



国際新聞編集者協会
(IPI)主催

2024年世界大会報告
@サラエボ
(5月22日～24日)

日本新聞協会 NIE担当 篠原菜子

2024年IPI世界大会報告

- 1) IPIとは
- 2) 2024年世界大会・メディアイノベーションフェスティバル
- 3) 写真で見るサラエボの街と歴史

1) IPIとは

報道の自由を推進・擁護するための
の団体、70年以上の歴史をもつ

- 本 部：ウィーン
- 設 立：1950年、米コロンビア大学にて
- 発起人：報道の自由を求める世界16か国の編集人ら
- 体 制(2024.5～)：
 - 理事長＝マートン・ガーゲリー氏(ハンガリー、「HVG」編集長)
 - 副理事長＝米国、レバノン、ブラジル、ウクライナの理事
 - 日本の理事：藤井彰夫氏(日本経済新聞社論説主幹)24.5～

2) 2024年世界大会・ メディアイノベーション フェスティバル

- 主題＝「危機を乗り越える：転換期にあるジャーナリズム」
- 25超のパネルセッション、ワークショップ、映画上映会
- 参加者：世界68か国から350人超
- 会 場：ホテル・ホリデイ(旧ホリデイ・イン)
～ボスニア紛争時(1992-96)に
各国の記者が詰めていた



<オープニングセッション> 「戦争と平和とジャーナリズム ～30年を経てサラエボ包囲を振り返る」

War, peace, and journalism: Reflecting on the siege of Sarajevo 30 years later

- 「外へ出られず、水も食料も暖房も何もかもない状況では、なぜ、何が、いつまで....といった『情報』が食料に増して重要になる。それを人々に知らせることがジャーナリストの役割で、私が記者になった理由だ」
(AP通信のアイーダ記者)



<セッション>

「『勇気』のプロフィール： パレスチナ人ジャーナリストとの 特別対談」

Profile in courage:

A special conversation with Palestinian journalists

「ガザのジャーナリストは大きな**代償**を払っている。報じることで**標的**にされるのだ。それでも私たちは**報道**し続ける。人間として、ここで起きていることを世界に知らせる**使命**のために」

（「アルジャジーラ」ガザ支局長、
ワエル・アルダハドゥ氏）



◆ガザの死者数(昨秋以降):

3万5000人超

(5月12日、ガザ保健当局発表)

◆ジャーナリストの犠牲者:

100人超

(5月27日、米ジャーナリスト保護委員会発表)

※過去最悪

.....大会決議のための審議は紛糾

IPI General Assembly Resolution: Calling for protection of journalists in Gaza, unimpeded access by international media

Jun 6, 2024

SHARE



Relatives of Palestinian journalist Samer Abu Daqqa, cameraman for Al Jazeera, who was killed during Israeli air strikes in the southern Gaza Strip, with press crews next to his wrapped body, outside Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza Strip, 16 December 2023. EPA/CFE/HAITHAM

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[Kenya: Attacks on journalists covering protests must stop](#)

June 26, 2024

[Media Freedom Mission to Romania questions fairness of](#)

<その他セッション>



3) 写真で見る サラエボの街と歴史

<3つの民族>

ボスニャク人44%

セルビア人31%

クロアチア人17%

ホテル・ホリデイ
(旧ホリデイ・イン)



