDIRA BAJRAMOVIĆ

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# INDIRA BAJRAMOVIĆ (1968)

*„Trebamo pomoći svakome, ali mislim i da ljudi sami sebi trebaju pomoći. Vjerujem u onu staru mudrost koja kaže: Nemoj mi davati ribu svaki dan, nauči me da pecam. Eh, kad vidim da si naučio da pecaš, ja ću ti dati i ribu. Hoću reći, mi trebamo pomoći sami sebi, onda će to neko prepoznati i dodatno nam pomoći. To je onda uspjeh.“*

Borkinja za bolji položaj romskih i drugih žena u Bosni i Hercegovini, osnivačica Udruženja žena Romkinja „Bolja budućnost“ iz Tuzle i članica Vijeća za Rome.

Indira je rođena u Jajcu, a danas živi u Tuzli. U nevladin sektor ušla je kao sekretarica jednog romskog udruženja u Tuzli. Kada je rukovodstvo udruženja odbilo njen prijedlog da unutar udruženja naprave ogranak za žene, Indira 2000. godine formira žensku romsku organizaciju. Jedan od prvih projekata udruženja bavio se problemima diskriminacije i predrasuda prema ženama romskog porijekla koje su materijalno ugrožene. Udruženje je do danas realiziralo više od 180 projekata zasnovanih na problemima žena Romkinja, a koji su tematizirali ravnopravnost spolova, važnost reproduktivnog zdravlja, ekonomsko osnaživanje, žene u politici, obrazovanje... Članice udruženja nisu isključivo Romkinje – udruženje djeluje na polju informisanja svih građana o njihovim pravima i mehanizmima koji ih štite. Udruženje je dobilo nekoliko nagrada za svoj rad.

Indira je prva žena koja je u BiH osnovala udruženje romskih žena i prvi glas o položaju ove izrazito obespravljene i marginalizovane grupe. Ona je odabrala put cjeloživotnog učenja – trenutno je na četvrtoj godini Ekonomskog fakulteta u Tuzli, pohađa razne seminare i ohrabruje svoje kolegice da stečena znanja šire dalje.

# INDIRA BAJRAMOVIĆ

(1968)

*"Everyone should receive help, but I also think that people need to help themselves. I believe in the old saying: You give a poor man a fish and you feed him for a day. You teach him to fish and you give him an occupation that will feed him for a lifetime. We all need to help ourselves. Someone will recognise it and help us even more. That is success."*

A human rights activist fighting for a better position of Roma and other women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the founder of the Roma women association "Bolja budućnost" from Tuzla and a member of the Roma Council.

Indira was born in Jajce, but today she lives in Tuzla. She entered the NGO sector as the secretary of a Roma association in Tuzla. When the management of the association rejected her proposal to establish a department for women at the association, Indira established a Roma women's organisation in 2000. One of the first projects of the association dealt with problems related to discrimination and prejudice towards Roma women in a precarious financial situation. The association has implemented more than 180 projects related to problems faced by Roma women, which are linked to topics such as gender equality, importance of reproductive health, economic empowerment, women in politics, education, etc. Members of the association are not exclusively Roma women – the association aims to provide information to all citizens about their rights and mechanisms of protection. The association also received multiple awards for its work.

Indira is the first woman who established an association of Roma women in Bosnia and Herzegovina and her voice is the first voice about the position of this extremely disadvantaged and marginalised group. She chose the path of lifelong learning – she is currently a fourth-year student at the Faculty of Economics in Tuzla, she attends various seminars and she encourages her colleagues to transfer their knowledge.



„Ja sam radila kao sekretarica u jednom udruženju Roma, a onda mi je sinula ideja da pokušam napraviti svoju organizaciju... Tokom rada u udruženju vidjela sam da postoje žene koje se susreću s puno problema, s predrasudama, s diskriminacijom, da veliki broj njih trpi nasilje u porodici, da jedva preživljavaju, da se bave prosjačenjem... Vidjela sam da ne poznaju svoja osnovna ljudska prava, vidjela da ne znaju zakone koji ih štite, da ne znaju da postoje institucije kojima se mogu obratiti za pomoć. Ne znaju uopšte koristiti mehanizme zaštite ljudskih prava. Meni je to jako smetalo. Mnoge žene naporno rade, idu s muževima da skupljaju sekundarne sirovine, a mnoge od njih kada dođu kući dobiju batine. To me ponukalo da radim s njima, da razgovaram s njima – a u pojedinim slučajevima i da prijavim nasilnike koji ih maltretiraju.

Postojale su strašne predrasude o Romkinjama. Žene su svakodnevno bile šikanirane. Mi smo bili jedina ženska romska organizacija u Bosni u Hercegovini deset godina. Onda smo se razvijali i jačali kapacitete naših uposlenica/uposlenika i naših korisnica/korisnika. Tako smo počeli raditi i dalje od Tuzlanskog kantona, po cijeloj BiH. Držali smo radionice. Htjela sam da svoje znanje podijelim s drugim ženama jer sam shvatila da mi kao jedina ženska organizacija koja se bavi pitanjima žena Romkinja ne možemo uspjeti doprinijeti koliko bismo doprinijeli ukoliko bi bilo još organizacija. Tada smo mapirali žene Romkinje koje bi mogle biti liderice u svojim zajednicama – i tako je nastao naš ženski pokret. Nismo ih ostavile same, već smo bili u svakom pogledu tu uz žene. Mislim da smo uspjele napraviti promjene tokom naših godina rada u romskim zajednicama i probuditi svijest kod romskih žena.“

“I used to work as a secretary at a Roma association. Then I had the idea to establish my own organisation. During my work at the association, I noticed that there were women, who were facing numerous problems, prejudices, discrimination, that many of them were victims of domestic violence, that they could barely survive, that they had to beg to survive. I also noticed that they did not know their basic human rights, that they did not know laws that were protecting them, that they did not know that there were institutions that they could ask for help. They do not know how to use human rights protection mechanisms at all. This bothered me very much. Many women work hard, they accompany their husbands during the search for secondary raw materials, and many of them get beaten once they come back home. This made me work with them, talk to them, and in some cases even report the brutes, who beat them, to the police.

There were terrible prejudices about Roma women. They were subject to harassment on a daily basis. We had been the only Roma women's organisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for ten years. Then we developed ourselves and built the capacities of our employees and beneficiaries. We then started operating beyond Tuzla Canton, throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. We organised workshops. I wanted to share my knowledge with other women, because I understood that as the only women's organisation dealing with Roma women issues we could not contribute as much as we would if there were additional organisations. We then mapped those Roma women that might be leaders in their communities, and this is how our movement was born. We did not leave them to themselves, but rather supported them in every way we could. I believe that we have managed to achieve changes during the years of our work in Roma communities and to raise the awareness of Roma women.”

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## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Nagrade i zahvalnice koje sam dobila za svoj rad, ali i za udruženje, puno mi znače... Ovo je nagrada koju smo dobili od organizacije CARE Luksemburg, koja se dodjeljuje svake dvije godine, i ona nikad ranije nije došla u Evropu. Mi smo tu nagradu donijeli prvi put u Evropu, na Balkan, u Bosnu i Hercegovinu, naš grad Tuzlu. Tako da ta nagrada puno znači i pokazuje da je neko čak i van naših granica prepoznao kako smo mi doprinijeli razvoju društva, ne samo romskoj zajednici. Donijeli smo neke promjene, idemo nabolje i borimo se za bolju budućnost.”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“The awards and letters of thanks I got for my work, but also for the association, mean a lot. This is the award we received from the organisation CARE Luxembourg, which is bestowed every two years and it has never before been bestowed upon an organisation in Europe. We brought it to Europe, to the Balkans, to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to our City of Tuzla, for the first time. The award therefore means a lot and it shows that someone abroad has recognised the contribution we made to the development of the society, not just the Roma community. We brought some changes, we are improving things and fighting for a better future.”

# JASMINKA DRINO KIRLIĆ

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 ...EAKTIVIRALA UČAVELI KOJIM SU POČELA SE BAVITI POLITIKOM TOKOM RATA  
 ...DJI GRADU I UBURZO JE NARASILA NA NEGATIVNE KOMENTARE - NA ZIVU TI SU JE  
 ...SUŠTINA DVA NAJEDNEŠKOLE POD EDNIM NASTAVNIKOM I NASTAVNICAMA  
 ...ISE POSISTEMU DOKOLJE JE BILA UČAVELI KOJIM SU POČELA SE BAVITI  
 ...NAKON RATA SUMOR OMI UNDE JE OSNIVANJE I REVIJALIZACIJA  
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 ...UZNOSI AVENSKO KNJIZEVNOSTI SARA JEVI JASMINKA SEVRATA  
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# JASMINKA DRINO KIRLIĆ (1949)

*„Obrazovati se! Obrazovanje,  
obrazovanje... I ako nemaš  
priliku da ideš u školu,  
možeš naći, možeš pitati...  
Znači, nemoj mi reći da ne  
možeš. Možeš!“*

Rođena u Vakufu. Danas penzionerka, a prije penzije radila je kao profesorica bosanskog jezika i književnosti u srednjoj školi Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje. Mirovnjakinja i aktivistkinja.

Jasminka je odrastala kao kći jedinica. Poslije završenog studija na Odsjeku za južnoslavenske književnosti u Sarajevu Jasminka se vratila kući i dobila posao u školi. Ubrzo se aktivirala u Savezu komunista i počela se baviti politikom. Tokom rata Jasminka brine o devetogodišnjem sinu i roditeljima čije zdravlje je bilo narušeno. Odnosila se kritički prema situaciji u gradu i ubrzo je naišla na negativne komentare – nazivali su je izdajicom. Kao profesorica prkosila je podjelama i diskriminaciji u školi tako što je hodala „ružičastim stepenicama“ koje su bile namijenjene samo djeci hrvatske nacionalnosti, ali i posjećivala zbornicu koja je bila namijenjena nastavnom osoblju „hrvatskog dijela“ škole – škola je podijeljena i funkcionise po sistemu „dvije škole pod jednim krovom“. Svi ti aktivistički činovi postali su inspiracija mladim aktivistima/cama koji se i danas suprotstavljaju segregaciji i diskriminaciji djece u školi. Nakon rata s UMCOR-om i UNDP-jem osniva i revitalizuje „Omladinski centar“ u Gornjem Vakufu-Uskoplju. „Omladinski centar“ bio je i ostao jedina tačka susreta bošnjačke i hrvatske djece u podijeljenom gradu. Kroz „Omladinski centar“ prošlo je mnogo generacija mladih, neki od njih su ostali i danas vode Centar, nastojeći da razvijaju bolju društvenu klimu koja će osuditi svaku podjelu i nacionalizam.

Jasminka Drino Kirlić dobitnica je nagrade „Lokalna heroína“ za 2016. godinu, a 2018. godine „Mreža mira“ dodjeljuje joj Mirovnu nagradu. Smatra da pitanje položaja žene ne smije biti projekt, već stalni angažman i pokret.

# JASMINKA DRINO KIRLIĆ (1949)

*“Get educated! Education, education. Even if you do not have an opportunity to go to school, you can find an opportunity, you can ask. So, do not tell me that you cannot. You can!”*

She was born in Vakuf. Today, she is retired. She used to work as a Bosnian language and literature teacher at a high school in Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje. She is a peace activist.

Jasminka grew up as an only child. After she had graduated from the Department of South Slavic Literature in Sarajevo, Jasminka went back home and got a job in a school. She quickly became a member of the Union of Communists and started engaging in politics. During the war, Jasminka took care of her nine-year old son and her parents, whose health was impaired. She had a critical view of the situation in the city and she soon faced negative comments – she was called a traitor. As a teacher, she fought against divisions and discrimination at school by walking up the “pink stairs”, which were intended only for Croatian children, but she also went to the teacher’s room, which was intended only for the teaching staff of the “Croatian part” of the school. The school is divided and functioning based on the system “two schools under one roof”. All activities implemented by the activists became an inspiration for young activists, who are still fighting segregation and discrimination against children at school. After the war, she co-founded and revitalised the “Youth Centre” in Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje together with the UMCOR and UNDP. The “Youth Centre” has been the only point of encounter between Bosniak and Croatian children in a divided town. Numerous generations of youth have spent time at the “Youth Centre”, some of them even stayed and today they are managing the Centre, trying to create a better social environment that will condemn any divisions and nationalism.

Jasminka Drino Kirlić was awarded the prize “Local Hero” in 2016, and in 2018 she was awarded the Peace Award by the Peace Network. She believes that the position of women may not be a project, but rather an ongoing engagement and movement.



„Ne znam da li mogu tačno reći šta je bio okidač promjena u mom životu. Mislim da sam ja bila okidač samoj sebi čim sam se rodila. Od svog djeda sam dobila prve savjete da se nikada ne složim ni s kim. Nekad davno mi je rekao: 'Znaš, žensko si, ne daj na sebe.' Ta mi je rečenica bila vrlo važna i ona me je zaista ohrabivala. Djed je bio taj koji mi je otvorio prostor prema knjizi. Bio je sjajan pripovjedač, tako da sam ja umjesto klasičnih bajki za laku noć od njega po cijeli dan slušala priče.

Ja sam se vrlo mlada počela baviti politikom. Tada je to bilo prilično bezbolno. Ja sam bila žena i osjećala poštovanje. Ali isto tako sam često čula rečenice poput: Ma pusti, ona je žensko! Neće ona revoluciju dignuti. Radila sam u školi, bila sam posvećena mladima. Odrastala sam unutar škole i željela sam da unesem neke nove stvari, da razbijam klišeje. Nisam željela da samo ispredajem gradivo učenicima, već da razvijam s klincima razgovor. Predmet koji sam predavala, književnost, davao mi je prostor da ih učim raznim stvarima. Trebamo raditi više na obrazovanju. Govoriti o učiteljicama koje animiraju svoje učenice i učenike. Trebamo biti te učiteljice.“

"I am not sure whether I can pinpoint the trigger that brought about change in my life. I believe that my very birth was a trigger for me. My grandfather gave me the first piece of advice to never agree with anyone. A long time ago, he told me: "You know, you are a woman, don't let them get you." This sentence was extremely important for me and it truly encouraged me. It was my grandfather, who instilled the love for books in me. He was an excellent narrator, so instead of typical good night fairy tales, I listened to stories he would tell all day long.

