



THIS IS MY GRANDMOTHER'S BEDSIDE TABLE.

I call it my family album. The big photo of the young man in uniform is my grandfather. In 1942 he joined Tito's partisans to fight the Fascists. In the years after the war he became an officer of the OZNA, a special unit created to capture Cetnici and Ustase who had collaborated with the Fascists. In 1992 another war started. My grandfather was very old then, and he recognized the names of those who were joining the newly formed Cetnici. After the first shelling of Gorazde he committed suicide on the bank of the Drina. Hundreds of bodies of Bosnians killed at the bridge in Visegrad were floating at that time down the river. Gorazde, Bosnia-Herzegovina. January 2001.



THERE WAS A TOWN IN EASTERN BOSNIA.

In 1993 the UN sent a Dutch battalion of a hundred soldiers to protect the demilitarized zone of 40,000 people. When the Serbian army conquered the town in July 1995, 27,000 civilians sought shelter in the Dutch compound inside the factory. The gates were shut against them, and the Serbian army separated men from women and children. Then buses took 7,500 men off, destination unknown. Today there are around 4,000 plastic bags with exhumed remains from the mass graves. The contents of 600 were identified, and they were laid in the factory closed to them in 1995. There were 599 bags containing the remains of Bosnian Muslim men, and one the remains of a girl who didn't want to leave her brother. They were buried in front of the factory 31 March 2003. Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina. March 2003.