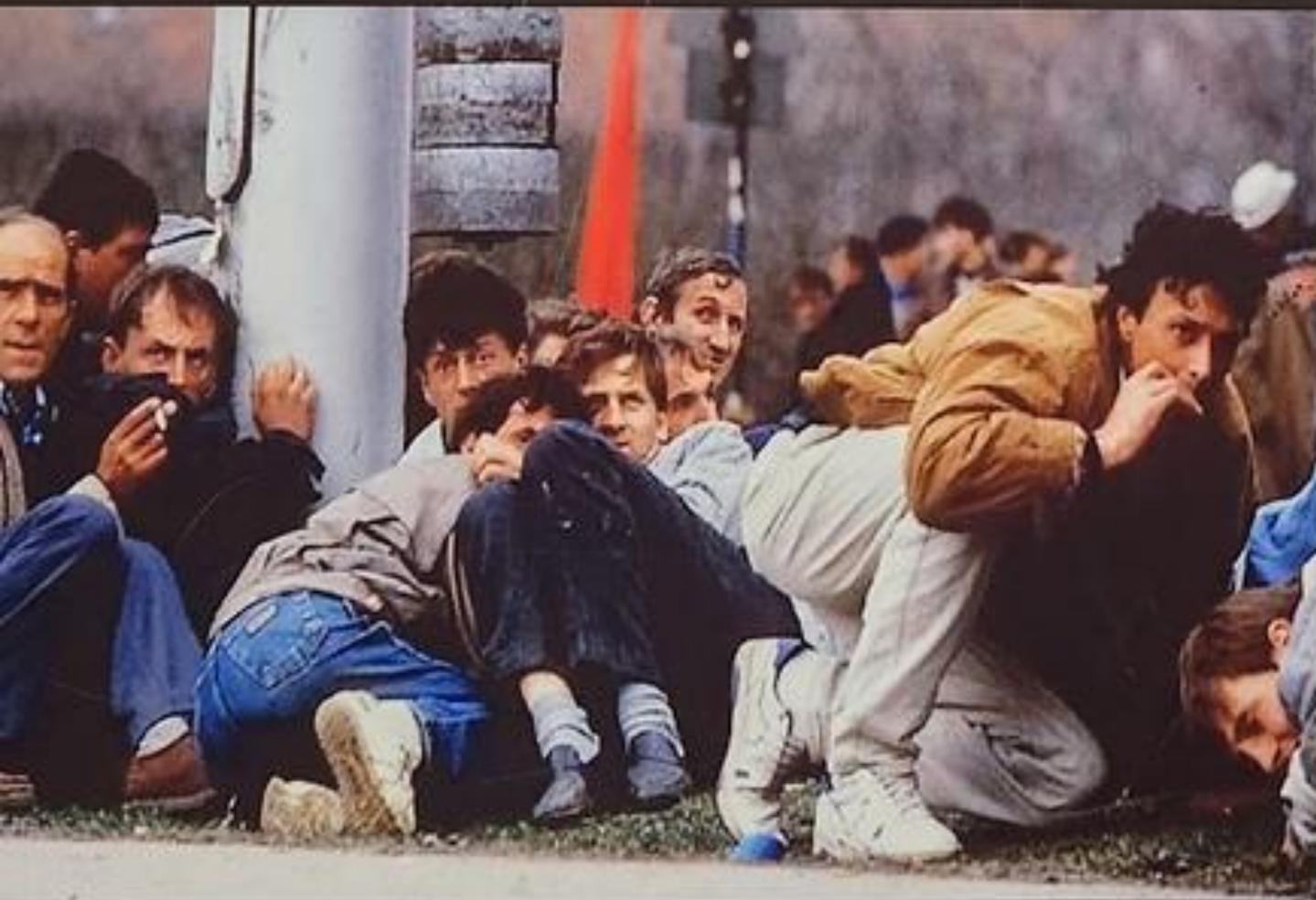




アパートに残る銃痕...



サラエボ包囲ミュージアムより



paramilitary formations began shelling Sarajevo. The first shells on suburban settlements were fired from Serb positions in Lapišnica, Borija, and Trebević. JNA warplanes fly over the city, opening fire on vital objects. The JNA hits the television repeater on Hum hill in Sarajevo and the building of Radio-television BiH. Information about armed attacks across the country reaches the newsroom of the then Radio Sarajevo.

Then the siege of the city of Sarajevo began.

Dana 19. marta 1993. godine padao je snijeg. Došla su dvojica komšija i u kući smo igrali šah. Djeca su bila napolju, igrali su se u snijegu. Odjednom je počelo granatiranje. Prva granata je pala na brdo Hum i rekao sam ženi da ide s djecom u sklonište. Otišla je po njih da ih uvede. Zatim su izašli da unesu igračke da se imaju s čim igrati. Došli su do ulaznih vrata i taman trebali da uđu u kuću. U tom trenutku su pale dvije granate; jedna ispred, a druga iza njih. Strahota!