I became engaged in politics as a very young woman. Back then it was quite painless. I was a woman and I felt respect. However, I also frequently heard sentences such as: "Let it go, she is just a woman! She will not bring about a revolution." I worked at school and was dedicated to youth. I matured while working at the school and I wanted to introduce novelties, break clichés. I did not want to only lecture, but rather to discuss with the students. The subject matter I was teaching, literature, gave me a vast space to teach them many things. We have to work more on education. We have to encourage teachers to motivate their students. We should be those teachers."

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ja sam ovu fotografiju dobila od prijatelja iz Engleske, mirovnjaka. Mi smo se davno upoznali. Kada se on vratio u Englesku, poslao mi je tu fotografiju. Našao ju je negdje u antikvarnici, nije iz našeg doba. Cura je pored vode, a meni je voda vrlo jak simbol – uvijek živa... Cura je zakoračila da preskoči vodu. Ima nekakvih stega u odjeći, ali je suknja visoko zadignuta gore. Ima i onu kapicu na glavi. Da kapica ne bi spala, pričuvala ju je... Cura ima onaj jedan lijepi baletski zamah i ona je zaista visoko iznad zemlje. Jedna noga kao da dotiče tlo, ali i ne dotiče. Ima nešto u toj fotografiji nesputano, oslobađajuće... Jedna je ruka onako od tijela odmaknuta, drugom čuva kapicu. Stisnula je šaku, što je meni isto vrsta čvrstine i simbola. Ja ovu sliku držim uramljenu već godinama pored mojih knjiga i stalno je gledam.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“I got this photo from a friend from England, a peace keeper. We met a long time ago. He found it somewhere in an antique shop, it is not recent. There is a girl next to water, and water is a very strong symbol in my opinion – it is always alive. The girl is about to jump over the water. She has a petticoat, but her skirt is raised high. She also has a cap on her head. She is holding a hand over the cap in order to prevent it from falling down. The girl has a beautiful ballet-like swing and is really high above the ground. A leg seems to be touching the ground, but the other does not. There is something uninhibited and liberating about that photo. She keeps one of her arms away from the body, but her other hand is on the cap. Her fist is clenched, which is a sign of strength and a symbol in my opinion. I have been keeping this photo in a frame next to my books for years and am always looking at it.”

# MARA RADOVANOVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO FREE THE DISCOURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTRESNNA, SADRZAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAZNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VISE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEZI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUCNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ZENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ZENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUCA ISTRAZIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLICITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLICITA ZIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVACKOM DRUSTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVJERENJA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOSLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ZENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POCELE GRADITI SVOJ ZIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ZENA, CIVILNIH ZRTAVA RATA, ZENA KOJE SU ODRZAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM".... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ZENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJECAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ZENE U NASEM DRUSTVU VAZNA! ZENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELES NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ZENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUCNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ZENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOSU ZRTVE U RATU I NAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE AKTIVNE CLANICE DRUSTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSODNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKRECU POZITIVNE DRUSTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVECENA JE SVIM ZENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADU NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ZENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ZENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# MARA RADOVANOVIĆ

(1946)

*„Žene BiH su pokazale da su bile najsvjesniji dio društva u državi. Kada su svi vukli na svoju stranu, žene su izgrađivale zajedništvo... Od samog završetka rata počele su da se sreću i da zajedno rade i saraduju. Da zajednički pokušavaju da izgrade mir... Šta mi je bila inspiracija u najtežim momentima? Moje žene iz okruženja!“*

Rođena u Priboju kod Lopara. Danas živi u Bijeljini. Mirovna aktivistkinja i liderka u borbi za sprečavanje trgovine ženama od 1999. do 2010. godine.

Mara Radovanović rođena je u seoskoj porodici – od oca je usvajala manire pravednog i lijepog ophođenja prema ljudima, dok je uz majku razvijala ljubav prema knjizi. Gimnaziju je završila u Tuzli a Pravni fakultet u Beogradu. Do 1994. godine živjela je i radila u Tuzli, a potom, zbog nemogućnosti da pronađe posao, odlazi u Bijeljину. Godine 1996. uključila se u Helsinški odbor za ljudska prava, gdje radi na projektima za povrat imovine raseljenih lica. Mara Radovanović je osnivačica Organizacije žena „Lara“ (danas Fondacija „Lara“) u Bijeljini, koja radi na razvijanju programa zaštite žena od svih oblika rodno zasnovanog nasilja i osnaživanju žena za političke i druge oblike javnog djelovanja. Jedan od prvih projekata koji je „Lara“ napravila bio je pokretanje ženskog dodatka u listu „Panorama“ jer su Mara i njene kolegice smatrale da je ženski angažman u medijima nevidljiv i da žene nemaju adekvatan pristup informacijama važnim za njihovu socijalnu uključenost. Jedan od društvenih problema protiv kojih se organizacija borila je problem trgovine ženama. Mara i njene kolegice iz organizacije unatoč brojnim rizicima pomažu ženama koje su žrtve trgovine ljudima. Bila je u prvom timu trenera koji su učili policiju kako da prepoznaju trgovinu ženama i pruže pomoć žrtvama. Izuzetno važan projekt „Kafa sa gradonačelnikom“ spojio je žene različite nacionalnosti u Bijeljini i otvorio put međunacionalnog povjerenja i pomirenja u zajednici koja je u to vrijeme bila jedna od sredina s najvišim stepenom ksenofobije u BiH.

„Lara“ je prva ženska nevladina organizacija u BiH koja je osnovala sklonište za žrtve trgovine ljudima (2000. godine) u kojem je pomoć pružila za blizu 200 žena. Mara Radovanović i fondacija „Lara“ su radom na zalaganju za donošenje kvalitetnijih zakona, edukacijom službenika i prevencijom seksualne eksploatacije žena i djevojaka, posebno među školskom omladinom, značajno doprinijele umanjenu ovog oblika nasilja nad ženama u BiH. Danas je Mara u penziji, a njena priča i djelovanje su inspiracija svim ženama da se zalažu za društvo u kojem je žena zaštićena od nasilja, ekonomski samostalna i ravnopravno uključena u procese odlučivanja.

# MARA RADOVANOVIĆ (1946)

She was born in Priboj near Lopare. Today, she lives in Bijeljina. She is a peace activist and was also active as a leader in preventing women trafficking in the period from 1999 to 2010.

Mara Radovanović was born in a rural family – her father taught her to be fair and to treat people nicely, while her mother taught her to love reading. She graduated from the secondary grammar school in Tuzla and later on from the Faculty of Law in Belgrade. Until 1994, she lived and worked in Tuzla. Later on, since she was unable to find a job, she went to Bijeljina. In 1996, she became a member of the Helsinki Human Rights Council, where she worked on projects related to the restitution of displaced persons' property. Mara Radovanović is the founder of the women's organisation "Lara" (today the foundation "Lara") in Bijeljina, which focuses on the development of women protection programmes against all forms of gender-based violence and empowerment of women for the purpose of their active engagement in politics and other forms of public advocacy. One of the first projects prepared by "Lara" was putting the women's allowance on the "Panorama" magazine, because Mara and her colleagues were of the opinion that the engagement of women in the media was not visible and that women lacked an adequate access to information of importance for their social inclusion. One of the social problems that the organisation fought against was women trafficking. Mara and her colleagues from the organisation help women who are victims of human trafficking in spite of numerous risks. She participated in the first team of trainers that trained the police on how to recognise signs of women trafficking and provide assistance to the victims. An extremely important project, "Coffee with the Mayor", brought together women of different ethnic origin in Bijeljina and opened up a path for inter-ethnic trust and reconciliation in a community, which back then was one of the most xenophobic ones in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Lara" is the first women's NGO in Bosnia and Herzegovina that established a safe house for women victims of human trafficking (in 2000), where assistance was provided to almost 200 women. Mara Radovanović and the foundation "Lara" considerably contributed to a reduction in violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina by advocating for the adoption of better laws, training officers and by preventing sexual exploitation of women and girls, especially among school-age youth. Today, Mara is retired, and her story and engagement are an inspiration for all women to advocate for a society in which a woman is protected from violence, economically independent and has equal access to decision making.

*"Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina have demonstrated that they were the most conscious segment of the society. When everyone was focused on achieving their own goals, women were working on collective issues. Since the end of the war, they started meeting and working together. Trying to build peace together. What was my inspiration in the most difficult moments? The women surrounding me!"*





„Kada smo formirale udruženje 'Lara', počele smo razgovarati o tome šta da radimo. Onda smo procijenile da je najveća prepreka ženama to što nisu informisane. Prestale su se čak i družiti. Svako se zabavio svojom mukom i brigom. Žene su potpuno izolovane. Muškarci se sreću u kafanama, u strankama... Tu nema žena, ostale su zarobljene u kući. Prvi projekat je bio pokretanje ženskog dodatka u listu 'Panorama'. Počele smo da pričamo o ženama i da na neki način podstičemo žene.

Počele smo ne samo da pišemo o ženama već smo nastojale i da im omogućimo što više prostora, jer one nisu imale pristupa u drugim medijima. Na taj način smo došle do problema trgovine ženama. Vidjele smo da su na svakom koraku noćni klubovi. Nismo znale šta se tamo događa. Radmila je pripremila članak za 'Panoramu'. Pripremile smo članak tako što smo jednog prijatelja zamolile da razgovara s tim djevojkama strankinjama koje rade u klubovima i da čujemo njihovu priču. Kada smo čule njihovu priču, bile smo zapanjene. Onda smo se mi u 'Lari' dogovorile da im pomognemo. Prvo smo u Brđaku iznajmile prostorije u koje smo ih smještale. Od djevojaka smo čule stravične priče. Rekle su da nema nikog da im pomogne. Mislile su da su zaboravljene od svih. Tako smo se umiješale u trgovinu ljudima. To je imalo velike posljedice, jer nije bilo pametno suprotstaviti se moćnim ljudima. Vršili su pritisak na nas. Ja sam od samog početka odlučila da se branim javno. Šta god da sam radila, svuda sam pričala, ko god je htio da me sluša – i na televiziji, i novinarima, i na konferencijama... Svuda sam pričala jer sam smatrala da moram da ispričam priču djevojaka koje to nisu u stanju napraviti. Ne žalim nijednog trenutka koji sam na to potrošila jer mislim da su rezultati bili zaista veliki. Pomogle smo koliko smo mogle.“

“When we established the association 'Lara', we started talking about what we should do. Then we realised that the largest obstacle for women was the lack of information. They even stopped socialising. All of them focused on their problems and worries. Women are completely isolated. Men can be found at taverns, parties, etc. But there are no women there, they are trapped in the house. The first project involved ensuring a column about women in the newspaper 'Panorama'. We started talking about women and encouraging women in a way.

We started not only writing about women, but we also tried to give them as much space as possible, because they had no access to other media. While doing this, we also realised that women trafficking was also an issue. Night clubs were everywhere. We did not know what was happening there. Radmila was preparing an article for 'Panorama'. We asked a friend to talk to these foreign girls, who worked at the night clubs, in order to hear their stories and wrote the article. When we heard their stories, we were astonished. Then we, members of 'Lara', decided to help them. We first rented the premises in Brđak, where we would bring them. We heard horrendous stories from these girls. They told us that there was nobody to help them. They thought that they had been forgotten by everyone. We thus started fighting human trafficking and this had enormous consequences, because it was not smart to fight powerful people. They were putting pressure on us. I decided to defend myself publicly from the very beginning. Whatever I did, I talked about it to whoever was willing to listen to me – on TV, to journalists, during press conferences, etc. I talked everywhere, because I believed that I had to tell the story of girls who were unable to do so. I do not regret even a moment I spent doing it, because I believe that the results were truly impressive. We helped as much as we could.”

...PIJA DOSTA U SVU JE PRIJE RATNE DOMOVE, PATRIJOTIZAM, ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVIJERATIM BOŠANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU, PREDSTAVLJAMO VAŠE PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU ŽENA  
...SU DORŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE, DRUGIM STRANOM, PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVIH DLOZBI I DONOSTIMO VAMI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POTRAŽU IZGRADIN I MIRA I PODSJEĆA  
...NAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUŠTVU VAŽNAJ ŽENK SMO ŽANJILE DA PODJELJE SVA PO JEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE I IZTA  
...KROZ KOJI SU BROSLE, NJIHOVI LIČNI PREDMETI, ISTRAGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROŠLOSTI, PODSJEĆANJE NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPSU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKI PRIMJER  
...POKAZUJDA ŽENENEMAJU SAMO ULOGU ZRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONI AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJ

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Biram knjigu. Uvijek joj se vraćam. Uz pjesmaricu koja je imala svako prvo slovo kaligrafski napravljeno naučila sam da čitam kad mi je bilo pet godina. Sjećam se da sam uzela knjigu 'Čudnovate zgode i nezgode šegrt Hlapića' Ivane Brlić Mažuranić. Knjiga je bila na latinici, a ja sam znala samo ćirilicu. Željela sam da otkrijem šta se dešava u toj knjizi pa sam sama počela da na osnovu poznatih slova usvajam i latinično pismo.“



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“I choose a book. I always come back to it. When I was five, I learned how to read thanks to a song book, in which every first letter was a calligraphic letter. I remember that I took the children’s book “Čudnovate zgode i nezgode šegrt Hlapića” by Ivana Brlić Mažuranić. The book was written in Latin letters and I could read only Cyrillic ones. I wanted to discover what was happening in the book, so I started learning the Latin script on my own by identifying the letters I knew.”

# MILENA KARAPETROVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE, RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAMI SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU Ljudima I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



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# MILENA KARAPETROVIĆ (1971)

*„Svaka generacija žena mora uvijek iznova da preispita šta je to feminizam, kako se odnose prema njemu i šta feminizam znači na individualnom pravu – jer se taj feminizam tiče našeg tijela, našeg uma, naše duše, ženske... Što god da je dostignuto, ne da treba čuvati, nego se i dalje treba boriti za to na individualnom pravu ili u okviru neke grupe... Nekome se čini da je prethodna generacija malo ostavila, ali je ostavila zapravo jako, jako puno, i bilo bi šteta ako to nova generacija ne iskoristi.“*

Rođena u opštini Gradiška. Radi na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci kao vanredna profesorica na studijskom programu Filozofija. Filozofkinja i feministkinja.

