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Journalists Find No
Serb Concentration Camp
at Mine Complex in Bosnia, ~~As Reported~~

By John Shatlan

Bijeljina, Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Aug. 5 --
Reports in the western media that Serbs were executing
Croat and Moslem civilians in a concentration camp in a mine complex near
here are false as some 20 foreign correspondents toured the
complex today without finding any sign of a camp, prisoners or bodies.

The camp was supposed to have held over 5,000 civilians at a mine and
thermal electric complex called Ugljevik about 10 miles
northwest of Bijeljina in Bosnia. Journalists from England, France,
Germany and America, as well as Yugoslavia, got a thorough
tour, which was coordinated by Velibor Ostojic, Information
Minister of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in
response to the concentration camp charge, which first appeared in *Newsday*.
(The August 2 *Newsday* story by Roy Gutman, had a Zagreb dateline
and heavily cited anonymous and Croatian and Muslim
sources.)

What the journalists did see earlier at the military
headquarters prison in Bijeljina was 70 Serbian paramilitary
troops, who were arrested and incarcerated by soldiers of
the regular army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, under the
command of its leader, Radovan Karadzic. (According to Yugoslavia's
Prime Minister Milan Panic, this is the first time that members of a
paramilitary formation had been arrested since the start of conflicts in
the former Yugoslav republics. Panic hoped Croatia and the Muslims
would arrest paramilitary troops of their nationality.)

The foreign correspondents also freely walked through the Bosnia Serb
military compound called Stepa Stepanovich Kaserne also located in
Bijeljina. The compound looked more like a college campus and there were only
a few prisoners there. The spacious well-kept compound did not hold any
Moslem or Croat civilians from the civil war.

For the past four months local Moslem-Croatian forces, supported by
more than 40,000 troops of Croatia, have been fighting against Bosnian Serbs.
Civil war erupted in Bosnia when the European community recognized the
Moslem-Croat coalition without the agreement of the Serbs, who make up ~~one-third~~
of the ~~population~~ ^{one-third} of the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

###

*Min PIS sent to Alex & Deborah
midnight here.*

AUG 07 1992

915 Kingston Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

410-377-0281

August 6, 1992

Mrs. Helen D. Bentley, Congresswoman
200 East Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mrs. Bentley:

Ever since I wrote to you on June 10, 1992 (reference: copy of letter attached), the world has condemned the actions of Serbian Nationals and watched in horror as the Serbian-led forces have continued their murder, torture and destruction of innocent people.

Attached is a copy of an article from The Sun, (August 3, 1992), that reports the attack on a bus that resulted in killing two orphan children. Further, the children's bus was stopped to divide the children into ethnic groups. Continue to read the article that describes the savagery and inhumanity that innocent people have been subjected to by Serbian Nationalists. The actions of the Serbian Nationalists have been condemned by President Bush and Secretary of State Baker, the United Nations, and all civilized and peace-loving people worldwide.

Your acknowledged individual support "I'm very proud of my background. I'm going to do all I can to help the Serbian name" and the collective support of the Serb-Net Organization are contrary to our government's support, the support of public opinion, and United Nation members.

To me, it is inconceivable how you, Serb-Net, or any person or organization could support the action of the Serbian Nationalists.

As a person, what do you really stand for?

What are your values of human life and freedom?

Do you support and stand for the Communist influence of the Serbian Nationalists?

Since you stated your views on television and the subsequent article in The Sun, I had not heard, read or seen any evidence that changes your position supporting Serbian Nationalists or Serb-Net, therefore, I assume you still support the position you stated in the

Helen D. Bentley, Congresswoman

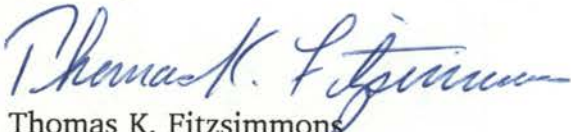
Page 2

media. Hopefully, this is not the case. If so, please correct me by evidencing a reversed position that was captured in the media.

Are you as an individual prepared to support and debate your position condoning the actions of the Serbian National forces? If you don't care to do this as an individual and contemplate re-election, then be prepared to do so as a candidate for re-election. By then, this war will be over but the questions on the issues of certain of your values and support of Serbian led-Nationals will still be an open question that must be answered.

If you truly desire peace and are opposed to torture, savagery, and continued killing of innocent people, then I ask that you step forward in opposition to this with the same commitment and vigor that led you to support the Serbian National forces and Serb-Net.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas K. Fitzsimmons". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'T'.

Thomas K. Fitzsimmons

Attachments

Orphans fleeing Sarajevo

Serbian forces halt bus, split group by ethnicity

By John F. Burns
New York Times News Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — After two orphans were killed in a sniper attack on a bus bound for Germany Saturday night, the surviving young refugees resumed their journey yesterday and immediately fell afoul of the "ethnic cleansing" policies of the Serbian nationalists besieging this city.

The children, many of them infants and all younger than 4 years old, were secured to the bench seats of an old Intercity bus with torn sheets when automatic rifle fire burst out at dusk as the bus traveled a stretch of a cross-city boulevard known to Sarajevans as "Sniper Alley."

The shock of the fusillades that killed a 14-month-old boy and a mentally handicapped girl who was nearly 3 years old had hardly sunk in before Serbian officials added to the misery by halting the bus on the outskirts of Sarajevo yesterday morning and dividing the children by ethnic group.

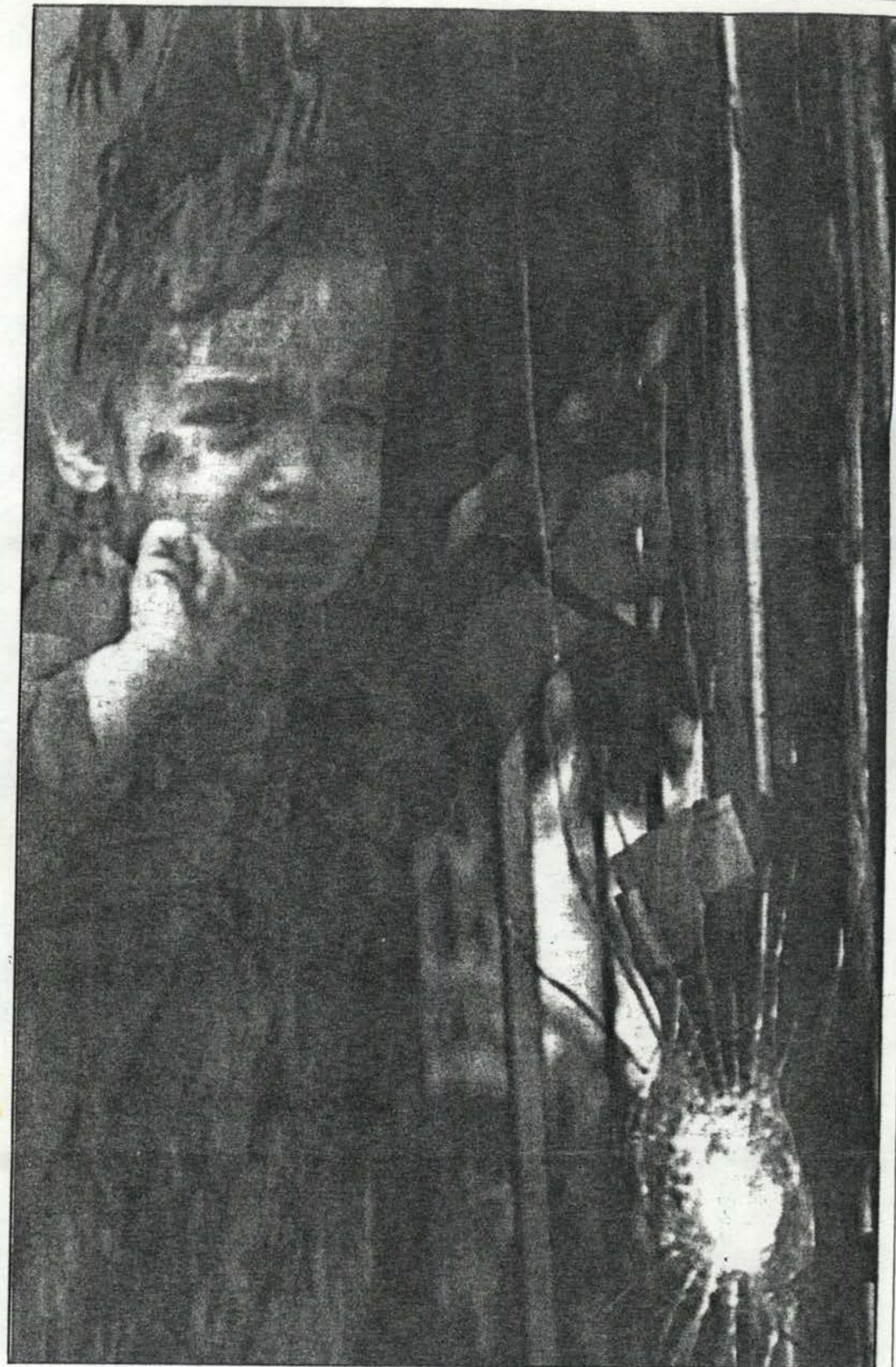
Nine of the 48 survivors of the sniper attack were separated from the others and prevented from traveling on after their names were identified as being Serbian, according to Vera Zoric, the director of the Ljubica Ivezić orphanage in Sarajevo, from which the children had departed.

"Is there anything to say?" asked Mrs. Zoric, 51, a psychologist. "We have used up all the words there are to describe the savagery and inhumanity to which we have been subjected."

Since early April, Serbian nationalists have used a self-proclaimed policy of "ethnic cleansing" to drive Muslims and Croats from wide areas of this newly independent country, creating Serbian enclaves that have been forged into an autonomous Serbian state occupying two-thirds of Bosnia.

With the orphans, the policy was effectively turned around. Children that Serbian officials deemed to be Serbs were forced to stay in the suburb of Ilidza, an area controlled by Serbs, while children of other ethnic origins were permitted to continue their journey.

When dusk fell last night, supervisors at the Ljubica Ivezić orphanage, in an old convent building high on a Sarajevo hillside, said that they had no knowledge of what had become of the children who had



ASSOCIATED PRESS

An unidentified orphan cries behind the damaged windshield of a bus taking her away from Bosnia.

been identified as Serbs.

The other children, said to be confused but otherwise calm after a night spent sleeping on the floor of a restaurant near the site of the sniper attack, escaped the area by nightfall yesterday and spent the second night of their journey in a hotel in Fojnica, a Croatian-held

town about 35 miles west of here.

The entire incident, starting with the decision to begin evacuating the children on an unescorted bus at 6:30 p.m. Saturday, a time when sniper fire is often intense, seemed to capture the desperation that characterizes Sarajevo.

By last night, those involved in

the evacuation of the children — and those who had somehow failed to involve themselves, including officials of the United Nations who had been approached several days ago for help in the effort — were scrambling to avoid blame.

See BOSNIA, 4A, Col. 1

Orphans flee, but misery continues

Serbian separate children by ancestry

BOSNIA, from 1A

The orphanage director, Mrs. Zoric, who said she had agreed to allow the children to leave for Germany despite apprehensions about the dangers, struggled for words as she watched the evening news on Sarajevo television, which showed pictures of the two dead children, Roki Sulejmanovic, a Muslim boy, and Vedrana Glavas, a Croatian girl, lying on a steel-topped table in a Bosnian government health clinic near the site of the attack.

A doctor said that the boy died instantly of a bullet wound to the head and that the girl died at the clinic of a bullet wound to her chest.

According to accounts of the sniper attacks that were pieced together from interviews with Mrs. Zoric, paramilitary policemen who went to the children's rescue while the bus was under fire, and the doctors who struggled to save the life of the small girl, the sniper fire erupted about 10 minutes after the bus set out from the orphanage in the central district of Bjelave.

It was headed westward toward a point where the Serbian siege lines are interrupted by a Croatian-held district, Stup. The white-painted bus was not marked in any way to indicate its mission.

As the bus neared Stup, automat-



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Children play Saturday in besieged Sarajevo.

ic rifle fire struck the bus from an area of crudely built houses in Nedzarici, a Serbian-held district that abuts the Sarajevo airport.

Zoran Bosnjak, 21, a Croatian policeman who reached the bus within minutes of the attack, said that the driver told him that the snipers fired first at the tires, then fired through the windows at the children, many of whom were so small that they were hardly visible.

Mr. Bosnjak said that a Croatian militia unit allied to the Bosnian forces raced from beneath a highway overpass and loaded the surviving children into a mini-van and several

cars for the trip to Stup.

Mrs. Zoric said that she first heard of the attack on the late-night television news. Yesterday morning, without transport of her own to reach the children, she awaited word that the children had passed safely through Ildza en route to the Croatian port of Split. From there the children were to be taken to a Trappist monastery at Magdeburg, in eastern Germany.

About an hour after the bus had set off again yesterday, Mrs. Zoric's daughter called to tell her that nine children had been taken off the bus at Ildza.

915 Kingston Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

June 10, 1992

Mrs. Helen D. Bentley, Congresswoman
200 East Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mrs. Bentley:

Here is a news clipping (the Sun, June 8, 1992)...Sarajevo residents endure "another night in hell" that appeared next to the Sun article "Bentley benefits from support for Serbia."

Do you take pleasure from the report that the Serb-led Yugoslavian army fired 5,000 shells in the past two days that killed more than 30 people in Sarajevo? Your misguided support of the Communist Serb-led Yugoslavian army through your Serb-Net Inc. shows your support for the violence, hatred, and godlessness. You are to be pitied.

Your comment "I'm proud of my background, I'm going to do all I can to help the Serb name" is a very noble statement. If you are true to your words, then be an instrument of peace in supporting the people of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

If Americans of German, Japanese, French, English, etc. ancestry chose your logic "the Serbs had a long memory", or "I'm going to do all I can to help the Serbian name" - can you imagine the hatred and turmoil our world would have? Does your logic give us the right as an example, to support similar actions against the people of the new free Germany?

In addition, some of your misguided support appears to have been done at taxpayer's expense ...**SHAME !**

And you shrugged your shoulders and said "just did it." How indifferent! You have discredited the Serbian name and the office you hold.

If you truly support peace, how can your conscience tolerate continued and ruthless slaughter of innocent Serbs, Croats and Moslems?

Sincerely,

Thomas K. Fitzsimmons

Sarajevo residents endure 'another night in hell'

Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Using heavy weapons left behind by departing Yugoslav troops, Sarajevo's Muslim-led defenders struck back at Serb gunners yesterday after what state radio called "another night in hell."

Dozens of buildings in the besieged Bosnian capital were ablaze. Firefighters struggled to stop the flames from spreading, but there was little water.

A Bosnian defense official, Dragan Marjanovic, said 5,000 shells had pounded the capital since the Serb-led Yugoslav army vacated its last downtown barracks Friday.

Shells fired from Serbian hillside positions ringing the city hit about once every five minutes yesterday afternoon. Several rockets also landed, booming as chanting Muslims buried five of their soldiers at the Kovacic heroes' cemetery in the old town.

Mr. Marjanovic said at least 10 civilians died and two dozen were wounded overnight. Sarajevo television put the death toll in the previous 24 hours at up to 30.

Bosnian television also said Serb irregulars killed 22 Muslims in Ljesvo, a village northeast of the capital.

The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug quoted Serbian sources as saying that 71 Muslim and Croat fighters were killed in a pre-dawn battle near Zvornik on Bosnia's Drina River border with Serbia.

An estimated 5,700 people have died in Bosnia and more than 1 million have been driven from their homes.



Children from Croatia and Bosnia reach for cookies at refugee camp. REUTERS

Bentley benefits from support for Serbia

BENTLEY, from 1A

parents' native land. "I'm very proud of my background. I'm going to do all I can to help the Serbian name."

Mrs. Bentley has sharply criticized the Balkan policy of the United States, which recently took the lead role in the enactment of tough United Nations sanctions against Serbia, widely viewed as the chief aggressor in the region.

The 68-year-old conservative argues that it was a mistake for the Bush administration to recognize the breakaway republics before ethnic tensions could be resolved.

The congresswoman has little if any Serbian-American constituency in the district she has represented since 1985, which includes eastern Baltimore County and portions of Harford County. She has frequently joked that her Dundalk campaign coordinator, Mary Pyles, whose parents came from Serbia, is her only Serbian-American constituent, according to a source. Ms. Pyles verified the account.

During her first four years in the House, Mrs. Bentley — the only Serbian-American in Congress — received few campaign donations or trips from Serbian-Americans. But since 1989, when Yugoslavia began its slide toward civil war, the contributions have risen sharply.

Since 1989, at least 880,000 in campaign contributions has been donated by Serbian-Americans from outside the state, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and California, according to Federal Election Commission records.

Moreover, Mrs. Bentley's trips to Serbian-American events around the nation have shown a marked increase during those years.

During the years between 1985 and 1988, the congresswoman took four out-of-state trips to Serbian-American events in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. In 1989 and 1990, the trips rose to nine and included a six-day trip to Yugoslavia paid for by the Serbian Orthodox Church, according to the congresswoman's financial disclosure reports for those years.