Prvo sam uzeo Elvedina, strpao ga u auto, a zatim i ostalo dvoje djece i svi smo panično pošli prema bolnici. Elvedin je imao samo jednu krvavu tačku na tijelu. Davao sam mu vještačko disanje...ali nije pomoglo. Bio je već mrtav kada smo stigli do bolnice. Srce mu je puklo od siline detonacije.

Zatim mi je Đulijeta rekla: 'Babo, i ja sam ranjena, krv mi curi!' Odmah sam je pokupio i odvezao u Vojnu bolnicu. Umrla je na operacionom stolu. Bilo joj je sedam godina.

I Jakub je bio ranjen, ali je srećom preživio.

Nakon dva dana obavili smo dženazu. Ukopani su jedno pored drugog.

Od tada nisam bio psihički dobro. Morao sam ići neuropsihijatru. Bio sam 25 dana pod stalnim nadzorom ljekara. Supruga se također psihički razboljela. Ni dan danas ne dozvoljava da se njihove stvari diraju. Još uvijek stoje u njihovoj dječijoj sobi, poredane onako kako su bile prije nego su poginuli.

Poslije smo dobili još djece, ali ono što smo izgubili nam ništa ne može nadomjestiti.

I begged the doctor to cut off my hand

I came to Sarajevo to study. I got married there and had three children. Soon the war began. I left college and joined the defense of the city. Right at the beginning of the war, in 1992, my brother-in-law was killed. I participated in the Battle of Pofalići and Orlić. I was wounded in the right and left hand. I had to undergo an operation at the Koševo hospital. There I found out about the death of my brother-in-law. They cleaned my arm and sewed it up, and then they said they had to cut it off. That was terrible for me. I decided to run away, because I felt that there was still some life in my arm, so I did not want it to be cut off. I hoped so...

Soon my hand began to dry up, and I knew I had to agree to amputation. I took some money and went to the Ciglane market. I bought two kilos of pears and chocolate. I put 500 marks in the chocolate. I went to the doctor and begged him to cut it off. I got into a situation where after running away from the hospital, I begged to cut off my arm. The doctor asked me: 'Where did you buy that chocolate? Are there any more?' Then he told me to take my money and come tomorrow.

I came, and he amputated my hand. Since my house was located exactly where the sniper was shooting, I had to move to another house, which was more sheltered. The house had a basement, but I dug another two-meter deep hole to make it even safer.

I had three children; Jakub, Đulijeta and Elvedin. Elvedin was five years old. Loved the song 'Soldier of Happiness'. He kept singing 'I'm a soldier of fortune, a bullet won't hit me.' I'd give him a plastic firefighter helmet to play with. He would put on my military shirt, smell it, and greet me in it every time I came off the line.

On March 19, 1993, it was snowing. Two neighbors came and we played chess in the house. The kids were outside, playing in the snow. Suddenly the shelling started. The first grenade fell on Hum hill and I told the woman to go to the shelter with the children. She went to get them to bring them in. Then they went out to bring in toys so they would have something to play with. They reached the front door and were just about to enter the house. At that moment two grenades fell; one in front and the other behind them. The horror!

First, I took Elvedin, put him in the car, and then the other two children, and we all headed towards the hospital in a panic. Elvedin had only one bloody spot on his body. I was giving him CPR...but it didn't help. He was already dead when we got to the hospital. His heart burst from the force of the detonation.

Then Đulijeta said to me: 'Dad, I'm wounded too, I'm bleeding!' I immediately picked her up and took her to the Military Hospital. She died on the operating table. She was seven years old. Jakub was also wounded, but luckily he survived.

After two days, we had a funeral. They are buried next to each other.

I have not been mentally well since then. I had to go to a neuropsychiatrist. I was under constant medical supervision for 25 days. The wife also became mentally ill. To this day, she does not allow their belongings to be touched. They are still standing in their children's room, arranged as they were before they died. They are arranged in the room as they were before they died. Later we had more children, but what we lost, nothing can replace.