Djetinjstvo i odrastanje Milena pamti po izgradnji porodične kuće, učenju i igri u novoizgrađenim kućama. Studije ekonomije prekida kada je počeo rat jer je prisiljena da radi i osigura sredstva za život. U početku ne bira poslove, a kasnije ulazi u svijet novinarstva. Kao novinarka pratila je otvaranje Filozofskog fakulteta u Banjoj Luci i tada je odlučila da upiše sociologiju i filozofiju na tom fakultetu, smatrajući kako će joj studij pomoći da bolje radi i napreduje u novinarstvu. Ubrzo filozofija postaje oblast u kojoj se pronalazi. Godine 1998. dobija angažman u redakciji izrazito opozicionog magazina „Novi prelom“ u kojem ubrzo postaje glavna i odgovorna urednica. „Novi prelom“ bio je prostor radikalnog otpora nacionalizmu i svim političkim kompromisima i kao takav održao se do 2000. godine. Milena u to vrijeme završava studije filozofije i prihvata mjesto asistentkinje na fakultetu, čime započinje njena univerzitetska karijera. Magistrira i doktorira uz rad i u roku, paralelno sa stručnim usavršavanjima u inostranstvu. Specijalizirala je feminističku filozofiju u SAD-u i aktivnije se uključuje u ženski pokret, prvo tekstovima o (zaboravljenim) ženama koje su kroz historiju kreirale žensku političku misao, kasnije i kao trenerica za osnaživanje žena radom na terenu. U grupi je univerzitetskih profesora/ica koje u Banjoj Luci pokreću istraživanje o značajnim ženama u historiji ovoga grada. Uključena je u aktivnosti Fondacije „Lara“ i učesnica je brojnih tribina i radionica, seminara i edukacija na teritoriju čitave Bosne i Hercegovine. Javno i bez kompromisa zastupa feminističke i građanske vrijednosti.

Osim naučnih i stručnih radova, objavila je knjige: Ona ima ime: o filozofiji i feminizmu (2007) i Čežnja za Evropom: Filozofske osnove ideje Evrope i evropskog identiteta (2010). Glavne oblasti kojima se bavi su ontologija, pragmatistička filozofija, feministička i rodna teorija. Učestvovala je u organizaciji i predavanjima na Školama rodne ravnopravnosti na univerzitetima u Banjoj Luci i Istočnom Sarajevu.

# MILENA KARAPETROVIĆ (1971)

She was born in Gradiška municipality. She works at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Banja Luka as an associate professor of philosophy. She is a philosopher and feminist.

Milena remembers her childhood and growing up by the construction of their family home, learning and playing at the newly built houses. She stopped studying economics when the war started, because she was forced to work and earn a living. At the beginning, she did odd jobs, and later she started working as a journalist. As a journalist, she covered the opening of the Faculty of Philosophy in Banja Luka. Back then, she decided to start studying sociology and philosophy at the faculty, because she believed that the studies would help her to work better and advance as a journalist. Philosophy soon became a field in which she saw herself. In 1998, she got a job at the editorial board of a pronouncedly opposition magazine “Novi prelom”, where she soon became the editor in chief. “Novi prelom” was a space of radical resistance towards nationalism and all political compromises and as such it lasted until 2000. Back then, Milena graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy and became a lecturer at the faculty. This is how her university career started. She did her MA and PhD while she was working and attending trainings abroad. She specialised in feminist philosophy in the USA and she became more involved in the women’s movement, first by writing texts about (forgotten) women that created the women’s political thought throughout history, and later on also as a women empowerment trainer that worked in the field. She is part of the group of university professors that are conducting research on important women in the history of Banja Luka. She is also participating in the activities of the foundation “Lara” and numerous discussions and workshops, seminars and trainings throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. She represents feminist and civic values publicly and without compromise.

In addition to scientific and technical works, she also published the following book: Ona ima ime: o filozofiji i feminizmu (She Has a Name: about Philosophy and Feminism) (2007) and Čežnja za Evropom: Filozofske osnove ideje Evrope i evropskog identiteta (Longing for Europe: Philosophical Basis of the Idea of Europe and European Identity) (2010). She primarily focuses on ontology, pragmatic philosophy, theory of feminism and gender. She participated in the organisation and lectures at gender equality schools at the University of Banja Luka and East Sarajevo.

*“Every generation of women has to re-examine from scratch what feminism is, what approach they have to it and what feminism means for individual rights – because feminism relates to our body, our mind, our soul, our female soul. Whatever has been achieved, should not only be preserved, but one needs to continue fighting individually or within a group. Someone might think that the previous generation has not left much, but, actually, it left very, very much and it would be a pity if the new generation failed to use it.”*



„Većini nas je nekakva tačka razmišljanja o životu vrijeme prije i poslije rata. Od tog vremena prije rata ja se sjećam naselja u kojem sam odrasla. Sjećam se mirisa prvog asfalta, sjećam se nezavršenih kuća u kojim smo se igrali, kako su roditelji doživljavali strahove kada nas vide na neograđenoj terasi... Ono o čemu razmišljam je život žena – tek iz današnje perspektive koliko je moja majka bila jedno izuzetno stvorenje. Uvijek je znala od običnih stvari nešto da napravi, a da se ne pitam što ja ne jedem nešto što neko drugi jede.

Danas živimo neka teška vremena. Nažalost, izgleda da su ovdje uvijek teška vremena. Mislim da je najbolji način da isplivamo to da se svako od nas preispita koja je to unutrašnja moć koju osoba ima. Vremena će uvijek biti teška, prevrtljiva, promjenljiva. Ne možemo misliti na to. Zaboravili smo da je bilo i težih vremena. Da može biti i težih vremena. Uvijek se sjetim jedne rečenice, negdje sam usput pročitala: 'Niko mi nije rekao da je život tako težak i komplikovan.' To je stvarno, niko nam nije dao uputstvo za život, niko od nas ne zna gdje će nas odnijeti struja života. Uvijek su tu novi izazovi s kojim se mora nositi. Nema recepta za to šta će sutra biti, pa se moramo s tim suočavati.“

"Most of us divide our lives into the pre-war and post-war period. As regards the pre-war period, I remember the neighbourhood in which I grew up. I remember the smell of the first asphalt, the unfinished houses, where we played, and how our parents were scared when they would see us on a terrace without a rail. A topic I contemplate is the life of women – only from today's perspective I am able to see what an extraordinary being my mother was. She always knew how to make something from ordinary things, without me wondering why I was not eating the same thing that someone else was eating.

These are hard times. Unfortunately, hard times seem to stay here all the time. I believe that the best way forward is for every one of us to re-examine what internal power we have. Times will always be difficult, tricky, fickle. We cannot think about that. We forgot that there had also been more difficult times. That more difficult times may come. I always remember a sentence I read somewhere: 'Nobody told me that life was so difficult and complicated.' And that is true, nobody gave us instructions for life and none of us know where the current of life will take them. There are always new challenges we have to face. There is no recipe for tomorrow's events and we have to face them as they occur."

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Knjige su nešto što mene određuje u životu. Ja sam jednostavno spadala u onu grupu djece koja su prije nego što su pošla u osnovnu školu znala da čitati i pišu. Uvijek sam razmišljala kako ću objaviti knjigu. Ja sam bila ona od kojih su se lektire prepisivale – jednostavno zato što sam uvijek voljela knjige... Poslije dobijanja stipendije počnem pisati feljton za Fondaciju „Lara“ na njihovom tadašnjem portalu. To je bio feljton o historiji, o ženama u filozofiji. Ja sjedam, počijem pisati knjigu i vrlo brzo je završim... Ono što mi je lično bitno u toj knjizi, to je posveta – posveta Branki, to je ime moje mame. Knjiga je posvećena majci, odnosno svim majkama!”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“Books have defined my life. I was simply one of those kids that could read and write before going to the elementary school. I always thought that I would publish a book. I was one of those kids whose essays on books that we read as part of our school reading materials were copied – simply because I have always loved books. After I had obtained a scholarship, I started writing for the foundation “Lara” on their portal back then. I wrote feature articles about history, women and philosophy. I sat down, started writing a book and finished it quite fast. What matters to me personally in case of the book is the dedication – I dedicated it to Branka, my mother. The book is dedicated to my mother, to all mothers actually!”



# REJHA AVDIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION, SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE COURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAMI SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOSU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# REJHA AVDIĆ (1961)

*„Morate prvo jedna drugu saslušati, i razumjeti... I ići dalje, ne stajati i ne širiti mržnju, nego ljubav i mir. Prvo mora postojati temelj – povjerenje i razumijevanje je najvažnije... Ne treba nikada odustajati, treba se boriti... Valja ići dalje!“*

Rođena u Bratuncu. Članica je Udruženja „Žene Srebrenice“ od 1996. a aktivna članica ženske mirovne grupe „Žene u crnom“ od 2003. godine. Mirovna aktivistkinja.

Prije rata Rejha je s porodicom živjela u Bratuncu. Jedno vrijeme živjeli su i u Njemačkoj, tako da su bili dobro situirani. Kada je rat počeo, nije pobjegla u Njemačku jer je vjerovala da će se sve brzo završiti. Nažalost, početkom rata njeno mjesto je napadnuto, a ona s mužem i maloljetnom djecom bježi preko šuma u Srebrenicu. Tokom pada Srebrenice uspjela je preći s djecom u Tuzlu, a njen suprug je nestao. Porodica Avdić, Rejha i njeno petero djece, još uvijek traga za suprugom i ocem. Rejha je u Tuzli započela novi život – renovirala je kuću, školovala djecu i aktivno se uključila u Udruženje „Žene Srebrenice“ i „Žene u crnom“. Također se uključila u suđenje paravojnoj jedinici Škorpioni, koje je trajalo dvije godine. Učestvovala je i na „Ženskom sudu“ kao svjedokinja. Iako je učešće u suđenjima bolan i traumatičan proces s obzirom na njenu životnu priču, Rejha ne odustaje. Ona se zalaže da se glas žrtava čuje i da žrtve dođu do istine za kojom tragaju. Želja joj je da pronađe nestalog supruga i da ga dostojanstveno sahrani, pa da ona i djeca nađu smiraj.

Rejha Avdić danas je okružena svojom djecom i unucima/unukama. Vjeruje da će ostati u mirovnom aktivizmu dok je života i zdravlja – jer voli da priča svoju životnu priču, ali i da čuje druga životna iskustva.

## REJHA AVDIĆ (1961)

*“You first have to listen to each other and understand. And then you have to go further, not stop and spread hatred, but rather love and peace. First, there has to be a basis – trust and understanding are the most important ones. You should never give up, you should fight. You have to move on!”*

She was born in Bratunac. She has been a member of the association “Žene Srebrenice” since 1996, and an active member of the women’s peace group “Žene u crnom” since 2003. She is a peace activist.

Before the war, Rejha lived with her family in Bratunac. For a while, they had lived in Germany, so that they were well off. When the war started, she did not go to Germany, because she believed that everything would end fast. Unfortunately, at the beginning of the war, her town was attacked, and she was forced to flee with her husband and her minor children through the woods to Srebrenica. When Srebrenica fell, she managed to escape with her children to Tuzla, but her husband disappeared. The family Avdić, Rejha and her five children, are still searching for their husband and father. Rejha started a new life in Tuzla – she renovated a house, put her children through school and she became actively involved in the activities of the association “Žene Srebrenice” and “Žene u crnom”. She also started following the trial of the members of the paramilitary unit the Scorpions, which lasted for two years. She also participated in “Women’s Court”, a feminist approach to justice, as a witness. Although the participation in trials is a painful and traumatic process given her life story, Rejha does not give up. She engages, so the voice of victims can be heard and victims can find the truth they are searching for. Her wish is to find her missing husband and to bury him in a dignified manner, so that she and her children can also find closure.

Rejha Avdić is surrounded by her children and grandchildren today. She believes that she will remain a peace activist as long as she is alive and healthy – because she likes to talk about her life, but also to hear other person’s life experiences.



„Ja se vrlo rado sjećam svog djetinjstva. U sjećanju mi je ostao upečatljiv polazak u školu. U školu me odvela majka, koju su svi zvali Osmačka – po selu u kojem je rođena. Ja nisam znala da se ona zove Hafiza, znala sam je samo po nadimku. Kada je učitelj prozvao moju majku po imenu, ja sam počela plakati. To mi je najupečatljivije sjećanje. Da nisam mogla prihvatiti kako se moja majka zove. Djetinjstvo mi je bilo lijepo. Bilo je igranja, radosti. Kasnije sam upoznala svog muža, vjenčali smo se... Jedno vrijeme živjeli smo u Njemačkoj. Živjeli smo stvarno lijepo. Mislili smo da će tako uvijek biti, da ćemo djecu izvesti na pravi put, obrazovati ih... Da ćemo zajedno dočekati duboku starost.

Onda se desila 1992. Ja sam mislila da će to brzo prestati, da će kratko trajati. Da nećemo imati problema s komšijama. Onda smo počeli bježati iz sela u selo. To je za mene bila katastrofa i patnja jer sam u tom trenutku imala četvero djece. Stigli smo do Srebrenice i tu smo bili smješteni s još tri porodice u malom stanu. Zadnji susret s mužem... Zamolio me da čuvam djecu, iz ljubio ih. Starije kćerke se sjećaju da im je mahao. Nikad to neću zaboraviti. Ljudi su bili uplašeni. Izobličeni od straha. Stigla sam s djecom do Tuzle. A o mužu do današnjeg dana ništa ne znam. I dalje čekam i tražim. Ja sam sa 35 godina ostala bez muža. Dala sam sebi zadatak da svojoj djeci moram biti i otac i majka, i djed i nena. I da svoju djecu moram izvesti na pravi put. Željela sam da budu dobri ljudi i da nemaju u srcu mržnju – jer mržnja truje.“

"I have happy memories of my childhood. I clearly remember the day I started school. My mother took me to school. Everyone called her Osmačka – by the village in which she was born. I did not know that her name was Hafiza, I only knew her nickname. When the teacher called my mother's name, I started crying. That is the most vivid memory. The fact that I could not accept my mother's name. I had a nice childhood. There were games and cheerfulness. Later on, I met my husband, we got married. For a while, we lived in Germany. We truly had a comfortable life. We thought that it would always be like that, that we would raise our children to be good persons, educate them, that we would grow old together.