Among her Serbian-related campaign contributions are a batch from executives of a Nebraska company that manufactures vote-tabulating equipment.

Officials of American Information Systems Inc., of Omaha, and their relatives gave a total of 88,700 to the Bentley campaign this year, just days before the March 3 Republican

"I'm very proud of my background. I'm going to do all I can to help the Serbian name."

REP. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

primary, in which the congresswoman faced token opposition. She was renominated with 87 percent of the vote.

One month earlier, the company had been certified by the State Administrative Board of Election Laws, allowing it to sell ballot counting machines in Maryland. The company also hired a prominent Bentley campaign supporter, George Wills of Baltimore, as its Maryland publicist.

The company has already sold at least one \$50,000 absentee ballot machine in Maryland, to the city of Baltimore last month, and officials in Baltimore County said they are considering renting or purchasing similar equipment.

Company Vice President Todd Uroevich said the donations from him and his relatives and friends had to do with Serbian ties and not the company's Maryland business plans. "This is a personal issue, instead of what I do for a living," said Mr. Uroevich, who said he never met Mrs. Bentley and learned of her through his church and the Serbian-American press.

Mr. Uroevich was uncertain why Mr. Wills, a member of the Bentley campaign finance committee, was selected as the company's Maryland publicist, referring those questions to other company officials, who did not return phone calls. Mr. Wills also did not return repeated phone calls.

Mrs. Bentley said she had no involvement with the company and said it was a "coincidence" they hired Mr. Wills. "George mentioned to me once he was working with some Serbians. I said, 'Serbians are the best people around.'"

In February of this year, Mrs. Bentley was elected president of a private Serbian-American public relations and lobbying network. The Chicago-based group, which she helped organize last year, is known as the Serbian American National Information Network, or Serb-Net Inc. for short.

Mrs. Bentley had written Serbian-American leaders around the nation in December about the plans for creation of a Serbian political action

committee and a "Serbian hot line."

The letter, a copy of which was obtained by *The Sun*, refers to a third organizational meeting in Chicago and suggests recipients contact one of Mrs. Bentley's congressional staffers, Alexandra Brkic, if they plan to attend. The phone number listed is for Mrs. Bentley's Towson office.

The letter was written on congressional stationery, as were similar letters in October and November last year, said Ms. Brkic, who is paid a \$23,000 annual salary, according to a report of the House clerk's office.

The House ethics manual states that congressional stationery may only be used for official duties and "communications of a political or private nature . . . may not be prepared or mailed at official expense." Office expenses, covering everything from phones to office employees, are to be used "in support of . . . the member's official and representational duties to the district from which he/she was elected," according to the manual.

Shown a copy of the letter, Mrs. Bentley shrugged, saying she "just did it" and acknowledged it was "probably not" allowed under House rules. She said some 25 copies of the letter were sent to Serbian-American leaders. She denied using her "frank" — free congressional postage — to mail the letters.

"This was an error. It was an error," she acknowledged. The congresswoman said she could not recall other such letters going out on her official stationery.

The congresswoman said Ms. Brkic handles Serb-Net business "on her own time."

Ms. Brkic, who was hired in August, said her official duties include education and agricultural issues. Splitting her time between the Towson and Washington offices, she initially devoted about 15 hours each week on Serbian-American business, she said, although it has decreased to about two hours each week. Much of the work is now being handled by Serb-Net officials and other Serbian-Americans, she said.

Recently, Mrs. Bentley again wrote to Serbian-American leaders as part of an effort to raise at least \$1 million by year's end toward a Serb-Net public relations campaign to combat a perceived anti-Serbian bias in the American media. This time it was on Serb-Net stationery, said the congresswoman.

She offered to supply a copy of the letter but could not immediately produce one.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY**

Facsimile Transmission

Date: 8/7/92 **Pages:** 3
(Incl. cover)

TO: CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

TEL: 410-337-7222 **FAX:** 8-410-337-0021

MESSAGE: Statement on American Citizen POWs
Release

.....

FROM: William D. Montgomery

TEL: 647-5889 **FAX:** 647-6434

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

August 7, 1992

Press Statement

For Immediate Release

AMERICAN CITIZEN POWS RELEASED FROM SERBIAN DETENTION CENTERS

Two American citizens Colton Perry and Marin Pesa were released to U.S. officials at our Embassy in Belgrade, on Saturday, August 8. They had been detained by Serbian forces after capture in Bosnia, where they were reportedly service with the Croatian forces. Prime Minister Milan Panic accompanied them to the Embassy.

A — The Prime Minister had discussed the detention of these Americans with US officials and Congresswoman Helen Dglic Bentley over the last several weeks. The Congresswoman played a key role in effecting their release. The Prime Minister released them unilaterally and without preconditions and made the necessary arrangements within his government.

647
5889

Delta 61
NY

at 5 P.M.,
JFK

Steven

Bill Daniels - home 218 525 8572
" Collins -

Mark Matthews
202-872
9327

Draft Press Guidance

Q. Anything on the release of American POWs Colton Perry and Marin Pesa?

-- Colton Perry and Marin Pesa were released to U.S. officials at our Embassy in Belgrade, on Saturday, August 8.

-- Prime Minister Milan Panic accompanied them to the Embassy.

-- The Prime Minister had discussed the detention of these americans with US officials and Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley over the last several weeks. The Congresswoman played a key role in effecting their release. The Prime Minister decided to release them unilaterally and without preconditions and made the necessary arrangements within his government.

Q. How long were the two american detained.

-- Mr. Pesa was captured in March 1992 and Mr. Perry in May. Both were allegedly serving with the croatian military when they were captured in Bosnia.

Q. Are there any charges of mistreatment?

-- The Americans appear to be in good condition

-- We will be talking with the about their treatment in the next several days.

Q. Will they return to the U.S.?

-- While the USG will certainly encourage them to return to the USU for their own safety and will offer them a ll appropriate assistance to do so, we cannot force them to return. The decision is up to them.

Q. Will their service in a foreign country's military affect their US citizenship?

-- Noncommissioned service in the military of another country does not result in the loss of us nationality unless the foreign military is engaged in hostilities against the U.S.

Q. Will the U.S. Military prosecute Mr. Perry as a deserter?

-- I refer you to the Department of Defense for quesitons concerning Mr. Perry's former military status.



August 7, 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SERBIAN NATIONAL SHIELD SOCIETY OF CANADA
UNDERLINES NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL SOLUTION TO
WAR IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA AND CAUTIONS AGAINST
MILITARY ACTION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The Serbian National Shield Society of Canada is cautioning against the use of military action in the former Yugoslavia.

In the latest focus on camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina there has been much talk about international military intervention, specifically against Serbia, in the belief that this would stop the war waging there.

The Serbian National Shield Society believes that until the leaders of the three warring factions negotiate a political settlement, the war will continue. To date, only Muslim leader, Alija Izetbegovic, has been unwilling to discuss fundamental constitutional problems which initiated the fighting and the possibility of Swiss-type cantonization of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Recently several Canadian newspapers brought brief news of Serbs being held in grain silos, sealed tunnels and camps controlled by Muslims and Croats. However, the world did not pay attention to those inhuman actions against the Serbian population.

A list of 43 camps under Muslim and Croat control has been made available to the media. Red Cross officials said (Aug. 5) prisoners are being 'maltreated by all three sides in detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but said it was an exaggeration to call them concentration camps.' (Southam News)

The Serbian National Shield Society of Canada is urging that all sides of the Bosnian tragedy be investigated thoroughly and fairly before rapid judgements are made about military action. This is not a one-sided war. An equitable approach to the problems in Bosnia-Herzegovina will facilitate peace for all its citizens.

- 30 -

For information: TEL: 416-496-7881
FAX: 416-493-0335

UP-DATE ON THE BOSNIA MILITARY EFFORT

1. The Revival of Military Production

The consolidation of independent basic military capabilities emerges as important part of the long-term program of Sarajevo. Ejup Ganic is in charge of the reconstruction and activation of the Bosnian military industries on the basis of the original Yugoslavian plans for the people's war. Major components of the production lines of the former Yugoslav military industries are in areas under Muslim control, in the greater Sarajevo area (including the huge ZRAK underground complex), the Tuzla basin (with massive stockpiles of raw materials), the Bosna river basin, and the Travnik area. Under Ganic, a major effort is taking place to rebuild as many of these production lines as possible and adapt them to meeting the needs of the Bosnian armed forces.

At present, the production of ammunition and explosives is at the most advanced stage. The main ammunition plants are in Konjic, Zenica, and Tuzla. The Tuzla plant is the most important because it produces artillery and tank shells (105mm, 122mm, 130mm, & 152mm), as well as mortar shells (60mm, 82mm, & 120mm). New fuses are produced on the basis of French models provided by Arab allies. The main explosives factories are also in the Tuzla area, and growing diversity of their products reflects constant flow of Western know-how and samples from friendly armed forces, mainly in the Arab world. Tank and medium artillery shells are also "produced" there (used brass casings are refilled with explosives). There are indications that Western-made explosives (supplied via the Middle East) are converted there for use in Bosnian weapons. In addition, the former paper mill in Maglaj produces artillery charges (filling imported explosives into locally produced cardboard-cones). Nearby chemical laboratories began producing advanced plastic explosives, presently in small quantities.

Production of artillery pieces takes place in the Energoinvest factories near Tuzla. At present most production are mortars and replacement parts (including barrels) for guns and howitzers. The production of complete artillery systems has already begun.

The production of highly sophisticated anti-tank missiles -- identified only by the code name Red Arrow -- has begun in the underground facilities of ZRAK in Sarajevo. The Red Arrow is most likely a PRC-made, laser guided anti-tank missile. Several such missiles were supplied by Arab countries and are now being copied in Sarajevo. They will be the first among many other sophisticated weapons now under reverse-engineering pending production.

The Chemical-Alkaline Integrated Plant in Tuzla is producing chemical weapons and fuel-air munitions for artillery and aerial

bombs.

As the reconstruction of the ex-Yugoslav production lines continues, and with the UN ensuring cease fire, the Bosnians will be able to rapidly and dramatically expand their military production capabilities.

2. Terrorist Plans

Sarajevo decided to prepare for a terrorist campaign throughout western Europe in order to compel the West to support Sarajevo and/or punish the West for neglecting it. Active preparations are underway with the main rear-base in Tuzla. The terrorists actively prepare for the use of chemical and biological weapons in these operations. Fikret Muslimovic, the head of Bosnia's military intelligence, is in command of this effort. The terrorist networks are comprised of ex-Yugoslav intelligence and special forces officers as well as expert terrorists and operatives controlled by Syria.

It will take me sometime (perhaps a few days) to organize and confirm all the details.

*for back of cover
about war*

Press Release

the Council

SERBIAN ORTHODOX BISHOPS EXPRESS SHOCK AND DISMAY 27 Concentration Camps hold Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia

To ~~anonymous, unconfirmed and denied reports about Serb-held concentration camps~~ While the Episcopal Council of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the United States of America and Canada expresses its profound concern and regret over the recent *visits POW* in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, ~~it is shocked and dismayed over the incomprehensible lack of concern evidenced among civic and media leaders over the 22 concentration and detention camps where Serbian civilians~~ *not military persons -* are being illegally held in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Civilian

The Bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church in America, convened at their meeting on August 6, 1992, in Pittsburgh, PA, draw the world's attention to the MEMORANDUM OF THE HOLY ASSEMBLY OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, issued at its regular session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on May 27, 1992, in which with pain in our souls We notified the international media of the following concentration camps opened for Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina: Suhopolje, Virovitica, Odjak, Duvno, Livno, Smiljan, and others, and that innocent Serbian Orthodox civilians were being killed and disposed of in the caves of Shurmandima (near Medjugorje) and Mount Velebit's Katina pit.

While other sections of this Memorandum were focused on in the world press, We were and remain astonished that our anguished plea concerning Concentration and Detention camps was and remains overlooked, and that the necessary investigations have not been undertaken by the appropriate watch dog groups, governments, and media outlets.

Since that time, we have been informed by our long-suffering Serbian Orthodox faithful in Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Republic of Serbian Krajina, and the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, that the following , additional camps have been opened: Tomislavgrad, Bugojno (the home of slain Serb Relja Lukic), Bugojno (the "Slavko Rodic" factory), Jajce, Bihac, Orasje, Odjak (the Odjak primary school), Odjak (the "Stolit" Firm Building), Odjak ("Novi Grad" Village), Odjak (the Poljani primary school), Odjak (the four military warehouses), Konjic, Hadjici, Iidja, Tuzla, Bosanski Brod, Zenica, Jablanica, Kladanj, and several locations in Sarajevo.

N

We commend the United Nations Security Council for demanding that the Red Cross be allowed to inspect these camps, and , with confidence in their intentions and abilities, We call upon this humanitarian organization to exhibit fair and equal concern for all of the victims of this tragic conflict. We call upon the United Nations, the United States, the Red Cross, and all other concerned bodies; to vigorously pursue human rights and justice for the suffering Serbian Orthodox people throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

We also draw the world's attention to the recent, written plea of the World Council of

in all areas of B-H and C.

Churches, in which Dr. Herman Goltz, Studies Secretariat for the European Council of Churches (011)(41)(22)791-6111, warned that Croatian troops are penetrating into Eastern Hercegovina where they are committing an "ethnocide" against the Serbs that "could turn into a genocide". Dr. Goltz also appealed to all ecumenical organizations to save Serbian Orthodox Bishop Atanasije of Hercegovina. Bishop Atanasije is under violent attack by Croatian forces, and has become a symbol of Serbian Orthodox suffering in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

We also express sincere regret over the uneven presentation of facts in the media. It is with great concern for the objectivity of our media, and our trust in both broadcast and print journalism, that we point out that conclusions about alleged atrocities, based on no evidence whatsoever, are all too often publicly disseminated, only to be later discredited and corrected. Our faithful member, John Shatlan, a reporter currently in Belgrade, toured with journalists from England, France, Germany and the United States, the alleged site of a Serb-held Concentration Camp in Bijeljina, Serb Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. John writes: "Reports in the western media that Serbs were executing Croat and Moslem civilians in a concentration camp in a mine complex near [Bijeljina] are false as some 35 foreign correspondents toured the complex today without finding any sign of a camp, prisoners or bodies."

"What the journalists did see earlier at the military headquarters prison in Bijeljina was 70 Serbian paramilitary troops, who were arrested and incarcerated by soldiers of the regular army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, under the command of its leader, Radovan Karadzic. (According to Yugoslavia's Prime Minister Milan Panic, this is the first time that members of a paramilitary formation had been arrested since the start of conflicts in the former Yugoslav republics. Panic hoped Croatia and the Moslems would arrest paramilitary troops of their nationality.)"

We firmly and prayerfully desire peace for all the suffering people throughout the tragic lands of the former Yugoslavia.

THE JOINT EPISCOPAL COUNCILS OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

+ Christopher
Metropolitan
Midwestern America

Metropolitan
of New Gračanica

+ Drinac

+ Mitrophan
Bishop of Eastern America

PRISONS IN SARAJEVO WITH SERBS CAPTURED IN THEM:

1. The Sport Center "FIS", JNA Street 3(Confirmed)
2. The Central Prison- about 600 Serbs (confirmed)
3. The School for Retarded Children "Vladimir Nazor"- about 200 Serbs (not confirmed). Its Manager is Edin Bahtić
4. The basement of the safety deposit box of the bank "Privredna Banka Sarajevo", Jovan Cvijić Street, a certian Zlatko Lagundžija is manager- about 170 Serbs
5. The barracs "Viktor Bubanj" , District "Pavle Goranin"- about 250 Serbs
6. Stadium "Koševo" connected with "Zetra".- about 500 Serbs captured
7. The tunnel "Velešići", Oiglane
8. Dormitory "Mladen Stojanović" , Radićeva Street
9. "Šipad" firm in Džemal Bijedić Street
10. The garage near "Privredna Banka Sarajevo", Dobrinja 4
11. Atomic shelter in Dobrinja 3
12. Prison in Stup- the object unknown
13. The tunnel "Koševo Hospital"
14. Cafe "Stela"
15. The Heating Plant at Alipašino Polje', "B" phase
16. The school "Aleksa Šantić"- Dobrinja 5
17. Stadium "Famos" in Hrasnica
18. The House of Correction in Pofalići, near Tabacco factory
19. The Meteorology Institute on Bjelave
20. The police station on Bjelave
21. The primary school "Pavle Goranin"
22. The railway station - about 600 Serbs

readb 33

33 REUTERS 12-29-92 03:46 PET

72 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA 4THLD

YUGOSLAVIA'S PANIC VICTIM OF NATIONALIST PURGE

By Paul Iredale

BELGRADE, Dec 29, Reuter - Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic became a victim of the rising tide of Serb nationalism on Tuesday when a parliamentary no-confidence vote effectively ended his short term in power.

There was no immediate word on when Panic would resign but the lower house, ignoring warnings that it was acting unconstitutionally, voted to replace him by his deputy Radoje Kontic, apparently without delay.