ラテン橋
(サラエボ事件の現場)







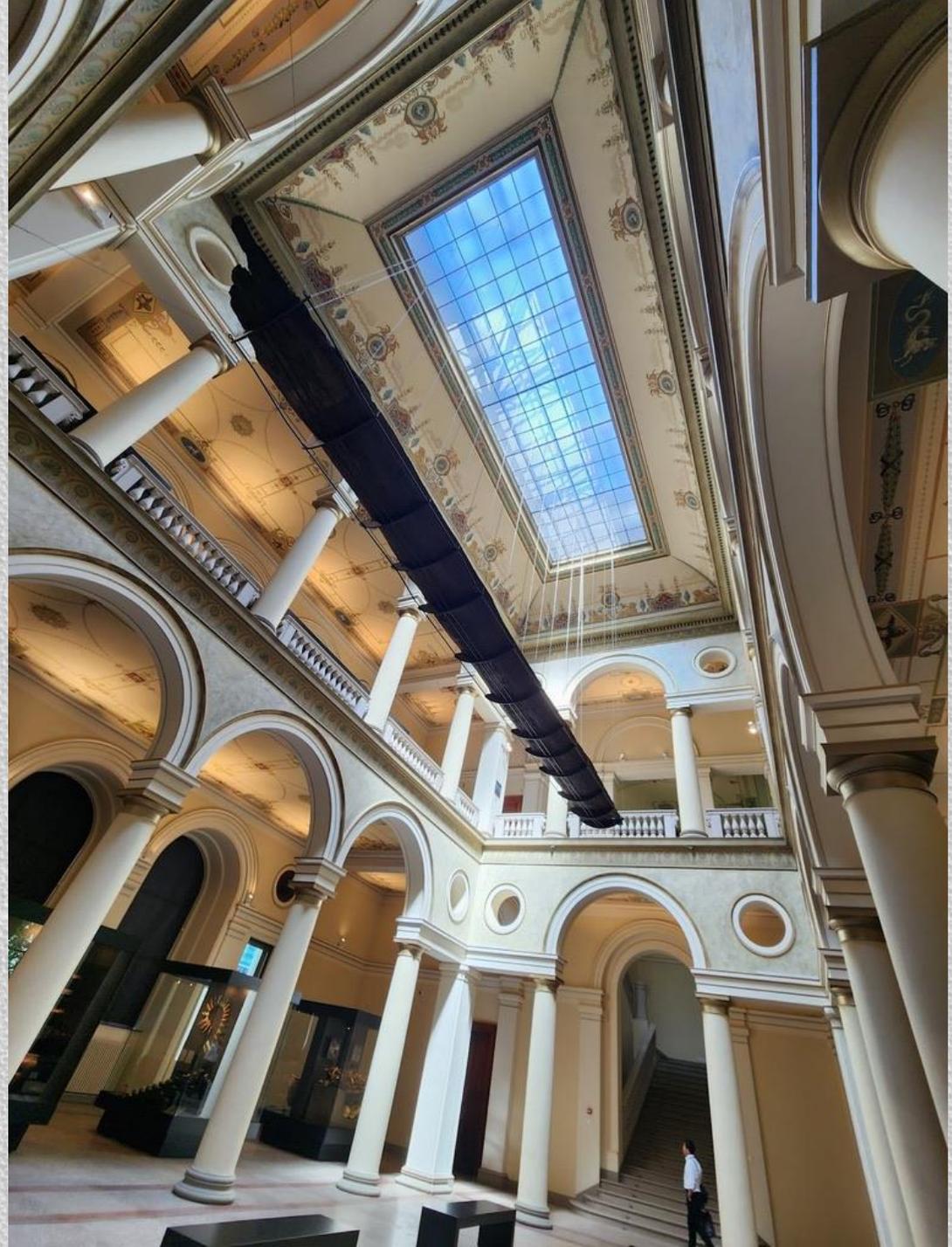
ラテン橋の近くに、、、

左:オスロボロジェニエ新聞(ボスニア最古の歴史をもつ)