Then 1992 arrived. I thought that it would stop soon, that it would not last for a long time. That we would not have problems with our neighbours. Then we started escaping from one village to the next. It was a catastrophe and suffering for me, because back then I had four children. We arrived to Srebrenica and we shared a small apartment with three other families. The last time I saw my husband, he asked me to take care of the children, he kissed them goodbye. Older daughters remember that he was waving at them. I will never forget it. People were afraid. Their faces were grimaces distorted by fear. I arrived with the children to Tuzla. And I still do not know what happened to my husband. I am still waiting and looking for him. I was 35 when I lost my husband. I gave myself the task to be both a father and a mother, a grandfather and a grandmother for my children. And to raise them in such a way that they become virtuous persons. I wanted them to be good persons and not to have hate in the heart – because hate is poison."

...KUPILA DOLJE U SVJE PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMOĆU OBNAVLJANJE POUVERENJA U POSLIJERATNO BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU ŽENA  
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## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ovo je ključ od kuće u koju sam se uselila 1985.  
a iz koje sam izašla 1992. godine. Kuća  
mi je srušena do temelja, ali je ostao  
ključ... Ja to čuvam, meni je to... Tu  
je i porodična fotografija koju je,  
ne znam kako, uspjela sačuvati  
rodica mog muža. Moj muž,  
kćerke Sejdefa i Sabina i ja...”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This is a key to the house that  
I moved into in 1985 and left in  
1992. My house was razed to  
the ground, but the key is still  
here. I keep it, it means so much  
to me. There is also a family photo  
that my husband’s cousin managed  
to save, I don’t know how. A photo of  
my husband, my daughters Sejdefa and  
Sabina and me.”

# SEIDA KARABAŠIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ŽIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA, LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE, RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU Ljudima I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ŽIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE





## SEIDA KARABAŠIĆ (1965)

*„Moja poruka mladim ženama je da se školuju i obrazuju, ali i da se bore. Čak i neobrazovane žene mogu da se izbore za puno toga... Ne trebamo odmah posustajati, ako se nešto na prvu ne ostvari. Trebamo biti uporne, ali isto tako moramo saradivati s drugima, razumjeti i drugu problematiku, i podržati i onoga koji nešto drugo hoće, iako to možda same ne bismo htjele... Mi žene kada se borimo, borimo se za prava cijele porodice... I mi možemo još puno toga da napravimo!“*

Rođena u Kozaruši, općina Prijedor. Seida je mirovna aktivistica i predsjednica Udruženja Prijedorčanki „Izvor“, koje se bavi prikupljanjem informacija o nestalim osobama, pruža podršku žrtvama i svjedocima ratnih zločina i gradi kulturu sjećanja.

Seida je rođena kao najmlađe dijete u velikoj porodici. Nakon završene srednje škole udala se i dobila kćerku. Seidin suprug nastradao je prije rata u nesreći na poslu. Početkom rata u BiH Seidina kćerka imala je pet godina. Na nagovor majke i zbog straha za život svoje kćerke, Seida je otišla kod brata u Sloveniju. Tokom rata slušala je radio i pratila šta se dešava s njenom porodicom. Među prvima se vratila u Bosnu i Hercegovinu, u želji da pomogne svojim sugrađanima. U ratu je izgubila oca, članove porodice, komšije, prijatelje... Unatoč gubicima, Seida je željela da se vrati kući, uključi u obnovu i stvaranje života u porušenom Prijedoru. Godine 1996, zajedno s drugim Prijedorčankama, osnovala je Udruženje „Izvor“. Iako je rad u Udruženju ponekad iscrpljujući, Seida snagu pronalazi u ženama, svojim saborkinjama koje nisu znale da se bore same za sebe – a veliki izvor inspiracije joj je i kćerka, kojoj je trebao uzor i primjer ženske borbe. Udruženje je pomagalo ljudima u nabavci osnovnih životnih potrepština i radilo na edukaciji žena. Seida je kroz rad naučila kako se pišu projekti i vodi udruženje, koje se vremenom transformiralo kako se obnavljao Prijedor. Od 1999. godine „Izvor“ učestvuje u rješavanju problematike nestalih osoba. Aktivnosti Udruženja pomažu da se komemoriraju žrtve, ali ujedno služe i u procesuiranju ratnih zločina. Udruženje sudjeluje u organizovanju i obilježavanju „Dana bijelih traka“ u Prijedoru.

Seida Karabašić sa svojim kolegicama radi na psihosocijalnoj podršci porodicama koje su civilne žrtve rata. Prijedorčanke se hrabro i uspješno zalažu i za izmjene regulativa u slučajevima žena koje su bile žrtve i sistema i zakona. Seida vjeruje u žensku solidarnost i planira da kroz aktivnosti Udruženja osnaži mlade žene – u nadi da će ovakvi poduhvati pomoći obnovu Bosne i Hercegovine.

# SEIDA KARABAŠIĆ (1965)

She was born in Kozaruša, Prijedor municipality. Seida is a peace activist and chairwoman of the Prijedor women's association "Izvor", which gathers information about the missing persons, provides support to victims and witnesses of war crimes and builds a culture of remembrance.

Seida was the youngest child in a large family. After she had graduated from high school, she got married and had a daughter. Seida's husband died in a work-related accident before the war. At the beginning of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Seida's daughter was five years old. At the urging of her mother and out of fear for her daughter's life, Seida joined her brother in Slovenia. During the war, she listened to the radio and was following what was happening with her family. Given her wish to help her fellow nationals, she was among the first returnees to Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the war, she lost her father, members of her family, neighbours, friends. In spite of the losses, Seida wanted to go back home, become involved in the reconstruction and rebuild life in the destroyed Prijedor. In 1996, together with other women from Prijedor, she established the association "Izvor". Although the work at the association is sometimes exhausting, Seida finds her strength in women, her co-activists, who did not know how to fight for themselves, and a great inspiration is also her daughter, who needed a role model and an example of women's fight. The association helped people get the basic life necessities and worked on educating women. Through her work, Seida learned how to prepare project proposals and manage the association, which transformed over time, simultaneously as Prijedor was being reconstructed. "Izvor" has been focusing on the issue of the missing persons since 1999. The activities of the association assist the commemoration of victims, but also the prosecution of war crimes. The association also participates in the organisation and marking of the "White Ribbon Day" in Prijedor.

Seida Karabašić and her colleagues provides psychological and social support to families who are civilian victims of war. The women from Prijedor courageously and successfully also advocate amendments to regulations in cases of women, who were victims of the system and law. Seida believes in women solidarity and is planning to empower young women through the activities of the association, hoping that such undertakings will support the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*"My message for young women is to get educated, but also to fight. Even uneducated women can fight for many things. We should not give up immediately, even if something is not achieved at our first attempt. We should be persistent, but we also have to cooperate with others, understand also other issues and support persons, who wish something else, although we ourselves maybe do not wish the same. We, women, when we fight, we fight for the rights of the whole family. And we can achieve much more!"*



„Ja sam prije rata imala jednu porodičnu nesreću. Moj muž je nastradao na poslu. Pred sami rat moja kćerka je imala pet godina. Zbog straha od rata moja majka me je molila da odem s kćerkom kod brata u Sloveniju. Ja nisam bila direktno izložena ratnim dešavanjima, a kada sam otišla van BiH samo sam slušala radio i strepila šta će se dogoditi s mojom porodicom. Sada iz ovog ugla mogu da kažem da me to i motivisalo da se među prvima vratim u BiH. Nismo čekali da nam se dozvoli povratak, išli smo i bili uporni. Nekada smo čak rizikovali i živote. Mi smo nekako imali želju i volju da se vratimo, da ponovo gradimo. Eto, vjerovali smo da će opet biti dobro.

Ja sam inače odmalena htjela da se borim posebno za žensku ravnopravnost. Odmalena me pogađalo to što muška djeca dobiju kuće, a žensko mora da ide. Mislim da mi je ipak rat, kao i većini ljudi u BiH, bio neka prekretnica. Ja sam odlučila da se vratim kući i uključim u obnovu svoje sredine. Vjerovala sam da mi možemo izgraditi BiH koja će biti zemlja za sve nas, koja će biti slobodna. Učestvovala sam u osnivanju udruženja 'Izvor' 1996. godine, zajedno s drugim ženama iz Prijedora. Bilo je trenutaka kada kažem da neću više, da sam umorna od svega... Ali uvijek sam se vraćala. Uglavnom su mi motivacija bile žene koje nisu znale da se bore same za sebe. To su bile žene koje su čekale da ih nazovem i pitam kako su. To je za mene najveći motiv. Imam kćerku, željela sam da joj na neki način budem uzor i primjer žene koja treba da se bori kroz život. Htjela sam da moja kćerka, koja nema oca, ne bude zanemarena. Htjela sam i da se obrazuje i bori za druge žene, a pogotovo za sebe.“

“Before the war, there was a family tragedy. My husband died at work. Immediately before the war broke out, my daughter was five years old. My mother asked me to go with my daughter to my brother's in Slovenia. I was not directly forced to flee due to the war, but once I left Bosnia and Herzegovina, I was listening to the radio all the time and feared what would happen to my family. Now from this distance, I can say that it motivated me to be one of the first ones to return to Bosnia and Herzegovina. We did not wait for a permission to go back, we simply went back and were persistent. Sometimes we even risked our lives. We somehow had the wish and will to go back, to rebuild everything. Well, we believed that everything would be ok again.

I have always wanted to fight for the equality of women since I was a young girl. I have always found it unfair that male children get the house, and female children have to leave. However, I think that the war was some sort of a crossroads for me, just as for most people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I decided to go back home and get involved in the reconstruction of my town. I believed that we could build a Bosnia and Herzegovina that would be the country of us all, a free country. I participated in the establishment of the association 'Izvor' in 1996 together with other women from Prijedor. There were moments when I was saying that I would stop, that I was tired from everything. But I always went back. My motivation were mostly women who did not know how to fight for themselves. These women waited for me to call and ask how they were. That was the greatest motivation for me. I have a daughter, I wanted to be a role model for her and an example of how a woman should fight in life. I wanted to make sure that my daughter, who has no father, does not feel neglected. I wanted her to get educated and fight for other women, and especially for herself.”

# FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Ovo je knjiga u kojoj je, pored 3175 nevino ubijenih Prijedorčana i Prijedorčanki, i moj otac, koji je ubijen u maju 1992. godine, prilikom napada na naše mjesto Kozarac. Ta slika je jedino što je ostalo od njegovih ličnih stvari. Imali smo njegovu ličnu kartu i s te lične karte smo preslikali fotografiju, pa smo je stavili u knjigu. Meni je to jako važno, jer sam ja svoj život i rad u Udruženju „Izvor“ posvetila prvenstveno problematici nestalih i ubijenih. Baš iz razloga što sam i sama doživjela to, znala sam kako se osjećaju sve porodice koje su nekog izgubile u ratu. Moj otac je bio bolestan, imao je na godinu prije rata moždani udar i nikako nije smio biti meta metka ili granate... Ono što je meni bilo najteže od svega jest da nismo znali gdje su njegove kosti. Moj prvi dolazak u naše mjesto, prva prilika kada smo mogli da dođemo u svoje porušene kuće i mjesta, bilo je hodanje od kuće do kuće, gdje su ga zadnji put vidjeli, i po podrumima i šupama tih naših kuća, tražila sam jaknu u kojoj ga je zadnji put moja majka vidjela. Međutim, nisam našla ništa od toga. Nakon što smo počeli da čistimo svoja ognjišta, saznali smo da je on tu ubijen i da ga je jedan naš komšija zamotao u najlon i ubacio u iskopani rov. Tako je spriječio da njegove kosti ne rznesu životinje. Tako smo mi na kraju dobili mezar i mjesto gdje sada možemo da odemo i da ga se sjećamo.“



# FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“This book is about 3175 innocent people from Prijedor, who were killed, but also a book about my father, who was killed in May 1992 during an attack against our town, Kozarac. That photo is his only remaining personal item. We had his ID card and we copied the photo from the ID and put it in the book. This is very important for me, because I dedicated my life and my work at the association “Izvor” primarily to the issue of the missing and killed persons. The reason for this was the fact that I had the same experience myself, I knew how all families, who lost someone in the war, feel. My father was sick, he had had a stroke a year before the war started and he should have been no target for a bullet or grenade under any circumstances. The most difficult thing for me was the fact that we did not know where his bones were. The first time I went back to our town, the first occasion we could go to our destroyed house and town, I went from house to house, to places where he was seen the last time, to cellars and garden sheds in the yards of these houses, I was looking for the jacket in which my mother saw him for the last time. However, I found nothing. After we started cleaning our houses, we found out that he was killed there, and that one of our neighbours wrapped him in nylon and put him in a trench that had been made. He thus prevented animals from scattering his bones. This is how we finally had a grave and a place where we could go to and remember him.”

# SMILJA MITROVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN'S HISTORY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAZU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAZU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU Ljudima I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOSU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# SMILJA MITROVIĆ (1954)

*„Morate biti jake i štititi svoju porodicu, jer porodica je stub koji štiti ženu. Borite se i nemojte pokleknuti. Idite dalje, nemojte stati. Majke, budite jedinstvene – poštujujte svoje dijete, kao i tuđe!“*

Živi i radi u Bijeljini. Predsjednica je Udruženja porodica nestalih Semberije i Majevice.