The lightning strike on Panic, engineered by the ultra-nationalist Radical Party, came as the United Nations reported Moslem fighters massing on the heights outside Sarajevo ready for an apparent bid to break the nine-month siege of the Bosnian capital.

U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Mik Magnusson said 10,000 Moslem fighters had gathered on the strategic Mount Igman overlooking the city.

U.N. commander General Philippe Morillon called for restraint by the rival military forces around Sarajevo, saying
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

its 380,000-strong population was at risk because fighting made it impossible to restore water and power to the city.

"It is a question of life and death," Morillon told a news briefing. "We need some pause in the combat action."

Damage to a substation has eliminated power to pumping stations which supply 80 per cent of the city's water.

U.N. officials say old people have begun dying from the cold in Sarajevo after the first heavy snowfall of the winter.

There was some shelling in the old part of Sarajevo on Tuesday, but other areas of the capital were quiet.

Bosnian radio reported heavy artillery fire throughout the day in the besieged northern town of Gradacac and shelling in several other towns.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said Serb positions in Bihac came under continued fire and reported fierce artillery barrages from Moslem strongholds on Mount Igman.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said another 10,000 U.N. troops would be needed to monitor Bosnia's borders to prevent the infiltration of weapons and fighters from neighbouring Yugoslavia and Croatia, but Security Council members said events had overtaken his submission.

The no-confidence vote against Prime Minister Panic, a
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

Yugoslav-American millionaire who took office only five months ago, dismayed opposition leaders who warned of a nationalist crackdown against opponents throughout the rump Yugoslavia.

It also reinforced a warning from Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic on Monday that there was a very real threat of foreign

military intervention in Bosnia.

Riding the wave of unexpected gains in December 20 elections, the Serb nationalist Radicals successfully engineered the no-confidence vote against Panic, the sworn enemy of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic who is seen in the West as the prime mover of the Bosnian civil war.

Adding no confidence motions to the agenda in both houses, meeting for the first time since the elections in which Milosevic roundly defeated Panic, the Radicals saw the prime minister voted down by large majorities.

"The federal parliament's decision was another move by extreme nationalist forces to try and oust its opponents and to try and harm the remaining democratic forces in Serbia as much as they can," said Vladeta Jankovic, an opposition spokesman.

Panic ran on a ticket of "end the war, lift the (U.N.) sanctions" and his defeat by the hardline Serb nationalist Milosevic dimmed chances of an early end to the fighting.

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Panic's now-inevitable resignation from the Yugoslav premiership leaves Milosevic without an obstacle to pursuing his nationalist goal of carving out a Greater Serbia.

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32 REUTERS 12-29-92 02:29 PET
AE-EC/MIDDLE EAST:

25 LINES

ARAFAT ADVISOR WOULD LIKE AN "EMINENCE GRISE" FROM THE EC TO
PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE PEACE TALKS
CAIRO, 30/12/1992 (AGENCE EUROPE) -

In the view of Nabeel Shaath, advisor to Yasser Arafat, the European Community should appoint "an important person - an 'eminence grise' - backed by a permanent secretariat, which would play an active role in the peace negotiations (in the Middle East) as the third sponsor, along with Russia and the United States". In an interview with the Belga agency, Mr. Shaath, who said that the Palestinians feel closer to Europe, said he felt that Europe, more patient and more creative, is better able to resolve "chronic" cases like that of

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.
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30 REUTERS 12-29-92 02:03 PET
BC-YUGOSLAVIA-UN 1STLD

67 LINES

U.N. CHIEF SAYS BOSNIA'S BORDERS NEED 10,000 TROOPS
(Eds: Updates with reaction)

By Evelyn Leopold

UNITED NATIONS, Dec 29, Reuter - Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said another 10,000 U.N. troops would be needed to monitor Bosnia's borders and expressed doubts whether member states could or would mount such a large operation.

Boutros-Ghali submitted proposals on Monday to station monitors along the frontiers of Bosnia-Herzegovina to prevent

infiltration of weapons and fighters from neighbouring Yugoslavia and Croatia in response to a November request from the Security Council.

Initial reaction from council members was that events had overtaken his submission and there was less concern about borders than internal fighting in Bosnia and the possibility of the war spreading to Kosovo.

"I don't think we are going to find 10,000 people," said one senior envoy.

Boutros-Ghali himself appeared dubious about the feasibility of such a venture and analysed several options, concluding that
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

no less than 10,000 troops and support personnel would do the job.

To properly carry out the council's recommendation, Boutros-Ghali said 1,100 kms (685 miles) of rugged borders in Bosnia-Herzegovina would have to be monitored, including 48 crossings from the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro and 75 along the Croatian border.

The U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslavia has about 23,000 military and civilian members, most of them in Croatia.

A new border force, as described by Boutros-Ghali, would more than double the 7,500 troops in Bosnia.

He said that the head of UNPROFOR, General Satish Nambiar of India, outlined three scenarios but rejected two of them.

The first was for soldiers or police to observe and report, the second was for them to observe, search and report and the third was to search, report and "deny passage."

Nambiar, however, thought that only the third option of directly stopping illegal goods or fighters was credible.

Conscious that a large U.N. presence had not stopped the fighting in Bosnia, Nambiar felt a half-hearted operation would tax "the already strained credibility of UNPROFOR (and) appear
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

to the parties and the media to be making only a token attempt at implementing its mandate."

"I share the Force Commander's view," Boutros-Ghali said.

He noted that member states had not been able to supply 75 military observers requested on October 30 to monitor a no-fly zone over Bosnia's airports. Only 33 military observers had been sent by December 10.

"Even on optimistic assumptions about the availability of troops, it is unlikely that UNPROFOR would have an effective capability to observe Bosnia-Herzegovina's borders before April 1993 at the earliest," Boutros-Ghali said.

He said that Bosnia, Yugoslavia and Croatia at different times said that monitors should be stationed on their territories and suggested this route might be best.

Fewer troops would be involved if U.N. observers worked with Yugoslav and Croatian frontier patrols rather than mount an operation on the Bosnian side of the border alone.

But he said "full cooperation" of authorities from these countries was necessary, particularly if U.N. monitors turned back unauthorised vehicles.

REUTER EL ZM RAA

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

29 REUTERS 12-29-92 01:40 PET

68 LINES

AM-YUGOSLAVIA (SCHEDULED)

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT VOTES NO CONFIDENCE IN PRIME MINISTER

By Hugh Pain

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Reuter - Yugoslavia's parliament voted no confidence Tuesday in Prime Minister Milan Panic, the sworn enemy of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic who is seen in the West as the prime mover of the Bosnian civil war.

In a blow to Western hopes of a more moderate Serbian line, the ultra-nationalist Radical Party engineered a procedural coup against Panic, the Yugoslav-American millionaire brought in as prime minister five months ago.

Adding no-confidence motions to the agenda in both houses, which met for the first time since the Dec. 20 elections in which Milosevic defeated Panic, the Radicals saw the prime minister voted down by large majorities.

Under the constitution he should stay on as a caretaker until the new assemblies meet next month.

But in a subsequent vote, and disregarding warnings the procedure was unconstitutional, the lower house decided to

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27 REUTERS 12-29-92 12:07 PET

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BC-YUGOSLAVIA-DUMAS (PICTURE)

RUSSIA, FRANCE SEEK POLITICAL SOLUTION FOR BOSNIA

VIENNA, Dec 29, Reuter - Russia and France said on Tuesday that the international search for a political solution to fighting in Bosnia must take priority.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev told reporters that political means were not yet exhausted, the Austrian news agency APA said.

The two met at Vienna's Schwechat Airport, during a stopover for Kozyrev, on his way home from Geneva where he reached agreement with U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on slashing nuclear weapons.

Dumas is in Vienna on a private visit, and earlier had talks with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

After meeting Vranitzky, Dumas said he believed a decision on whether to use military intervention to enforce a United Nations ban on flights over Bosnia will be taken in the next few days.

All Security Council resolutions had to be met in full and in all parts, he added after the 1{ hour talks with Kozyrev.

But Kozyrev stressed "the priority of a political

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

solution'' for the war in the Balkans, and Dumas agreed, adding the two had decided ``to continue consultations to find a political solution and exhaust all resources.''

Kozyrev said the two had agreed a common approach to the Bosnia problem, and would remain in touch.

France, which originally showed some understanding for Serbia in the Yugoslav conflict, has recently come round to the Austrian position that the Serbs are largely to blame for the atrocities there and international force must be brought to bear on Belgrade.

The U.S., which originally resisted the break-up of Serb-dominated Yugoslavia, has also moved closer to backing military intervention as public opinion has been outraged by the atrocity stories coming from there.

But Russia, which feels historic and cultural ties with the Serbs, has been reluctant to endorse military intervention, and Britain fears it could endanger British troops serving as U.N. peace-keepers in the region.

Kozyrev and Dumas, whose two countries, like the U.S., Britain and China, are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, agreed to adopt a common approach to the Bosnia conflict.

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Dumas will travel to Geneva on Wednesday for talks with U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who was there for individual talks with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Dobrica Cosic, President of the rump Yugoslavia comprising Serbia and Montenegro.

The same set of leaders are to discuss the Yugoslav crisis jointly on Saturday, Dumas said.

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26 REUTERS 12-29-92 11:27 AET 73 LINES
AM-SCHEDULE

FOR WEDNESDAY AMS DEC 30

EDITORS: Bette O'Connor 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST

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TOP STORIES

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24 REUTERS 12-29-92 10:08 AET 36 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA-FRANCE-CAMPAIGN

FILM STARS DENOUNCE BOSNIA ATROCITIES ON FRENCH TV

PARIS, Dec 29, Reuter - Film stars Michel Piccoli and Jane Birkin are spearheading a campaign launched on French television

on Tuesday against war atrocities in Bosnia.

"Serbs, stop this ignominy. S-t-o-p this ignominy," says Piccoli, known for his roles in "Blowout" and "Belle de jour," in a television spot denouncing the alleged torture and rape of Moslems by Serbs.

"I do not want to be an accomplice to this," says Birkin, a British-born actress popular in France, in another broadcast.

The broadcasts, to be shown on television for the next two weeks, are part of a campaign sponsored by the medical charity Medecins du Monde.

The charity has printed posters showing a Serb detention camp and the watchtower of a Nazi death camp. The caption reads: "Ethnic cleansing camp, doesn't it recall something?"

Bosnian Serbs say detention camps such as Manjaca, where primitive conditions aroused international outrage, have been closed.

Another Medecins du Monde poster shows a picture of Serbia's
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

President Slobodan Milosevic alongside that of Adolf Hitler.

The outside world widely blames Milosovic's Serbian nationalist policies for causing conflicts in former Yugoslav republics. The United Nations imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia to try to pressure him into stopping the fighting in Bosnia.

Milosevic denies he has any influence over Bosnia's Serbs and says he wants to work for peace.

Medecins du Monde said it was handing out hundreds of thousands of postcards for people to send to President Francois Mitterrand. The cards bear the words "Stop ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia."

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23 REUTERS 12-29-92 10:04 AET

35 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA-OPPOSITION

YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION WARNS OF IMPENDING CATASTROPHE

BELGRADE, Dec 29, Reuter - Serbian opposition leaders spoke out on Tuesday against alleged irregularities in this month's elections and said Yugoslavia stood on the brink of catastrophe.

"This electoral result is more than fatal for us,"
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

centrist opposition leader Vuk Draskovic told a news conference. "We can now see what sort of a road we face."

Vojislav Kostunica, leader of the centrist Democratic Party of Serbia, complained of local results being changed, of votes being hidden and of electors being kept off the register in the December 20 presidential and parliamentary elections.

The surprise winner in the vote was the ultra-nationalist Serbian Radical Party, which took 73 of the 250 parliamentary seats, making it the second political force after the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia, which won 100 seats.

The Radicals spearheaded a vote of no-confidence in the

Yugoslav parliament on Tuesday against moderate Prime Minister Milan Panic, who failed to oust Serbia's hardline Socialist President Slobodan Milosevic in the elections.

Radical Party leader Vojislav Seselj said he expected Panic to end in prison.

Draskovic accused Seselj of starting a witch-hunt since his electoral success. "There is not a single person in Serbia who means anything who has not been declared a traitor," he said.

"I think the time is coming when we must bravely stand up against the violence threatening Serbia," he added. "We must not retreat one single inch."

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

Draskovic called on Serbians to turn out for local elections on January 3, saying they were "the last chance to avoid catastrophe and change the image of Serbia."

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22 REUTERS 12-29-92 09:52 AET 76 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA 2NDLD (SCHEDULED, PREVIOUS SARAJEVO)

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT VOTES AGAINST PANIC

(Eds: Updates with Panic no-confidence vote, troop build-up)

By Maggie Fox

BELGRADE, Dec 29, Reuter - The Yugoslav parliament on Tuesday passed a vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Milan Panic as political parties jostled for position after elections earlier this month.

The parliamentary press office said the Citizens' Council -- the lower house -- voted by 95 votes to two in favour of the no-confidence motion introduced by the ultra-nationalist Radical Party. Twelve members abstained.

Panic, who was defeated in his bid for the Serbian presidency last week by incumbent Slobodan Milosevic, remains
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

prime minister until the new parliament meets.

Yugoslavs voted on December 20 for the Serbian president and parliament as well as for the Yugoslav parliament. The old assemblies are still in session until official final results are tallied.

Panic, a Yugoslav-American millionaire who became prime minister last July, was defeated in a similar confidence motion in November, but was saved when it was overturned in the upper Chamber of Republics where delegates from Montenegro have parity with those from Serbia.

Radical Party leader Vojislav Seselj said on Monday he would try to remove Panic from office. The no-confidence motion was a last-minute addition to the agenda in the 138-seat house.

During the election campaign Seselj, whose party is widely expected to go into coalition with Milosevic's Socialists in the new parliament, frequently accused Panic of treason and said any Serb who voted for him was voting for betrayal.

The Radicals went from having one seat in the 250-seat Serbian parliament to having 73, an unexpected surge of support that upset more moderate politicians.

"This electoral result is more than fatal for us," centrist opposition leader Vuk Draskovic told a news conference
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

on Tuesday. "We can now see what sort of a road we face."

Draskovic accused Seselj of starting a witch-hunt since his electoral success. "There is not a single person in Serbia who means anything who has not been declared a traitor," he said.

In Sarajevo, citizens braced for an expected Moslem offensive. United Nations forces reported that 10,000 Moslem troops had massed on a strategic hill overlooking the city.

Mik Magnusson, spokesman for the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Sarajevo, said the build-up on Mount Igman, southwest of the city, had been taking place for several months. U.N. spokesmen on Monday said they thought the Moslems might be preparing to try to break the Serb siege of the city.

"There are approximately 10,000 men there, 6,000 of whom are well-armed and 4,000 in support roles," Magnusson told a news briefing.

Sarajevo remained without running water or electricity in sub-zero temperatures, but UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler said the aid agency would begin trucking wood for fuel into the city over the next few days. He said he hoped some of it could go to ordinary citizens as well as to bakeries and hospitals.

Kessler said the UNHCR would also be bringing in wood for 5,000 coffins. He said on Monday that old people were dying at
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

the rate of two a day and predicted thousands of deaths.

Bosnian peace talks wrapped up for the year in Geneva. Returning from the last session, Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic said the threat of foreign intervention in Bosnia's war was very real.

"Prospects for military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina are real, as real as the prospects for the war in this former Yugoslav republic to internationalise," Tanjug news agency quoted him as saying.

The United Nations and NATO have been debating whether to intervene militarily to stop the war and especially to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia aimed mostly at the Serbs.

Talks resume on January 2 with leaders of the three warring sides sitting down together for the first time.

REUTER MMF HP RDW

21 REUTERS 12-29-92 09:40 AET
YUGOSLAVIA-AInO

102 LINES

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

Por Hugh Pain
YUGOSLAVIA; LA MAYOR CATASTROFE EUROPEA DE POSGUERRA
BELGRADO, dic 29 (Reuter) - La guerra civil que se desatDo
en Bosnia-Herzegovina en 1992 es la peor catDastrofe que azota a
un paDis europeo desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Por segunda vez en el siglo, Sarajevo, la capital, se
convirtiDo en punto inicial y foco de una guerra que se extiende
y, al igual que en 1914, su sufrimiento pone de manifiesto la
fragilidad de la unidad europea.

Al comenzar el aIno, el centro del conflicto no era Bosnia
sino Croacia, su vecina del norte, cuya secesiDon de la
federaciDon yugoslava en junio de 1991 encontrDo la enDergica
resistencia de la minorDia serbia.

En enero la Comunidad Europea reconociDo a Croacia y, el mes
siguiente, las Naciones Unidas enviaron tropas de paz que
lograron reducir los enfrentamientos a una tensa calma que se
prolongDo durante el resto del aIno.

El 3 de marzo Bosnia-Herzegovina se declarDo independiente
bajo un gobierno musulmano-croata que los serbios bosnios no
quisieron integrar.

En el lapso de pocas semanas, la guerra --y la atenciDon de
un mundo horrorizado-- se trasladDo a Bosnia, donde los serbios,

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST
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20 REUTERS 12-29-92 09:23 AET

34 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA-FOOD -2 GENEVA (REOPENS)

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
Societies on Tuesday appealed to governments for 51 million
Swiss francs (about \$34 million) to assist three million people
in former Yugoslavia through the harsh Balkan winter.

The federation also said it was in contact with the United
Nations to develop a fuel delivery system in Serbia that would
not violate international sanctions.

"The Federation is working with the UNHCR and the Serbian
Red Cross to develop a fuel delivery system that will operate
within the guidelines of the United Nations sanctions," said a
communique from the Geneva-based federation.

A spokesman told Reuters: "We are trying to work out with
the UNHCR and (Serbian) Red Cross the means by which fuel can go
to the most vulnerable groups and be included on the list of
exclusions from the sanctions."

The most vulnerable groups included patients in hospitals
and old age homes, he added.

The communique quoted Radmila Cvetkovic, secretary-general
of the Serbian Red Cross, as saying: "If we do not solve the
heating problem, at least in the hospitals, we will force

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

thousands of hospitalised patients to freeze, covered only with
old blankets."

The federation said the money would be used mainly to pay
for food, hygiene articles, blankets, clothing, medical
supplies, shelter materials and social welfare support. Special

emphasis would be given to helping women and children, it added.
The federation, which last July appealed for 43 million
swiss francs (about \$28 million) for former Yugoslavia, has more
than 30 delegates working in five cities there.

REUTER SMN BM

19 REUTERS 12-29-92 09:17 AET 32 LINES
AM-YUGOSLAVIA-PANIC

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT VOTES NO CONFIDENCE IN PANIC

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Reuter - The Yugoslav parliament
Tuesday passed a vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Milan
Panic, defeated last week in his bid for the Serbian presidency.

The parliamentary press office said the Citizens' Council --
the lower house -- voted by 95 votes to two in favor of the
no-confidence motion introduced by the ultranationalist Radical
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

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15 REUTERS 12-29-92 08:19 AET 27 LINES
PM-YUGOSLAVIA-GREECE-ALBANIA

ALBANIA FEARS WAR WILL SPREAD TO KOSOVO

ATHENS, Reuter - Albanian Foreign Minister Alfred Sereqi has
said the Yugoslav civil war could quickly spread to the Serbian
province of Kosovo, home of 1.7 million Albanians.

"The Albanian government worries that the conflict in
Bosnia could spread to Kosovo where 92 percent of the population
is Albanian," Sereqi told reporters Monday night after talks
with Greek Foreign Minister Michalis Papaconstantinou.

"In Kosovo Albanians are under military occupation (by the
Serbs). Albania believes there could be a diplomatic solution to
this problem but we are running out of time," Sereqi said.

Kosovo, regarded by many as the next area of Yugoslavia
likely to erupt into ethnic war, is ruled by Serbs but its
population is predominantly Albanian. Albanian leaders in the
area have called for independence from Belgrade.

Sereqi said Albania will not recognize the former Yugoslav
republic of Macedonia until the constitutional rights of the
Albanian minority there are guaranteed. Albanians make up about
40 percent of the republic's 2 million people.

Athens has blocked the European Community from recognizing
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

Macedonia, saying its name implies territorial threats against
Greece's own northern Macedonian region.

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14 REUTERS 12-29-92 08:18 AET 30 LINES
PM-YUGOSLAVIA-COSIC

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT WARNS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Reuter - Yugoslav President Dobrica
Cosic said on his return from peace negotiations in Geneva that

the threat of foreign military intervention in Bosnia's war was very real, Tanjug news agency reported Tuesday.

"Prospects for military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina are real, as real as the prospects for the war in this former Yugoslav republic to internationalize," he was quoted as saying on arrival in Belgrade Monday night.

The United Nations and NATO have been debating whether to intervene militarily to stop the war and especially to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia aimed mostly at the Serbs.

The United States is eager to step up involvement but European nations, especially those with troops serving with U.N. PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

forces in Bosnia, are more cautious.

Cosic, who met United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, special peace envoys Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, said the talks were "very difficult."

"We had very difficult talks about the most serious issues of the present time and our survival," Cosic said.

He said he and Tudjman agreed on how to draw up internal borders for the former Yugoslav republic. "I think that I and Tudjman have identical views on political solutions to the Bosnia-Herzegovina tragedy," he said.

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13 REUTERS 12-29-92 08:05 AET

84 LINES

BC-YUGOSLAVIA-YEAR (SCHEDULED)

YUGOSLAVIA GREATEST POST-WAR EUROPEAN CATASTROPHE

By Hugh Pain

BELGRADE, Dec 29, Reuter - The civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992 was the greatest catastrophe to hit a European country since World War Two.

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER ANOTHER REQUEST.

For the second time this century Sarajevo, its capital, was the flashpoint and focus of a widening war and as in 1914, its plight revealed the fragility of European unity.

At the start of the year the spotlight was not on Bosnia but on its northern neighbour Croatia, whose secession from the crumbling Yugoslav federation in June 1991 was fiercely resisted by its Serb minority.

In January the European Community recognised Croatia and the following month the United Nations sent in peace-keeping troops who managed to reduce the bitter fighting to a tense stand-off that endured for the rest of the year.

On March 3 Bosnia-Herzegovina declared its independence under a Moslem-Croat government of which the Bosnian Serbs wanted no part.

Within weeks the fighting -- and the attention of a horrified world -- switched to Bosnia as the Serbs, militarily stronger and holding two thirds of the republic, battled

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John Kennedy Acc

001/003

DAVID FABER MP



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

22 January 1993

Dear John

A belated note to thank you very much indeed for organising such an excellent trip before Christmas. It was both interesting and informative and thoroughly enjoyable at the same time.

Harold Elletson and I are seeing Malcolm Rifkind next week to tell him about our experiences in Sarajevo, although I am happy to say that the Government's line on military intervention (i.e. not interfering any further) seems to be holding.

Please keep sending me any information you think might be of interest. I thought you might like to see the enclosed article on the trip which I wrote for my local newspaper. I seem to have become Wiltshire's resident expert on Bosnia!

(encve pages)

Best wishes,

David

MRS. BENTLEY -
THIS THE MP YOU
MET & LUNCHEE)
WITH.

John Kennedy Esq
9 Cork Street
London W1X 1PD

JAN 10 '00 22:29

T-LO
SKIPS

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a verbal statement and warning to croatia to halt its aggression actually represent encouragement not only to the croatian side but to all other potential aggressors to do whatever they want without fear of retribution, the rsk government said.

the army of the former yugoslav republic of croatia on friday morning launched an attack on a u.n.-protected region in the southern part of the rsk, creating a 100-kilometre wide front in the adritic hinterland.

the republic of croatia has never been called to account for all its ceasefire breaches and other violations, the rsk government said, adding that it would take all steps at its disposal if the croatian forces did not withdraw.

at a time when his forces are committing an aggression, president tudjman and his aides say they launched the operation in cooperation with the u.n. -- this claim has, however, been denied by unprofur officials in the rsk, the krajina government said in its letter.

the serbs proclaimed the rsk in 1991 in areas inside the administrative borders of croatia where they are the majority population in protest over croatia's secession from yugoslavia and the degradation of their status in its new constitution from a nation to a national minority. end ljm-bk/ps

SERB KRAJINA GOVERNMENT REQUESTS EMERGENCY SESSION OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

knin, jan 23 (tanjug) - the government of the republic of serb krajina (rsk) has asked for an emergency session of the u.n. security council to be convened in order to put an end to the aggressive conduct of croatia and impose appropriate sanctions against it on account of its attack on a territory under u.n. protection.

in a letter sent on friday evening to u.n. secretary-general boutros boutros-gnani, the security council and the unprofur command, the rsk government warned that if this was not done the entire international community would have to bear the responsibility for a possible spread of the war to other areas in the balkans.

the security council's demand to croatia to halt its aggression and withdraw its troops from u.n.-protected areas, and the way in which this was done, has shown clearly the council's inability to punish the party which bears the real responsibility for the war in former yugoslavia, the rsk government said.

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CROATIAN FORCES LAUNCH NEW ATTACK ON SERBS IN KRAJINA

belgrade, january 23 (tanjug) - the croatian army on saturday morning again attacked the republic of serb krajina, which was proclaimed by serbs in parts of the former yugoslav republic of croatia where they are the majority population or a significant minority.

france press reported from zagreb, quoting well-informed sources, that united nations protection force (unprofur) representatives were informed on saturday about this new attack on krajina, which is under protection of the world organization peace forces.

official croatian radio on saturday morning said that all operations in krajina were 'terminated,' the agency said.

the croatian attack on the southern part of the republic of serb krajina began on friday morning and unprofur positions were also attacked. this was confirmed by u.n. secretary-general boutros boutros-ghali.

croatian radio reported the official stand of zagreb that the objective of the operation had been to enable repairs of the maslenica bridge, located some 20 km north-west of zadar on the adritic coast.

an air alert was sounded at 5:30 hrs today in knin, the capital of the republic of serb krajina, and immediately after interior minister milan martic and krajina force commander general mile novakovic addressed the population, warning them that croatia was continuing to reinforce its positions in the south of the republic of serb krajina, despite warnings from the u.n. security council to return to the positions they had held before the attack.

gen. novakovic confirmed that there were dead and wounded in the fighting on friday, and said that krajina forces had suffered slight losses.

radio knin also said that all army conscripts were to report

CROATIAN FORCES CONTINUE FLOWING TOWARDS SOUTHERN KRAJINA, PROVOCATIONS IN EASTERN KRAJINA

knin, jan 23 (tanjug) - the republic of serb krajina (rsk) said on saturday that croatia was continuing to concentrate strong forces in an area along the southern borders of krajina.

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radio knin, based in the rsk centre knin, said on saturday morning that rsk interior minister milan martic and armed forces commander-in-chief general mile novakovic had warned krajina's citizens of the gravity of the situation, evidenced by the fact that in spite of a warning from the u.n. security council croatian forces continued flowing towards the region.

martic and novakovic addressed krajina's populace after an air raid warning was sounded at 05:30 local time (04:30 gmt) on saturday morning.

no reports about the situation on the front or casualty figures have been released so far. general novakovic confirmed that rsk forces had sustained casualties, albeit quite light.

croatia on friday morning launched a strong aggression on the southern part of the u.n.-protected rsk, on a front roughly paralleling the adriatic sea coast.

meanwhile, a regional police command in beli manastir, in the eastern part of the rsk, said on saturday evening that croatian forces had during the night carried out sporadic armed provocations along the borders of the area, which is also under u.n. protection.

the command said baranja's defenders had neither responded to the provocations nor sustained any casualties.

unprofor's sector east has been informed about the night's events, and is not obstructing activities being carried out in keeping with rsk president goran hadzic's decree imposing a state of war in the entire rsk and general mobilization, the police said.

on friday evening the bosnian serb military command in bileca, eastern herzegovina, said the aggression of the croatian forces on the rsk rendered null and void all ceasefire agreements covering the herzegovina area signed with croatian and bosnian croat forces. end ljm-bk/ps

FIGHTING IN EASTERN HERZEGOVINA, MOSLEM-SERB PRISONER SWAP

belgrade, jan 23 (tanjug) - the bosnian serb army command on saturday urged all able-bodied persons to take part in defending serb-populated areas in eastern bosnia and stopping the moslem offensive there.

moslem forces continued on saturday morning attacking bosnian serb army positions in the eastern part of the former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina.

one bosnian serb soldier was killed and another wounded in heavy fighting in the bratunac area on saturday morning, bosnian serb military sources said, adding that the moslem sides had sustained heavier casualties.

the sources said that altogether nine serb combatants had been killed and about 25 wounded in the two-day old moslem offensive in the region of visegrad and rudo.

the majority of the roughly 2,500-strong enemy force are moslems from sandzak (a region in the south-western part of the federal republic of yugoslavia), and mercenaries from islamic countries, the sources said.

the moslems forces are using multiple rocket launchers and foreign-made 203-mm howitzers, they added.

the latest moslem offensive started immediately after the parliament of the bosnian serb republic on january 20 endorsed the constitutional plan for a future bosnia-herzegovina proposed by co-chairmen of the geneva conference on former yugoslavia cyrus vance and lord owen.

an artillery attack on friday evening by the army of the former yugoslav republic of croatia on samac (northern bosnia) seriously wounded one civilian and caused considerable damage, bosnian serb army sources said on saturday.

an exchange of military prisoners and civilians - 240 moslems for 230 serbs - was made on friday evening in the bihac area, in western bosnia.

the swap took place after lengthy and difficult unprofor- and icrc-mediated negotiations between the local serb and moslem authorities.

most of the serbs exchanged are women, children and old men, infirm persons, while able-bodied serb men were not allowed by the moslem authorities to leave bihac. end vt-bk/ps

CROATIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST SERB KRAJINA CONTINUES

knin, jan 23 (tanjug) - croatian forces on saturday morning continued their strong offensive against the forces of the republic of serb krajina (rsk) as fierce fighting opened also in the skradin adriatic hinterland where croatian army used armoured tanks, it was learned in rsk military sources.

the croatian offensive was launched on friday morning with an attack on the southern unprofor-protected section of the rsk. it continued despite u.n. security council warnings to the croatian forces to pull back to their initial positions.

the sources said that fighting opened on saturday morning also in the northwest of the rsk -- in the unprofor-protected sector north where croatian formations opened strong mortar fire on the serb settlements of vrebac and barisic draga.

the iskra news agency of the rsk reported on saturday that croatian artillery in early morning continued to shell unprofor units located at rovanjska in the maslenica region.

from the selina region, five kilometres northwest of the destroyed maslenica bridge, croatian artillery shells the positions of the rsk forces, the agency said. this attack, the agency quoted the rsk military sources as estimating, was preparing another attempt of croatian infantry and armoured units to break through along the adriatic motor road.

croatian army was attacking the southern regions of the rsk also overnight, the iskra agency quoted rsk army supreme commander maj.-gen. as saying.

he said that croatian forces had not broken through the serb defence lines and succeeded only in pushing them back a few kilometres in the direction of novigrad where they used a column of armoured tanks.

unofficial reports said that, in the fighting on friday and overnight, two rsk soldiers were killed and 20 wounded according to the iskra agency, which added that the croatian side had great losses. (end) nz-bk

January 25, 1993

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CROATIAN ATTACK ON RSK MAJOR BLOW TO GENEVA CONFERENCE, SAYS KARADZIC

belgrade, january 23 (tanjug) - the croatian army attack on the republic of serb krajina (rsk) and united nations peace-keepers deployed on its territory is a major blow to the geneva conference, peace efforts made by the international community and the unilateral concessions made by the bosnian serbs in the talks on bosnia-herzegovina, warned bosnian serb leader radovan karadzic.

the latest incident is much more serious than the earlier ones because it coincided with the first signs of progress towards a peaceful settlement of the bosnian crisis, karadzic told the bosnian news agency srna on friday night.

strong croatian army forces on friday morning launched an attack on the southern part of the rsk, which is under the protection of the united nations.

the rsk has been proclaimed by serbs in regions within the administrative boundaries of croatia where they make up the majority population in response to croatia's secession from yugoslavia and attempt to downgrade the status of the serbian people from that of a constituent people to that of an ethnic minority.

'It is evident that some circles in croatia intend to use force in an attempt to put under their control the serbs and the serb ethnic territories in the rsk and in the bosnian serb republic, which might put the serbs in the position of having to respond to the aggression in toto,' said karadzic.

the serb republic has been proclaimed in regions in bosnia-herzegovina in which serbs make up the majority population.

over the past ten months, bosnia-herzegovina has been the scene of a bloody civil, ethnic and religious war of its three constituent peoples - moslems, (christian orthodox) serbs and (catholic) croats.

'this may be an opportunity for the serbian people to fully realize their right to self-determination,' said karadzic. he pointed out that the international community was 'discriminating against the serbs because it denies them the right to defend themselves while encouraging others to attack.'

the international community must change such stand, said karadzic and warned that, 'if it does not happen, the serbs should withdraw from all international conferences and institutions and devote all attention to the defence of their fatherland.'

karadzic described the latest offensive by moslem forces throughout bosnia-herzegovina as most serious and warned that, if it did not stop and the international community remained deaf, the serb side would be forced to proclaim the state of war and fully devote to its defence. (end) ljm,hk/dm

BOSNIAN MOSLEM AUTHORITIES ISSUE WARRANT FOR ARREST OF FORMER COMMANDER OF SPECIAL UNITS

pale, january 23 (tanjug) - the general staff of the moslem army in the former yugoslav republic of bosnia-her-

zegovina on saturday issued a warrant for the arrest of well-known sarajevo criminal jusuf juka prazina, who was until recently the commander of special units of the moslem forces.

a statement, announced on moslem-controlled bosnia-herzegovina television on friday night, said that prazina was currently 'on the run.'

prazina had been hailed as a national hero among moslems, but the warrant charges him with 'permanently working on breaking up the order and hierarchy in the armed forces of the republic of bosnia herzegovina', 'shooting at his own men for failing to show resistance to legal army units' and 'being engaged in a number of money- and drug-related crimes.'

the statement recalled prazina arrested and beat up two bosnian army general staff members and lightly wounded a general staff member, colonel jovan divjak, at the bosnian army headquarters on mt igman, southwest of sarajevo, on november 6 last year.

on january 6, 1993, prazina and his unit encircled the moslem army headquarters on mt igman, disarmed the security guards and beat up the commander and several members of the bosnian moslem army, said the statement.

prazina's unit surrounded and opened fire from a tank destroyer at the bosnian moslem army headquarters on january 16 and 17, on which occasion his unit was dispersed, two of his troops were killed and the others disarmed, the statement said. (end) vt/bk - bz

BELGRADERS STAGE PROTEST OUTSIDE UNPROFOR BUILDING

belgrade, jan 23 (tanjug) - at least 2,000 people in belgrade protested on saturday morning in front of the unprofor building here over an aggression launched by the ex-yugoslav republic croatia on the unprofor-protected republic of serb krajina (rsk).

in their letter to u.n. secretary general boutros boutros-ghali, the protesters were embittered by unprofor's allowing croatian forces to pass through their ranks and attack serb people on friday.

rsk interior minister slobodan jarecovic, academy member milorad ekmevic, and leaders of the serbian democratic party told the united nations that the serbian people, too, had the right to be protected from aggression and the right to living freely.

none of the unprofor representatives showed up at this protest.

on friday morning, croatia launched an aggression on the rsk territory. the rsk was proclaimed within the administrative borders of the ex-yugoslav republic croatia by majority serbs who opposed croatia's secession and attempt to reduce the status of serbs to that of a national minority.

with the croatian army's attack on friday, a 180-km-long frontline was opened in the adriatic hinterland. (end) vt-jpe/ljs

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RSK ARMY COMMANDER NOVAKOVIC ON GOALS OF CROATIAN AGGRESSION

knin, jan 23 (tanjug) - the commander of the army of the republic of serbian krajina (rsk), general mile novakovic, said on saturday the strategic goal of the croatian aggression on the rsk was to seize the zemunik airport and maslenica bridge.

on friday morning, croatia launched an offensive of the rsk, which was proclaimed in 1991 on the predominantly serb-populated areas within croatia's administrative borders and put under u.n. protection in 1992. croatia continued attacks on saturday, despite a u.n. security council demand for the croatian forces to withdraw to initial positions.

general novakovic told reporters in the rsk centre of knin the croatian forces on friday night brought in fresh troops from rijeka, gospic and split.

'croatian forces are continuing attacks along the contact lines. from the direction of zadar, they are firing at krajina positions even from gunboats and the croatian air force was also engaged, although unsuccessfully,' novakovic said.

he said the croatian forces on saturday morning opened a front also in the southern rsk region of drnis.

'on this front, the rsk army has prevented the croatian forces from taking combat positions and is firmly holding the positions in the skradin hinterland where fighting broke out this morning,' said novakovic.

unprofor troops have been offered protection and all communications to and from the battlefield are opened, novakovic added.

whenever they were in danger, they were forced to defend themselves. there were wounded in these battles, but there are no reports on possible human losses among unprofor,' gen. novakovic said. (end) nem-jpe/st

CROATIAN TERRORISTS MASSACRE 21 KRAJINA MILITIAMEN

knin, jan 23 (tanjug) - croatian terrorists on friday ambushed and killed 21 militiamen of the republic of serbian krajina (rsk) and then mutilated their bodies, the krajina news agency iskra said on saturday citing military sources in the rsk centre of knin.

the tragic event took place some 20 km from gracac like on the lotici-egeljac road when members of the krajina special militia ran into the ambush of a commando-terrorist group of the croatian army.

after killing the militiamen, croatian terrorists mutilated their bodies, iskra said.

the rsk government declared a three-day mourning.

on friday morning, the croatian army launched an offensive on the rsk which is under u.n. protection. it continued attacks on saturday despite a u.n. security council demand for the croatian forces to withdraw to initial positions.

serbs proclaimed the rsk in 1991 on the predominantly serb-populated areas within croatia's administrative borders, as a response to croatia's secession from yugoslavia and the reduction of the status of serbs to the status of a national minority. (end) nem-jpe/st

FIGHTING FLARES UP IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

paje, jan 23 (tanjug) - armed clashes between the moslems, serbs and croats in the former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina flared up on saturday.

the moslem forces on saturday morning launched an artillery attack on hadzici near sarajevo from mt igman and the central bosnian village of pazarici. a general alert has been in effect in hadzici since 10 a.m., radio of the serbian republic in bosnia-herzegovina reported.

there are still no reports about possible casualties.

sporadic shooting and detonations sounded in sarajevo, as well as in the suburb of vogosca where fierce fighting was reported on friday evening.

it was quiet in rajlovac (near sarajevo) after the moslem forces shelled a serb barracks on friday night. early on saturday, they threw around ten grenades on the barracks from the hill sokolje.

the moslem forces stationed on mt igman are opening heavy machine gun fire on the serb suburb of ilidza.

moslem units around the northern bosnian town of gradacac launched an infantry assault on the serb villages of kikici and pozarike. according to serb military sources, the fighting is still under way but there are no reports on casualties.

on friday night, the croatian forces opened fire for the second time from a multiple rocket launcher on the northern bosnian town of samac, wounding a civilian. serb sources said. (end) nem-jpe/st

KARADZIC, COSIC AND MILOSEVIC: PEACE CONFERENCE BURDENED BY AGGRESSION OF CROATIA AND BOSNIAN MOSLEMS

geneva, january 23 (tanjug) - bosnian serb leader radovan karadzic stated hope on saturday that the geneva talks on bosnia would survive and announced that with this in view his delegation would request an immediate ceasefire.

after the morning plenary session, karadzic told newsmen he was concerned with further moslem and croatian offensive, the aim of which, as he warned, was to sabotage the work of the conference on yugoslavia, of which the talks on bosnia were part.

yugoslav president dobrica cosic said a big job had been completed and stated the hope that the conference would continue work.

the yugoslav delegation, said cosic, conducts the conference and all its participants should be guided by the principle of removing the cause which led to war.

he warned that the geneva talks were burdened exceptionally by croatian aggression on the republic of serbian krajina (rsk), the territory under u.n. protection and by the

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'moslem attacks on the yugoslav territory' which threatened to 'spread the war over the entire balkan region'

the croatian aggression was 'not an action aimed at protecting repair on the maslenica bridge,' as the croatian president had tried to explain 'but a genuine war,' in which many people were being killed, warned cosic.

he also warned that the army of croatia used all available weaponry in the attack on the rsk, opening a front over 100 kilometers long and burning serb villages.

the aggression of croatia on the rsk must stopped immediately, otherwise there would be no real peace in bosnia-herzegovina either, he said.

serbian president slobodan milosevic said it was tragic that the muslim forces and croatian army opened the aggression at a time when peace was being negotiated.

'the masters of war are trying now, when peace is reachable, to burn a new war,' warned milosevic.

i believe that the u.n. security council would this time intervene energetically concerning these criminal acts, said milosevic. (end) ns jpe bb

MOSLEM TERRORISTS LIQUIDATED ON YUGOSLAV TERRITORY

belgrade, jan 23 (tanjug) - on the border between bosnia-herzegovina and the federal republic of yugoslavia (f.r.y.), near the bosnian border town of rudo, units of the f.r.y. army on saturday morning liquidated a group of saboteurs and terrorists, members of the moslem armed formations, who had entered the f.r.y. territory.

eleven moslem terrorists were killed while searching for one fugitive continued, tanjug learned in the sources close to the general staff of the f.r.y. army.

large amounts of foreign-made munitions were found with the killed terrorists.

a week earlier, moslem forces shelled hajina basta, a town in the f.r.y. close to its border with bosnia not far from the region where the terrorists were liquidated on saturday. (end) ns-jpe

BOSNIAN CROAT-MOSLEM FIGHTING CONTINUES

gornji vakuf, jan 23 (tanjug) - fighting continues unabated on saturday between bosnia's croats and moslems in the central bosnian town of gornji vakuf despite unprofor- and e.c.-brokered ceasefire talks on friday.

moslem-controlled bosnian radio accused croatia's troops and bosnian croat forces of continuing on saturday their artillery attack on gornji vakuf. it added that the croatian forces used armoured-mechanized units and heavy artillery.

the radio reported 'hundreds of killed, their bodies scattered on nearby hills.'

it called the croatian forces (moslems' allies until recently) 'fascist formations' which carried symbols like 'swastikas, skulls, and the letter 'u' which was the symbol of the ustashi world-war-two fascist formations which included both croats and moslems.'

the radio asserted that croatian forces fired at least 2,000 shells on gornji vakuf on friday.

the croatian radio on saturday reported that moslem forces were creating tension in the central-bosnian town of novi travnik, populated by croats and moslems.

it said that the moslem forces took hold of all the approaches to the town, while restricting the movements of bosnian croat soldiers inside the town.

the sarajevo-based unprofor h.q. confirmed that the unprofor- and e.c.-brokered ceasefire talks on friday had failed.

at the ceasefire talks, the moslem and croat sides agreed that an interposition line between them would be held by unprofor- and said the unprofor h.q. in its announcement.

the announcement added that a fresh round of ceasefire talks on saturday would be mediated by french general philippe morillon, unprofor commander for bosnia-herzegovina. (end) ns-jpe/s

CROATIA'S ARMY SEIZES MASLENICA COVE AS TENSION HEIGHTENS IN SERB KRAJINA

belgrade, january 23 (tanjug) - the army of croatia used tanks and artillery to seize the eastern coastal area of the maslenica cove (formerly the site of the bridge that connected the croatian coast with the interior), which is in the u.n.-protected republic of serb krajina (rsk), unprofor spokeswoman elizabeth baldwin said in zagreb on saturday.

baldwin, as the ap news agency said, specified that fighting focused on the eastern coastal area of the maslenica cove.

she said croatia's forces surrounded the u.n. checkpoints manned by kenyan soldiers forcing them to seek shelter. the were no wounded among the unprofor members.

unprofor commander, gen. satish nambiar, said in zagreb that apart from the southern part of the territory under u.n. protection, there was no fighting in other sections, but that the situation was tense everywhere.

serb military sources in the northern part of the rsk, in the regions of banija and kordun, warned that croatia was concentrating strong forces in the cities of karlovac and duga reka, on the kordun section on the boundary line between the rsk and the republic of croatia.

the command of the rsk forces for kordun gave on saturday a public announcement stressing that under no condition would they permit seizing of one inch of serb land.

a croatian terrorist group made its way on saturday into the eastern part of the rsk killing two persons and abducting another heavily wounded one, said rsk defense ministry assistant milan mullanovic.

the unprofor command for sector east was informed about the terrorist attack at the place called jankovac in region of slavonsija, baranja and west srem.

a state of war and general mobilization has been declared on the entire rsk territory. (end) ns jpe bb

January 25, 1993

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EAST HERZEGOVINA SERB CITY NEVESINJE SHELLED

bileca, january 23 (tanjug) - the croatian army shelled nevesinje, a city in the serb region of east herzegovina, on saturday around 4:15 p.m. local time from the positions at the city of mostar.

the serb army sources in bileca (east herzegovina) said the croatian forces shelled solely civilian targets. there were no reports available on possible casualties.

the croatian forces shelled the serb positions with mortars and artillery pieces along the entire length of the mostar-nevesinje front, these sources said and noted that the serb side responded.

at the same time, the bosnian moslem forces on saturday afternoon used all means available to attack the serb settlement of rajlovac, near sarajevo. several civilians installations were set on fire, as set out.

the early evening hours on saturday saw an attack by the moslem forces with mortars on the serb grbavica sarajevo section. as many as 30 shells fell on grbavica accompanied by sniper fire which shot dead one woman and one heavily wounded. the serb villages of lokanj and bare, some 20 kilometers north of the city of zvornik (eastern bosnia), were also the targets of moslem artillery attacks. the defenders of the serb zvornik municipality, according to bosnian serb military sources, returned fire totally destroying the moslem ammunition depot in the neighboring village of teocare.

the fighting, as set out, stopped after that, but new regrouping of moslem forces was observed. (end) nem jpe bh

MASSACRED KRAJINA POLICEMEN IDENTIFIED

belgrade, january 23 (tanjug) - identification was completed of the bodies of 21 policemen of the republic of serb krajina whom croatian terrorists ambushed and killed or wounded on friday and then conducted acts of bestiality on them by cutting off their heads, removing eyes from the sockets, severing extremities, the krajina news agency iskra reported.

the massacre, at one of the passes on mt velebit near the town of gracac, was carried out before the very eyes of unprofor's french battalion, who did not interfere or try to prevent the crime, the agency claimed.

the atmosphere in gracac was one of disbelief, rage and sorrow over the brutalities committed on the bodies of the wounded and dead serb policemen, including one woman, a nurse.

the units of the krajina serbs on saturday restored control of the mt velebit pass mali alan, where the crime was committed.

the serb units surrounded the remainder of the croatian terrorist group, including ustasas from abroad, who underwent training in special terrorist centers. (end) ns jpe bb

CROATIA CONTINUES TO BUILD UP TROOPS IN KRAJINA BORDER AREA

knin, january 24 (tanjug) - croatia has continued to build up troops in the border area with the republic of serb krajina (rsk) despite the u.n. security council demand for an immediate cessation of the aggression on the krajina territory which began on january 22.

troops of the united nations protection force (unprofor) are deployed in the rsk territory.

the croatian army is concentrating in the direction of mt kordun, in banija and in eastern and western slavia and fighting has also spread to northern parts of the region of lika, the rsk army headquarters said on sunday morning.

on sunday morning, the citizens of the rsk centre of knin were warned that the towns of drnis and knin may come under attack of long-range artillery. air alert was signaled at 9 a.m. on sunday.

'the enemy on saturday failed to penetrate deep into the territory controlled by serb forces,' says a statement by the command of the rsk army and adds that the serb army has even pushed on in some directions, especially in the wider area of benkovac, sector south.

tanjug's reporter has learned unofficially from army sources that croat troops have left the serb village of grcki islam near the maslenica bridge. the village is devastated and houses burnt down.

serbs from that and other villages have fled in the direction of benkovac. (end) nem-jpe/dm

CROATIAN ARMY ON SUNDAY CONTINUES TO ATTACK KRAJINA

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - at 7:30 a.m. on sunday, croatian forces began a strong artillery attack from the direction of zemunik in the direction of benkovac and obrovac, cities in the south of the republic of serb krajina, which is under protection of the u.n. peace force (unprofor), the krajina news agency iskra said.

croatia, which started an offensive on the krajina territory on the morning of january 22, rejected a request from the u.n. security council to return its forces to the positions they had occupied before beginning combat activities.

krajina defence minister colonel spanovic told iskra that today's attack began despite the fact that 'croatia at around 16:00 hrs on saturday asked for a ceasefire through unprofor' and that 'talks on the ceasefire were scheduled for 10:00 hrs on sunday.'

the krajina foreign ministry on saturday evening appealed to all diplomatic-consular offices in belgrade to inform their respective governments about the bloody consequences of the croatian aggression on the territory of krajina and the crimes of the croatian forces against the serb population.

the krajina ministry also asked foreign diplomats in yugoslavia to urge their governments to do everything in their power to stop the aggression of the croatian army on the republic of serb krajina. (end) nem-jpe/dg

MOSLEM-CROAT CONFLICT SPREADS TO BUGOJNO IN CENTRAL BOSNIA

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - the intolerance between moslems and croats in the central bosnian city of bugojno turned into an open armed conflict on sunday, tanjug learned from serb military intelligence sources.

moslem units burned down two croat villages near bugojno - ludari and causlije. the croat villagers were banished and the property that was not destroyed in the fire was stolen.

while moslems are burning croat villages around bugojno, the army of bosnian croats - the croatian defence council - is taking over power in the city itself. armed moslem units have been given an ultimatum to surrender their arms.

the new clash between the former allies in their battle against the serbs is threatening the third moslem-croat ceasefire which was agreed on saturday through the mediation of united nations (u.n.) peace forces and european community (e.c.) observers in gornji vakuf (central bosnia), where the former allies have been engaged in combat for over ten days.

the bosnian police, loyal to moslem leader aliya izetbegovic, said on sunday that the moslem-croat alliance had been broken also in some other parts of central bosnia and that the clashes in gornji vakuf threatened to spread.

after the third ceasefire was signed, moslem armed forces launched a strong attack from neighbouring hills on the croat village of bistrica near gornji vakuf, serbian radio reported late on saturday night. after the village was taken, moslem extremists burned down all croat houses and a nearby convent, the radio said.

the third moslem-croat ceasefire should become effective at noon on sunday, bosnian radio said.

the radio said that mediators will give up their efforts to end the fighting between the two sides if this third ceasefire does not hold.

moslems and croats are fighting over places in central bosnia which are to be in a joint moslem croat province in the map proposed at the talks on bosnia-herzegovina in geneva. the croats are the only ones so far who have given approval in principle to the map, but the fighting shows that they actually wish to create a different situation in the field. (end) ns-jpe/dg

CROATIAN ARMED PROVOCATIONS IN EASTERN SLAVONIA

mirkovar, january 24 (tanjug) - the croatian army on sunday morning repeatedly opened small arms fire on serb villages in the area of mirkovci in the eastern part of the republic of serb krajina (rsk) from the direction of vinkovci, eastern slavonia.

the rsk territory is under the protection of unprofor (united nations protection force).

one serb fighter was killed by sniper fire, said the serb police in the eastern slavonian town of vukovar.

croatia - which on january 22 committed an act of aggression on the territory of the rsk in sector south - on sunday continued the offensive, thus rejecting the u.n. security council demand for the return of croatian troops to their earlier positions.

rsk army sources said on sunday that croatia was also building up troops on the borders with other sectors under unprofor protection. (end) nem-jpe/dm

NEW SERBIAN PARLIAMENT TO HOLD FIRST SESSION ON MONDAY

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - the new parliament of the yugoslav republic of serbia will be constituted on monday.

it consists of deputies of eight parties and one group of citizens, in contrast to the former parliament, which included representatives of 15 parties.

the new republican parliament will tomorrow elect its president and serbian president slobodan milosevic will swear in.

on monday, a procedure will be started for the formation of a new republican government, whose mandatar is to be proposed by the republican president, and consultations will begin for the election of four vice-presidents of the serbian parliament.

the socialist party of serbia (sps) holds 101 seats (40.4 percent) in the 250-seat republican parliament.

the sps previously had an absolute majority of 196 seats in parliament.

the serbian radical party (srs) is the second strongest with 73 seats (29.2 percent) while the democratic movement of serbia (depos) follows with 50 seats (20 percent).

the democratic union of vojvodina hungarians has nine deputies in parliament, the democratic party in the coalition with vojvodina reformists eight, a group of citizens five, the serbian peasant party three and the democratic reformist party of moslems one. (end) nem-jpe/em

APPEAL TO SERBS TO DEFEND RUDO, SMALL ARMS FIRE IN SARAJEVO AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS IN EASTERN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - the authorities of rudo in eastern bosnia on sunday called all able-bodied citizens of this serb municipality and serb volunteers from other areas to rally in the defence of the city.

nine bosnian serb soldiers were killed and 24 were wounded in fierce attacks by moslem formations on positions of the bosnian serb army on saturday.

sources of the bosnian serb army on sunday morning reported occasional infantry provocations by moslem forces on serb districts of sarajevo - ilidza, rajlovac, grbavica and ilijas.

moslem forces on sunday morning opened infantry fire on positions of the bosnian serb army at approaches to brcko in northern bosnia, bosnian serb army sources said.

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the regular army of the former yugoslav republic of croatia opened artillery fire on bosnian serb army positions in northern bosnia on saturday night and early on sunday morning.

there were strong artillery attacks by the croatian army on bosnian serb army positions and smaller infantry clashes on saturday night and in the early hours of sunday around mostar and stolac, and croat forces opened infantry fire on the area of trebinje in eastern herzegovina.

women from sarajevo's serb suburb of hadzici on sunday threatened that they would again block the road used as a land corridor for relief shipments which passes through serb areas of hadzici and ilidza unless international humanitarian organizations secure the release of serbs imprisoned in moslem camps in pazarici, tarcin and konjic, south of sarajevo.

women from hadzici and ilidza last week for the first time blocked the land corridor which leads to sarajevo.

victor andrejev, representative of the united nations high commissioner for refugees (unhcr) on sunday informed the women of hadzici that international red cross representative philip lazarini would soon try to secure the release of the imprisoned serbs in talks with the moslem authorities. (end) vt-jpe/dg

CROATIA BRINGS REINFORCEMENT TO KRAJINA BATTLEFRONT

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - the army of the former yugoslav republic of croatia on sunday launched an armour supported infantry attack on the territory of the republic of serb krajina (rsk) near benkovac after previously opening strong artillery fire in the morning.

the rsk news agency iskra reported that the croatian army on sunday activated a 50-vehicle-strong armoured battalion in the area and that it was preparing to send another ten brigades besides the five already on the battlefront.

the news agency quoted estimates that croatia might engage over 20,000 troops in today's fighting.

the aggression of the croatian army on the rsk, which is under the protection of the united nations, began last today.

the rsk was proclaimed in regions within the administrative borders of croatia in which they make up the majority population to oppose the secessionist policy of the croatian authorities and the attempt to downgrade the status of the serbian people from that of a constituent people to that of an ethnic minority. (end) vt-jpe/dm

CROATIA BOMBS KRAJINA TOWNS SERB SIDE WILL RETALIATE

knin, january 24 (tanjug) - if croatia bombs the towns of knin, obrovac and benkovac in the republic of serb krajina (rsk), as it has threatened, the rsk army will retaliate and bomb croatian towns, including the capital of zagreb, the rsk military leadership warned in a statement on sunday.

the territory of the rsk is under the protection of the united nations.

the croatian army, which on january 22 launched an attack on the territory of the rsk, has threatened in a statement that it would bomb knin, obrovac and benkovac because of the losses inflicted to it.

over the past three days, croatia has been continually attacking the territory of the rsk, thus rejecting the united nations demand that its forces return to their earlier positions. (end) nem-jpe/dm

KRAJINA MILITARY COMMANDER SAYS CROATIA LAUNCHED BRUTAL AGGRESSION AGAINST SERBS, U.N. PEACEKEEPERS

knin, jan 24 (tanjug) - the latest croatian aggression has all the characteristics of a brutal military intervention against the serb people and the u.n. peacekeepers, major general mile novakovic, the commander of the general staff of the army of the republic of serb krajina (rsk), said on sunday.

the rsk news agency iskra on sunday quoted general novakovic as saying that croatian president franjo tudjman's claim about 'limited military activities' was aimed at misleading the world public about the real scope of the aggression.

croatia's aggression, launched on friday, encompasses 15 brigades (20,000 troops), five of which were sent into battle along a front more than 100 kilometres wide (southern rsk), while croatia has also deployed forces along all the rsk borders, novakovic said.

croatian forces have attacked the strategically important location maslenica and the zemunik airfield, as well as the towns of benkovac and knin, novakovic said.

croatia's aggression was accompanied by artillery provocations in baranja (eastern rsk), terrorist actions in ilka (central rsk), where 21 krajina policemen were killed in an ambush, and slavinia, while it is also concentrating forces near okucani (western rsk), novakovic said.

croatia has ordered a general mobilization in zagreb and supplementary mobilization in dalmatian cities, and formed offensive brigade groups in the broader region of karlovac, novakovic said.

the serbs proclaimed the rsk in 1991 in areas inside the administrative borders of croatia where they are the majority population in protest over croatia's secession from yugoslavia and the degradation of their status in its new constitution from a nation to a national minority.

more than one million serbs were killed during the second world war in a genocide perpetrated by the then independent state of croatia, a quisling state set up under nazi germany patronage -- over 700,000 serbs, jews, romanes and others died in just one concentration camp, jasenovac. end n.s.-jpe/ps

shells on smokvica, in zadar hinterland, the headquarters statement said.

it added that several rockets had been fired from multiple launchers in the direction of zemunik airfield, while croatian troops brought a number of 130mm guns in the area of pakovo selo.

croatian troops also shelled the french battalion within unprofcor based in maslenica, the krajina forces headquarters said.

before the attack croatian radio proclaimed a state of general danger in the areas of biograd and zadar, although there was no action from the krajina side, the statement concluded.

the republic of serb krajina, proclaimed by serbs in the territories within the administrative boundaries of croatia where they are the majority population or a significant minority, does not recognize the authorities in zagreb.

the croatian side has indicated on several occasions lately that it intends to re-gain these territories by the force of arms. end mc/bk/vs

MOSLEM ATTACKS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA CONTINUE

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - fighting gained momentum on the battlefronts in bosnia-herzegovina on sunday, the heaviest being in the lim river valley, eastern bosnia, where according to bosnian serb sources, strong moslem forces continued their attacks for the fourth day.

the moslem forces' offensive toward rudo, visegrad, skelani and bratunac, places in eastern bosnia, were in full swing. tanjug correspondent was told by the bosnian serb military sources.

the sources said the aim of moslem attacks was to effect a breakthrough to rudo, a town on the very border with the federal republic of yugoslavia (f.r.y.), so as to pose

a threat from the surrounding promontories to its territory around the city of priboj.

the same sources said 11 members of the bosnian serb forces were killed and 30 wounded in the moslem offensive on rudo and visegrad.

the sources also said more than 150 were killed and twice as many wounded on the moslem side, as well as several score captured.

the moslem formations launched an all-out assault from srebrenica along the entire line of defense of the serb municipality of skelani on sunday afternoon, the sources said.

the area of the village of jezero, near the bajina basta power plant on the drina river at perucac, saw heavy fighting throughout the day on sunday. the river constitutes the border with bosnia-herzegovina and the f.r.y. at this particular point.

the moslem forces, which controlled important strategic points on the left river bank as a result of last week's offensive threatening the security of the power plant and the population, however, suffered in the fighting on sunday large losses in men, equipment and arms. the serb forces regained a larger portion of the territory, claim the bosnian serb military sources.

tanjug correspondent in doboj, a city in northern bosnia, reported, citing local serb military sources, that the moslem forces carried out a strong mortar attack on the serb positions around the city on sunday morning.

the moslem formations, according to serb military sources in doboj, opened occasional mortar and infantry fire on the serb positions in the area of maglaj, northern bosnia, and used, as the sources said, the 'malyutka' guided missiles.

on the sarajevo battlefront, the tanjug correspondent in pale reported, moslem formations opened artillery fire on the serb settlements of nedzarici and vogosca from mt igman, southwest of sarajevo. (end) nz bk bb

YUGOSLAV INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

YUGOSLAV BORDER PATROL UNINTENTIONALLY CROSSED OVER INTO HUNGARY

subotica, january 21 (tanjug) - a mixed yugoslav-hungarian commission, made up of officers of hungarian and yugoslav border units, said on thursday that a patrol of the army of yugoslavia had, due to thick fog, lost its way and entered about 150 meters deep into hungarian territory, near morahalom, on january 19.

finding themselves suddenly on an estate, the patrol met three hungarian citizens. during a control, one of them tried to escape after which one yugoslav soldier fired a warning shot. after completing the control, the border guards realized they had lost their way.

the commission determined as unfounded accusations by hungarian border officials that the border guards were drunk and were firing shots at passers-by to steal their food.

the army of yugoslavia issued a statement expressing regret about the incident, and the commission said the incident was unintentional. (end) vr/dm - bz

CLINTON WILL NOT ALLOW SPREADING OF VIOLENCE IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

athens, january 21 (tanjug) - u.s. president bill clinton will not allow violence in the former yugoslavia to spread and will cooperate with greece and other european countries to find a just solution to the crisis.

of zadar, the news agency of the republic of serb krajina (rsk) iskra reported on sunday.

the croatian army on january 22 attacked the territory of the rsk from the directions of zadar, sibenik and biograd. the rsk territory has been under protection of united nations peace-keepers since march 1992.

'the croatian ship carrying arms and equipment was forced to return to the port of departure,' iskra quoted sources in the rsk government as saying.

the news agency recalled that a part of the troops who had taken part in the latest aggression on the rsk had arrived from rijeka. (end) nem-jpe/dm

UNPROFOR REJECTS ALLEGATIONS ON COMPLICITY IN CROATIA'S AGGRESSION ON KRAJINA

belgrade, january 24 (tanjug) - the zagreb office of the united nations protection force (unprofor) has rejected claims in some public media that unprofor had been an accomplice in croatia's aggression on the republic of serb krajina, proclaimed in 1991 in serb populated areas within the administrative borders of croatia.

'allegations and allusions in certain media to the effect that unprofor had prior notice of the croatian action and, even, that it had somehow given it prior approval, are wholly devoid of truth,' unprofor spokesman shannon boyd said in a statement given to tanjug late on saturday evening.

the croatian army on the morning of january 22 attacked the republic of serb krajina, which has been under protection of the unprofor since march 1992, and seized the eastern bank of the maslenica cove, near the masienica bridge which joins the croatian coast with the hinterland, located in krajina territory.

the croatian authorities refused to heed the request of the u.n. security council to withdraw their forces to the positions they had occupied before the attack.

boyd said that the question of the reconstruction of the maslenica bridge, which was the objective of the croatian armed attack on the u.n. protected areas, was the subject of joint meetings of the croatian and krajina authorities which were organized by unprofor.

boyd said that it had been agreed that a new high-level meeting would be held in maslenica on january 21, which was to discuss the reconstruction of the maslenica bridge, the peruca dam and the obrovac power plant.

'late in the evening of january 20, the serb side asked for a postponement of the meeting from 21 until 22 january so that they could study the final agenda and make necessary preparations,' boyd said and added that croatian vice-premier milas had replied that it would be impossible to hold the meeting on january 22 and proposed january 23 as the new date.

boyd said that croatia's unilateral resort to force took place even before the unprofor could inform the serb side about this proposal.

underscoring that the unprofor had observed substantial military movements on the croatian side of the ceasefire line during the past two weeks, boyd said that

unprofor force commander on january 18 called on croatian army chief of staff general bobetko 'to exercise maximum restraint,' and deputy chief of the u.n. mission in yugoslavia cedric thornberry on january 19 conveyed to the croatian government that the authorities in knin were concerned about this problem.

expressing, on behalf of unprofor, deep concern about the renewed hostilities, boyd said that a ceasefire and the return of the croatian forces to their earlier positions must be achieved as soon as possible. (end) nem-jpe/dg

TURKISH PRESS COVERING UP SCANDAL INVOLVING WEAPONS SHIPMENT FOR BOSNIA By Zdravko Milanovic

ankara, jan 24 (tanjug) - after the discovery that the vessel delfin 1 was smuggling arms for the war-torn former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina, the turkish press is trying to cover up a scandal to which it had made a major contribution.

delfin 1 skipper yalcin ferhattoglu, a turkish citizen, said after his vessel was on january 17 stopped on the adriatic sea with 50 containers on board loaded with weapons for bosnia-herzegovina, that he had suspected that it was carrying something he had not been informed about when it had left istanbul, where it had made a stopover on its way from karachi in pakistan to the port of split in croatia.

when the ship sailed out of istanbul i saw that something was wrong - it was more heavily laden and more sluggish, ferhattoglu told turkish reporters after his arrest in the italian port of taranto.

ferhattoglu himself informed the nato and weu naval blockade enforcement fleet in the south adriatic about his suspicion that he was not carrying humanitarian aid for bosnia.

the large-circulation turkish daily huriyet quoted ferhattoglu as saying that on its way from karachi to split the vessel had stopped over in istanbul for fuel, or for technical reasons.

delfin 1 was sailing under the flag of the caribbean state of st vincent, the turkish press claims, quoting its owner emin oztoprak, a turkish citizen, as saying that he had been informed that it was carrying humanitarian relief aid for bosnia.

the turkish government made a transparent attempt to deny that the load from karachi was replaced by a different one in istanbul. turkish foreign ministry spokeswoman filiz dincen said that the vessel had not stopped over in istanbul but in the turkish aegean sea port of kusadasi, and that no reloading had taken place there.

the harbour authorities in kusadasi were consulted, and confirmed that the delfin 1 had stopped over briefly in kusadasi.

the conflicting statements of the government spokeswoman and the ship's captain only confused the matter further, while the press, aware that it had uncovered a very sensitive issue, backed down by concluding simply that the captain wasn't telling the truth and that the search for it would be long and difficult.

For: Mrs. Bentley

From: Seffy

UP-DATE on fighting, 28 January 1993

* In the morning, there was a reduction in the intensity of the fighting near the Bosnia-Yugoslavia border. There were several skirmishes in some of the main points of contention. In the afternoon, some of the skirmishes escalated into a series of artillery duels and infantry attacks along a 30-mile long front, primarily very close to the Bosnian bank of the Drina. The Muslim forces attempted a series of infantry attacks on Serb villages and positions very close to the river bank, but were unable to breach the Serb lines. In a few cases, Serbian counter-attacks were able to seize Muslim positions. However, some of the artillery barrages across the river into Yugoslavia, especially these in the evening and after darkness, might have served as a cover for the infiltration of additional Muslim terrorist-commando detachments.

* Croat and Muslim artillery continued to shell the northern highway. The Muslim forces launched a few intense infantry attacks on the narrow strips of the highway in order to cut it, but they were repulsed. By nightfall, the road was open and safe for Serbian traffic.

* Sarajevo was relatively quiet.

* There are several reports, though mainly vague and presently unsubstantiated, about a surge in clashes and battles between the Croats and the Muslims all over central Bosnia-Herzegovina. For example, fierce fighting erupted in Busovaca around noontime, when Muslim forces suddenly attacked Croat positions with tanks. In Gornji Vakuf, the site of many clashes, both sides tried to kill troops and civilians with sniper fire.

* The escalation and expansion of the fighting in the Krajina region continues.

The Serb counter-offensive continued in the morning although it achieved very little.

In mid-morning, the Croat forces opened a new front. Since January 25, massive Croat forces had been organized near Pakovo Selo and Unesic, some 30 miles south of the main battlefield, in preparation for opening a new front. This morning, they surged forward toward the Peruca Dam that is 9-10 miles behind the Serb lines and some 25 miles north of Split. Croat special forces reached the dam in the early afternoon and found it mined with

explosives and ready for a blow-up. Meanwhile, Serb forces launched counter-attacks and siezed the dam. By now, the Croats were rushing reinforcements that immediately attacked the Serbs and tried to wrestle the dam from their hands.

Intense fighting continued with the dam and all important tactical positions near it changing hands repeatedly. The Serbs blew up a pedestrian bridge above the dam, used by the Croat special forces, and were thus able to isoalte the Croat forces. In the early evening Croat artillery began pounding the Serb positions, including these on the dam itself. Damage to a sluice gate was reported. The Croats claim that before withdrawing, the Serbs blew up 3 demolition charges near the dam, causing heavy structural damage that might lead to the bursting of the dam. The evacuation of some 20,000 Croats living under the dam has already begun. There are reports of water comming out of cracks.

In the afternoon, Croatian forces forces advanced a few miles along the main road to Knin, but their axis is still covered by Serb positions on overlooking heights. Serb special forces and infantry launched a series of counter-attacks toward night fall. After darkness, they reached the dam and might have even captured it. At present it is difficult to tell who actually controls the dam. Small arms fire continues all around and it is certain the there are Serb soldiers on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the dam and the main installations.

* In Geneva, Izetbegovic and the Muslim delegation suddenly hardened their position and made such uncompromising demands that even Owen and Vance accuse them of stalling the negotiations and risking the breakdown. Bosnian Muslim sources in Europe could not provide any expalanation for the dramatic change of position.

MAR 18 '93 2:34

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Датум 17.3.1993. год

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War in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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СРПСКА
SERBIAN

НОВИНСКА АГЕНЦИЈА
PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

СРНА

ale, March 17, 1993

DR.KARADZIC: NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT PREVIOUS CONDITIONING

SERBI SARAJEVO, March 17 (SRNA) - I am ready for negotiations without previous conditioning - stated on Wednesday after his arrival to the UN residence in New York the President of the Republic of Srpska Dr. Radovan Karadzic, reported AFP.

AFP cited that Karadzic had a meeting with the co-chairmen of the Peace conference Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, who were hoping to get his agreement on the map of division of former B-H.

We came to agree first about peace, and then the maps should be discussed, said Karadzic and added that he was worried about the fact that the Moslems were starting at the negotiations with unrealistic conditions and demands and in that way did make trouble for the peace efforts of the negotiators.

J.

Boundaries behind Yugoslav dispute

By Alex N. Dragnich
Special to the Banner

During the past year or two there has been so much wrong or misleading information about the former Yugoslavia carried by the media that I am moved to set forth a few facts that might help the reader:

1. The basic issue in the current strife is the matter of boundaries between the republics. Other things, such as the share of foreign debt obligations, ownership of common properties, et al., are secondary.
2. Yugoslavia's international boundaries were recognized by treaties after World War I and World War II.
3. The Helsinki Accords of 1975 stipulated that boundaries between the signatory states could not be changed except by peaceful means. The agreement said nothing about boundaries within states.
4. The Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia were the first to violate the Helsinki agreements when they resorted to force to change Yugoslavia's borders (Slovenia fired the first shots in the Yugoslav civil war), aided and abetted by European Community members, particularly Germany and Austria, through diplomatic recognition of those two republics.
5. At the very time that EC leaders were doing this, they (later joined by the United States) declared that boundaries within Yugoslavia could not be changed except by peaceful means.
6. Boundaries between the Yugoslav republics were created right after World War II, following the seizure of power by the Communist Party, headed by Croat Tito. No such Yugoslav domestic bounda-

COMMENTARY

ries existed earlier; the country had not been divided into republics or ethnic units.

7. Boundaries within Yugoslavia have not had and do not now have any standing in international law. Seeking to make them so by statements of Western leaders will have no standing.

8. The Tito-imposed borders were deliberately punitive as far as Serbia is concerned, leaving one-third of the Serbs outside the republic of Serbia.

9. The hasty recognition of Slovenia and Croatia, and subsequently Bosnia-Herzegovina, together with the declaration that the internal borders could not be changed except by peaceful means, was tantamount to telling Serbia that its vital interests were deliberately being denied.



10. The Serbs outside Serbia, mainly between 600,000 and 800,000 living in Croatia (where they have lived for centuries), and over 1.5 million in Bosnia-Herzegovina (who constituted over one-third of the total and occupied about 60 percent of the area) were left with no hope except to fight for their rights. Serbia had fought successfully in the Balkan wars and World War I to liberate these areas, as well as Slovene and Croat areas. The latter two in 1918 freely joined Serbia and Montenegro to form the first Yugoslavia. In 1991, Serbia was in effect told to forget its sacrifices in those wars.

11. A number of experts on Yugoslavia, including at least one former American ambassador in Belgrade, insist that if the West, when announcing the recognition of the secessionist republics, had also stated that in a final settlement Serbian grievances would also be addressed, most of the bloodshed would have been avoided.

12. There is no way of proving the validity of point 11, but there is proof that EC and the U.S. were not evenhanded; they did nothing to assure Serbia that its grievances would receive equal attention with those of the other republics.

The foregoing does not seek to defend any actions that have been taking place in what was once Yugoslavia, especially the atrocities, committed by all sides, in that tragic civil conflict.

Alex Dragnich, a former professor of political science at Vanderbilt University, is the author of several books on Yugoslav history and politics, including the recently published *Serbs and Croats: The Struggle in Yugoslavia*.

"The Washington
Times"
05.8.1993.

U.S. Bosnia tilt serves Mideast policy, Serbs say

By Andrew Borowiec
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Serbs, the largest ethnic group in the former Yugoslavia, are determined to preserve their key role in the Balkans and believe the Clinton administration favors Bosnia's Muslims to help the stymied Middle East peace process.

This assessment by European diplomats comes after a report that

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reginald Bartholomew, U.S. envoy to the Geneva peace talks, had apparently assured Bosnia's President Alija Izetbegovic of Washington's economic support for a future Muslim entity in the disintegrating republic.

According to diplomats, such an approach has the backing of several Islamic countries. Secretary of State Warren Christopher is now in the Middle East attempting to revive the stalled talks between Israel and its Arab enemies.

The linkage between the Middle East peace efforts and the Bosnian carnage has given a new dimension to the conflict in the heart of the Balkans, which is likely to result in a partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina into separate Serbian, Muslim and Croatian states.

It is generally believed that the Serbian part will sooner or later join Serbia proper, the Croatian-controlled area will be annexed by Croatia and the rump Muslim state will need foreign help to survive.

According to Serbian sources, Mr. Izetbegovic has been dragging his feet during the Geneva talks because "he knows that whatever happens, he will be the loser."

And although the Serbian republic headed by controversial President Slobodan Milosevic officially denies military involvement on the Bosnian battlefield, "no one in Serbia is willing to sacrifice Bosnian Serbs," according to one Balkan diplomat.

Faced with the possibility of

NATO air strikes against Serbian gun emplacements around besieged Sarajevo and other Muslim-held towns, Serbs have begun preparations to disperse their forces and, particularly, move their artillery pieces.

Such a tactic might delay any allied action and, in the worst case scenario, cause civilian rather than military casualties.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization planners are to meet Monday to hear detailed recommendations by military experts. And even if it is established that Bosnian Serbs are definitely the culprits, an allied military response might take up to several weeks.

Diplomats of rump Yugoslavia, now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro, claim that air strikes will merely prolong the fighting and strengthen the determination of radical nationalists. "What we need in the Balkans is less military action, not more," one of them said.

Mr. Milosevic and his government are pushing for "a comprehensive solution" in Geneva that would put a stamp of approval on Bosnia's partition. Their view, as well as that of the Yugoslav federal government, is that a multiethnic Bosnian state is untenable, especially after the recent carnage and atrocities.

"Yugoslavia was a perfect example of a multiethnic, multireligious, multilingual state," one diplomat said. "It has been destroyed. How can Bosnia survive as a unified state if Yugoslavia could not?"

Clouding the picture are differences between France, which favors lifting economic sanctions on rump Yugoslavia, and Germany, which has been expanding its influence over Slovenia and Croatia.

Serbia's isolation has caused enormous economic hardship and hyperinflation but has not destroyed Serbian nationalism. Above all, Serbia remains a military power, with more than 400 combat aircraft, 1,000 tanks and 1,400 artillery pieces.

Bosnia — Their War, Not Ours

By Ronald Steel

LOS ANGELES
For months, the Clinton Administration has wobbled between pity for the civilian victims of a merciless war and fear of plunging the nation into a conflict it neither understands nor can resolve.

Under relentless pressure by influential legislators and journalists — many of whom insisted that we had no national interest in Vietnam or Kuwait — to “do something,” the President prodded the European allies to join in military action against the Bosnian Serbs. But European refusal has apparently now led to second thoughts about the wisdom of such a policy.

Indeed, with the participation of Russia, which has a historic and geopolitical concern with any conflict in the Balkans, a path may be opening that could contain the violence and protect the Muslim minority. It is a striking sign of how far we have left the cold war behind us that the U.S. has recognized that a viable Yugoslav settlement requires Russian involvement.

Mr. Clinton is right to resist pressure to intervene militarily. Now he should explain why this is the prudent, even the humane, course.

While the causes of this war are complex, the reasons for nonintervention are not. First, one country did not invade another; this is a civil war among the three ethnic groups of Bosnia, aided by their cousins in Serbia and Croatia. In many ways it continues the Yugoslav civil war, suspended in 1945 by the iron hand of Communism. It is intensified by borders that do not correspond to ethnic realities.

Second, Bosnia-Herzegovina became independent in 1992 in a referendum bitterly opposed by the Serbian one-third of the population and with only tactical support by the Croatian one-fifth. It was hastily and irresponsibly granted international recognition under Germany's prodding, as Croatia had earlier been, despite the absence in both countries of real guarantees to Serbian minorities. The survival of a state created under such conditions — opposed by more than half its citizens — does not involve a high moral principle.

Third, while “ethnic cleansing” is an ugly policy of forced population transfer, intensified by a brutality endemic to Balkan wars, it is not genocide and not the Holocaust. The Holocaust was a systematic effort to eradicate a whole people from the face of the earth. The Bosnian conflict is about the demand of ethnic groups to control the territory they live in. It is too bad that Bosnia is not a “gorgeous mosaic” (as Mayor David Dinkins would say) of happy tribes, but we cannot create it for them.

Fourth, this war, like other's, is the conduct of politics by other means. The politics of the Bosnian Serbs and Croats is to dismember the state and attach the relevant parts to the motherland. The politics of the Muslims is to dominate the state and get the Americans and Europeans to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. The Bosnian foreign minister recently declared the intention of the Muslim-dominated government to reclaim the entire territory by force.

That is the Muslims' political objective. What is ours? The victory of the Muslim minority over the Serbs and Croats of Bosnia who want to dismember the state? Forcing Serbia and Croatia to accept a state whose own citizens do not? Guaranteeing the present frontiers? Stopping the killing and then going away? Or maintaining a permanent army of occupation, which will make us the target of all three factions? No one is answering these questions. Yet we are being urged to risk American arms and lives without a clue as to what kind of a settlement is workable or worth the costs.

Fifth, “clean hands” intervention through U.S. air strikes or arming the Muslims won't solve the problem. The former will kill innocent people and make little impact on those who believe they are fighting for their ethnic survival; it certainly will not yield any political settlement. Further, there is the problem of where to draw the line.

Do we bomb only Bosnian Serbs but not Bosnian Croats, who are doing their own "ethnic cleansing"? And if the Muslims gain the upper hand and commit atrocities do we bomb them?

The other "clean" course, arming the Muslims, is worse. It will expand the killing, since that is its purpose, fortify the Bosnian Croats, through whose territory any overland arms shipments must pass, flood the area with Iranian and Afghan "freedom fighters" trained in regional wars, quite possibly bring the Serbian and Croatian armies into the fighting and perhaps touch off an Albanian uprising in Kosovo. In an effort to "level the field" without dirtying our hands, we could end up igniting war throughout the region.

Small wonder that the Europeans, who know more about Balkan wars than we do, resist this "solution."

It is not the job of the U.S. to guarantee a state whose own citizens refuse to live together. We must not send Americans to become targets of ethnic hatred in Bosnia as we did so disastrously in Beirut and the British continue to do in Northern Ireland. Ultimately Bosnia, which from the beginning was based on wishful thinking and cynical manipulation by politicians, will have to be partitioned: one part to Serbia, another to Croatia and a Muslim principality — a Balkan Monaco or Lichtenstein — centered on Sarajevo.

Neither morality
nor security
is the issue.

This is not an idealistic solution. It will require a transfer of populations that will involve considerable hardship for many. Yet such transfers are not unprecedented in modern European history. In 1945, millions of Germans were expelled from Poland and Czechoslovakia to provide territorially secure states. International guarantees should be extended to this Muslim enclave, either through a small U.N. force or through NATO. It should not be protected by an American army, just as the prestige of the U.S. must not be engaged in the hopeless task of trying to enforce a settlement that the participants themselves refuse to live with.

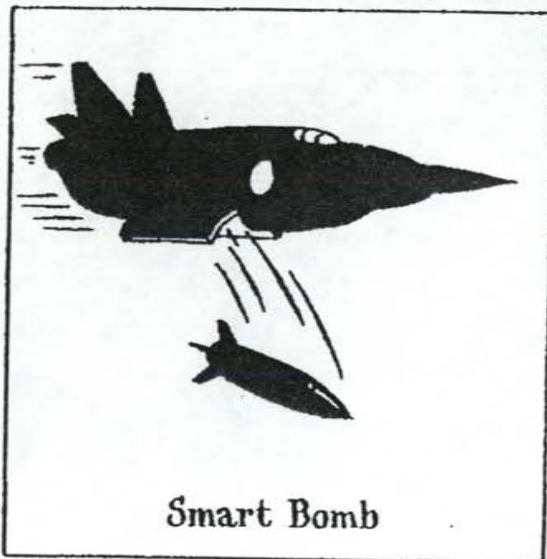
For too long, the President has allowed himself to be pushed by interventionists, pummeled by headlines and TV images, reduced to evasions and tossed about by events. What he can do is limited: intensify nonmilitary pressures on the Serbs and Croats, such as sanctions, and support a political settlement that will end the slaughter, even if it does not resolve the dispute.

To move much beyond that would bitterly divide the nation, imperil his Presidency and unleash furies in the Balkans of which the current war is only a pale harbinger.

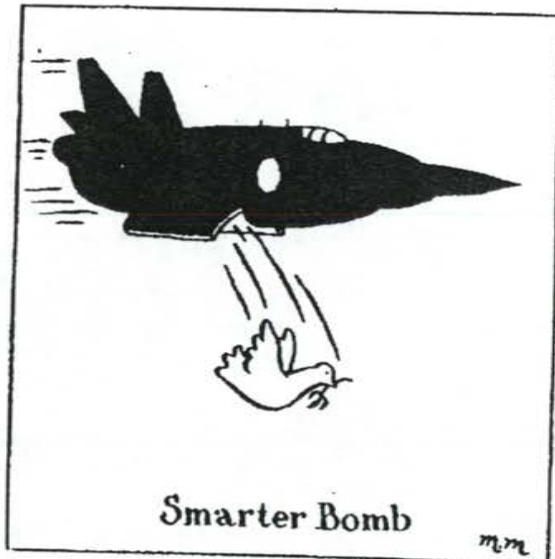
Morality and national security are not incompatible, but neither are they self-evident. We look to the President to distinguish between the nation's needs and the world's demands. The issue in Bosnia is not the President's courage — ordering planes into battle is easy — but his wisdom and sense of proportion. More than the ethnic feuds of the Balkans hinge on that.

Military Intelligence

By Matthew Martin



Smart Bomb



Smarter Bomb

Ronald Steel is professor of international relations at the University of Southern California.



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Business
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Richard J. Maybury, President

Pat Gorman

17 May 93

Hi Pat,

Nice talking with you today. Here are some paragraphs I'm thinking of including in the next EARLY WARNING REPORT. Feel free to copy and pass along to your customers.

Yugoslavia Threatens Major Trouble for US

Where is the war in the former Yugoslavia leading? We cannot know but in the May-June EARLY WARNING REPORT I repeated my suspicion that we are in the early stages of the next world war. Any number of scenarios are possible. Here's one.

US troops are sent in as peacekeepers. They are interposed between the warring factions.

The arms embargo is either dropped or penetrated by large numbers of smugglers. The governments of Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Islamic nations, competing to be heroes in the Islamic world, begin pouring arms, money and perhaps troops in to the Moslems.

The tide of war turns against the Serbs, they are in danger of being overrun and wiped out. Hardliners in Russia, their ancient ally, want to help them. Yeltsin will have none of it. He wants more money from the US and will not do anything to antagonize the US.

Serb assassins kill Yeltsin and his cabinet. Russian generals declare a state of emergency. Hardliners come to power in Russia and begin sending weapons and troops to help the Serbs.

US troops are caught in the crossfire between Iranian-backed Moslems and Russian-backed Serbs. Russian troops and US troops end up shooting at each other.

I'm sure I don't have to go on, you can see where this is leading. Will it happen? Don't know. But I am absolutely certain it's very possible, perhaps likely, given that we have a president who wants into the war.

If you don't yet have our suggested War Portfolio published in the May-June EARLY WARNING REPORT, be sure to get it. We cannot stop US officials from entering this crazy war so we might as well make some money from it. Δ

This possibility of US and Russian troops fighting each other is, I believe, a primary reason we've been seeing increased demand for precious metals lately. If the Yugoslav situation unfolds as I'm afraid it will, the precious metals will soar as frightened investors all over Europe and Asia flee paper money and seek the ancient safety of gold, silver and platinum. No matter what happens, these metals have always retained at least some of their value.

Rick

Clinton's follies set the stage for a Bosnian coup

The Sunday Times 6/27/93 p20

THE DIPLOMATIC farce of President Clinton urging Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, to support lifting the arms ban on the Bosnian Muslims has only served to open a rift in the Bosnian leadership and fuel a creeping coup.

The way in which the failed policy was revived briefly last week highlights how dithering by the allies has left Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, increasingly exposed. He is bitterly opposed to the planned Serbian-Croatian partition of his country and refuses to join talks because he still believes the West will intervene.

His deputy has warned the West of the consequences of abandonment. "If the international community decided to finish with us, terrorism will start all over Europe," said Ejup Ganic, the Bosnian vice-president. He pointed out the danger posed by 1m Muslim refugees who have fled the war zone.

The outburst revealed the desperation of the Bosnian presidency. While Izetbegovic

by Louise Branson
Belgrade

sits in isolation in Sarajevo other members of the leadership have seized the initiative to try to work out a deal. Foremost among the pretenders is Fikret Abdic, reviled in Sarajevo as a traitor.

Yesterday the perils of peacekeeping in three-way fighting were underlined by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the UN secretary-general, who warned that if threats to the safety of UN troops worsen he will recommend they be withdrawn from Croatia. "I do not believe it would be worthwhile . . . to maintain a peacekeeping operation where it had become clear there was no peace to keep," he said.

His comments came as seven members of the Bosnian presidency met European Community (EC) ministers in Brussels to discuss progress in the peace talks. Izetbegovic refused to join them.

This breach in the Bosnian leadership highlights the effect of Clinton's bizarre intervention at the EC summit in Copenhagen last week. In a letter Clinton called on Kohl to support a fresh initiative to revoke the UN ban on arms exports. At a stroke Clinton drove a wedge between the allies and gave fresh hope to Izetbegovic that the West wanted his people to fight on.

The American determination to force the issue threatened a public transatlantic breach and appeared timed to damage talks over the Serbian-Croatian peace plan. "I would urge that you support lifting the arms embargo when you meet with your colleagues tomorrow," Clinton wrote to Kohl, who seemed to treat the message as a direct order.

This move to revive the old policy enraged Britain and

to be making up policy on the hoof. "It is now so awful I can hardly bear to watch what the next day is going to bring," admitted one senior administration official. German diplomats were scathing about the way Clinton had humiliated their leader by retreating. John Major described arming the Muslims as "the counsel of despair".

By the time the allies were wrangling over who was to blame, the damage had already been done. Izetbegovic refused to go to the Geneva talks, leaving his rival Abdic a clear run for a leadership challenge.

Abdic is widely regarded as a pragmatist — he has managed to run the enclave of Bihac as his personal fiefdom during the conflict — but he is hated by patriots. His strategy to prevent the Bosnian Muslims from becoming the Palestinians of Europe is to revive the alliance with Croats. Unlike Izetbegovic he believes the time for hardline stances has long gone. His first chance to stake his claim for power will come when the presidency meets on Thursday to discuss the outcome of the Geneva talks.

As a communist entrepreneur, Abdic showed early promise for dealmaking when he built up a food company into one of Yugoslavia's prime wholesalers. His success brought him into conflict with his political bosses and he became enmeshed in the country's biggest financial scandal. He was jailed for eight years for issuing £200m in unbacked promissory notes, but was released after a year.

Throughout the war Abdic has perfected the art of survival in his enclave, one of six UN-designated safe areas. He has beaten the Serbian blockade to sell his goods to the Croats and has even traded

FINANCIAL TIMES

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Thursday August 5 1993

The choice over Sarajevo

AT ALMOST every turn during the grisly demise of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the governments of the US and the European Community have somehow contrived to make a desperate situation worse. By prematurely recognising a state which did not enjoy the support of many of its own citizens, they helped to precipitate the civil war. By issuing threats against the Serbian aggressors, they raised hopes among the mainly Moslem victims; by failing to carry out those threats, they further emboldened the aggressors. In the absence of effective western pressure on the Serbs and Croats the international mediators have merely assisted in Bosnia's dismemberment.

Now, unless the latest flurry of international concern produces radically different results, the final humiliation seems to be at hand. In Bosnia itself, the fighting rages as fiercely as ever with UN humanitarian troops looking impotently on. In Geneva, EC and UN mediators play midwives to the partition of Bosnia into ethnic mini-states and press the Moslems formally to accept their defeat. Worst of all, in Sarajevo, defeat for the Moslems looks like turning into disaster as the Serbs complete a ring of artillery on strategic heights round the capital.

And what is the west's response? More meetings, which *may* - provided command structures and objectives can be agreed - result in air strikes against the Serbs. Small wonder that President Milosevic and his Bosnian proxies seem unconcerned.

There is, in fact, at least a possi-

bility that Tuesday's Nato agreement - under heavy US pressure - to resort to air strikes unless the Serbs stop their "strangulation" of Sarajevo, will produce results. America's allies having swallowed their reservations about the risks to their ground troops and agreed to so explicit a threat, it is hard to see how they can avoid following through.

The question remains: what can air strikes on their own be expected to achieve? The Bosnian conflict, as much as any war, is about control and denial of territory; it is fought on the ground, with infantry, tanks and artillery. Air power may be of some use as a political signal, but its influence on the actual fighting will be marginal at best unless it forms part of a more carefully thought-out overall strategy for the defence of Sarajevo. Given that the Clinton administration has refused to deploy ground forces in Bosnia, it is ill-qualified to take the lead in elaborating such a strategy. Those who do have troops *in situ* under the UN flag must thus urgently start work on one themselves.

To demand this is simply to ask that western countries fulfil their own pledge to create, and defend, "safe areas" for the Moslems and prevent Serbia and Croatia from completely carving up Bosnia between them. If Sarajevo falls, that pledge, like all the others, will be exposed; two-way partition will be complete; and Europe east as well as west will be faced with an increasing influx of uprooted, stateless, desperate people. It is a tragedy that must be prevented.

Ethnic carve-up a backward

By Laura Silber in Geneva

HOPES are receding that the dream of a tolerant, multi-ethnic Bosnia can be maintained in the face of intensified fighting and the apparent willingness of the international community to countenance the ethnic carve-up of the country at the Geneva peace talks.

Bosnian Moslem President Alija Izetbegovic yesterday publicly acknowledged the defeat of a multi-ethnic Bosnia, and reluctantly

admitted that a tripartite division of Bosnia is inevitable, "because it will give Moslems a Bosnian state. For the moment the idea of a multi-ethnic Bosnia is dead. Future generations can hope for such a state. But only after they have sobered up from their state of drunkenness," he told Radlo Sarajevo. "While other countries are moving towards multi-ethnicity we have taken a step backwards."

Events this week have highlighted the fears of Bosnian Moslems,

Croats and Serbs that what remains of the multi-ethnic fabric of the country is fast disappearing. The current Moslem offensive on Croat-held towns in central Bosnia has followed an earlier land grab by Serb forces, and Croat troops to tighten their stranglehold over what remains of Bosnia.

The fighting prompted Croat members of the Bosnian presidency, whose true allegiances may be with Croat nationalists, to withdraw from the ten-member body in pro-

*Financial
Times
August 5
1993*

step, insists Izetbegovic

test against the attacks by Moslem forces on Croat troops and civilians. Mr Miro Lasic, a Croat member of the presidency, said that "even in Sarajevo, Croats literally disappear from the streets. Serbs, too, as well as urban Moslems."

Mr Miro Lazovic, a Serb member of the Bosnian presidency, warns that in the event of the republic's partition over one million people will cross ethnic lines, fearing for their fate after 16 months of war.

Mr Lazovic, a member of Bosnia's

wartime presidency which includes representatives of the republic's three main ethnic groups, is struggling to preserve a state which has been mostly annihilated by Serb and Croat territorial ambitions.

Serb leaders of the self-styled Srpska Republika have already created their ethnic state, by killing or expelling hundreds of thousands of Moslems from about 70 per cent of Bosnia.

Croat nationalists have also hammered out the borders of their own

mini-state, which over the last week has shrunk during the Moslem offensive.

The ethnic division of Bosnia will effectively punish non-nationalist Serbs and Croats, who will be left without a country. They are now wondering what will happen to their families.

Mr Nijaz Durakovic, a Moslem opposition deputy who is married to a Serb, says: "The international community's goal was to stop the war, not to divide up Bosnia."

Talks in jeopardy as Sarajevo noose tightens

Financial Times
August 5, 1993

By Laura Silber in Geneva,
Gillian Tett in London
and Agencies

PEACE TALKS on Bosnia yesterday appeared on the verge of collapse despite a decision by Mr Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, to end his three-day boycott in protest at a Bosnian Serb assault on heights overlooking Sarajevo.

Last night, after Mr Izetbegovic said he would return to the talks, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and Mr Mate Boban, his Croat counterpart, left Geneva. Mr John Mills, a spokesman for the Geneva peace talks, said they might return tomorrow. The presidents of Serbia and Croatia, were also due to leave.

Mr Mills said international mediators Lord Owen and Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg hoped that there would now be a meeting of the three main protagonists tomorrow.

Mr Izetbegovic's return to the negotiating table hinged on Serb forces complying with a 24-hour deadline to withdraw from key mountains around Sarajevo they seized over the past few days.

General Ratko Mladic, com-

mander of the Bosnian Serb forces, refused to withdraw from positions on Mount Bjelasnica and Mount Igman, despite Nato acceptance of US proposals earlier this week to carry out air strikes if the Bosnian Serbs did not end their "strangulation" of Sarajevo.

Gen Mladic reportedly told a UN commander at Sarajevo airport: "Our forces are at the summits of Bjelasnica and Igman. If you want you can go see for yourselves."

The fall of Mt Igman would tighten the Serbian siege around Sarajevo and give the Serbian artillery strategic control over Sarajevo's airfield.

Last night, however, Brig Gen Vere Hayes of the UN said Sarajevo was being strangled by a Moslem offensive in central Bosnia which was blocking

relief supplies, rather than the Serb assault on Mt Igman.

Mr Karadzic said he was "going home to calm the situation" after a blunt message from Mr Reginald Bartholomew, President Bill Clinton's special envoy. After meeting Serb leaders, Mr Bartholomew made clear that he had underlined the seriousness of the Nato communique.

Nato officials met UN officials in the former Yugoslavia to discuss the logistics of the air strikes. But diplomatic sources indicated disagreement remained about how the Nato-endorsed action would fit in with UN resolutions.

Although Washington has demanded that any air strikes be carried out under the control of Admiral Jeremy Boorda, the US Nato commander of Allied Forces Southern Europe, France continued to insist that the action should be co-ordinated by the French commander of UN troops in Bosnia, General Jean Cot.

In London, a ministerial delegation from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference sought to step up pressure on the UN to defend the Moslems.

By ROBERT EVANS-

GENEVA, Aug 2 (Reuter) - Russian deputy foreign minister Vitaly Churkin said on Monday that any unilateral action by the United States in Bosnia could undermine post-Cold War cooperation between the major powers.

U.S. suggestions that it might be ready to act alone and bomb Serb positions were mis-timed and could make it difficult to reach a peace accord at talks in Geneva, Churkin said.

Unilateral action by the United States "is going to undermine a lot of basic, fundamental things in the way the international community has been operating lately," said Churkin, Moscow's special envoy on the problems of ex-Yugoslavia.

"Those things have been built thanks to a lot of considerable effort by everybody, and we have had a very good understanding on coordination and inter-action in various international bodies," he said in an interview with Reuters and Reuter Television.

"So to think in terms of stepping out of this carefully worked-out format Press <CR> for more !

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would be precipitous and could have quite dramatic, negative repercussions."

Churkin said that in meetings over the past few days, the U.S. special envoy at the talks Reginald Bartholomew had not discussed the possibility of unilateral action by Washington.

But he said reports that Washington might take this course had had a negative impact on the Geneva talks between Moslems, Serbs and Croats, who had all been in the mood to negotiate.

"I think it is the wrong signal at a time when they could have been about to enter into a crucial agreement...."

"Some people who were sitting around the table now seem to be waiting for the strikes to come. If this is going to be the case, it does not bode well for the talks at all," the Russian official declared.

The warning that Washington might act against the Serbs was voiced by a spokesman for Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The spokesman said the U.S. was "determined to act" but hoped this would be within the framework of NATO, the Western defence alliance which is preparing to provide air cover to United Nations protection forces on the ground in Bosnia.

Churkin said any U.S. proposal for action to the United Nations Security

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Council -- where Russia has already backed a resolution on giving NATO air cover to U.N. forces on the ground -- "would be considered with the utmost seriousness."

NATO has already deployed some 60 U.S., Dutch, French and British ground attack planes in Italy following the shelling of French U.N. troops in Sarajevo a week ago which the Serbs admit came from their side.

Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said the incident was a mistake and commanders of the Serb unit responsible had been arrested.

But Churkin said Moscow was concerned about the security of U.N. personnel in Bosnia, including the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and suggested the focus on retaliating only against the Serbs showed a lack of balance.

"The latest, most flagrant attack on UNPROFOR, on its Spanish contingent, came in an area where there are no Serbs at all, so it most have been Moslems or Croats" he said, referring to the shelling of a U.N. base in the town of Jablanica late last week when one soldier was killed and 17 were injured.

"So to respond to that kind of thing by saying: 'Let's go and bomb the Serbs' is inviting further attacks on UNPROFOR. It is encouraging the crazies who are on all three sides to attack the U.N. forces."

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Churkin said he believed Bosnia's Moslem president Alija Izetbegovic had come to Geneva ready to negotiate seriously in an effort to end the war.

"But some people on his delegation make no secret of the fact that they want to go back to the battlefield, and they are pulling on his coat-tails," he added.

To: SAMC/George Bogdanich

From: Brian @ (617) 547-3639

8-6-93 0:02am p. 1 of 1



Serbian-American Alliance of New England, Inc.
955 Massachusetts Ave, #118, Cambridge MA 02139.

To: SAMC/George Bogdanich

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BRIAN ANDJELICH,
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Dear Friends:

I am writing to you to tell you about my latest trip to Bosna and Krajina. You may remember my last video **FLASHPOINT: Inside Serbia**. I have returned only one month ago from my second trip which was dedicated to finding out and telling the story of those men, women, and children who are having to live with the war and torment in the Serbian lands in Bosna and Krajina. I spent 11 days and 10 nights on the frontlines and the towns just behind the lines. I was amazed at these people, and several of the things we documented. I visited a Serbian hospital on the front lines and I found Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian doctors all-working together. When I went to the rooms, we found Muslim soldiers in the same rooms with Serbian soldiers. No reprisals, no fear, they are in the only hospital around, so it helps everybody, and all sides have doctors working there. I was in the town of **Brcko** just before the final referendum of the Serbian people against the Vance-Owen plan. *That town got a lot of press because that is where "the serbs broke the cease fire".* I was there, and the real story is that the Muslims fired artillery over the town into Croatia, trying to prompt them into attacking the Serbs. When that failed, they turned their cannon on the Serbian population and two and a half days of artillery followed.

The sanctions are bad in Serbia, but the brutality of war in Bosna is getting worse as it seems to draw to an end. I also feel that the real battles may yet be waiting in the wings in Krajina. I am upset that the media and the world gives no coverage to this war. It's amazing how ferocious the fighting is there.

I certainly have my concerns, and these points and others are brought out in our two new videos Life and Death in BOSNA & KRAJINA: We Hear You. Each is 27 minutes in length, at a price of \$ 19.00 ea. or both for \$ 30.00. Even though when you receive this letter I will be in Krajina again, I will return very soon and we are *ready and able to fill orders during my absence*. Please look at the flyer enclosed and call toll free, or send your order in. **\$2.00 of each video will go to help me purchase needed medical supplies and get them to hospitals in Bosna and Krajina.**

Thank you for your support;

Steven J. Platter

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"Bosna is a land of contrast and contradiction. It is a land where 11 Serbian boys of 17 and 18 made a mistake, a mistake that landed them in the Muslim camps . . . and eventually in the Serbian Morgue."

"Krajina, I feel, is the next really hot point. With the war in Bosna soon to be settled it is my opinion that Croatia will hit hard and heavy on Krajina. The main problem I found with the war in Krajina is that the world and the world press is ignoring it. Without the world knowing it is even happening I feel we have a mass atrocity ready to happen - again."

Steven Platter, on the front lines of Bosna & Krajina

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