右:同紙が入るビル、隣は在ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ日本大使館



国立博物館













Manga Manuals

2000s



2010s



1950s



1960s



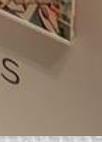
1970s



1980s



1990s

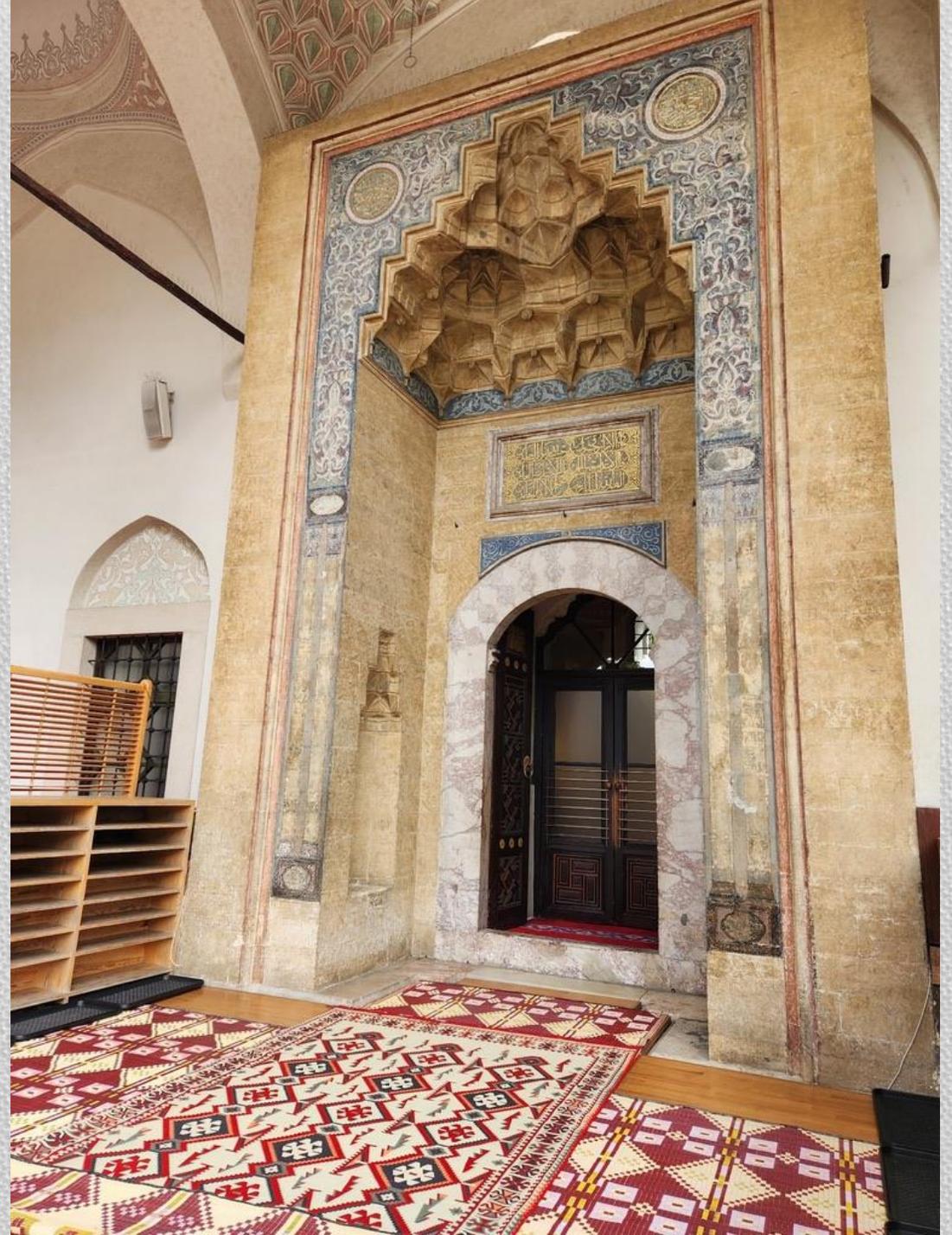


サラエボの街













EXHIBITION
You are
my witness
SREBRENICA GENOCIDE
MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

PHARMACY



参考情報：
ボスニアの物価は
日本並み





次回開催地：未定

...ご静聴ありがとうございました