Smilja Mitrović rođena je u Koreniti, selu na obroncima Majevice, a nakon udaje seli se u Bijeljino. Do rata je živjela sa suprugom i sinom. Smiljina drama počinje 1994. godine, kada je njen sin jedinac, student, dobio poziv za mobilizaciju, a ubrzo upućen i na ratište na području Zapadne Krajine. Doživljava najgori strah majke u ratu – da se sin ne vrati s ratišta. U borbama koje su vođene 1995. godine Dragan Mitrović, star 19 godina, nestao je. Od tog trenutka počinje Smiljina borba za istinu. Prvo su bile godine nade da je Dragan živ i negdje zarobljen, apele za informacije o Draganu objavljivala je po medijima još nekoliko godina – ne prihvatajući da su ekshumacije grobnica za nju kao i za brojne porodice jedino mjesto istine. Život je posvetila traženju djeteta, odnosno njegovih posmrtnih ostataka, koje do danas nije našla. Aktivna je u pomaganju drugim porodicama slične sudbine kroz Udruženje porodica nestalih i zarobljenih boraca i civila u Bijeljini. Unatoč brojnim preprekama na koje Udruženje nailazi u radu i aktivnostima, Smilja Mitrović neumorno radi na rješavanju slučajeva nestalih osoba. Smiljin suprug je umro u 42. godini života.

Smilja Mitrović, majka čije je dijete nestalo u ratu, poziva na dijeljenje iskustava i pomirenje. Otvorena je za dijalog i smatra da se svi građani i građanke BiH, bez obzira na vjeru i naciju, trebaju međusobno podržavati. Smilja je inicirala izgradnju spomenika majkama čiji su sinovi stradali u Bijeljini.

# SMILJA MITROVIĆ

(1954)

*„You have to be strong and protect your family, because the family is the pillar that protects women. Do fight and do not give up. Go further, do not stop. Mothers, unite – respect your child just as you respect other persons’ children!”*

She lives and works in Bijeljina. She is the chairwoman of the Association of the Families of the Missing from Semberija and Majeвица.

Smilja Mitrović was born in Korenita, a village on the slopes of Majeвица mountain. After getting married, she moved to Bijeljina, where she lived with her husband and son until the war. Smilja’s drama started in 1994, when her only son, who was a student, received a conscription, and was soon sent to the war theatre in West Krajina. In her case, the worst fear of a mother in a war became true – her son did not return from the war. Dragan Mitrović, who was 19 years old, disappeared in the fights in 1995. From that moment on, Smilja started fighting for the truth. During the initial years, she was hoping that Dragan was alive and detained somewhere. She published appeals for information on Dragan in the media for a number of years – refusing to accept that mass grave exhumations were the only place of truth for her, just as for many other families. She dedicated her life to the search for her child or his mortal remains, but she failed to find them so far. She is also actively providing assistance to other families with a similar destiny through the Association of Families of the Missing and Detained Soldiers and Civilians in Bijeljina. In spite of the numerous obstacles faced by the Association in its work and activities, Smilja Mitrović is unrelentingly working on the solution of cases of the missing persons. Smilja’s husband died when he was 42.

Smilja Mitrović, a mother whose child disappeared in the war, invites others to share their experiences and reconcile. She is open for a dialogue and believes that all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, irrespective of their religion and ethnic origin, should support one another. Smilja initiated the construction of a monument for mothers, whose sons were killed in Bijeljina.





„Živjeli smo slobodan život kao djeca. Takvi su nam i roditelji bili. Puštali su nas da se igramo, ali smo morali učiti kada treba da se uči. Poslije završene škole sam se udala. Bila sam zadovoljna. Imala sam i dobrog muža, imala i dobro dijete. Međutim, došao je taj nesretni rat u BiH koji nas je pomeo u svim sferama života. Kada je moj sin upisao fakultet, došao je poziv da ide u vojsku. To je bilo 1994. godine. Digli su ga s fakulteta, mora ići u vojsku. Na kraju rata on nestaje. Mi smo ga tražili. Probijali smo se kroz njive ne bi li ga sreli negdje. Međutim, nismo. Tražili smo od Mrkonjić-Grada do Vlašića. Nismo ni dolazili kući, spavali smo u autu. I tako 27 dana. Ponijeli smo malo hrane, ako neke sretnemo damo im vode i soka. Ali nije nam se ni jelo, nismo bili gladni. Sretali smo njegove drugove koji su izlazili. Oni su nam rekli da će on doći, da je ostao u toj grupi. Mi smo čekali tu grupu. Međutim, nismo ih dočekali.

Kad je naš sin nestao, ja ne znam da li sam prva dva mjeseca išta jela. Nisam htjela više da živim, šta će mi to više. Gdje god se okrenem, sve mi je prazno. Onda sam vidjela da me ljudi počinju smatrati neuračunljivom. U meni je nešto oživjelo. Znam ja i drugačije. Sada se trenutno bavim traženjem vojnika i civila sa prostora Semberije i Majevice i predsjednica sam Udruženja porodica nestalih Semberije i Majevice. Ja ni danas nisam prestala da pričam o svom sinu Draganu. Kada neko priča da dijete nije htjelo jesti, da neće da uči, ja kažem pa i moj isto tako. Ja osjećam da imam o čemu da pričam. Osjećam da nisam uzalud život provela, da sam i ja nešto stvorila i rodila. I dan-danas, kad god mi iz udruženja nekog pronađemo, mi njegovu porodicu ponovo rodimo.“

“We were free as children. That is what our parents were like. They would let us play, but when it was necessary to study, we had to study. After I graduated, I got married. I was satisfied. I also had a good husband and a child. However, then the unfortunate war happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it wreaked havoc in all spheres of life. When my son enrolled into the faculty, he was conscripted. It happened in 1994. They took him out of the faculty and he was forced to join the army. He disappeared at the end of the war. We were looking for him. We searched the fields hoping to find him. However that was not the case. We searched for him from Mrkonjić Grad to Vlašić mountain. We did not even go home, we slept in the car. For 27 days. We took some food to be able to give him water and juice if we met him. But we had no appetite. We met his friends, who were coming out. They told us that he stayed back in a group. We waited for the group, but it never arrived.

When our son went missing, I do not remember whether I ate anything for the first two months. I refused to live, it no longer made any sense. Wherever I would turn, everything was empty. Then I saw that people started considering me insane. And I woke up, realised that I could do things differently. At the moment, I am involved in the search for soldiers and civilians from Semberija and Majevice and I am the president of the Association of the Families of the Missing from Semberija and Majevice. I have not stopped talking about my son Dragan. When a child refused to eat or study, I would say, my son did the same. I feel that I have things to say. I have not wasted my life, I created something, I gave birth to a child. And today, when members of the association find someone, the family of the person is reborn.“

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Bilo je teško ostati sam. Rodbina se morala razići, svi imaju svoje obaveze, ne mogu sa mnom sjediti. Imala sam majku, pa je ona duže sa mnom bila. Ali kada i ona ode kući, ostanem sama... Sama činjenica da kad pogledam na vrata i znam da nisu živi... Uхвати me neki strah. Imala sam osjećaj da čujem kako neko kuca. Valjda strah. Mene sestra zovne i pita šta radim. Ja kažem da nisam spavala jer je neko kucao cijelu noć na vrata. Ona mene sluša i kaže: On ako kuca na vrata, ti odeš pa vidiš da nema nikog. To će tebe držati sto godina. Iđi leži, spavaj, zaboravi na to! On kad dođe, on će doći. Kažem i ja sebi: Šta više na vrata da gledam, neka dođe ko hoće. Više nisam ni čula da neko kuca, suočila sam se s tim. Bilo mi je teško. I danas mi je teško kad dođem pa otvorim vrata, a nemam nikom reći šta sam čula, s čim sam se sreła...”

Neispunjen indeks  
Smiljinog sina Dragana

Fotografija Smiljinog  
sina i muža



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“It was difficult to stay alone. The relatives had to go back home, everyone had their own obligations, they could not sit with me. I had a mother, so that she stayed with me for a longer period of time. But when she eventually went home, I stayed alone. Just the fact that I looked at the door and knew that they were no longer alive scared me. I had the feeling that someone was knocking on the door. I guess that was fear. My sister called me and asked me what I was doing. I told her that I hadn't slept, because someone was knocking on the door all night long. She listened to me and said: “If someone is knocking on the door, you go to the door, open it and you will see that there is nobody. It will keep you up for a hundred years. Go to bed, sleep, forget about it! It will come when it is time.” And I say to myself: “Why are you looking at the door, if someone wishes to come, they may do so.” And I no longer heard anyone knocking, I faced it. It was difficult for me. Even today, it is difficult to come back home, open the door, and I have nobody to talk to, nobody to tell what I heard, who I met.”

Empty student report card of  
Smilja's son Dragan

A photo of Smilja's son and husband



# SUVADA SELIMOVIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE COURSE ABOUT WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZBJELICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOSU ŽRTVE U RATU INAKOM RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# SUVADA SELIMOVIĆ (1965)

*„Mi imamo puno žena koje još uvijek nisu progovorile. Bitno je da sve žene progovore. Da sve izađemo i kažemo javno šta se nama desilo, prije bi došlo do pomirenja, jer mi žene koje smo doživjele rat najbolje smo osjetile na svojoj koži kako je to bilo. Zato na sve strane trebamo širiti mir, samo da ne bi više došlo do rata. Lahko je napraviti zlo, negdje zakuhati, ubaciti neku kosku... Nisu svi isti, ne možeš znati kada nisi razgovarao s tom osobom, ne poznaješ je. Ne možeš osuđivati onog koga ne znaš.“*

Rođena u Vitinici kod Zvornika. Predsjednica je Udruženja „Anima“ i mirovna aktivistkinja.

Suvada je završila trgovačku školu u rodnom mjestu. Deset godina prije rata provela je u braku – te bračne godine pamti po blagostanju i izgradnji skladnog domaćinstva i porodice. Na početku rata u Bosni i Hercegovini Suvada je imala 27 godina. U julu 1992. godine s troje malodobne djece prognana je iz sela Đulića gdje je živjela. Suvadina suprug je, s drugim muškim članovima njene porodice, izdvojen iz kolone u kojoj su se kretali i od tada mu se gubi svaki trag. U izbjeglištvu je živjela u Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji. Godine 1996. vratila se kod roditelja u Vitinicu (mjesto gdje je rođena), a 2000. se vraća u svoje selo Đuliće. Suvada Selimović je uložila mnogo truda da odgoji djecu i da im osigura sredstva za normalan život. Paralelno s obnavljanjem prijeratnog doma i podizanjem djece, zalagala se da pronađe posmrtno ostatke svog muža. Otkrila je da je strijeljan u Karakaju i pronađen u sekundarnoj grobnici. Suvada je svjedočila na sudu u Beogradu 2005. godine tokom procesuiranja ratnih zločina. Tada se sprijateljila sa ženskom mirovnom grupom „Žene u crnom“, koje su joj davale podršku. Te iste godine formirala je žensko Udruženje „Anima“, čija je predsjednica do danas. U programu rada „Anime“ su socijalne radionice, ekonomsko osnaživanje žene i ženski mirovni aktivizam. Učesnica je „Ženskog suda“ u Sarajevu 2015. godine.

Suvada Selimović je obnovila svoj prijeratni dom, školovala djecu i postala aktivna članica mirovne grupe „Žene u crnom“. Različitim aktivnostima u nevladinom sektoru bori se za mir. Ima prijateljice na teritoriju čitave bivše Jugoslavije i uvijek se raduje susretima i druženjima s njima.

## SUVADA SELIMOVIĆ (1965)

She was born in Vitinica near Zvornik. She is the chairwoman of the association “Anima” and a peace activist.

Suvada graduated from the secondary school of economics in her hometown. She spent the first ten years of her marriage in the pre-war period – she remembers those years of her marriage by the well-being and building of a harmonious household and family. At the beginning of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Suvada was 27 years old. In July 1992, she fled with her three minor children from the village Đulići, where she had been living. Suvada’s husband was, together with other male members of her family, singled out from the convoy in which they were travelling and has been missing without trace ever since. She lived as a refugee in Croatia and Slovenia. In 1996, she went back to her parents’ place in Vitinica (her birthplace), and in 2000 she went back to her village Đulići. Suvada Selimović invested great efforts in raising her children and ensuring the means for a normal life. While she was rebuilding her pre-war home and raising her children, she was trying to find the mortal remains of her husband. She found out that he was executed by a firing squad in Karakaj and found in a secondary mass grave. Suvada testified before the court in Belgrade in 2005 during the trials for war crimes. Back then, she became acquainted with the women’s peace group “Žene u crnom”, which supported her. In the same year, she established the women’s association “Anima” and she has been the chairwoman of the association ever since. The work programme of “Anima” includes social workshops, of economic empowerment of women and women’s peace activism. She also participated in the Women’s Court, a feminist approach to justice, in Sarajevo in 2015.

Suvada Selimović has rebuilt her pre-war home, put her children through school and became an active member of the peace group “Žene u crnom”. She engages in various activities in the NGO sector in order to fight for peace. She has friends from throughout former Yugoslavia and she is always looking forward to encounters and socialising with them.

*“There are many women that still have not spoken up. It is important that all women speak up. We all need to go out and say openly what happened to us. If we did this, we would reconcile sooner, because we are victims, women who survived the war, and we know best what it was like to feel it on our skin. For this reason, we need to spread peace in order to avoid a new war. It is easy to be evil, to stir up a trouble, to introduce a bone of contention. Not everyone is the same. One cannot know what a person is like, unless one has spoken with the person. If one has not spoken with the person, one does not know him or her and cannot judge someone they do not know.”*



„Nisam imala gubitak uži članova porodice i nisam znala šta je to tuga i bol do 1991. godine. Rat je za mene bio toliko stresno iskustvo da sam mislila da ga neću preživjeti. Kada je počeo rat, ja sam bila u braku. Za tih deset godina braka izgradili smo kuću, dobili djecu. Mislila sam da tek tada život počinje za nas – tih deset godina sretnog braka je tako brzo prošlo... Kad je počeo rat, mi smo u Zvorniku bili okupirani nekih dva-tri mjeseca. Odatle smo u koloni krenuli prema Tuzli. U jednom trenutku je počelo razdvajanje – muškarci na jednu stranu, žene na drugu. Dao mi je dijete. Rekao da ne plačem i da pomognemo jedna drugoj, misleći na moje jetrve, žene iz naše porodice. Tad smo se zadnji put vidjeli.

Ja sam mislila da ću se brzo vratiti kući. Ali ne. S Dubrava su nas prebacili u Hrvatsku. Dani u izbjeglištvu su bili kao u logoru. Sama s djecom. Poslije četiri godine izbjeglištva vratila sam se u BiH. E tada kreće povratak, to je bio najteži period. Vraćaš se u mjesto, žene su u teškom psihičkom stanju. Otvaraju se grobnice. Vraćaš se na mjesto svog prijeratnog života. Kuće su devastirane, porušene... Pune uspomena. Boli. Kad sam se vratila, uključila sam se u udruženje za traženje nestalih. Da tražim, ne bih li se oporavila. Učestvovala sam i u procesuiranju ratnih zločina. Tu je bilo svega... straha, razočarenja, bola. Kad sam se vratila u svoj prijeratni dom, djeca su krenula u školu. Trudila sam se da ih lijepo odgojim, da ih ne trujem mržnjom. Muža sam sahranila poslije 16 godina traganja. Da je meni neko prije rata rekao da ću ostati sama sa svoje troje djece, ja bih se odmah ubila. A eto, preživjela sam. Čovjek ne zna svoje sposobnosti.“

"I have not lost any immediate family members and I did not know the meaning of sorrow and pain until 1991. The war was such a stressful experience for me that I thought that I would not survive. When the war started, I was married. During those ten years of marriage, we built a house, got children. I thought that the life was beginning for us – those ten years of being happily married passed so fast... When the war started, Zvornik was occupied and we spent two to three months in the occupied town. We then left for Tuzla in a convoy. At a certain moment, they started separating us – men to one side and women to the other. He gave me the child. He told me not to cry and that we should help one another. He meant his brothers' wives and me, the women from our family. That was the last time I saw him.

I thought that I would be able to return home soon. But that was not the case. We were transferred from Dubrava to Croatia. The time spent as refugees was like being in a detention camp. I was alone with the children. Four years later, I came back to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The return was the most difficult period. Women with severe psychological trauma were returning to their pre-war homes. Graves were found. I returned to my pre-war home. Houses were destroyed, devastated. Full of memories. Full of pain. When I returned, I became a member of the association for the search for the missing. I wanted to be involved in the search, hoping to recover. I was also involved in the processing of war crimes. There were all kinds of feelings... fear, disappointment, pain. When I came back to my pre-war home, the children started going to school. I did my best to instil values in them, not to poison them with hatred. I buried my husband after a sixteen-year search. If someone had told me before the war that I would be left with my three children, I would have immediately committed suicide. But I survived. One does not know how capable one is."

NJIMA DOLJE U SVU JE PRIJERATNE DOMOVE, PATRIJUDOVICA ŽENA IZBJEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVIJ SREĆI I BOŠANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU, PREDSTAVLJAMO VAŠE PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MENA  
KUP SU DODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJE IŠE "DRUGOJ STRANI", PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVIOM BI OZNAČI DONOSTIMO VAMI SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMANE DA POKAZUJI DOBRADIN I MIRAJ POKSJEKA  
NAKO JE PARTICIPIRACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠIM DRUŠTVU VAŽNAI ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA POKAZUJEŠI VAŠA PO JEDAN PREDMETI, FOTOGRAFIJI, DOKUMENTI KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKE BORBE I IZTA  
KROZ KOJI SU BROSLE, NJIHOVI LIČNI PREDMETI, ISTRAGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROŠLOSTI, PODSJEĆANJE SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJESU BUDUĆNOSTI, OVAKI PRIMJER  
POKAZUJU DA ŽENENEMA JUSAMO ULOGU ZRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA, VEĆ DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAĞOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROM-

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Moj životni put bio je težak, trnovit, ali ja se ne osjećam kao žrtva. Kad sam se vratila kući, imala sam jednu živu ogradu, koju je moj muž posadio. To je već bilo kao šuma... Sve je bilo zaraslo... Ja sam to posjekla do zemlje, makazama koje sam donijela iz Slovenije... Ona je ponovo buknula, ja sam nju ponovo posjekla, ona ponovo izrasla. Ja sam ti kao ova živa ograda, što me više gaziš, ja sam sve jača. Imam neke makaze i u sebi – njima režem svu negativnu energiju...”



## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“My life was a difficult and thorny path, but I do not feel like a victim. When I came back home, there was a hedge that had been planted by my husband. It already looked like a forest. Everything was overgrown. I cut it to the soil with the scissors I brought from Slovenia. The hedge started growing again, I cut it again, and it grew again. I am just like the hedge, the more you trample on me, the stronger I become. I also have scissors inside – and I use them to cut all the negative energy.”



# ŠTEFICA GALIĆ

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ŽILVER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRICE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJERATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRICE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRUJERATNE DOMOVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANIH ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAM I SAVJETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOSU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ŽILVER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE



# ŠTEFICA GALIĆ (1963)

*„Borim se, da budem potpuno konkretna, protiv sistema kojemu je nacionalizam i klerofašizam mjera stvari, koji slavi svoje zločince kao heroje, smatrajući to patriotskim činom, protiv sistema koji trguje ljudskim životima i njihovom imovinom, čiji obrazovni sistem obrazuje buduće vojnike koji će mrziti sve što nije njihovo, gdje trajno pobjeđuju nacionalističke stranke na izborima... Taj sistem, to je moj neprijatelj!“*

Živi u Mostaru. Urednica je portala Tačno.net već deset godina. Po zanimanju je fotografkinja.

Štefica je rođena u Malom Ograđeniku (općina Čitluk), u katoličkoj obitelji. Njeno odrastanje, u sredini u kojoj su ljudi sličnih svjetonazora i religije, obilježeno je radoznalošću i propitivanjem. Godine 1981. udala se u Ljubuški za Nedeljka Galića, fotografa. Početak rata Šteficu i njenu porodicu zatekao je u Ljubuškom. Štefica i Nedeljko su se tokom rata 1992-1995. javno očitovali protiv nacionalizma i destrukcije. Njihova kuća nalazila se u blizini policijske stanice u kojoj su ispitivani zarobljenici. Štefica je javno govorila o svemu što je čula i vidjela. Galići su spasili veliki broj ljudi iz Ljubuškog. Djelujući iz svoje radnje, primali su i prenosili garantna pisma za ljude koji su bili zatočeni u logoru Heliodrom, a koji su većinom bili Bošnjaci. Ponekad su čak krivotvorili pisma u nadi da će tako spasiti zatvorenike. Zbog svog angažmana imali su problema u Ljubuškom i bili su osuđivani od lokalne zajednice. Čak su ih prozvali „muđžahedinskom ambasadom“ i žigosali kao izdajnike. Osude nisu prestale ni po završetku rata. Štefica, pored stigme javnosti i zajednice, nosi tih godina teret borbe za zdravlje već oboljelog supruga i radi kao fotografkinja na terenu da prehrani porodicu. U radnju Galića niko više ne ulazi da naruči posao. Problemi ne prestaju ni nakon Nedeljkeve smrti jer dio stanovnika Ljubuškog ne prašta „izdaju“. Nakon projekcije dokumentarnog filma Svjetlane Broz „Nedo od Ljubuškog“ u ovom gradu, Štefica je preživjela pokušaj javnog linča i fizički napad. S djecom je napustila Ljubuški.

Dolazi u Mostar i osniva portal Tačno.net, medij koji njeguje slobodu govora i kritičkog promišljanja političke i društvene stvarnosti. Portal je često izložen hakerskim napadima, a saradnici Tačno.net kontinuirano trpe verbalne napade i prijetnje. I pored svih napada, novinari i saradnici portala nastavljaju da objavljuju kvalitetne i angažirane tekstove i informacije o aktuelnim temama iz BiH i regije. Štefica Galić je i nakon svih nedaća i problema s kojima se susretala ostala vjerna borbi protiv etničkih i religijskih netrpeljivosti, regionalnih konflikata i kontrole medija. Za angažman i borbu koja traje već godinama Štefica je dobila nagradu Johan Philipp Palm iz Njemačke za slobodu govora u 2018. godini.

# ŠTEFICA GALIĆ (1963)

She lives in Mostar. She has been the editor of the portal Tačno.net for ten years. She is a photographer by profession.

Štefica was born into a Catholic family in Mali Ogradenik (Čitluk municipality). Her growing up in an environment where people of similar views and religion lived, was characterised by curiosity and introspection. In 1981, she married Nedjeljko Galić, a photographer, and went to Ljubuški. At the beginning of the war, Štefica and her family were in Ljubuški. Štefica and Nedjeljko publicly spoke up against nationalism and destruction during the 1992-1995 war. Their house was located near the police station in which detainees were interrogated – Štefica publically spoke about everything she heard and saw. The Galić family saved a large number of persons from Ljubuški. While working at their store, they were receiving and transferring guarantee letters for detainees from the detention camp Heliodrom, who were mostly Bosniaks. Sometimes they even forged letters hoping that they would save some detainees. As a result of their engagement, they faced problems in Ljubuški and were judged by the local community. They were even called a "mujahideen embassy" and branded as traitors. The disapproval continued after the end of the war. In addition to the stigma of the public and the community, Štefica was also burdened by her fight for the health of her already sick husband and worked as a photographer in the field in order to earn a living for her family. Nobody came anymore to the store of the Galić family for photography services. Problems have not even stopped after Nedjeljko's death, because a part of inhabitants of Ljubuški was unwilling to forgive the "betrayal". Following the screening of the documentary of Svetlana Broz, "Neđo od Ljubuškog" in this town, Štefica survived an attempted public lynching and physical assault. She and her children left Ljubuški.

She went to Mostar and established the portal Tačno.net, a medium that upholds the freedom of speech and critical reflection about the political and social reality. The portal has frequently been subject to hacker attacks, and employees of Tačno.net have continuously been subject to verbal attacks and threats. In spite of all attacks, the journalists and employees of the portal keep publishing high-quality and engaged texts and information about current topics from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. Even after all the adversities and problems she had faced, Štefica Galić has remained devoted to the fight against ethnic and religious intolerance, religious conflicts and media control. Štefica has received the 2018 freedom of speech award Johan Philipp Palm from Germany for her engagement and fight that has been going on for years.

*„I am fighting against a system in which nationalism and clerical fascism are the measure of all things, a system that celebrates its criminals as heroes, considering their crimes patriotic acts, a system that trades in human lives and their property, a system in which future soldiers are taught to hate everything that is not theirs, a system in which nationalist parties always win the elections. Such a system is my enemy!“*



„U jednom trenutku je jedna gospođa, Munta Hrle se zove, iz Njemačke poslala garantno pismo nekom od ovih ljudi jer je čula da se može na to garantno pismo izvući iz heliodroma. Pismo je došlo je na naš faks i mi smo sutra to pismo predali. Dolazio je neko iz familije i onda bi odnijeli u policiju, policija na heliodrom – i čovjek se vratio. Onda su počela stizati pisma, ne samo od Munte, stizala su sa svih strana. Mi smo naravno to dozvolili. Po noći i po danu bi stizala ta garantna pisma. To su bile rolne papira. Ja bih ujutro rezala i čitala imena, žene bi uzimale, i tako su se ljudi vraćali, jedno po jedno. U slučaju da neke nije došlo pismo, mi smo neka i krivotvorili.

Bilo je svašta. Onda smo poslije svega toga, kada su svi otišli, i mi otišli. Ja sam prodala sve stvari, spremila djecu i otišla u Zagreb, pa iz Zagreba u Češku. Kada je potpisan Vašingtonski sporazum, mi smo mislili da je sve gotovo i vratili se u Ljubuški. Međutim, to je bilo strašno. Sve je bilo potpuno drugačije. Nestali su nam prijatelji, došli su neki novi ljudi, negativno raspoloženi prema nama jer smo mi važili u Ljubuškom kao izdajice. Niko nam nije ulazio u radnju. Mi smo izgubili egzistenciju i ja sam onda počela raditi oko po fotografskim radnjama. Išla sam u Čaplinju, po Ljubuškom, po Međugorju. Da donesem koji dinar kući. Svaku večer bih donosila po 50 maraka i sutra bismo kupili za jesti. Nedo je imao strašnu borbu s tumorom. Gubimo bitku, Nedo umre i ostanemo ja i djeca sami. Postla nema, dugovi do guše. Toliko smo patili zbog svega što se desilo. Djeca su u školi bila žigosana, plakala su po WC-ima. Kada se trebao prikazati film „Nedo od Ljubuškog“ u Ljubuškom, to je bila strava. Prijetnje. Hajka. Napad. Ja sam poslije toga spakovala kofere i otišla iz Ljubuškog. Ali radom na portalu ja nastavljam svoju borbu. Ja nikada neću stati. Dok sam živa, govorit ću šta je bilo, borit ću se za istinu. Ne želim služiti laži, toliko gladna nisam.“

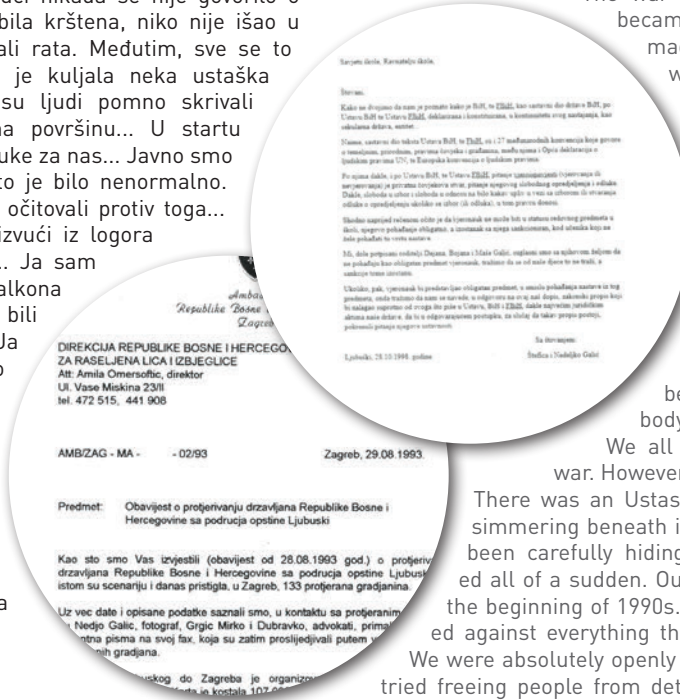
"A lady by the name Munta Hrle sent a guarantee letter from Germany to one of these persons, because she heard that a guarantee letter was a way out from the detention camp. We received the letter by fax and we submitted it on the next day. A family member came by and then they took it to the police, the police forwarded it to the detention camp, and the man came back. Then letters started pouring in, not only from Munta, but from all sides. And we allowed it, of course. Guarantee letters came day and night. The faxes required numerous rolls of paper. I used to cut them in the morning and read the names, women used to take them, and this is how men came back, one by one. If there was no letter for someone, we would forge it. To set everyone free.

All kinds of things were happening. Eventually, after all of this, when everyone left, we left, too. I sold our possessions, prepared the children and left to Zagreb. From Zagreb we went to the Czech Republic. When the Washington Agreement was signed, we thought that everything was over and came back to Ljubuški. However, it was terrible. Everything was completely different. There were none of our friends. Instead, there were some new people, who were mad at us because we were seen as traitors in Ljubuški. Nobody came to our store anymore. We had no source of income, so I started working at various photography stores. I went to Čapljina, Ljubuški, Međugorje. In order to bring some money home. I would bring 50 KM every evening, and the next day we would buy some food. Nedo was fighting a terrible fight against a tumour. We lost the fight, Nedo died, and the children and I were alone. There were no jobs, we were drowning in debt. We suffered so much as a result of everything that happened. Children were stigmatised at school, they used to cry at the toilet. When the screening of the film "Nedo od Ljubuškog" was supposed to take place in Ljubuški, it was a horror. Threats. Manhunt. Attacks. After this, I packed my bags and left Ljubuški. But I am continuing my fight on the portal. I will never stop. As long as I live, I will talk about what happened, I will fight for the truth. I do not wish to serve the lie, I am not that hungry."

# FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Došao je rat. Sve je postalo drugačije. Ono što je nas u tome izdvajalo jeste što smo mi ostali principijelni, i Nedo i ja, na svom putu antifašizma, lijevog opredjeljenja. U našoj kući nikada se nije govorilo o naciji, moja djeca nisu bila krštena, niko nije išao u crkvu... Svi smo se bojali rata. Međutim, sve se to obistinilo... Ispod svega je kuljala neka ustaška i fašistička ideja koju su ljudi pomno skrivali i vednedesetih počele su muke za nas... Javno smo se bunili protiv svega što je bilo nenormalno. Apsolutno smo se javno očitovali protiv toga... Mi smo ljude nastojali izvući iz logora kada su bili pokupljeni... Ja sam sve vidjela sa svog balkona ispred svoje kuće. Svi su bili prestravljeni, uplakani. Ja sam vrištala. Bili smo apsolutno u šoku. Sve u mom životu na jednu stranu, al' na drugu stranu odlazak tih kamiona. Ja tu scenu ne mogu zaboraviti. Strava, šta dalje...”

Dokumenti bračnog para Galić iz ratnog perioda



# FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

“The war started. Everything became different. What made us different was the fact that we stayed true to our principles, both Nedo and me, on our path of anti-fascism and left-wing orientation. We never spoke about ethnicity in my house, my children have never been baptised, nobody went to church. We all were afraid of the war. However, it all became true.

There was an Ustasha and fascist idea simmering beneath it, which people had been carefully hiding, and it all erupted all of a sudden. Our troubles began at the beginning of 1990s. We openly protested against everything that was not normal. We were absolutely openly vocal against it. We tried freeing people from detention camps after they had been taken away. I saw it all from the balcony of my house. People were horrified, they were crying. I was screaming. We were absolutely shocked. There is nothing similar in my life than watching these lorries leave. I can never forget that scene. Horror, nothing else.”

Documents of the couple Galić from the war period

# VILDANA DŽEKMAN

THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF NATION AND COLLECTIVITY OVER INDIVIDUALS AND MARGINALISATION OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS, THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST AS INITIATORS AND AUTHORS OF THE CONCEPT OF THE EXHIBITION, SUPPORTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WANTED TO PRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM THE OMNIPRESENT CLICHE OF WOMAN AS BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETERMINED BY HER SEX AND NATION, AND TO SHOW THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN, WHO TURNED THEIR DISEMPOWERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME WHERE WE ALWAYS REFER TO MEMORIES AND REMEMBRANCE, WE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO ALSO DOCUMENT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE REMEMBRANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IS EXCLUSIVELY TIED TO THE THREE ETHNO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE LEFT TO OBLIVION. OUR INTENTION WAS TO ORGANISE THE EXHIBITION IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT A SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WILL BE PERMANENTLY REMEMBERED BY THE COMING GENERATIONS. THE IDEA ABOUT THE EXHIBITION CAME INTO BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND OTHER PEACE-BUILDING AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST AND EXPERT TAMARA SMIDLING. MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE PROPOSED WOMEN FROM THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY AS CANDIDATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THEIR STORIES MIGHT BE AN INSPIRATION FOR OTHER WOMEN'S ACTIVISM IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE AND/OR THAT THEIR LIVES WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN SUCH A WAY, 34 STORIES WERE ENSURED FOR THE EXHIBITION. EVERY OF THESE STORIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT FOR THE PUBLICATION. THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WAS TO MAKE A CHOICE, AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THE COMMITTEE SELECTED 20 STORIES OF WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BASED ON PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PUT IN AN ARCHIVE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CARE WAS TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THESE WOMEN CAME FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WERE DOCUMENTED. JE SVAKA BILA POTREBNA, SADRŽAJNA, KREDBILNA I VAŽNA ZA PUBLIKOVANJE. UTOLIKO VIŠE NAM JE SELEKCIJA PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CIJENICE DA NIJE U MOGUĆNOSTI PRIKAZATI SVE PRIMJERE HRABRIH ŽENA U BIH, KOMISIJA JE NA OSNOVU UNAPRIJED USPOSTAVLJENIH KRITERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRIČA ŽENA IZ CIJELE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE. OSTALE SU SMJESTENE U ARHIVU ZA BUDUĆA ISTRAŽIVANJA, VODILO SE RACUNA DA AKTERKE BUDU IZ RAZLIČITIH DIJELOVA ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLIČITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUSTVA. LICNE PRIČE KOJE SU PRED VAMA BUDE EMPATIJU I POMAŽU OBNAVLJANJE POVIJERENJA U POSLIJE RATNOM BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKOM DRUŠTVU. PREDSTAVLJAMO VAM PRIČE POVRATNICA KOJE SU MEĐU PRVIMA DOŠLE U SVOJE PRILJERATNE DOMEVE. RATNIH UDOVICA, ŽENA IZ JEGLICA KOJE SU U NOVOJ SREDINI POČELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NULE. LOGORASICA, SILOVANI ŽENA, CIVILNIH ŽRTAVA RATA, ŽENA KOJE SU ODRŽAVALE KOMUNIKACIJU S "DRUGOM STRANOM"..... PORED BIOGRAFSKIH BILJEŠKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VAMI SAV JETE ŽENA KOJE SU BILE SPREMNJE DA POMAŽU U IZGRADNJI MIRA I PODSJEĆAJU KAKO JE PARTICIPACIJA SVAKE ŽENE U NAŠEM DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ŽENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE S NAMA PO JEDAN PREDMET, FOTOGRAFIJU, DOKUMENT KOJI JE SIMBOL NJIHOVE ŽENSKJE BORBE ILI PUTA KROZ KOJI SU PROSLE. NJIHOVI LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLIŠTI, PODSJETNICI SU NA ISKUSTVA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJEPŠU BUDUĆNOST. OVAKVI PRIMJERI POKAZUJU DA ŽENE NEMAJU SAMO ULUGU ŽRTVE U RATU I NAKON RATOVA. VEC DA SU ONE I AKTIVNE ČLANICE DRUŠTVA KOJE SVOJIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA, SNAGOM I VOLJOM POKREĆU POZITIVNE DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE I VRJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆENA JE SVIM ŽENAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE KOJE SE SVAKODNEVNO TRUDE I RADE NA IZGRADNJI MIRA. HVALA ONIM ŽENAMA KOJE SU PODIJELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRIČE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA ISKUSTVA BUDU MOTIVACIJA I INSPIRACIJA U IZAZOVIMA KOJI SU PRED NAMA! THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" IS A RESULT OF COOPERATION AND EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ŽENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE) AND FORUM ZIVILER FRIEDENSDIENST (FORUMZFD) TO INTEGRATE A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROCESS OF FACING THE

JE FERDINAND TO FOLLOW THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD IN WHICH SHE LEARNED TO EXPRESS AND DEFEND HER VIEWS AND TO FOLLOW HER VALUES AND DREAMS. SHE ACCEPTED THE WORST OF HER PARENTS' WISH TO GRADUATE FROM MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HER STUDIES WITHOUT BEING PICKY ABOUT JOBS. SHE FEELS THE NEED TO REACT TO SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND TO DEFEND OTHER DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE. SHE BELIEVES THAT THERE IS HOPE AND THAT WE CAN BUILD A BETTER AND FAIRER SOCIETY. THE ONLY POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF WOMEN SUFFERING DISCRIMINATION AND DISEMPLOYMENT. THE ONLY WAY TO GET THEM TO REPRESENT WOMEN SUFFERING DISCRIMINATION AND DISEMPLOYMENT IS TO WRITE, TO SPEAK, TO REPRESENT THEM. SHE BELIEVES THAT THERE IS HOPE AND THAT WE CAN BUILD A BETTER AND FAIRER SOCIETY. THE ONLY POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF WOMEN SUFFERING DISCRIMINATION AND DISEMPLOYMENT. THE ONLY WAY TO GET THEM TO REPRESENT WOMEN SUFFERING DISCRIMINATION AND DISEMPLOYMENT IS TO WRITE, TO SPEAK, TO REPRESENT THEM.

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# VILDANA DŽEKMAN (1987)

*„Znanje je moć, znanje je naša snaga. Moramo da učimo da svi mi možemo napraviti promjene.“*

Rođena, školovala se i odrasla u Sarajevu. Radi u Fondaciji CURE. Široj javnosti poznata je kao pravnica, feministkinja, mirovnjakinja, aktivistkinja za prava žena.

Rano, ratno djetinjstvo provodi po podrumima i u tuđem stanu u koji je porodica Džekman izbjegla tražeći bezbjedan prostor za život u opkoljenom gradu. U podrumu je naučila da čita i završila prve razrede osnovne škole. Naučila je da pliva tek u 27. godini jer je njenu školu plivanja omeo rat. Ratni i poratni život pamti i po opštem siromaštvu i borbi svojih roditelja da na put izvedu troje djece. Ipak, Vildana nikada nije odustajala od dvije stvari: prava da iznese i brani vlastito mišljenje i da slijedi uvjerenja i snove. Pristala je da u osnovnoj školi ima jedinicu iz Bosanskog jezika i književnosti jer nije prihvatila mišljenje nastavnika da je Hasanaginica najbolja bosanskohercegovačka balada, kada je u njoj žena potčinjena i prisiljena na udaju po želji porodice. Umjesto želje roditelja da završi srednju medicinsku školu i nađe posao, upisala je studije prava i sama zarađivala za školovanje, ne birajući poslove. Osjetljiva na društvene nepravde, posebno žensku neravnopravnost, Fondaciju CURE i ženski pokret doživljava kao slobodan prostor da radi na zaštiti prava žena i drugih obespravljenih osoba. Sedam godina se zalagala za donošenje Zakona o biomedicinski potpomognutoj oplodnji u Federaciji BiH. Od 2013. godine aktivna je u Inicijativi „Mir sa ženskim licem“, a mirovni aktivizam joj je i misija i način života. Iako je imala mogućnost da ode u druge zemlje i radi, Vildana je još u Sarajevu – jer vjeruje da nade ima i da možemo graditi bolje i pravednije društvo za sve žene u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Jedina moć kojoj teži je znanje. Na magistarskim je studijama na Pravnom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu i planira da položi pravosudni ispit, jer želi da zastupa žene koje trpe diskriminaciju i obespravljenost. Priča o Vildani Džekman tek treba da bude napisana.

# VILDANA DŽEKMAN (1987)

She was born, went to school and grew up in Sarajevo. She works as a lawyer at the Foundation CURE. She is a well-known peace and women's rights activist.

She spent her early childhood in the war, staying at basements and someone else's apartment, to which the family Džekman fled while searching for a safe living space in the city under siege. In the basement, she learned to read and she completed the first few classes of elementary school. She learned to swim only when she was 27 years old, because her swimming school classes were interrupted by the war. She remembers the war and post-war period by the general poverty and the fight of her parents to raise three children. However, Vildana never gave up on two things: the right to express and defend her views and to follow her values and dreams. She accepted the worst grade, one, in Bosnian language and literature in the elementary school, because she refused to accept the opinion of the teacher that Hasanaginica was the best Bosnian and Herzegovinian ballad, because the character from the ballad was subordinated and forced to marry at her family's wish. Instead of her parents' wish to graduate from medical secondary school and find a job, she started studying law and she earned a living on her own in order to complete her studies without being picky about jobs. She feels the need to react to social injustice and especially women's inequality. She saw the Foundation CURE and the women's movement as free space in order to focus on women's rights protection and the protection of other disadvantaged persons' rights. For seven years, she advocated for the adoption of the Law on Medically Assisted Insemination in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She has been actively involved in the initiative "Peace with Women's Face" since 2013. She travels and she feels well in any part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and peace activism is both her mission and way of life. Although she has the opportunity to go abroad and work there, Vildana is still in Sarajevo – because she believes that there is hope and that we can build a better and fairer society.

The only power she aims at is knowledge. She is doing her MA studies and is planning to pass the bar exam, because she would like to represent women suffering discrimination and disempowerment. The story about Vildana Džekman is about to be written.

*"Knowledge is power,  
knowledge is our strength!  
We have to learn in order for  
all of us to be able to bring  
about change!"*



„Mama me odvela u robnu kuću Sarajka i kupila mi kupaći kostim jer sam trebala početi učiti da plivam. To me jako radovalo. Pred sami polazak u školu plivanja počeo je rat. Sjećam se barikada, u obliku tri X. Kasnije sam naučila da su to što mi je ostalo urezano u pamćenje barikade, koje su prekinule moju želju za plivanjem, za dječijim radostima. U skloništu sam otkrila čitanje... Bila je jedna žena koja je čitala i pravila kolače. U ratu sam išla i u školu. U školi je počeo moj aktivizam. Ja sam bila neko dijete revolta i znala sam za pravdu. Nije pravedno – nije uredu.

Počela sam rano uočavati patrijarhalne obrasce. Iz medicinske škole otišla sam na studij prava – s prirodnih na društvene nauke. Kroz studij sam shvatila kolika je moć zakona. Ako žene nemaju zakone koji ih štite ili ako ih ne poznaju, nemaju se za šta uhvatiti. Ne znaju svoja prava. Nisam se pokajala. Vjerovatno sam tako stekla oruđe za svoje borbe. Slavimo mi te pobjede danas. Ja slavim svaku pobjedu koju mi žene dobijemo. Naučila sam i plivati.“

“My mother took me to the shopping mall Sarajka and bought me a swimsuit because I was supposed to start learning how to swim. I was very happy about it. Immediately before the start of the swimming school, the war started. I remember the barricades in the form of three X. Later I learned that the structures I remembered were barricades, which interrupted my wish to swim and enjoy children's games. I discovered reading while I was at the shelter... There was a woman, who was reading and baking cakes. During the war, I also went to school. I became an activist at school. I was a rebel and knew what justice was. I knew that if something was not fair, it was not ok.

I started noticing patriarchal patterns early. After graduating from a secondary medical school, I started studying law – I shifted from natural to social sciences. During the studies, I understood how powerful law was. If women do not have laws to protect them or, if they do not know them, they have nothing to grasp at. They do not know their rights. I did not regret it. That is probably the way in which I got the tools for my fights. We celebrate these victories today. I celebrate every victory that we as women achieve. I have also learned to swim.”

## FRAGMENT PROŠLOSTI

„Svjećica, školjka i ruž. Svjećica – zato što sa svijećom imam povezanost s ratom. Također, volim da meditiram i radim jogu, a svijeća mi je bitna da me opusti. Školjka – volim more. Imam i tu jednu povezanost s ratom i s prekidom djetinjstva. Počela sam da plivam u 27. godini na moru na Korčuli. Volim more jer more pomaže da donesem neke važne odluke. Eto, školjka je neka asocijacija na more. Ruž je moja revolucija. Ja sam aktivistkinja i nikad ne idem pred medije, niti na proteste, ni na neke revolucije dok ne stavim crveni ruž. To je nekako moj otpor prema patrijarhatu, prema muškoj dominaciji i borbi protiv svih opresija i nasilja nad ženama. To je način da ja dobijem dodatnu snagu.“



“A small candle, a shell and a lipstick. A small candle – because a candle reminds me of the war. Also, I like to meditate and do yoga, and a candle is important, because it makes me relax. A shell because I love the sea. There is also this connection to the war and the end of childhood. I started swimming when I was 27. It was on the seaside in Korčula. I love the sea, because it helps me make some important decisions. So, the shell reminds me of the sea. And lipstick is my revolution. I am an activist and I never go to the media or protests or revolutions, unless I put on red lipstick first. This is my resistance against the patriarchy, male dominance and fight against all forms of oppression and violence against women. It is a way to gain additional strength.”

## FRAGMENT OF THE PAST

# ORGANIZATORI IZLOŽBE

## Žensku Inicijativu za suočavanje s prošlošću „Mir sa ženskim licem“

čine Fondacija „Lara“ Bijeljina, Udruženje „HO Horizonti“ Tuzla, Fondacija „Udružene žene“ Banja Luka, Centar za pravnu pomoć ženama Zenica, Helsinški parlament građana Banja Luka, „Žena BiH“ Mostar, „Glas žene“ Bihać, Udruženje žena „Most“ Višegrad, Udruženje „Forum žena“ Bratunac, Fondacija CURE Sarajevo, Udruženje građanki „Grahovo“ Bosansko Grahovo, UG „Budućnost“ Modriča, Udruženje Prijedorčanki „Izvor“ iz Prijedora. Inicijativa je povezala 13 ženskih organizacija koje su došle iz različitih društvenih i ratnih konteksta, a koje su djelovale na zajedničkoj platformi i uspjevale da prepoznaju zajedničke interese i pored različitog iskustva iz godina rata i konteksta njihovih zajednica. Inicirale su akcije za memorijalizaciju stradanja žena i kulturu sjećanja, što predstavlja značajno postignuće i potencijal za buduće akcije.

**Forum Civilna mirovna služba (forumZFD)** njemačka je organizacija osnovana 1996. godine. Organizacija obučava i šalje mirovne stručnjake u konfliktne regije gdje rade zajedno s lokalnim kolegama i partnerima u cilju promoviranja mirnog suživota i nenasilnog rješavanja konflikata. Na Zapadnom Balkanu fokus je na projektima u oblasti suočavanja s prošlošću, kulture sjećanja i uspostavljanju dijaloga između suprotstavljenih strana. To uključuje podršku civilnom društvu ili jačanju kapaciteta medija u cilju konstruktivnijeg pristupa suočavanju sa prošlošću. Strateški partner Forumu ZFD na Zapadnom Balkanu je pax christi u biskupiji Aachen.

**Historijski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine** bavi se prikupljanjem, čuvanjem, istraživanjem, prezentacijom i promovisanjem kulturno-historijskog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine. Muzej je osnovan 1945. godine. U svojoj sedamdesetogodišnjoj historiji prošao je niz preobražaja: od promjene naziva do promjene strukture i lokacije. Historijski muzej BiH danas govori o različitim temama i fazama bosanskohercegovačke historije – nerijetko kroz perspektivu svjedoka vremena i perspektivu običnog čovjeka. Suočen sa izazovima poslijeratnog društva, muzej je opstao zahvaljujući konceptu otvorenosti prema društvu i jačanjem veza sa zajednicom, nudeći publici sadržaje pomoću kojih se kroz muzejske predmete, priče i prostor govori o prošlosti, sadašnjosti i budućnosti.

## Izdavač

Inicijativa Mir sa ženskim licem  
Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst (forumZFD)  
Historijski muzej BiH

## Za izdavača

Radmila Žigić  
Judith Brand  
Elma Hašimbegović

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Mira Vilušić i Merima Skokić

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Emina Busuladžić	Suvada Selimović
Gordana Vidović	Štefica Galić
Ifeta Mejremić	Vildana Džekman

# ORGANISERS OF THE EXHIBITION

**The women's initiative for facing the past "Peace with Women's Face"** includes the foundation "Lara", Bijeljina, association "HO Horizonti" Tuzla, foundation "Udružene žene" Banja Luka, Centre for Legal Aid for Women, Zenica, Helsinki Parliament of Citizens of Banja Luka, "Žena BiH" Mostar, "Glas žene" Bihac, women's association "Most" Višegrad, association "Forum žena" Bratunac, foundation CURE Sarajevo, women citizens' association "Grahovo" Bosansko Grahovo, citizens' association "Budućnost" Modriča, and women's association from Prijedor "Izvor" Prijedor. The initiative brought together 13 women's associations from various social and war-related backgrounds, which acted through a joint platform and managed to identify common interests in spite of different war-related experiences and contexts of their communities. They initiated activities for the memorialisation of women's suffering and culture of remembrance, which is an important accomplishment and potential for future activities.

**Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst (forumZFD)** is a German organisation established in 1996. The organisation trains and deploys peace experts to conflict regions, where they work together with their local colleagues and partners in order to promote a peaceful co-existence and non-violent conflict resolution. In the Western Balkans, the focus is on projects related to facing the past, culture of remembrance and establishing dialogue between the opposing parties. This includes support of civil society or enhancing media capacities for more public debates on Dealing with the Past in a constructive matter. A strategic partner of Forum ZFD in the Western Balkans is Pax Christi in the Aachen Diocese.

**The History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina** collects, preserves, presents and promotes the cultural and historic heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The museum was established in 1945. During its 70-year history, it underwent numerous changes: from the change of its name to the change of its structure and location. Today, the History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina gives insight into various topics and phases of history of Bosnia and Herzegovina – often from the perspective of a contemporary witness and an ordinary person. Having faced the challenges of the post-war society, the Museum has been preserved thanks to the concept of openness towards the society and strengthening the relations with the community and offering content to the audience by using museum items, stories and space to speak about the past, present and future.

## **Publisher**

Initiative "Peace with Women's Face"  
Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst (forumZFD)  
History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Gordana Vidović	Štefica Galić
Ifeta Mejremić	Vildana Džekman

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 VA KOJA BRISU GRANICE MEĐU LJUDIMA I BUDE NADU U LJE  
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 PRISUTNOG KLISEA ZENE ZRTVE I PODREĐENE, ONE KOJOD ZIVI  
 LE U POBJEDE, S OBZIROM NA TO DA ŽIVIMO U VREMENU U KI  
 PAMCENJU DOKUMENTIRAJU I ZENSKA ISKUSTVA TOKOM RA  
 ZENSKA ISKUSTVA, KOJA TAKO OSTAJU PREPUSTENA ZABOR/  
 PAMCENJE BUDUCIM GENERACIJAMA. IDEJA O IZLOZBI, UOBLI  
 ZENSKIH ORGANIZACIJA, GRUPA I POJEDINACA, DOBILA JE PO  
 LNE ZAJEDNICE CLJE PRICE MOGU BITI INSPIRACIJA ZENAMA  
 NOJ BIH, NA OVAJ NACIN OBEZBJEĐENE SU 34 PRICE ZA IZL/  
 PREDSTAVLJALA NAJTEŽI POSAO. SVJESNA CINJENICE DA IZL/  
 ERIJA IZABRALA 20 PRICA ZENA IZ CLJELE BOSNE I HERCEG  
 ZEMLJE I DA SE DOKUMENTUJU RAZLICITA ŽIVOTNA ISKUS  
 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. WE PRESENT STORIES OF FE  
 THAT STARTED REBUILDING THEIR LIVES FROM SCRATCH I  
 MAINTAINED COMMUNICATION WITH "THE OTHER SIDE", ETU  
 ING AND REMIND OF THE FACT THAT THE PARTICIPATION OF  
 SYMBOLISES THEIR FEMALE FIGHT OR PATH THEY TOOK, THE  
 HOPE FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE. SUCH EXAMPLES SHOW THAT  
 BERS OF THE SOCIETY WHO INITIATE POSITIVE SOCIAL CHANGES  
 AND HERZEGOVINA, WHO MAKE DAILY EFFORTS AND WORK ON PE  
 TIVATION AND INSPIRATION FOR DEALING WITH CHALLENGES AHE  
 WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT MIR SA ZENSKIM LICEM (PEACE WITH V  
 CESS OF FACING THE PAST AND PEACE BUILDING IN BOSNIA AND HERZ  
 OF WAR. THIS EXHIBITION IS DEDICATED TO WOMEN THAT HAVE LED SI  
 HAVE REBUILT THE WAR-TORN SOCIETY. LIFE STORIES IN FRONT OF YO  
 EXPERIENCE, AS OPPOSED TO THE GENERAL POLICY OF SUPREMACY OF  
 MENTS. THE INITIATIVE "PEACE WITH WOMEN'S FACE" AND FORUM Z  
 OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WAM  
 BEING A VICTIM AND SUBJUGATED, WHOSE LIFE PATH IS DETT  
 ERMENT INTO VICTORIES. GIVEN THE FACT THAT WE LIVE IN A  
 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST  
 NO-NATIONAL NARRATIVES, WITHOUT ANY SPACE FOR WOMEN  
 SMALL PIECE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOV  
 BEING DURING A JOINT MEETING IN MARCH 2018 OF MEMBERS O  
 DIVIDUALS AND IT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEACE ACTIVIST /  
 DATES. THEY WERE SELECTED BASED ON THE FACT THAT THE  
 WERE PARADIGMS OF DESTINIES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR  
 RIES WAS MOVING, EVENTFUL, CREDIBLE AND IMPORTANT  
 SHOW ALL EXAMPLES OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN IN BOSNIA  
 PRE-AGREED CRITERIA. THE REMAINING STORIES WERE PU  
 COUNTRY AND THAT DIFFERENT LIFE EXPERIENCES WIF  
 BOSANSKOHERCEGOVACKOM DRUŠTVU, PREDSTAVLJA  
 U NOVOJ SREDINI ROCELE GRADITI SVOJ ŽIVOT OD NUI  
 OGRAFSKIH BILJESKI, OVOM IZLOZBOM DONOSIMO VA  
 DRUŠTVU VAŽNA! ZENE SMO ZAMOLILE DA PODIJELE  
 LICNI PREDMETI, ISTRGNUTI FRAGMENTI PROSLOSTI  
 ZENE NEMAJU SAMO ULOGU ZRTVE U RATU I NAKON F  
 PROMJENE I VRIJEDNOSTI. OVA IZLOZBA POSVEĆEN/  
 JELILE S NAMA SVOJE PRICE! NEKA NAM NJIHOVA  
 NASTOJANJA I ŽIVOTNOG POKRETA MIRA  
 HERCEGOVINA  
 U POSLUJ  
 ZEMLJE  
 ISKUST  
 TORIJS  
 DOSKI  
 NA SJ  
 VEZA  
 MALI  
 INICI  
 CLAI  
 ADIG  
 VAZA  
 KOM  
 VODI  
 THY,  
 THEI  
 RAPE  
 ADVI  
 SHARE  
 THAT ERA  
 POST-WAR  
 WILL. THIS  
 SHARED THE  
 WOMEN'S FA  
 (FORUMZFD) T  
 STORY ABOUT  
 RIGHTS OF OTHE  
 AND ARE UNIQUE  
 AND MARGINALISA  
 THORS OF THE CON  
 BOSNIA AND HERZEG  
 KALOIDSCOPE OF DE  
 REMEMBRANCE. WE B  
 BRANCE IN BOSNIA AND  
 OUR INTENTION WAS TO

ORGANIZATORI:  
ORGANISED BY:



PODRŠKA I PARTNERI:  
SUPPORT AND PARTNERS:

