

II. CHRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLE AND SIEGE OF SARAJEVO

A. April 1992

1. 5/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After thousands of protestors took to the streets, fierce shooting from heavy machineguns and automatic weapons were heard in all parts of the city, accompanied by explosions. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Unidentified downtown buildings. Source(s): Reuters Press Report.

Description of Damage: Bullet shattered windows in a number of unidentified downtown buildings. Source(s): Reuters Press Report.

Sniping Activity: Shooting into crowds of demonstrators by unidentified gunmen. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: A doctor at the Sarajevo hospital and police officials said at least seven people were killed Sunday (three in pre-dawn police station attacks) and 10 were injured. 60/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

54. Tensions escalated on the eve of a meeting by European Community Ministers who were expected to announce the recognition of BiH as an independent state. Fighting broke out after the expiration of a 2:00 p.m. deadline set by Serbian leaders for cancellation of a full mobilization of the Republic's Territorial Defence and police reserve forces dominated by Croats and Muslims. The mobilization order was issued Saturday by President Alija Izetbegović. 61/

55. After the deadline passed, thousands of people were reported to have taken to the streets in spontaneous peace marches as government-run Sarajevo television began issuing appeals for ethnic amity. The largest body of demonstrators headed towards the Republic's Assembly building, and hundreds began moving toward several buildings that had been seized by armed Serbs. The crowd chanted "put down your arms". Unidentified gunmen were then reported to have fired into the air to discourage the crowd from crossing the bridge, but then fired into the crowd. A Yugoslav journalist reported that he saw "two men and a woman fall on the bridge". 62/ One protestor was confirmed dead, but there was no independent confirmation of who started the shooting. 63/

56. Croatian radio said that explosions rocked Sarajevo and that the JNA had captured the airport late in the day. "Shortly after 23:00, a true war flared up again in Sarajevo", said Croatian radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. "Fierce shooting from heavy machineguns and automatic weapons started ringing out from every part of the city . . . and explosions have also been rocking the city", it said. 64/ Low flying MiG-21 war jets of the JNA flew over Sarajevo in apparent attempts to discourage the fighting between Serbian "militiamen against Muslim and Croat police and paramilitary fighters". Grenade explosions and machinegun fire could be heard during the day in a number of neighbourhoods. Several armoured cars manned by Muslim police were seen on the streets. Bullet-shattered windows were observed in a number of downtown buildings. 65/

(b) Local reported events

57. The government announced a curfew from 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.. 66/

58. Radovan Karadžić, Alija Izetbegović and Miljenko Brkić of the Croatian Democratic Union reportedly agreed to a total cease-fire in the republic. Also in attendance at the talks in a Sarajevo TV studio were JNA Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac and EC monitor Antonio Santos. 67/

2. 6/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery fire was reported all around the airport. The centre of the city and the main television tower was shelled. Daylong firefights reportedly eased in an evening downpour of rain. Source: United Press International; Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Bazaar District; Unidentified homes and shops in the Old Town District; the Main Television Tower; the Centre for Social Work. Source(s): The New York Times, United Press International, Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified.

Sniping Activity: Suspected Serb snipers fired on peace demonstrators in front of the parliament, wounding from 13 to 15 people. The sniping was reported to have originated from the Holiday Inn. Source(s): United Press International, Reuters.

Casualties: At least 11 killed, 100 wounded since Sunday. Source(s): United Press International and Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

59. Fierce fighting enveloped Sarajevo early Monday with a battle for control of its airport. Government radio and television reported artillery fire all around the airport and described attacks on several barracks of the JNA, but did not identify the combatants on either side. 68/

60. Serbs shelled the Muslim heart of Sarajevo as ethnic battles continued and doctors at city hospitals and state-run Sarajevo Television said that at least 11 people had been killed and about 100 wounded in clashes since Sunday in Sarajevo. They believed that there were many more casualties which they could not confirm. For a second time in as many days, suspected Serbian snipers fired several times on thousands of peace demonstrators in front of the Parliament. Reports on the wounded ranged from 13 to 15 people. 69/

61. Gunfire was reported to have come from the Serb-controlled Holiday Inn, the headquarters of the Serbian Democratic Party. Thousands of protesters were reported to have charged the building and smashed windows. Some who entered the building to search for snipers threw several grenades in the lobby. They smashed open doors and led away at least three people. Suspected Serb snipers fired again about an hour later, injuring at least one person. Muslim militiamen then took control of the hotel. 70/

62. It was also reported by state-run media, witnesses and the EC monitoring mission office in Sarajevo that Serbian police seized the Interior Ministry police training centre in downtown Sarajevo and held an unknown number of cadets and teachers hostage. Armed Serbs were also reported to have looted

the Interior Ministry's police commando training centre, setting it on fire. 71/

63. Selim Hadibajri, the mayor of the Bazaar District, an area comprised of cobblestone streets with mosques, shops and restaurants, reported that the area was hit repeatedly by Serb mortar and artillery shells that morning. Mortar shells were reported to have hit the city's main television tower in the afternoon. 72/

64. Day long firefights continued between Muslim paramilitaries, Croatian paramilitaries, and the Republic's security forces, against Serbian police and irregulars, but eased in a heavy evening downpour of rain. The JNA said its troops intervened to halt several clashes in Sarajevo and that it used tanks to secure the city airport after intense fighting around the facility. Muslim residents, however, stated that the JNA joined Serbian irregulars on two outlying hillsides in launching rocket, mortar and artillery strikes, that damaged homes and shops in the historic Muslim-dominated Old Town and nearby areas. Muslims were reported to have returned small-arms fire. 73/

65. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 74/

(b) Local reported events

66. In a session of the Presidency of BiH, a state of emergency was declared in Sarajevo. 75/

(c) International reported events

67. The European Community in Luxembourg recognized BiH as an independent State. 76/ Bosnian President Alija Izetbegović stated, "I welcome this decision but it is not necessary to go into euphoria. A shadow was thrown over this by what happened today". Acting Yugoslav foreign minister Milivoje Maksi told Tanjug news agency, "we warned the EC that this premature step could only worsen the atmosphere in Bosnia-Herzegovina and embolden those who are not interested in agreement". 77/

3. 7/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported tense in the evening with sporadic gunfire. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Parliament Building. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported to have struck the Parliament building. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Two killed overnight, five killed in the fighting in the police academy over the weekend. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

68. Street corners were reported to have been guarded by men and boys

wearing berets and lugging automatic rifles. Sniper fire was reported to have struck the Parliament building. 78/

69. Sarajevo radio said that two more people died overnight in Sarajevo, but that one had accidentally shot himself. Officials reported that five people were killed in fighting in and around the Sarajevo police academy over the weekend. 79/

70. The city remained tense Tuesday night with sporadic gunfire heard in the empty streets.

(b) Local reported events

71. Two Bosnian Serbs, Nikola Koljević and Biljana Plavši, resigned from the collective Bosnian Presidency. They left to assume leadership positions in their own self-proclaimed, independent republic. 80/

(c) International reported events

72. The United States recognized the independence of Croatia, Slovenia, and BiH within their pre-war borders. The Bush Administration said it would also lift economic sanctions against BiH, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia, but would not do so for Serbia and Montenegro. 81/

4. 8/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bombardment of the city began at 5:30 p.m. and lasted almost two hours, hitting the Old Town. Fierce fighting and explosions were reported throughout the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Old Town alleyways and unidentified buildings; Sarajevo Television Station; Centre for Social Work. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Windows shattered and cars damaged in Old Town. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reported in the new section of the city; "Sniper alert" declared in the old section of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: At least six dead, seven injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

73. Bombardment of the city reportedly began at 5:30 p.m., lasting almost two hours. Shells were reported to have crashed into the alleyways and buildings of the historic predominantly Muslim old city, shattering windows and damaging cars as residents retreated to their basements. The muzzle flashes of Serb-manned artillery could be seen in three different positions on hillsides around the Serb-stronghold of Pale to the east of Sarajevo. 82/

74. Bosnian Interior Ministry official Avdo Hebib told a news conference that he got a telephone call from a senior JNA general warning that the

bombardment was to take place. Hebib said the general passed on a message from Serbian Democratic Party chief Radovan Karadžić saying "The city will be bombed from Pale unless police release the personal bodyguard of Nikola Koljević ", one of two Serbs who resigned from the collective presidency on Tuesday. According to Hebib, the bodyguard was arrested as a sniper. 83/

75. Sarajevo Television broadcast an interview with Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac, commander of the JNA in BiH, who denied that the Army was involved in any of the fighting. "This has nothing to do with the army", Kukanjac stated, adding that the army "will protect the people". 84/

76. Fierce fighting was reported and the sounds of automatic weapons, rockets and explosions were heard in many parts of the city. Sniper fire centred in the new section of the city according to Sarajevo television. The fighting was reported to have begun after 10:00 p.m. when the curfew came into effect and continued past midnight. Sarajevo TV reported that mortar rounds were fired at the station and that fighting was underway around the main television transmission tower. 85/

77. Local residents also reported fighting around Army barracks in the same area. Sarajevo TV reported heavy sniper fire and appealed for an end to the shooting. There were no reported casualties. 86/

78. Sporadic gun battles and "Serbian sniper shots" left at least six people dead and seven injured in and around Sarajevo, according to a police spokesman. Municipal officials later announced a "sniper alert" in the old section of the city". 87/

79. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 88/

(b) Local reported events

80. The Bosnian Government announced "an impending war emergency" and urged the various ethnic militias to come together to combat the JNA and Serb militias. 89/

5. 9/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Thirty-one killed in the fighting "in the last few days".
Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

81. Ejup Ganić, a Muslim member of the collective presidency said that Serbian forces in the hills around Sarajevo threatened to renew bombardments with JNA-supplied artillery unless three suspected Serbian snipers were released by police. 90/

82. Reuters reported that 31 people had died in the fighting in Sarajevo in the last few days. 91/

(b) International reported events

83. A round of EC-sponsored peace talks were held in Brussels. 92/ Cyrus Vance stated that US and EC recognition of BiH had damaged the peace process. He stated that UN troops would not be deployed as peacekeepers. 93/

6. 10/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At 5:30 a.m., an intense bombardment of the New Sarajevo area was reported. Firing was renewed at 1:00 p.m. and at 2:00 p.m. the Sarajevo Television transmission station was hit. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; The Washington Post.

Targets Hit: New Sarajevo Area (Police Station); Sarajevo Television Main Transmission Facility; Pensioner's Home housing peacekeepers. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters, New York Times.

Description of Damage: Police station reported on fire; Main Transmission Facility damaged, forcing Sarajevo Television off the air for 10 minutes. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters, New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Sniping was directed towards firefighters at the scene of the burning police station in New Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

84. It was reported that at about 5:30 a.m, Serbian gunners began intense two hour mortar and heavy machinegun fire at the New Sarajevo area of the city, targeting a police station. The artillery and mortar fire was said to have come from nearby hills. Sarajevo Television showed fire fighters, sent to extinguish the burning police station, running for cover from Serbian sniper rounds. 94/

85. Serbian "gunners" renewed firing at about 1:00 p.m.. At 2:00 p.m. Sarajevo Television went off the air for about 10 minutes as shells hit the main power supply of its main transmission station, according to a technician at the facility. An unnamed military spokesman later stated that a "renegade tank unit" had participated in the barrages "without orders". 95/ The United Nations reported that machinegun fire struck a pensioner's home where peace-keeping personnel were being quartered. 96/

7. 11/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly eased in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

86. Fighting was reported to have eased around the city after EC special envoy Jose Cutilheiro's arrival in the city to meet with leaders of the main national parties. 97/

87. Sarajevo Radio reported that a "Serbian defence force" warned that if certain facilities, including hospitals and police station in Serb-claimed areas of Sarajevo were not surrendered, intensified bombardments would be unleashed on the city. The Serbs also reportedly stated that if Muslims carried out their threat to dynamite the Drina River Dam, they would "raze to the ground" Sarajevo's Muslim-dominated old quarter. 98/

(b) Local reported events

88. A cease-fire agreement taking effect at midnight, was brokered by the European Community and signed by Muslim, Serb and Croat leaders in the city. 99/

8. 12/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

89. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

90. Mr. Cutilhero and Mr. Vance reportedly negotiated a cease-fire between the warring factions. However, it was reported that Vance still refused to support the deployment of UN troops in BiH. 100/

9. 13/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Firefights erupted at 6:15 a.m. and continued throughout the day in varying intensity. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Main terminal at Airport. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Stray bullets hit airport terminal. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

91. Firefights erupted at about 6:15 a.m. when police moved to dismantle barricades erected in violation of the cease-fire by Serbian gunmen in the Mojnilo and Dobrinja neighbourhoods of the city. The fighting, in which Serbian units fired mortars and anti-tank rockets, continued in varying intensity throughout the day. Sarajevo airport was forced to close when stray bullets hit the main terminal where hundreds of refugees were waiting for evacuation flights. 101/

92. Just after 5:00 p.m., a lone JNA MiG-21 jet fighter passed over the city and shattered the sound barrier in a massive boom that shook buildings and caused residents to panic. A military spokesman later said the fighter was "on a routine flight at 11,000 feet and there was no reason for anyone to get upset. This was not directed to create any kind of panic". 102/

10. 14/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy explosions were reported in the late afternoon. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One civilian killed, two police officers injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

93. The city was reported to be quiet ahead of a visit by UN envoy Cyrus Vance and European Community monitors. 103/

94. Sarajevo radio said that one civilian was killed and two police officers were injured in clashes with Serbian "guerrillas" in the city, where heavy explosions were heard during the late afternoon. 104/

(b) Local reported events

95. United Nations officials in Sarajevo said that an estimated 132,000 people had fled their homes--some to other parts of BiH, others into neighbouring Croatia and Serbia. The Yugoslav government had also reportedly airlifted thousands of people in military cargo aeroplanes from Sarajevo to Belgrade and to the capital of Montenegro. 105/

(c) International reported events

96. The United States reportedly threatened to expel Yugoslavia from the CSCE unless it terminated its assault on BiH. 106/

11. 15/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight, shelling was reported and gun battles and artillery fire was reported during the day. Source(s): United Press International; New York Times; Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Street cars, bus depots and parking lots. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Twenty-four buses and 14 street cars were damaged by overnight shelling. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three killed, several wounded. Source(s): Reuters

Narrative of Events: JNA units were reported to have taken up new positions in the city's suburbs. Army leaders asserted that the units were deployed to create a buffer zone between Serb and Muslim forces. 107/

97. Overnight, Serbian irregulars shelled the city's streetcar and bus depots and parking lots damaging 24 buses and 14 streetcars. 108/ It was reported that Serbian units holding hills overlooking the city fired intermittent mortar and small-arms fire that put the municipal tram system out of service. 109/

98. Gun battles and artillery fire were reported. 110/

99. Two UN officials were abducted by gunmen near Sarajevo, but were later released. 111/

100. Police said that three people were killed and several wounded in modern housing estates, including one built as the games village for the 1984 Olympics. However the police believed that some of the fighting was between rival gangs of looters. 112/

(b) Local reported events

101. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić was quoted in a Belgrade newspaper as saying that Serbs will "liberate" Sarajevo, "either with an agreement or by some other means". 113/

12. 16/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intensified shelling and machinegun fire was reported after Cyrus Vance's departure from the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

102. Intensified shelling and machinegun fire erupted after Vance's departure that evening for Zagreb. 114/

(b) Local reported events

103. UN special envoy Cyrus Vance met with Muslim, Croatian and Serbian leaders in Sarajevo in an effort to end fighting. Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told Vance that plans to divide the city into ethnic zones would be finalized as soon as possible. 115/

13. 17/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight battles were reported near the utility company and the Old Town was shelled. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Muslim quarter of the city. Source(s): The New York Times

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

104. Overnight battles broke out near Sarajevo's electric utility company and Serb mortar fire pounded the Muslim quarter. 116/

(b) Local reported events

105. The New York Times described the streets of Sarajevo as "a maze of barricades, checkpoints and tank traps", as Serbian nationalist leaders called for the partitioning of the city as the starting point for the division of the entire Republic. 117/

106. The JNA command in BiH said that political leaders had lost control of well-armed paramilitary forces, which it said totaled 150,000 in the Republic. "In the crisis areas, especially in Sarajevo, they are terrorizing people, looting and destroying property and spread fear, tension and panic among citizens", the army said in a statement. 118/

(c) International reported event

107. The CSCE warned Yugoslavia to end its "clear, gross, and uncorrected violation" of the CSCE rules for membership. 119/

14. 18/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the area near the electric tram depot. Fighting also reported near Vogoša. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area near the Main Electric Tram Depot; other locations on the public transportation network. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Two killed and many reported injured near the Tram Depot. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Between six and seven people were killed in the last 24 hours; Another report stated that five security personnel were killed and 20 wounded in clashes which spread to a nearby Volkswagen plant (Vogoša). Source(s): Reuters, New York Times, Sarajevo Television; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

108. At least two people were killed by mortar rounds that Serbian gunners fired around Sarajevo's main electric tram depot, next to Sarajevo Television and Radio headquarters. UN officials whose offices were several blocks from the depot, located one mile from the centre of the city, said that they saw many people injured. The barrage came after Sarajevo Radio officials rejected an ultimatum from Serbian "guerrillas" to shut down transmissions. 120/

109. A report from the Government of BiH stated that the main location of the Sarajevo public transportation network, and others in the city, were shelled on this day. 121/

110. Sarajevo radio reported six people killed in Sarajevo (including the attack on the tram depot). 122/ Sarajevo television reported that seven people had been killed in the city in the last 24 hours. 123/

111. Fighting was also reported in the Sarajevo suburb of Vogoša, where members of the Republic's security forces fought back an assault on an ammunition factory by the JNA. Kemal Muftić, an aide to BiH's President, Alija Izetbegović said that at least five security personnel were killed and 20 other people wounded in the clashes which spread to a nearby Volkswagen automobile assembly plant. 124/

(b) Local reported events

112. A US relief mission operation began at 12:20 p.m. when a US Air Force Hercules transport aeroplane touched down at Butmir Airport and unloaded logistics personnel. JNA tanks and troops armed with machineguns and rocket propelled grenades imposed tight security around the arrival area and other parts of the airport. At about 2:10 p.m. a C-141 Starlifter aircraft arrived with two US diplomats and began unloading 20 tons of surplus military field rations and blankets. 125/

15. 19/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Unidentified areas of the city were hit by shells and mortars. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Unspecified parts of the city. Source(s): Reuters

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s): Reuters

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

113. Sarajevo radio said that parts of the city were attacked with shells and mortars. 126/

(b) International reported events

114. A European Community special envoy, Colin Doyle, condemned the decision by Serbs to shell Sarajevo on Saturday night during the visit by senior American official, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Ralph R. Johnson. 127/

16. 20/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One Yugoslav soldier killed, two wounded. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

115. In the afternoon, one Yugoslav soldier was killed and two persons were wounded (one of them a soldier), when an unidentified gunman entered a cafe and fired a volley from his automatic rifle. 128/

116. Muslim paramilitary units stormed a JNA ammunition depot outside Sarajevo. 129/

(b) International reported events

117. US State Department officials said that Secretary of State Baker was considering cutting off ties with Yugoslavia. 130/

17. 21/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At least nine shells hit the Sarajevo Television Station and shells hit throughout central Sarajevo. Source(s): The New York Times.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Radio and Television Headquarters; Telephone Switching Centre; Areas throughout central Sarajevo; Unnamed hospital in Sarajevo; Hotel housing 60 EC monitors in Ilidža. Source(s): The New York Times; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Six killed, 26 injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

118. Serbian shellfire, bullets and rockets hit the Sarajevo Radio and Television headquarters, which was a target of nearly daily barrages. At least nine mortar shells hit the Sarajevo television station which remained on the air throughout the day. Witnesses stated that they could hear the shouts of Serbian gunmen entrenched about 1,600 feet from the building. 131/

119. The attacks were reported from at least a dozen positions held by Serbian irregulars. Mortar shells fired from the hillsides exploded throughout central Sarajevo, including on the Radio and Television building and the telephone switching centre. 132/

120. A hospital in Sarajevo and a hotel housing 60 European Community monitors in Ilidža, about two miles west of the city limits, were among the targets of shelling and machinegun fire. 133/

121. Sarajevo radio said that at least six people were killed. Doctor's at the city's main trauma unit reported 26 people injured and that many were in critical condition. Officials said that the casualty toll was believed to be higher. Ambulances were unable to reach many areas because of sniper fire and shelling that set ablaze a downtown office building. The attacks, which occurred across the city, began at 5:00 a.m. while residents still slept. The attacks were called the fiercest to date. 134/

122. Fighting waned in the late afternoon, but heavy shelling resumed at about 8:00 p.m.. 135/

(b) Local reported events

123. Captain Tomas Jarnehed, Commander of the Swedish army unit guarding the Radio and Television building, alleged that the JNA had used aeroplanes intended to evacuate military dependents to transport Serbian irregulars into Sarajevo. 136/

18. 22/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Ilidža was hit by machinegun, rocket and mortar

fire. As dusk fell, downtown Sarajevo was hit with intense artillery, mortar and machinegun fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Western area of Ilidža; the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža); Downtown area of Sarajevo; area near the Presidency building and an unidentified structure housing several relief agencies; area near the main telephone microwave facility; "one of the city's mosques", a 450 year-old library; an Islamic theological school and an unnamed Serbian landmark. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Swedish UNPROFOR soldiers were fired upon while trying to rescue more than 60 patients and staff at the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža). Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Estimated that "at least 20 dead lying on the streets" and eight wounded outside the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža); one journalist wounded. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

124. The western Ilidža area reportedly witnessed the day's fiercest clashes with security forces exchanging machinegun, mortar and rocket fire with Serbian Democratic Party gunmen and "renegade Serbian Police". 137/

125. Shellfire ignited a fire at the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation. The Swedish army security unit of the UN headquarters building responded by attempting to rescue more than 60 patients and staff. The UN stated that the Swedes were fired upon until the Serbian police chief of Ilidža came out and appealed to the gunmen to hold their fire. A UN spokesman stated that the Swedes picked up eight wounded. He quoted the head of the contingent, Captain Tomas Jarnehed as saying that he had seen "at least 20 dead lying on the streets". 138/

126. A MiG-29 jet JNA aircraft reportedly flew over the city in seven low-level passes in an apparent bid to dissuade fighting. 139/

127. As dusk fell, hillside Serbian forces unleashed intense artillery, mortar and machinegun fire into downtown areas of the city. 140/

128. Shells hit near the presidency building and a structure housing the offices of several international relief agencies. Red and white tracer rounds were sighted on streets near the main telephone microwave facility amid exploding shells and gunfire. 141/

129. Shrapnel from the shelling reportedly damaged one of the oldest of the city's 100-plus mosques, a 450 year-old library, an Islamic theological school and an unnamed Serbian landmark. 142/

130. Robert Colliers, a Zimbabwean-born cameraman from the London-based Visnews television agency, was wounded in the arm while covering fighting around the Bosna Hotel. 143/

(b) Local reported events

131. Government and EC officials said there were no indications that the JNA was involved as a cohesive force in the fighting. But senior government officials charged that JNA tanks joined Serbian guerrillas in barrages and

that the Yugoslav military also was providing the guerillas with logistical support and protection. "The army gives all logistics to the Serbs and steps in at crucial moments", said Ejup Ganić, a Muslim member of the Republic's collective Presidency. 144/

132. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić reportedly claimed that he did not seek a union with Serbia, but rather a separate state. 145/

19. 23/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy fighting was reported on the outskirts of the city. After 10:00 p.m., the Old Town area was bombarded and artillery and machinegun fire was reported near the airport. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Olympic Museum; Old Baščaršija Section of Sarajevo. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Olympic Museum on fire. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

133. Tanks, armoured personnel carriers and snipers in flak jackets ringed Sarajevo's otherwise closed airport as Lord Carrington, chairman of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia, and EC President Joao de Deus Pinheiro arrived. 146/ The warring sides agreed to abide by a cease-fire after talks with the EC officials. 147/

134. Within hours after the accord was signed, there were reports of heavy fighting in the outskirts of Sarajevo and along the fringes of the Republic. In a suburb of Sarajevo, small-arms and mortar fire erupted between local Serbs and Muslims. News services reported that a number of stray rounds whizzed by the hotel in central Sarajevo where the EC delegation was staying. 148/

135. Sarajevo radio reported fighting in Dobrinja, the journalists' village at the 1984 Winter Olympic games, and said the Olympic Museum was set on fire. The old Baščaršija region in the city centre was also damaged according to witnesses. 149/

136. After the 10:00 p.m. nightly curfew, reporters in the city said that Serb gunners in the mountains overlooking the city resumed artillery bombardment of the old Muslim quarter and that sustained bursts of artillery and machinegun fire could be heard from the area of the airport. 150/

(b) Local reported events

137. Lord Carrington and Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro reportedly negotiated a cease-fire signed by BiH President Izetbegović, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić, and Bosnian Croat representative Franjo Boras. 151/

20. 24/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling was reported. At 7:00 a.m. there was a halt to the machinegun, artillery and mortar fire in Ilidža and on the edge of the airport. The rest of the day was relatively peaceful. Source(s): United Press International

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A paramedic was shot dead in Ilidža while trying to retrieve a wounded person. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

138. Sarajevo enjoyed a relatively peaceful day after all-night battles that erupted on the fringes of the city only hours after Muslims, Croats and Serbs signed an EC-brokered declaration reaffirming their support for a 12 April cease-fire accord. 152/

139. There was a 7:00 a.m. halt to the machinegun, artillery and mortar clashes that occurred between Muslim and Serbian-held neighbourhoods in the western suburb of Ilidža and at the edge of the nearby JNA-controlled city airport. 153/

140. A JNA officer confirmed that two tanks joined in shelling Muslim positions, saying that "artillery fire was opened on us". 154/

141. A police official reported that a paramedic was shot dead when his ambulance rushed to the area to retrieve a wounded person. 155/

142. Tensions remained high in Ilidža's Muslim dominated Butmir, Sokolovii and Gornji Kotorac areas after they were cordoned off by Serbian "guerrillas" who demanded that the Muslims surrender arms, Sarajevo Television reported. 156/

143. A Yugoslav armoured personnel carrier guarded the main approach to the Serb-controlled centre of Ilidža, and several tanks and armoured cars were deployed around a hotel housing EC monitors and foreign correspondents. 157/

(b) Local reported events

144. An EC official said that the Serbians denied an EC observer team access to Gornji Kotorac, and that several Muslim residents were seen leaving the area, apparently having been forced to abandon their homes. 158/

21. 25/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as being quiet throughout the day, despite the previous night of shooting. Shelling resumed in the evening. Source(s): Washington Post, Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Fire destroyed the entire interior of the Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

145. Sarajevo was reported quiet throughout the day after a night of shooting between the warring factions. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency said that Serb militiamen had taken over a Muslim suburb without a fight. Although journalists were prevented from viewing the area, it was reported that a stream of Muslim refugees were seen heading away from the area. 159/

146. Sarajevo radio announced at 7:00 p.m. that the day had passed without any shooting in the city. 160/

147. However, at 8:30 p.m., according to a report, the Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics was hit by shelling. The ensuing flames destroyed the entire interior, the roof construction and the majority of displays. No one was injured. 161/

(b) Local reported events

148. The cantonization of the city appeared to be gaining momentum as several hundred residents, most of them women and children, took advantage of the lull in the fighting by getting on buses and leaving the capital. Many apartment buildings were reported empty. There were reported estimates that 20 to 30 per cent of the city's population had fled in the past two weeks. There were also thousands who moved to new neighbourhoods. Serbs had claimed the north side of the city for themselves and had asserted pressure on Muslims and Croats who lived there to move elsewhere. 162/

149. Road transport south from Sarajevo remained blocked. 163/

22. 26/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as mostly peaceful except for occasional sniper fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two people were reportedly killed by sniper fire. Source(s): Sarajevo Radio, United Press International.

Casualties: Four killed. Source(s): Sarajevo Radio, United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

150. The situation in Sarajevo was mostly peaceful except for occasional

sniper fire that killed two people, according to Sarajevo Radio. 164/

151. At least two people were killed at night in a shooting incident outside the headquarters of the JNA's Second Military District, officials said. The incident began when gunmen fired on the building from a passing car. JNA officials said the car came by a second time and sentries opened fire, killing the two occupants. But police said that the sentries mistakenly fired on a different automobile. 165/

23. 27/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a three day truce, artillery and machinegun fire was reported in suburbs on the edge of the city. The city centre was reported to be quiet. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: "Three Muslim suburbs on the edge of the city" (shells originated from Ilidža district); Centre for Social Work. Source(s): The New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s): The New York Times; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One report estimated that 500 people had been injured in the Muslim suburbs of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

152. Shelling began after BiH ordered federal Yugoslav troops off its territory. Serb forces in Sarajevo opened up with artillery and heavy machineguns, shattering a three-day truce. Serbian irregulars shelled three Muslim suburbs on the edge of the city. The Serbs said that they had been fired on first, but witnesses saw only outgoing fire from the Serb-held south-western Ilidža district. The centre of Sarajevo remained quiet. 166/

153. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 167/

154. Reuters reported that an estimated 500 people in the Muslim suburbs of Sarajevo, had been injured in the two days of fighting. Journalists were prevented from viewing the area. Refugees from Donji Kotorac said that more than half of the area's homes had been destroyed in heavy shelling. 168/

(b) Local reported events

155. Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed the establishment of a new truncated Yugoslav nation. In an accompanying declaration to their Constitution, leaders said the new nation, to be called the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "has no territorial claims" on neighbouring republics. 169/

156. The BiH Presidency formally demanded the withdrawal of the JNA, but Serb generals claimed that they were entitled to remain in BiH's Serb-dominated areas. 170/

157. Heavily armed Serbs were reported to have manned roadblocks on the

outskirts of the city, stopping nearly all deliveries of food, according to Fabrizio Hochschild of UNHCR. 171/

24. 28/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

158. No reported incidents.

25. 29/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Old Town area was hit in the evening by repeated mortar and machinegun fire. Intense artillery and mortar fire began in the evening and continued until near midnight. Neighbourhoods were reportedly shelled from dusk to dawn. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Baščaršija area and other parts of the Old Town. Source(s): The Washington Post; United Press International; Radio Sarajevo.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least two killed and 15 wounded. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; The Washington Post; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

159. After several days of respite from attacks, Sarajevo's historic Muslim dominated old city was hit in the evening by repeated mortar and machinegun fire from Serbian guerilla positions on surrounding hills. 172/ Intense artillery and mortar fire began in the evening and reportedly continued near midnight. 173/

160. Muslim neighbourhoods were reportedly bombarded from dusk to dawn by "local Serb insurgents and paramilitary units operating from Serbia". According to Mirsad Tokaca, a Sarajevo police spokesman, the bombardment began at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday and continued until about 2:00 a.m. Thursday. It was reported that these forces were equipped with heavy mortars and field guns supplied by the JNA. Local officials said that at least two persons were killed and 15 were injured. 174/

161. According to Radio Sarajevo, shells hit the streets of the Baščaršija,

the centuries-old Turkish-built centre of the city, and other parts of the old town. JNA tanks deployed at the suburban Butmir airport reportedly participated in the shelling. A JNA spokesman said troops at the airport were first attacked by the city's security forces. 175/

(b) Local reported events

162. The shelling of Sarajevo and Mostar followed what "appeared to be a false report by state-run media in Serbia" that BiH defence forces had been ordered to launch "combat actions" against army bases in the Republic. BiH officials denied issuing such an order. 176/

(c) International reported events

163. All three delegations at the peace conference in Lisbon showed their support for the arrival of UNPROFOR in the republic, saying that this would be of considerable importance for the preservation of peace. 177/

164. The UN and EC announced that it would dispatch a senior official to BiH to examine the feasibility of peacekeeper deployment. 178/

26. 30/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

165. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

166. The city's electric tram services were restored after workmen repaired overhead power cables destroyed by shelling. 179/

(c) International reported events

167. The CSCE granted membership to BiH. 180/

B. May 1992

1. 1/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling of the city was reported. Tank fire was reported in suburbs near the airport. Gun battles were reported near the city centre. Shelling was also reported in the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Old Town area; "Suburbs near the airport". Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 13 people were killed. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

168. Sarajevo and Croatian radio reported an overnight artillery attack on Sarajevo. Radovan Karadžić denied charges of Serbian shelling and said that the Muslims had been shelling their own people in Sarajevo. 181/

169. News reports said JNA tanks had fired on several heavily populated suburbs near the airport after reportedly coming under fire. Later, gun battles erupted in the city centre around an unidentified neighbourhood controlled by Serbs. Shells were also reported to be falling on the city's predominantly Muslim old quarter. 182/

170. At least 13 people were reported killed in Sarajevo. 183/

(b) International reported events

171. The European Community announced that it was suspending peace talks between the factions in BiH because Serbia had failed to withdraw artillery blockades around Sarajevo. 184/

2. 2/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Old Town was shelled in the morning, a major artillery attack began at 1:00 p.m., and fighting continued well into the night. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Area near Old Town; "Main business and shopping district"; Maršal Tito Street; Sarajevo Radio-Television building; Public transportation network (main location and other locations throughout the city); Centre for Social Work; "Skenderija" Olympic Centre. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Maršal Tito Street was filled with broken glass, roof tiles and concrete. Government buildings were reported ablaze. The Centre for Social Work suffered serious damage. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Civilian numbers not reported; at least three JNA soldiers killed and six wounded. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

172. Fighting erupted in the morning after Serb mortar shells began falling near the city's old Muslim quarter. A major artillery attack began soon after 1:00 P.M. and fighting continued well into the night. Mortar and tank shells were fired for hours directly into the main business and shopping district. The city's main thoroughfare, Maršal Tito Street, was filled with broken glass, roof tiles and concrete. Street battles raged around the sports hall used for the figure skating competition in the 1984 Olympic Games. Hundreds of people walking in the downtown area were caught in the streets when the attack began. They ran for shelter into bars, basements and entrance halls. The shelling subsided somewhat after two officials of the BiH Presidency, engaged in a live televised debate with JNA officials (on Sarajevo television), and agreed to a cease-fire and allowed UN peace-keeping forces to collect the dead and wounded. 185/

173. The fighting pitted army tanks and armoured personnel carriers backing the Serbs against heavily armed militiamen fighting for the Muslim and Croat populations. At dusk, with the fighting continuing, reporters on the scene described blazing government buildings, bodies of fighters and civilians lying on the street for hours after the fighting began, artillery and mortar shells coming from the hills, and of close-range fighting in the narrow alleys of the Baščaršija district in the heart of the old Muslim city. 186/

174. According to a report from the Government of BiH the Radio-Television Sarajevo building was shelled. 187/ The Sarajevo public transportation network was also shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city. 188/ The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo, and the Olympic centre "Skenderija" were also shelled on this day. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo has suffered serious damage and cannot be occupied without extensive repairs. 189/

175. The JNA's regional commander, General Milutin Kukanjac, said that BiH forces provoked the JNA attack by assaulting an army installation in the downtown area and later firing on a convoy, killing at least three soldiers and wounding six others. General Kukanjac stated that "the Yugoslav National Army in no way provoked this attack, it was clearly planned in advance". BiH officials, however, said that JNA troops inside the downtown installation opened fire without provocation on a city bus full of civilians. Neither of the two stories were confirmed. The JNA said that all of its installations in the Sarajevo area came under attack. 190/

(b) Local reported events

176. The JNA reportedly held BiH President Alija Izetbegović at the Lukavica barracks outside Sarajevo after capturing him when he arrived at Sarajevo airport from the EC-mediated peace talks in Lisbon. 191/

3. 3/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued until early into the day.

Fighting was said to have subsided in the early hours. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Main Post Office; the Baščaršija area; the Gazi Husref Begova Mosque; Maršal Tito Street. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Main Post Office was reported in flames; All of the windows in the Baščaršija area were reportedly broken; The Gazi Husref Begova Mosque was hit twice by cannon fire--a chunk was blown out of the base of its minaret, and gravestones in the nearby cemetery were chipped by shrapnel; buildings along Maršal Tito Street had huge holes blown in them. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Snipers reportedly prevented ambulances from reaching large numbers of dead and wounded in the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Ten reported killed as of the morning; At least 15 JNA soldiers were reportedly killed in weekend street warfare; two JNA soldiers and two colonels were reportedly killed in an ambush. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

177. Fighting between Serbian forces and BiH fighters continued into early Sunday despite an attempt at a cease-fire by the European Community. Serb forces were said to have launched mortar shells into Sarajevo from nearby hills despite a truce agreed to on Saturday night by the Serb-led JNA and Muslim and Croat forces. Sarajevo radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, reported that artillery fire had died down by early Sunday. At least 10 people were known to have been killed in Sarajevo. 192/

178. A reported tank and artillery battle in the centre of the city lasted from Saturday afternoon to early Monday. Damaged and destroyed buildings included the main post office, a structure dating from the Austro-Hungarian empire, which was in flames. All of the windows were reportedly broken in the Baščaršija, the medieval part of the city. The Gazi Husref Begova Mosque, the oldest in the Balkans, built in 1531, was hit twice by cannon fire and a chunk was blown out of the base of its minaret. Gravestones in the nearby cemetery were chipped by shrapnel. Buildings all along Maršal Tito Street had huge holes blown into them. 193/

179. Witnesses said that at least 15 JNA soldiers were killed in weekend street warfare between the factions in the centre of the city. 194/ The charred bodies of 10 JNA soldiers and several civilians lay all day on a main street across the Miljacka River from the ice rink used for the 1984 Olympics. Sniper fire prevented ambulance crews from reaching large numbers of the dead and wounded. 195/

180. BiH forces reportedly ambushed a JNA convoy traveling in Sarajevo after the JNA released President Izetbegović, who had been detained on Saturday. European Community representative Colin Doyle, who negotiated the exchange of Izetbegović for 500 troops and their commander, General Milutin Kukanjac, said that he was told that several soldiers were killed in the ambush after some trucks in the convoy were seized after leaving a command post blockaded by the Bosnians. The victims were described as being "killed, stripped naked". At least two soldiers and two colonels were reported killed. 196/

(b) Local reported events

181. Fighting subsided in the early hours as the JNA prepared to release the

detained president of BiH, Alija Izetbegović. The Tanjug news agency quoted the Yugoslav Defence Ministry as saying that Izetbegović would be handed over during the morning to an official of the UN peace-keeping forces and an EC peace monitor. The army said it detained Izetbegović for his own safety at Sarajevo airport as fighting continued between federal forces and Muslim and Croat forces. Tanjug and Sarajevo radio said that the bombardment of the city died down in the early hours of Sunday and that the city centre was calm again by dawn. 197/

4. 4/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery fire was reported throughout the city. Heavy shelling resumed in the city with tanks, artillery and mortar fire. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Television transmission tower; Area of Trebevi Mountain. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Shelling of Sarajevo Television transmission tower forced the station off the air. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four JNA soldiers killed and 15 wounded in prior day's ambush. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

182. Artillery fire was heard throughout the city as the JNA demanded the release of soldiers captured in the prior day's ambush by BiH forces. European Community envoy Doyle said that the army was threatening to kill a detained bodyguard of BiH President Alija Izetbegović (Narudin Imamovic), if the soldiers were not freed. Over 100 men were believed to have been seized in Sunday's ambush. The ambush violated a safe conduct negotiated by Doyle and General John MacKenzie, a representative of the UN peacekeepers. The military hospital in Sarajevo said that it had received 15 wounded soldiers and the bodies of four others killed. 198/

183. Early in the day, the 156 Yugoslav soldiers captured by BiH defence forces were freed and led to safety by UN monitors. 199/

184. Shortly afterward, heavy shelling resumed in the city with tanks, artillery and mortars. Sarajevo television went briefly off the air after its transmission tower was hit by a shell. 200/ At the same time, pro-BiH militiamen with rifles and shoulder-launched rockets darted door to door through apartment blocks and fired into the Serb-occupied hills north and south of town. 201/

185. In the afternoon, JNA jet fighters made at least four sorties over the city. Radio reports said two MiG-29's rocketed targets on Trebevi Mountain, overlooking Sarajevo's old quarter. 202/

186. Muslim and Croat territorial defence units surrounded the Viktor Bubanj army barracks, just hours before UN envoy Murrack Goulding was to arrive in Sarajevo on a peace mission. Fighting intensified in the evening. 203/

(b) Local reported events

187. Belgrade announced that in 15 days it would pull federal soldiers who were citizens of FRY out of BiH. Reuters observed that most of the federal troops in BiH were Serbs of Bosnian nationality, thus making this act of little impact. 204/

188. BiH President Izetbegović formally requested foreign military intervention in an evening news conference due to unending and persistent aggression on BiH. 205/

5. 5/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy fighting was reported between Serb, Croat and Muslim militiamen in the city. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Entourage of EC envoy shelled. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

189. Sarajevo Radio said that the city's streets were littered with corpses and that many buildings were ablaze after fierce overnight fighting between Muslims and Serbs. 206/

190. Heavy fighting in and around Sarajevo among Serb, Croat and Muslim militiamen delayed a meeting between UN envoy Murrack Goulding and BiH officials for six hours, and when he finally arrived, his entourage came under a mortar attack. No one was injured. 207/

(b) Local reported events

191. The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that EC peace monitors began a partial withdrawal of non-essential members at dawn. 208/

192. In the evening, the EC special envoy to BiH negotiated a 24 hour truce to allow for an exchange of prisoners, collection of dead, distribution of medicine and the establishment of a telephone hot-line between the army and the BiH leadership. Reports indicated that the cease-fire was widely violated. 209/

6. 6/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic explosions and sniper activity were reported but the cease-fire was for the most part, largely respected. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers fired around UN envoy Marrack Goulding and BiH President Izetbegović as they inspected damage to the medieval sector of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Western photographers counted 70 bodies, including those of 14 soldiers at a hospital morgue. Two unidentified morgues reported that they had at least 115 bodies, the product of shelling that started on Saturday. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

193. A cease-fire called to halt heavy fighting, held in the city during the night, as political leaders prepared for more peace talks. Only sporadic firing was reported in the centre of the city. 210/

194. Snipers fired bullets around UN envoy Marrack Goulding and BiH President Alija Izetbegović as they inspected damage to the medieval sector of Sarajevo. The two men drove off quickly to safety as UN soldiers took cover behind their vehicles. Commenting on the city's damage, Goulding stated, "I could understand if military targets were being attacked but this does seem to be random shelling of a largely civilian area". 211/

195. Despite sporadic explosions and sniper activity, the cease-fire was largely respected. Both sides used the lull to recover bodies of the dead lying in the streets. Western photographers counted 70 bodies, including those of 14 soldiers at a hospital morgue. Two unidentified morgues reported that they had at least 115 bodies, the product of intense shelling by Serb forces that started Saturday 212/

7. 7/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An artillery barrage in Ilidža was reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

196. Fighting broke out in the evening, ending a lull in clashes between Serb and BiH forces. The fighting continued after midnight and into Friday morning but witnesses contacted by telephone said that the centre of the city was relatively quiet. 213/

197. Antonio Santos, head of the EC delegation in Sarajevo reported a serious artillery barrage in the Ilidža suburb. 214/

(b) Local reported events

198. Negotiations were reportedly held on the peaceful withdrawal of the JNA. 215/

8. 8/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported across the city and a large number of casualties were reported in Hrasnica. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Unspecified large number of casualties. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

199. Fighting between Muslims and Serbs was reported across the city. Local radio reports stated that many people had been killed or wounded. Sarajevo radio appealed to ambulance teams to go to the suburb of Hrasnica to treat a large number of casualties. 216/

(b) Local reported events

200. Serbian President Slobodan Milošević carried out a massive and unprecedented purge of the JNA, firing the defence minister and 37 other senior generals and admirals. The New York Times reported that command had been turned over to officers who were known to be hard-line Serbian nationalists and firm supporters of Milošević. 217/ The forced retirement was announced of Colonel General Blagoje Adi, the 56 year-old officer who was the Acting Defence Minister and Chief of the Army's general staff in overall operational control of the army throughout the fighting in the three republics. The announcement from the Yugoslav Federal Presidency also said that Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac, the commander of the Second Army District, and his deputy, Major General Milan Aksentijevi, headquartered in Sarajevo, had been relieved of their duties. 218/

9. 9/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling resumed in the Ilidža area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

201. Shelling reportedly resumed in the Ilidža area south-west of Sarajevo following reports of widespread fighting across the Republic. 219/

10. 10/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported to have died down in the city as Serb forces were said to have seized the western suburbs. Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Serbian forces were reported to be shooting into cars from high-rise buildings overlooking a highway. Source(s): The Washington Post.

Casualties: Seventeen corpses were reported at the morgue at the emergency medical centre. Source(s): The Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

202. Serbian forces were reported to have seized the western suburbs, periodically shooting into cars from high-rise buildings overlooking a highway. 220/

203. Fighting was reported to have died down in the city. 221/

204. The Washington Post reported 17 corpses at the morgue at the emergency medical centre. 222/

(b) Local reported events

205. General Ratko Mladic was named the commander of the federal army forces at Sarajevo. 223/

206. The New York Times reported that weeks of fighting and the halting of regular food deliveries had emptied shops in Sarajevo, and that throughout the city, people line up on street corners to buy bread from delivery trucks. 224/ Serbian forces were reported to have prevented relief deliveries. 225/

207. The Muslim high school was reported closed for the first time in 453 years and was being used as a centre for 400 elderly people and families with young children. 226/

11. 11/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Attacks were reported on the city overnight and a heavy Serb artillery and mortar barrage was reported during the day. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Presidency Building; unidentified mosque in Butmir. Source(s):

Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least four killed overnight; at least 28 killed during the day. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

208. Sarajevo officials said that at least four people were killed in attacks on the city overnight. Several shells landed near the presidency building and a new attack began after dawn. 227/

209. Serb forces used heavy mortars, field guns and rocket launchers from the grounds of an unidentified Ilidža hotel used by EC monitors in an attack on besieged Butmir. Colm Doyle, special envoy of EC peace negotiator Lord Carrington, stated that this was the first time that he had heard "such rockets" used around Sarajevo. The shelling was reportedly directed at a mosque in the Muslim village of Butmir which had been cut off for three weeks. The EC said it planned to try to get food to Butmir and nearby Sokolovii and Hrasnica, both which were isolated by heavy fighting. 228/

210. It was reported that at least 28 more people were killed in a JNA artillery and mortar barrage on Sarajevo during the day. 229/

(b) Local reported events

211. The Washington Post reported that international agencies based in Sarajevo were on the verge of pulling out of the city. "The risks are almost intolerable", said a UN spokesman. He added that "criminality and anarchy" were increasing daily. 230/ Unidentified Serbian militiamen reportedly stopped two UN jeeps carrying armed members of the UN peace-keeping mission at a roadblock and stole their weapons and their vehicles. Over the weekend, Serb forces seized two trucks belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross which had announced tentative plans to leave the city. 231/

(c) International reported events

212. EC foreign ministers decided to recall their ambassadors from Belgrade for consultations and to seek the suspension of Yugoslavia from the CSCE. "The killings and expulsion of populations--the siege and the systematic shelling of Sarajevo, the holding of Sarajevo airport preventing safe passage of humanitarian relief from the ICRC, are actions deserving universal condemnation", a statement said. It also urged the reopening of Sarajevo airport under conditions of safety to allow the distribution of humanitarian aid. 232/

12. 12/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Dobrinja area and Sarajevo Television were hit by shellfire. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Television building (two missiles); Sarajevo Television

tower (hit seven times by tank fire); the Dobrinja District. Source(s): The New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Serious damage caused by two missiles striking the Sarajevo Television building. Source(s): The New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

213. Belgrade-based Tanjug reported that Sarajevo television said that two guided missiles slammed into its building causing serious damage but no casualties. Another report stated that the building's television tower was hit seven times by tank fire. 233/

214. Sarajevo Radio reported that Serb forces fired shells into the Dobrinja district of Sarajevo and that three people had been killed in the city. 234/

(b) Local reported events

215. European Commission headquarters in Zagreb announced that it was withdrawing the last 12 EC monitors from Sarajevo because the situation in the city had deteriorated. 235/

(c) International reported events

216. The European Community reportedly pulled its ambassadors out of Yugoslavia. The United States reportedly recalled Yugoslav Ambassador Zimmerman and the CSCE prohibited Yugoslavia's representative from participating in a discussion on the war. 236/

13. 13/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was mostly stilled after a cease-fire went into effect at 6:00 a.m.. There was sporadic gunfire reported from the surrounding hillsides. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Reuters reported that doctors at Sarajevo's main casualty hospital estimated that they had received an average of five to 15 wounded sniper victims each day. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

217. A Serb self-imposed cease-fire brought relative peace to the city. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali urged the withdrawal of the UN command headquarters' staff in the city. 237/

218. Artillery, mortar and rocket fire in Sarajevo was mostly stilled after the cease-fire went into effect at 6:00 a.m.. The calm was broken only sporadically thereafter by gunfire from Serbian positions in the hills above the city. 238/

219. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 239/

(b) Local reported events

220. Reuters reported that doctors at Sarajevo's main casualty hospital estimated that they had received an average of five to 15 wounded sniper victims each day. 240/

(c) International reported events

221. The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 752, calling for Yugoslavia to cease its interference in BiH and to start demobilizing its troops stationed there. 241/

222. At the recommendation of United Nations Under-Secretary for Peace-keeping Goulding, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated that a BiH peace effort was "not feasible", given the brutal pitch of the fighting. He warned that the peace plan was being jeopardized by the Croatian Serbs' refusal to demobilize and also ordered UN troops to withdraw from their base in Sarajevo. 242/

14. 14/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling of the city began just before 7:00 a.m.. Fighting spread across the city, affecting whole neighbourhoods with gun battles reported to be the heaviest since the siege began. Shelling was reported throughout the city and suburbs. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area close to the Presidency; the apartment blocks and town house settlements of Dobrinja, Mojmiilo, Sokolović Kolonija, Donji Kotorac, Butmir and Hrasnica; the Bosna Hotel (Ilidža); the UN headquarters; the Rainbow Hotel (occupied by UN peacekeepers); the Sarajevo public transportation network at its main location and at others throughout the city. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Columns of smoke were reported in Mojmiilo; Several mortar rounds hit the Bosna Hotel, tearing chunks out of at least one balcony; the UN headquarters were hit by five mortar rounds and 12 UN trucks were destroyed. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: One bullet was fired into the office of BiH President Izetbegović. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Forty Bosnian Muslims were reported wounded or killed during the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

223. Canadian Army General Lewis McKenzie, commander of the Sarajevo headquarters of the UN peace-keeping operation in Croatia said that it appeared that fighting began in Sarajevo when the city's security forces tried at about 5:00 a.m. to break through the Serbian encirclement at the Serb-held western suburb of Ilidža. 243/ "We saw an attack coming into Ilidža from the west. Our impression was that the Muslims were trying to move into that location", he said, adding that the security forces appeared to have captured half of the suburb. He said that in retaliation, Serb-dominated JNA forces began shelling Sarajevo just before 7:00 a.m.. 244/ Government officials had been warning for days that their security forces were becoming increasingly desperate with the Serbian siege, and that they planned to break out of Sarajevo to reach food and medical stockpiles in the Muslim-held town of Visoko. 245/

224. The fighting spread across the city, affecting whole neighbourhoods. Gun battles were reported to be the heaviest since the siege began. Interior Ministry officials said that Serbian guerrillas and JNA troops unleashed shellfire from hilltops into the capital and that mortar rounds landed close to the presidency building. They said the fighting and barrages were fiercest in the densely populated apartment block and town house settlements of Dobrinja, Mojnilo, Sokolović Kolonija, Donji Kotorac, Butmir and Hrasnica, all located near Ilidža and the JNA-controlled Sarajevo airport. 246/

225. Sarajevo television showed fires burning around the city and broadcasted footage of clashes for the control of Dobrinja, with security forces and Serbian guerrillas trading gunfire between apartment blocks. A Muslim Slav woman reached by the UPI by telephone in Dobrinja, which had been surrounded for almost two weeks by Serbian forces, reported similar clashes in nearby Mojnilo. "We can see columns of smoke pouring out of Mojnilo and shells are coming down in the apartment blocks around us. Several cars are burning in our parking lot", she said, adding that Serbian guerrillas cut electricity to the area in the morning. 247/

226. Fierce fighting trapped foreign journalists in the Bosna Hotel in the western suburb of Ilidža, which had been the headquarters of the European Community monitoring mission before it withdrew earlier in the week for security reasons. Several mortar rounds slammed into the hotel, tearing chunks out of the balcony of the room used as an editing studio by the British Broadcasting Corporation. No one was reported injured. The Bosna Hotel was reported as one of several hotels in a hot springs complex that had been used as bases by fighters of the JNA supported Serbian Democratic Party. Serbian fighters entrenched around the complex responded to incoming fire with mortar, artillery and heavy machinegun blasts into nearby Sokolović Kolonija. A Serbian statement declared Ilidža "a war zone", banned foreign reporters from filming fighting or military equipment, and warned that travel into the city was risky. 248/

227. There was also heavy fighting around the JNA's Viktor Bubanj barracks in New Sarajevo near the UN headquarters about two miles from the city centre. The barracks were reported to be one of the several military bases in Sarajevo that the JNA had failed to abandon after agreeing to withdraw from the city. 249/

228. The Washington Post reported that "artillery fire from Serbian forces ringing the city rained down on nearly every neighborhood". The UN headquarters were hit by five mortar rounds and 12 UN trucks were destroyed by the Serb shelling. Mortar rounds slammed into the Rainbow Hotel occupied by UN peacekeepers, trapping 250 of them in a basement shelter. The UN said that it

would withdraw its 300 personnel for security reasons. Casualties were uncounted because ambulances could not travel across lines of fire. 250/

229. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 251/

230. Sarajevo radio reported that in the early evening a Serbian sniper bullet smashed through the window of BiH President Alija Izetbegović's downtown office while he was inside. No one was reported injured. 252/

231. Sarajevo Radio reported 40 Bosnian Muslims wounded or killed during Thursday's fighting which ended at about midnight. 253/

15. 15/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm early as the forces regrouped. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

232. Sarajevo was reported as calm early as Serb and Muslim forces regrouped after a day of tank and artillery battles. 254/

16. 16/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Street fighting, heavy artillery and tank shelling was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least seven killed, 84 wounded received at Koševo Hospital. Source(s): Reuters, New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

233. A convoy of 200 United Nations peacekeepers left Sarajevo amid reported shelling and street fighting in the city. About 150 soldiers and unarmed military observers were scheduled to remain behind. 255/

234. Street fighting, heavy artillery and tank shelling prompted Radio Belgrade to call Sarajevo "a city of fire". At least seven people were

reported killed. 256/ Mufid Lazić, Chief Surgeon at the Koševo Hospital, said that 84 wounded were received. 257/

17. 17/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the city were reportedly shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (suppliers of flour, bread, etc.); "Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the city". Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH; Reuters.

Description of Damage: One journalist killed in shelling of Dobrinja. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One journalist killed, one journalist wounded; six killed. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

235. A second convoy of 80 UN peacekeepers pulled out of the city (leaving approximately 120 UN soldiers in Sarajevo), just hours before shoot-outs flared out around the Maršal Tito army barracks in the city's centre. One policeman was reported killed. 258/

236. Jordi Pujol Puente, a 25 year-old photographer for Spain's daily Avui was killed by an exploding mortar shell in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja. David Brauchli, a photographer for the Associated Press was wounded by shrapnel in the head, arm and groin. 259/

237. The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings were shelled on this day. Klas-Šarko and Velepekara were the only suppliers of essential foodstuffs (flour, bread, dough, and pastries) for the city after the siege began on 5 April 1992. 260/

238. Serbs were reported to have shelled Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the medieval city. Rival gunmen were also reported to have fought house-to-house battles. Witnesses said the dead lay in the streets but ambulances were unable to reach them. 261/ Six people were reported killed in the fighting. 262/

(b) Local reported events

239. Sarajevo journalists said that the weekend bombardment and street-to-street fighting appeared to have cut the capital in two, isolating its Muslim-held suburbs. 263/

18. 18/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The downtown area of the city was reported shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: ICRC convoy; area near the Oslobodjenje building; Downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two ICRC workers wounded and one killed in shelling of convoy, 4.5 tons of medicine was destroyed. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two ICRC workers wounded, one killed. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government.

Narrative of Events:

240. Residents in the Dobrinja district west of Sarajevo said that Yugoslav fighter jets flew low over the area but had not attacked. 264/

241. Sarajevo journalists said Serb forces had ordered local people to evacuate the district of Grbavica, west of Sarajevo, in what appeared to be a consolidation of their positions near the centre of the city. 265/

242. At approximately 2:30 p.m., Serbian forces attacked an ICRC convoy carrying food and medical relief as it entered Sarajevo. Two ICRC staff members were wounded (Ivan Lali and Roland Sidler) and one (Frederic Maurice), was killed (he died in Sarajevo Hospital the next day). The attack also reportedly destroyed 4.5 tons of medicine. 266/

243. Sarajevo radio reported shells and tracer bullets falling near the headquarters of Oslobodjenje, the main Bosnian newspaper publishing company. Downtown Sarajevo was also reported shelled. 267/

(b) Local reported events

244. Serb, Muslim and Croat leaders agreed to a UN brokered 21 day cease-fire in Sarajevo during which Yugoslav federal forces were to withdraw from BiH, but fresh shelling erupted in the evening shortly after the truce. 268/

19. 19/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery, mortar and small-arms fire intensified in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

245. The BiH presidency said that Yugoslav federal troops were pinned down in their two main city barracks by Muslim and Croat shooting, preventing phased evacuations agreed to in the latest cease-fire agreement reached on Monday. 269/

246. In the evening, Serbian gunmen halted a column of about 1,000 cars, 20 buses and 10 vans in the suburb of Ilidža as refugees attempted to leave Sarajevo for Split. Approximately 5,000 civilians were reportedly taken hostage. 270/

247. Artillery, mortar and small-arms fire intensified in the city. Sarajevo police said that Serb gunmen ordered residents of several Muslim districts to leave their apartments in order to solidify Serb emplacements in the city. 271/

(b) Local reported events

248. Representatives of Bosnian Muslims and Croats reportedly agreed to form a confederation with the neighbouring Republic of Croatia. 272/

249. Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev met with Slobodan Milošević on a four day peace mission in Yugoslavia, agreeing that the crisis must be resolved in a peaceful manner. 273/

250. The UNHCR reported that 1.2 million people (one quarter of BiH's pre-war population), had become refugees in the course of the war. 274/

20. 20/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Two UNPROFOR armoured vehicles came under attack. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

251. Late in the afternoon, two armoured vehicles belonging to the United Nations peace-keeping force in Sarajevo were turned back by Serbian gunmen at a roadblock when the peacekeepers tried to enter Ilidža. According to Sarajevo and UN officials, they came under artillery fire on their return to their headquarters a few miles away. 275/

(b) Local reported events

252. The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross said that Monday's attack on clearly marked Red Cross vehicles appeared to have been deliberate. The organization temporarily withdrew its eight staffers from Sarajevo. 276/

253. Serbian leaders said that they would not release the 5,000 women, children and elderly people being held until the BiH government lifted blockades of JNA barracks and met other conditions. 277/

(c) International reported events

254. Signalling a more active stance, the Bush Administration prohibited the Yugoslav National Airline from landing on US soil. 278/

21. 21/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery and gunfire was reported around the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Olympic Complex "Zetra" (used by humanitarian organizations). Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Three to four shells hit and set ablaze the Olympic Complex "Zetra". Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three killed overnight. Source(s): Red Cross; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

255. At 11:55 a.m., according to a report from the Government of BiH, three to four shells fell on the roof of the large auditorium of the Olympic complex "Zetra". The building was subject to infantry fire even as firefighters and volunteers tried to extinguish the blaze. The building was being used by humanitarian organizations (including Doctors Without Borders, UNHCR, and Caritas), and as a shelter for refugees. 279/

256. There was sporadic artillery and gunfire reported around Sarajevo and Red Cross sources in the city said that three people were killed overnight. 280/

(b) Local reported events

257. UN officials reported that the 5,000 Bosnian refugees held hostage for two days by Serb gunmen were released after a deal was made between BiH's Presidency and the JNA. The refugees then left Ilidža and set out for Split. Fabrizio Hochschild of the UNHCR said that the Serbs released the group in exchange for safe passage for the JNA out of its Sarajevo barracks. 281/

258. There was no indication when the JNA troops would be allowed to leave. 282/

22. 22/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was bombarded overnight and sniper and machinegun fire was reported in the morning. The main railway station was shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: City bombarded overnight; the main railway station. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two unidentified buildings were ablaze. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniping activity was reported in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

259. Sniper and machine gun fire reportedly filled the streets of the city in the morning. The violence followed a mobilization order for Bosnian Serbs issued by General Ratko Mladić, the JNA officer commanding the forces of Serbian Republic of BiH. Journalists at Sarajevo radio said that the city had been bombarded by mortar and artillery fire overnight and that two buildings were ablaze. 283/

260. The Tanjug news agency reported that the JNA would leave its four barracks in Sarajevo over the weekend. Federal soldiers and cadets pinned down in their bases would be guaranteed safe passage out of the city under the accord reached with BiH's Presidency. 284/

261. Sarajevo police said that shortly after the accord was signed, artillery batteries in the army's huge Maršal Tito Barracks shelled the city's main railway station. 285/

(b) International reported events

262. The United Nations General Assembly formally admitted BiH, Croatia and Slovenia. 286/

263. US Secretary of State Baker announced that Yugoslavia's consulates in New York and San Francisco would be closed and its military attaches expelled from Washington. He described the situation in the Balkans as a "humanitarian nightmare". 287/

23. 23/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as quiet until the afternoon when machinegun fire hit the suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

264. The city was quiet until the afternoon when machinegun fire raked the suburbs. 288/

b) Local reported events

265. BiH military commander Colonel Vehbija Karić accused the JNA of ignoring a promise to start evacuating its remaining troops from four barracks in the city. The army's withdrawal was scheduled to have started at 8:00 a.m. and was to have been completed by Sunday evening under the agreement between the BiH government and senior officers. 289/

24. 24/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight artillery fire and street fighting was reported. The city was described as relatively calm during the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Several buildings in the centre and old part of the city were reportedly on fire after Saturday's shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

266. A relatively calm Sarajevo was poised for withdrawal of JNA troops after overnight artillery fire and street fighting. Tanjug reported that several buildings in the centre and the old part of the city were on fire after Saturday night's shelling. Bosnian Serb authorities accused the Muslims and Croats of shelling buildings and then cutting off water in those parts of town to keep fire fighters from putting them out. 290/

(b) Local reported events

267. The JNA evacuated one of the garrisons in the city without incident. About 300 soldiers and Serb irregulars withdrew in a column of trucks and armoured vehicles, including one tank, to a town two and a half miles outside of Sarajevo. Bosnian Muslim and Croat forces entrenched along the route fired their weapons skyward, but did not shoot at the soldiers. An army official said that the troops had begun leaving a second garrison and that the operation would be continued on Monday. 291/

(c) International reported events

268. At the "Lisbon Conference", US Secretary of State Baker reprimanded his European cohorts for not forcefully confronting the war in the former Yugoslavia. He said that "anyone who is looking for reasons not to act, or arguing somehow that action in the face of this kind of nightmare is not warranted at this time . . . is on the wrong wave-length". He recommended Chapter Seven sanctions, saying "before we consider force, we ought to exhaust all of the political, diplomatic, and economic remedies that might be at hand". 292/

25. 25/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was only sporadic shooting reported in the districts of Hrasno and Grbavica in what was described as one of the quietest days since the hostilities broke out. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One killed. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

269. There was only occasional shooting in the Sarajevo districts of Grbavica and Hrasno on one of the quietest days since the hostilities broke out. One person was reported killed in the city over the last 24 hours. 293/

(b) Local reported events

270. Sarajevo authorities refused to allow the blockaded JNA troops to leave their barracks because they said that the army reneged on a deal to surrender weapons. BiH Presidency officials and army commanders met to try to solve the dispute, and set a timetable for the men and their families to leave the three remaining garrisons. The talks bogged down in the evening but the city remained quiet. 294/

271. Sarajevo authorities decided to ration food and to issue coupons for scarce milk, flour, salt, rice and sugar. 295/

(c) International reported events

272. Russia established diplomatic relations with Croatia and Slovenia. 296/

26. 26/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling of the city was reported. Source(s): Reuters

Targets Hit: Main maternity ward. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One explosion smashed into the upper stories of the city's main maternity ward. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

273. Sporadic shelling was reported. One explosion smashed into the upper

stories of the city's main maternity ward. No injuries were reported as patients, 130 mothers and 70 infants, were evacuated to the basement before the building took its worst hits. 297/

(b) Local reported events

274. Serb militia forces agreed to reopen the city's airport to aeroplanes bringing humanitarian aid to the city's remaining citizens. The agreement was brokered by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Terms of the agreement called for the airport to reopen at 6:00 a.m. Wednesday during a cease-fire between Serb forces and BiH-government units. 298/

27. 27/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Three shells struck near a bread line on Vase Miškina Street. Thereafter, BiH forces ambushed an army convoy. Shooting broke out late in the day in many parts of the city, including the airport area. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; Save the Humanity; World Serbian Community.

Targets Hit: Three shells hit a bread line near the covered market on Vase Miškina Street (a block from the Catholic cathedral). Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity.

Description of Damage: Sixteen people were killed in the Vase Miskina bread line shelling and the estimates of wounded ranged from 70 to 160. Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sixteen people were killed in the Vase Miskina bread line shelling and the estimates of wounded ranged from 70 to 160; one unidentified soldier was killed in a later ambush. Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

275. In the worst single attack on civilians since the fighting began, at approximately 10:00 a.m., at least 16 people waiting in a line to buy bread were killed, and more than 100 others were wounded when mortar shells struck a crowded market in the city. It appeared that the attack in which three mortar shells fell near a group of Serbs, Croats and Muslims waiting in line at a market to buy bread, was launched by Serbian units in the hills south of Sarajevo. 299/ About 12 hours before this mortar attack, artillery shells were also apparently fired from the same southern hills where Serbian gunners had set up batteries, hitting the main maternity hospital near Sarajevo's centre. Last week, Serbian gunners in the same hills (which were the site for the sledding events in the 1984 Olympics), launched rockets at a convoy of Red Cross vehicles, killing the organizations chief representative in BiH and an employee. 300/

276. The evening television reports showed bodies lying near the covered market on Vase Miskina Street, a block from the city's Catholic cathedral. The television showed severely wounded people, some with severed limbs, waiting for assistance that was delayed when ambulance crews attempting to reach the scene came under sniper fire. 301/

277. Boška Milutinović, Vlatko Tanasković (a math teacher), Srećko Siklić, and Ramiz Alić were among the people waiting in the bread line on Vase Miškina Street, near the shoe shop "Planika" when a mortar shell hit the street. Milutinović's leg was broken and he suffered two wounds from shell fragments. Tanasković and Siklić were killed. Milutinović stated that he saw Ali's leg in a pool of blood but that there was no indication of whether he survived. Milutinović stated that there were no troops or military facilities on the street--only the bread line and other civilians in the street. 302/

278. According to Dr. Faris Goran-Kapetanovi, a Sarajevo surgeon: from 9:50 to 12:00, 80 heavily wounded people, all unarmed civilians, came into the hospital from Vase Miškina Street. Included among these injuries were limb, head, neck and organ wounds. That day the hospital saw 107 patients, 95 per cent of whom were civilians. 303/

279. Colonel Jovan Divjak, the Serbian officer and deputy commander of BiH's defence force, said that 16 people were killed and 70 wounded. Sarajevo Radio said local officials put the number of wounded at 160. 304/

280. Serbian sources acknowledged that the bread line was shelled but claimed that the attack was caused by Muslim Croatian forces. 305/

281. After the bread line attack, Muslims ambushed an army convoy vacating a garrison, killing one soldier and commandeering 82 trucks. 306/

282. Shooting broke out late in the day, continuing through the night in many parts of the city including the airport and army barracks. "There are many dead. There are explosions everywhere", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirovi said as battles raged earlier in the night. 307/

(b) Local reported events

283. The BiH Government allegedly taped a conversation between a JNA general and two Serbian colonels over Serbian radio frequencies. It was reported that General Ratko Mladić instructed two Serbian colonels (identified only by the Muslim code names "Mustafa" and "Zijo") to attack residential areas of Sarajevo with heavy artillery. The report stated that Mladić was probably speaking from the Lukavica military barracks, in the south-west suburbs of Sarajevo, to "Zijo" in Vraca, a hilly suburb to the south of Sarajevo, and to "Mustafa" on Borje Mountain to the north-east of the city. Specifically, it is alleged that in the recording Colonel "Zijo" argued that artillery attacks should be directed towards areas with fewer Serbian residents. Mladić allegedly disregarded the colonel's comment and ordered his troops to bomb the Velešići and Pofalići residential areas of Sarajevo. With regard to Velešići, Mladić ordered his troops to "burn it all". Mladić also ordered his troops to attack civilian targets with the heaviest shells in the Serbian forces' armory, namely 155 millimetre howitzer shells instead of the lighter 82-millimetre and 120 millimetre shells. 308/

(c) International reported events

284. The European Community imposed a trade embargo against Yugoslavia. EC representatives encouraged the UN Security Council to launch its own financial and oil embargo. 309/

285. At a NATO meeting, US Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney stated that military intervention was not being considered "at present". 310/

28. 28/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fierce fighting was reported in the city during the morning. An artillery barrage was reported in the city at 10:30 p.m.. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

286. Fierce fighting was reported in the city during the morning. 311/

287. Sarajevo radio reported that Serb forces fired surface to surface missiles at Sarajevo. Explosions of artillery shells were also reported in the city. The barrage reportedly began at 10:30 p.m.. 312/

(b) Local reported events

288. The Serbian Orthodox Church announced that it had split with the Serbian Government over "communist tyranny" and the "fratricidal" war in BiH. 313/

(c) International reported events

289. The White House stated that the United States planned to provide \$9 million in aid to BiH's refugees. 314/

29. 29/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A night-long artillery barrage was reported on the city which included the reported use of multiple rocket launchers. Street battles were reported until just before dawn. A day long barrage was also reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area; the Presidency building; two unidentified mosques; dozens of houses, stores and office buildings; a tobacco factory, the 1984 Olympic Skating Arena; the main radio and television broadcast centre. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three workers were wounded in the shelling of the Presidency Building; Fires ignited by the shelling damaged several unidentified office towers, a tobacco factory and the skating arena used during the 1984 Olympics; 10 shells were reported to have hit the main television broadcast centre. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nine people killed overnight. Source(s): Croatia Radio; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

290. Serb irregulars unleashed a night-long barrage of fire on the city. BiH officials said Serb forces used multiple rocket launchers for the first time. Sarajevo radio quoted a Serb officer, and former JNA member as saying that Serbs had also fired surface-to-surface missiles. This could not be confirmed. Serb combatants fought in street battles with Muslim and Croat fighters until just before dawn. 315/

291. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported that early Friday, "fierce bursts of fire and shell explosions [were] everywhere", especially in the medieval quarter. Street fighting between Serb and BiH defence forces also erupted in Dobrinja, and near the airport according to Tanjug. Shells also struck the Presidential Building, wounding three workers. 316/

292. Croatia radio said that nine people were killed overnight, but there was no independent confirmation. 317/

293. The main attack began at midnight Thursday and lasted about four hours. Bombardment damage also included two mosques, dozens of houses, stores and office buildings, including the Presidency building. Fires ignited by the shells damaged several office towers, a tobacco factory and the skating arena used during the 1984 Olympics. Ten shells were also reported to have hit the main radio and television broadcast centre, which had been hit many times before. Officials linked the bombardment with the continuing blockade of the Maršal Tito Barracks by pro-Government forces. 318/

294. A day long barrage left several parts of the city in flames, knocked out electricity and water supplies and was described by both Serbian and Bosnian media as the fiercest of the two-month battle of Sarajevo. 319/

295. City residents received a warning to return to shelters at about 3:30 p.m.. The warning came after the commander of the army of the Bosnian Serbs, General Ratko Mladić, told the Sarajevo Government that his forces would level the capital if militiamen did not allow the JNA troops to leave their barracks in Sarajevo with their weapons. 320/

(b) International reported events

296. Turkish President Turgut Ozal pledged Turkish troops to any NATO or UN force that would intervene on behalf of BiH. 321/

30. 30/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under renewed shelling attacks and street fighting was reported in Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Smoke could be seen rising from several apartment buildings in the Dobrinja area. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least two killed. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

297. Sarajevo came under renewed attack as Serb forces shelled the city with mortars. At least two people were believed killed and street fighting broke out in Dobrinja, an outlying part of the city. 322/ Street battles were also reported. Smoke could be seen rising from several apartment buildings in the Dobrinja area. 323/

298. It was reported by the Tanjug new agency that commanders of Serb irregulars ordered a halt to attacks late in the day. 324/

(b) International reported events

299. The UN Security Council voted for trade sanctions against Yugoslavia. 325/ UN Security Council Resolution 757 for sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro passed by a vote of 13 to zero. Russian President Yeltsin gave the sanctions his support. Like its predecessor, Resolution 752, this resolution demanded that "outside" forces stop interfering in the conflict in BiH. It ordered Croat troops out of BiH; it required Serbs to stop forcing non-Serbs out of their homes; it called for all "irregular forces" in BiH to be disbanded; it placed a ban on exports (except for food and medicine) to and foreign investment in Yugoslavia; it froze Yugoslavia's foreign assets; it reduced the number of diplomatic personnel in Yugoslavia; and it restricted Yugoslavia's participation in international sporting, science, and cultural activities. Shipments of goods through Yugoslavia were still permitted.

300. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel downplayed talks of military action, saying "we should expect the sanctions to have an effect". 326/

301. US President George Bush implemented a freeze on Yugoslav assets in the United States. 327/

31. 31/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly shelled the city early, but the shelling and other fighting subsided just before daybreak. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: There was heavy shelling in the city overnight in unidentified parts of the city. The shelling continued early in the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

302. Serb forces shelled the city early Sunday, but the shelling and other fighting subsided just before daybreak according to Sarajevo radio. "There was mortar and heavy canon shelling overnight on parts of the city from Serb batteries in the hills, for a short time heavy, and at least 10 people were wounded", radio editor Zoran Pirovi said. He said that territorial defence forces had exchanged fire with 800 JNA troops holed up in the Maršal Tito

barracks in the centre of town. Isolated street fighting was reported as well before the lull. 328/

(b) Local reported events

303. The United Nations brokered a cease-fire between the warring sides in Sarajevo. UN and BiH officials said that Serb and Muslim-Croat forces agreed to the cease-fire, to take place on Monday at 6:00 p.m.. The cease-fire agreement provided for evacuation of the JNA barracks in the city centre. 329/

304. Slobodan Milošević dismissed the prior day's UN resolution as the price worth paying for "supporting Serbs outside of Serbia". He also dismissed as "ridiculous", allegations that his country had been the aggressor in BiH. 330/

C. June 1992

1. 1/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Apartment building in Dobrinja. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: First floor of apartment building in Dobrinja gutted by a tank shell. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Snipers fired at people trying to leave and enter apartment building in Dobrinja. Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

305. Mario Susko, a Professor of American literature in Dobrinja, stated that there were two JNA tanks outside his building, that the first floor of his building was gutted by a tank shell, and that snipers shot at anyone trying to leave or enter the building. 331/

(b) Local reported events

306. The UN brokered cease-fire was reportedly broken after two hours. UN-imposed sanctions took effect. 332/

307. The Washington Post reported that since 1 May no food had been allowed into the suburb of Dobrinja (a cluster of buildings constructed for the 1984 Olympic games) which had been sealed off by Serb militia forces as part of their effort to partition Sarajevo. 333/

2. 2/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: A UN escorted convoy carrying dried milk, baby formula and other

foods towards Dobrinja was attacked by machine gun fire. Source(s):
Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Driver of relief convoy killed, between two and three people wounded. Supplies and vehicles of convoy were stolen. Source(s):
Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Driver of relief convoy killed and two to three others wounded. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

308. An unidentified Yugoslav broadcast appealed to all Serbs fighting in BiH to reopen Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights (an apparent concession to mounting UN pressure), and to stop shelling Sarajevo and other cities. 334/

309. Just hours later, a UN escorted convoy carrying dried milk, baby formula and other foods toward Dobrinja was reportedly attacked by machine gun fire from Serb militiamen who subsequently took the food. The driver of one of two buses in the convoy was killed and a passenger was seriously wounded. UN officials reported that Serbian forces later drove off with the two wounded people, the supplies and the convoy's vehicles. The convoy had been organized by a Sarajevo charity (Children's Embassy), and all forces in the area had been notified and had guaranteed the convoy's safe passage. 335/

(b) Local reported events

310. The New York Times reported that a key to the battle for Sarajevo was the newly cut Serb-controlled "war road" connecting Ilidža to the main Serbian military barracks at Lukavica, five miles to the south, and beyond and up through the mountains ringing Sarajevo to the south. On the spurs off this road, on the heights that overlook the city, were numerous Serbian mortar and recoilless cannon positions that had been used to shell the old Muslim quarter in the heart of Sarajevo, causing heavy casualties and destroying many of the city's historic landmarks, including several ancient mosques. The New York Times reported that because Ilidža was at the end of the Serbian supply line running all the way to Belgrade 250 miles away, and because it abutted Sarajevo's Butmir airport, also under Serbian control, the battle to keep the Muslim forces from overrunning Ilidža had become, in effect, the battle to keep a Serbian foothold in the city. In that, the airport was seen as crucial. Although closed and under constant Muslim sniper fire, it had become a key bargaining chip for the Serbs, who were under United Nations pressure to allow its reopening to international relief flights that would carry a needed supply of food and medicine to the civilians trapped in the city by fighting. 336/

(c) International reported events

311. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that Britain would be "very reluctant" to send soldiers to BiH to force peace upon warring parties. 337/

3. 3/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

312. No reported incidents.

4. 4/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Dobrinja was reportedly shelled early in the day by Serb forces. Butmir was similarly shelled overnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja and Butmir Districts. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

313. Serb tanks and artillery early in the day bombed the Dobrinja district where 40,000 civilians were reported to have been trapped with little food or medicine for weeks. According to Sarajevo radio, Serb shelling of the city from positions in surrounding forested hills was intense for about three hours and then became sporadic before stopping at dawn. Batteries at Sarajevo's Serb-held airport unleashed barrages overnight at the mainly Muslim District of Butmir where it was reported that the situation resembled Dobrinja. 338/

(b) International reported events

314. NATO foreign ministers decided to broaden the scope of its mandate with peace-keeping duties. 339/

5. 5/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

315. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

316. United States President George Bush signed an Executive Order to block trade with Serbia and Montenegro. 340/

6. 6/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sustained bombardment was reported. Shelling came from Trebevi Mountain and included 120 millimetre artillery shells, 82 millimetre mortars and volleys from multiple rocket launchers. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: A UN supply truck carrying blankets; JNA Maršal Tito barracks; the Main Telephone Building; "nearly all sections of the city". Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Three killed and two wounded in area near the shelled Maršal Tito barracks; Telephone lines were knocked out over night after the shelling of the main telephone building. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

317. A UN supply truck carrying blankets was struck by mortar fire outside a Sarajevo warehouse. There were no deaths or injuries. 341/

318. It was reported that the 734 Yugoslav officers, cadets and dependents confined in the Maršal Tito barracks were permitted to evacuate in an 80-vehicle convoy. After they left, Serbian gunners shelled the barracks, killing two men and a boy in a passing car and severely wounding two women.

319. The most sustained bombardment since the siege began was reported. The New York Times reported that for more than 24 hours, "every few minutes, 120 millimetre artillery shells, 82 millimetre mortars and volleys from multiple rocket launchers poured down from the slopes of the 5,345 foot Trebevi Mountain overlooking the city", and that "nobody appears to have any estimate of the number killed and wounded. But the figure must be high". 342/

320. Serb tanks and artillery in the hills were reported to have fired shells into nearly all sections of the city as street fighting broke out in some neighbourhoods. Many of the last telephone lines were knocked out overnight when shells hit the main telephone building. 343/

(b) Local reported events

321. The Washington Post reported that starvation was beginning to become a concern in Sarajevo. 344/ The severity of food shortages in Sarajevo varied by neighbourhood. In the Old Town centre, there were still warehouse reserves of flour for bread and pasta. But several suburban neighbourhoods surrounded by Serb forces had not received food deliveries for up to six weeks. 345/

7. 7/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city had been shelled continuously for 48 hours, reportedly with 155 millimetre howitzers, 120 millimetre mortars, 104 millimetre tank cannons and 132 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers. It was reported that a total of 4,000 tons of high explosives had been fired into the city. Source(s): New York Times; Oslobodjenje.

Targets Hit: Central District and Baščaršija; 50 of the city's 80 mosques including Tabački Mesdjid (dating back to 1450); The Morića Han (15th century Turkish inn stop); the Islamic Theological Faculty (15th century structure); the main synagogue and Roman Catholic cathedral; the main broadcasting centre; the National Library (formerly City Hall); the main Serbian Orthodox Centre; the sites of the 1984 Olympics, including the Olympic Museum. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: In the Central District and Baščaršija, apartment buildings and remnants of commercial districts were hit and fires could be seen blazing in all directions; 50 of the city's 80 mosques had been damaged or destroyed, including the oldest in the Balkans, Tabački Mesdjid, dating back to 1450; the Morića Han, a 15th century Turkish inn stop for caravans, and the Islamic Theological Faculty, also from the 15th century were damaged; the main synagogue and the Roman Catholic cathedral had also been hit, though lightly damaged; the main broadcasting centre and its transmitter had been repeatedly shelled but repairs kept the radio and television on the air; the National Library, formerly the City Hall, was extensively damaged by a shell that pierced its glass dome; the main Serbian Orthodox Centre was extensively damaged; the sites linked to the 1984 Olympics came under fire and two cupolas on the former US Consulate building which served as the Olympic museum were destroyed. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

322. The city to date had been shelled continuously for 48 hours. The New York Times reported that although some of the gunnery appeared to be aimed at military targets, most of the rounds landed in densely populated parts of the city. The sections of the city which suffered the most included the central district and Baščaršija, an old quarter of mosques, narrow alleyways and wooden-front workshops and boutiques. The casualty toll had risen sharply, particularly during this weekend when Serbian gunners began their barrage. Every minute or two, shells slammed into apartment buildings and the remnants of commercial districts. From a vantage point in the old town, fires blazed in all directions. 346/

323. The Sarajevo newspaper Oslobodjenje quoted JNA officers who had defected

to the BiH side as saying that weapons being used in the weekend barrage included 155 millimetre howitzers, 120 millimetre mortars, 104 millimetre tank cannon and 132 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers. The paper said that a total of 4,000 tons of high explosives had been fired into the city, some coming from a former JNA barracks at Han Pijesak, 20 miles east of Sarajevo. 347/

324. The New York Times reported that destruction had reached every quarter of the city, and almost every landmark. Fifty of the city's 80 mosques had been damaged or destroyed, including the oldest in the Balkans, Tabački Mesdjid, dating back to 1450. The Morića Han, a 15th century Turkish inn stop for caravans, and the Islamic Theological Faculty, also from the 15th century were damaged. The main synagogue and the Roman Catholic cathedral had also been hit, though only lightly damaged. The main broadcasting centre and its transmitter had been repeatedly shelled but repairs kept the radio and television on the air. 348/

325. The National Library, formerly the City Hall, was extensively damaged by a shell that pierced its glass dome. The main Serbian Orthodox Centre had also been extensively damaged. 349/

326. The sites linked to the 1984 Olympics had also come under fire. Two cupolas were destroyed atop the former US Consulate building, a neo-classical structure on a rise above the city centre which served as the Olympic museum. 350/

8. 8/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Seventy hours of shelling continued with an intensity reportedly exceeding the weekend attacks. As many as 30 shells a minute were reported hitting the central district. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: "Residential buildings, government complexes and historical landmarks in the heart of the city"; an unidentified medical supply plant. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The city medical director reported 20 killed and 344 wounded but reporters counted at least 25 dead and 200 wounded in a single hospital. "Many dead and wounded" were reported in combat in the Vraca district. Heavy casualties were reported in combat near Butmir airport. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

327. Seventy-two hours of bombing continued in Sarajevo. The shelling resumed after a brief lull before dawn and hospitals were reported overwhelmed with dead and wounded. For more than 12 hours, heavy guns in the hills overlooking Sarajevo attacked densely populated areas with an intensity reportedly exceeding the weekend attacks. In many areas water supplies had run out or were critically low, apparently because Serbs had switched off the pumps over the weekend that fed most of Sarajevo's water from Serb-controlled suburban areas such as Ilidža, west of the city. Shells blasted residential buildings, government complexes and historical landmarks in the heart of the

city in what appeared to be random fashion, with volleys consisting of as many as 30 shells a minute hitting the central district. 351/

328. It was reported that a medical supply plant was hit, dealing a major blow to a medical system already suffering from critically low reserves of anesthetics and medicines. 352/

329. The city's medical director, Dr. Bakir Nakaš, said the casualty toll at hospitals, not including areas too dangerous for ambulances to reach, showed that at least 20 had died and 344 were wounded in the day's shelling. 353/ Reporters counted at least 25 dead and 200 wounded in a single hospital". 354/

330. Word filtered through the city that heavy close-range fighting had broken out in Vraca, a hillside suburb on the south bank of the river running through the city. Apparently seeking to drive down into the city and then north across central Sarajevo, Serbs clashed at close quarters with BiH forces. 355/

331. "The territorial defence forces have managed to gain several positions in the hills of Vraca district, a very important Serb stronghold", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Piroli said. Serb artillery and rocket batteries on Vraca's wooded slopes had played a pivotal role in the prolonged bombardment of Sarajevo. Monday's advance into Vraca left many dead and wounded, reported BiH radio and television, quoting a witness. It also reported that territorial defenders dislodged Serb artillery units in the u hill district and in the outlying suburb of Mojmiilo. The BiH flag, was raised on Vraca and Mojmiilo. 356/

332. SRNA, the Serb news agency, denied losing Vraca or Mojmiilo. "Muslim forces, after carrying out the frontal attacks, had enormous losses in manpower and Serbian fighters successfully defended their positions", SRNA said. 357/

333. In Dobrinja, near Butmir airport in the south-west part of the city, BiH forces that had been surrounded by Serbian fighters for three weeks tried to break free in clashes that brought heavy casualties. The outcome of both battles remained unclear at dusk. 358/

334. Serb irregulars acknowledged a major Muslim-Croat counter-attack but said that they had beaten it back. It was impossible to independently confirm the outcome of the clashes, but Muslim and Croat resistance stiffened with the use of heavy weaponry apparently abandoned by evacuating Yugoslav forces. 359/

(b) International reported events

335. The UN Security Council directed the Secretary-General under Security Council Resolution 758, to expand the 14,000 member UN peace-keeping force in Yugoslavia by at least 1,100 to reopen the airport in Sarajevo to permit aid shipments. 360/

9. 9/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery reportedly continued to hit the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: An unidentified Muslim-controlled hill near the city centre;

unidentified apartment buildings; the Holiday Inn; the railway station; an unidentified mosque and two unidentified churches; hundreds of unidentified houses and shops; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the only suppliers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread). Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

336. Serbian artillery continued to pound Sarajevo, hitting still more apartment buildings, the Holiday Inn, the railway station, a mosque and two churches, as well as hundreds of houses and shops. 361/ The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only suppliers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread) were also shelled, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 362/

337. According to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Gray, a UN military observer from New Zealand, a JNA jet dropped a cluster bomb on a Muslim-controlled hill near the city centre. It was reported that Serb forces in BiH had no aircraft capable of such an attack. 363/

(b) Local reported events

338. Radovan Karadžić informed UNPROFOR representative Colonel John Wilson in a letter that the Serb side was ready to negotiate in the presence of UNPROFOR. 364/

339. The New York Times reported that seized documents published in Sarajevo's two surviving newspapers suggested that as early as last September Serbian leaders had a detailed plan for the ethnic partition of the city. 365/

10. 10/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly resumed the shelling of residential areas of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Oslobodjenje building; University residence halls; unidentified residential districts; United Nations convoy (near Mojnilo). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One person was injured in the UN convoy attack; Oslobodjenje and the University residence halls took massive hits. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: A car carrying a Spanish and French reporter was hit by sniper fire. The car swerved and crashed, injuring both reporters. Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: One person injured in UN convoy attack; two reporters injured in sniping attack on car. Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

340. Serb military forces commanding the heights overlooking the city resumed bombarding residential districts. Sarajevo radio said that buildings housing Sarajevo's main daily newspaper and university residence halls took massive hits. 366/

341. A United Nations convoy was attacked on the outskirts of the city as other UN peace-keeping officers arrived to determine how to open the city's airport. Sarajevo radio reported that the UN convoy was attacked after it left central Sarajevo to meet another UN convoy with arriving peacekeepers and that one person was injured. Sarajevo radio said the UN vehicles were attacked as the incoming UN convoy led by senior peacekeeper General Lewis Mackenzie neared the city limits in the late afternoon. The radio reported that the convoy, lead by Colonel John Wilson, set out to receive Mackenzie and his 41 vehicle convoy, but did not get far. The radio said that the convoy was attacked near the south-western suburb of Mojnilo, which was contested territory. 367/

342. A car carrying Alfonso Rojo of the Spanish daily El Mundo and George Gobet of Agence France-Presse came under heavy sniper fire. It swerved and crashed. Rojo broke his arm and Gobet broke a vertebra in his neck. 368/

(b) Local reported events

343. UNPROFOR Chief of Staff Brigadier General Lewis MacKenzie left for Sarajevo to oversee the operation of deadlocking the city's airport at Butmir. 369/

11. 11/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued shelling of the city was reported. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Unidentified apartment buildings, churches and mosques. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

344. The New York Times reported: "The gunners today were hitting targets seemingly at random, blasting apartment buildings, churches and mosques". 370/

(b) Local reported events

345. It was reported that "for a week, there had been no fresh supplies of bread, and Serbian forces moved earlier in the week to cut off the pumps that supply water to much of the city. . . . Almost all districts in the city, excepting those on the periphery that are Serbian-held, lost electrical power". 371/

12. 12/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A major firefight was reported near the Holiday Inn. Defence forces reportedly mounted a counter-offensive. The Old Town was reported shelled. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Civilian districts in the older part of the city closest to the guns on the Vraca slopes; the area near the Presidency Building. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At least 12 people were killed by barrages against civilian districts in the older part of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 12 killed. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

346. A major fire fight erupted in the afternoon near the Holiday Inn. 372/

347. Defenders mounted a counter-offensive, using one of two captured 1960's vintage tanks to fire across the Miljacka River from a park beside the Presidency, the site of the Government headquarters, and following up with an infantry assault across the river and into Serbian held territory in the districts of Grbavica and Vraca. At nightfall they had advanced several hundred yards into the Serbian strongholds and were threatening the last Serbian dugouts in the Vraca heights, around the burnt-out shell of a hotel built for the Olympic Games. 373/

348. It was reported that at least 12 people were killed by Serbian artillery barrages against civilian districts in the older part of the city, closest to the guns on the Vraca slopes. Shells were reported to have exploded less than 100 yards from the Government headquarters in central Sarajevo. 374/

13. 13/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued shelling was reported, rising in intensity towards dusk in response to faltering efforts by BiH fighters to break through siege line on the hillside of Vraca to the south. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

349. The shelling continued, rising in intensity towards dusk in response to faltering efforts by BiH fighters to break through the Serbian siege lines on the hillside of Vraca, on the southern side of the city about a mile from the

centre. A counter-attack launched by BiH defence forces on Friday to try to break through a strategic Serbian artillery post in the Vraca hills stalled and Colonel Stjepan Šiber, a deputy commander of the defence forces said that predictions the Serbian position would be taken had proven false. 375/

(b) Local reported events

350. The Washington Post reported that US Government analysts commenting on the threat of relief flights said that Sarajevo's airfield, about one-half mile south-west of the city centre, sat in a topographical bowl at 1,708 feet above sea level, encircled by 3,000 to 4,000 foot hills. Commanding the valley from those hills were an estimated 50 to 100 pieces of heavy artillery, including 105 millimetre and 155 millimetre howitzers and 122 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers, along with 100 to 200 lighter mortars. Because the airfield had only a single 8,530-foot runway and unloading facilities were limited, cargo aeroplanes would sit vulnerably on the tarmac for substantial periods of time. Before they could land, incoming aircraft potentially would face a gauntlet of SA-6 and shoulder-fired SA-7 surface-to-air missiles believed to be in the hands of nearby Serb forces. The Serbs also controlled numerous anti-aircraft guns of 20 millimetres to 30 millimetres. 376/

351. About five tons of relief food and medicine arrived in Sarajevo by road in the evening, with another 95 tons of French aid waiting 30 miles outside for Serbian clearance. 377/

14. 14/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling was reported early with firing resuming by mid-afternoon. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nine reported killed over the weekend. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

352. After a night of rocket attacks and street fighting, Sarajevo was relatively quiet although Serb fighters shelled the city sporadically and street battles flared in the Grbavica area. After 10 days of continuous fighting, people returned to the streets of Sarajevo, but by mid-afternoon, the firing had resumed. Sarajevo radio said that nine people had been killed in the city over the weekend. 378/

(b) Local reported events

353. UN officers held meetings with Serb commanders on the removal of anti-aircraft guns and missile systems to a distance of at least six miles from the airport. Serb and BiH leaders signed a deal nine days prior committing themselves to giving the UN sole control of Sarajevo airport. 379/

354. The warring sides signed a new cease-fire agreement to silence their guns at 6:00 a.m. Monday. The new cease-fire was intended to help end a Serb blockade of Sarajevo airport and to hand it over to the UN forces to enable emergency aid to be delivered to civilians trapped in the city with little food, water, or electricity. 380/

355. A Sarajevo newspaper published a detailed article listing 74 locations in the city where Serbian forces had positioned three-man commando teams allegedly trained in the use of snipers' weapons. The report, said to be based on interrogations of captured snipers, said the units had been given a month's training by the Serbian-controlled JNA and a base at Glasinačko Polje, in the mountains east of Sarajevo. 381/

15. 15/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a cease-fire, scattered shellfire was reported from the hills into the city. By mid-afternoon, the volume of Serbian fire was reported to have returned almost to the level of recent weeks. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: At least six people across Sarajevo were hit by sniper fire in the first hours of the cease-fire. Three of those were killed. One of the victims, Djemal Velić, was killed at the intersection of Radomira Putnika and Branimira osia streets. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Six people hit by sniper fire (three killed) Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events: Despite the cease-fire, there was scattered shellfire from the hills into Sarajevo. At least six people across Sarajevo were hit by sniper bullets in the first hours of the cease-fire, three of them fatally. One of the victims, Djemal Velić, was killed at the intersection of Radomira Putnika and Branimira osia streets, within the sightlines of the hillsides on the city's southern side. By mid-afternoon, the volume of Serbian fire was reported to have returned almost to the level of recent weeks. 382/

(b) Local reported events

356. Dobrica osi assumed the Yugoslav Presidency. 383/

357. The Croatian and BiH Presidencies released a joint statement calling for cooperation and coordination "against the common enemy". 384/

16. 16/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire reportedly held and the city was described as quiet during the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: One reporter was killed and one was wounded by shrapnel from a Serbian tank shell. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Two people were reported killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. on Monday. Source(s): Reuters, Sarajevo Radio.

Casualties: Two people were reported killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. on Monday; one reporter killed, one wounded in Dobrinja; 48 Bosnian Muslims were reportedly kidnapped from the Dobroševići and Ahatovići suburbs by Serbian militia members and subsequently killed in Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; United Press International; ISHR British Section.

Narrative of Events:

358. The cease-fire stabilized early in the day, boosting UN preparations for an aid-airlift to civilians. "The truce is really holding. This was the quietest night we've had since the war began", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirolić said 24 hours after the cease-fire came into effect. 385/

359. Sarajevo radio said that two people were killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. Monday. 386/

360. Forty-eight Bosnian Muslims were reportedly kidnapped from the Dobroševići and Ahatovići suburbs of Sarajevo by Serbian militia members. They were reportedly taken to the Serb-held suburb of Ilidža where they were killed. 387/

361. At 2:00 p.m., Ivo Standeker and Jana Schneider, both journalists, were hit by shrapnel from a Serbian tank shell in the Dobrinja suburb of Sarajevo. Adnan Abdul Razak, a spokesman for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo stated that the two wounded journalists were then kidnapped by unidentified Serbian paramilitaries as they were rushed to a hospital 10 kilometres away. The two wounded journalists were ultimately taken to Pale, about 35 kilometres away for medical treatment where Standeker died. The kidnapping caused an eight hour delay in treatment. 388/

(b) Local reported events

362. The BiH Government announced a formal military alliance with Croatia as a means of fighting back against Serbian forces that had seized two-thirds of the country. 389/

17. 17/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Tank and artillery fire was reported in Dobrinja for more than 12 hours in what was described as one of the biggest Serb offensives against the town. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

363. At 3:30 a.m., Serb forces mounted one of their biggest offensives against Dobrinja. According to residents, Serbian forces attacked the suburb from all sides and then entered in tanks and armoured personnel carriers and seized about 150 men before withdrawing under defenders' fire. Reports said that the tanks and artillery fired for more than 12 hours. Witnesses reported that the captured men were unarmed civilians, who were taken to detention camps behind Serbian lines. 390/

(b) International reported events

364. At an Islamic Conference Organization session, BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić appealed for military intervention. 391/

18. 18/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

365. No reported events.

(b) Local reported events

366. The Washington Post reported that in the western suburb of Dobrinja, sealed off residents were eating grass to avoid starvation. 392/

367. The Washington Post also reported that in the last two weeks up to 50 people a day had been buried in city parks, as the few inner-city cemeteries were already filled with the newly dead. 393/

19. 19/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Serb offensive continued on Dobrinja. There was a resumption of artillery and mortar attacks on the city with shelling continuing into the evening. Source(s): Washington Post; Government of BiH; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Civilian districts throughout the city; the Sarajevo public transportation network at its main location and others throughout the city; the BiH Presidency; the area near the military headquarters of the city's

defence forces; the Old Town section. Source(s): New York Times; The Government of BiH; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Six people killed and 58 wounded by mid-afternoon. Source(s): Washington Post; BiH Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

368. Serb forces controlling the hills around the city were reported to have advanced and planted their flag in a corner of the fiercely contested western suburb of Dobrinja, where thousands of residents had been sealed off for two months and where many were reported to be starving. Control of Dobrinja had become the strategic key to a Serb plan to take control of a long slice of Sarajevo, south of the Miljacka River cutting through the heart of the city. "The attack is very big. It is a total attack from every side", said Major Dervo Harbinja, a deputy commander of the BiH forces. The commander said Serb forces used tanks and four types of heavy artillery to assault Dobrinja where about 35,000 people lived in a complex of apartment buildings built for the 1984 Olympics. The suburb lies near the city's airport, which the UN was attempting to open for emergency relief flights. Both the Serb and BiH sides had agreed to demilitarize the airport area over the coming days. Western military analysts said that Serb forces were rushing to take control of Dobrinja before they had to pull back their guns and place them under UN supervision. 394/

369. The Serbian attack was part of a broader offensive that blasted away the last remnants of the cease-fire declared on Monday. There was a resumption of Serbian artillery and mortar attacks on civilian districts throughout Sarajevo. 395/

370. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 396/

371. Serb gunners attacked the city with an artillery barrage. A BiH commander reported that the city was under "total attack" from every side. Residents hid in shelters, the BiH President's office was hit by mortar shells, and heavy artillery crashed around the military headquarters of the city's defence forces. Civilian neighbourhoods in the Old Town section were subjected to the heaviest shelling in a week. Six people were confirmed killed and 58 wounded in the city by mid-afternoon, according to the BiH Health Ministry. Heavy shelling continued into the evening. 397/

(b) Local reported events

372. The Serb offensive in Dobrinja came a day after Serbian and BiH sides signed an agreement to move antiaircraft guns at least 1.9 miles from the airport and to cluster all the artillery in the Sarajevo area in locations where they could be monitored by UN observers. 398/

20. 20/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The BiH Presidency issued a formal declaration of war. The western end of the city and the area near the Presidency were shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Convoy of UN peacekeepers less than a quarter mile from UNPROFOR headquarters; UNPROFOR vehicles near the main airport terminal; Western end of the city; BiH Presidency building; the Oslobodjenje building. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured when their jeep was hit by a mortar shell while traveling in an 18 vehicle convoy; a number of UN vehicles were damaged near the main airport terminal; three shells hit the BiH Presidency Building, injuring seven people; the Oslobodjenje building caught fire after shelling. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Sniping Activity: Serbian forces fired on fire crews who arrived to extinguish the blaze at the Oslobodjenje building, killing one fireman and wounding 11. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Casualties: Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured by a mortar shell; seven people were injured in the shelling of the BiH Presidency Building; one fireman was killed and 11 others were injured by Serbian gunfire while trying to extinguish the blaze at the Oslobodjenje building; 23 people were reported killed and 97 wounded in Sarajevo since Friday. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch; United Press International; BiH Crisis Committee.

Narrative of Events:

373. A convoy of UN peacekeepers that included the commander of UN forces in the city took a direct hit from a mortar shell during intense fighting in the western suburbs. Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured, one seriously, when their jeep was struck by a mortar shell less than a quarter mile from the headquarters of the UN peace-keeping forces. They were traveling in a convoy of 18 vehicles that was withdrawing at midday from the closed Sarajevo airport, which the UN had been trying unsuccessfully to reopen to fly aid into the city. There was also reported large-calibre machine-gun fire outside the UN headquarters. 399/

374. General Lewis MacKenzie said that BiH militiamen had fired on Serbian infantry and tanks dug in on either side of the main airport terminal and around the runway, and that "a number of our vehicles had been struck". "The Serbs have fired their tanks from positions directly in front of the airport terminal, thereby giving the impression that we are shielding them from retaliation", he said. "We have witnessed both sides initiating exchanges of fire. This is clearly unacceptable". 400/

375. While the western end of Sarajevo was being shelled, the BiH President's office in the centre came under heavy fire. At least three shells hit the building in the afternoon, injuring seven people. 401/

376. Serbian forces reportedly also fired incendiary shells at a 12 story building of the Sarajevo-based daily newspaper Oslobodjenje. The building caught fire and when fire crews arrived to extinguish the blaze, the Serbian forces fired on them, killing one fireman and wounding 11. 402/

377. The Republic's crisis committee announced that at least 23 people were killed and 97 others were wounded in Sarajevo since Friday. 403/

(b) Local reported events

378. The BiH Presidency issued a formal declaration of war. The move had little effect on the fighting but gave the government constitutional power to mobilize all men between the ages of 18 and 60 for military service. 404/

21. 21/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Kovači Park gravesites. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

379. In the morning, eight new burials at Kovači park were under way when Serbian gunners, less than 2,000 yards away, opened fire on the mourners with anti-aircraft guns. The burial parties scattered into a nearby tunnel. When the guns fell silent, the burials continued. 405/

(b) Local reported events

380. Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban established what he called the "Croatian Union of Herzeg-Bosna". It was unclear whether his actions were sponsored by Zagreb. 406/

381. The Washington Post reported that two weeks before this date, reporters visiting the Kovači park on a hillside above Sarajevo's old Muslim quarter counted 185 new graves, all dug since the Sarajevo battle began on 5 April. On 21 June there were 155 more graves, stretching 80 yards up the hill. A man who helped oversee the burials, Mehmed Numanović, said that the graves were for men killed "with honour" in the Sarajevo fighting and that other fighters judged to be less distinguished were buried elsewhere. Since many of the cemeteries are located on the hillsides, within sniper range, residents had buried their dead in the grassy fore-courts of apartment blocks, or in scrub ground beside city streets. One of the largest sites was the Koševo soccer stadium, about a mile north of the city centre, where there were hundreds of new graves, mostly of civilians killed in the fighting. 407/

22. 22/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At 11:00 a.m. Serb forces reportedly launched an artillery attack on the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: People's Bank; Maršal Tito Street; City centre; narrow streets.
Source(s): Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Description of Damage: One mortar fell in front of the People's Bank and in quick succession, five others fell in a broad ring around the first target; one mortar exploded in front of a bus on Maršal Tito street and others exploded in narrow streets, none more than 300 yards from the others; at least six shells hit in the city centre; according to hospital officials, specialized mortars killed three persons and wounded 40, with the rest of the day's casualty toll resulting from shelling throughout mainly civilian districts. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nineteen civilians killed, 87 wounded. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

382. At 11:00, Serbs reportedly launched a mortar attack on the city, killing 19 civilians and wounding 87. 408/ The New York Times reported that Radovan Karadžić was shown on Serbian television peering at Sarajevo through field glasses and congratulating the gunners. 409/

383. The first mortar shell fell in front of the People's Bank and, in quick succession, five other mortar shells fell in a broad ring around the first target. A mortar exploded in front of a bus on Maršal Tito street, and others exploded in narrow streets, none more than 300 yards from the others. At least six shells hit in the city centre which was full of civilians who had emerged from their shelters to take advantage of a lull in the fighting. According to hospital officials, the shells, said to have come from specialized mortars designed for use against enemy infantry, killed three persons and wounded 40, with the rest of the day's toll resulting from shelling throughout mainly civilian districts. 410/

(b) International reported events

384. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), suspended Yugoslavia's membership. 411/

23. 23/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: The public transportation network, including its main location and others throughout the city. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

385. The Sarajevo public transportation network reported shelling of its main location and others throughout the city, according to a report from the

Government of BiH. 412/

(b) Local reported events

386. The Washington Post reported that according to BiH officials, Croat forces had moved German-made artillery within range of Serb tanks and heavy guns that had been shelling the city. The Croats began sporadic shelling of the Serb militia command centre in the mountains outside Sarajevo several days ago according to a government official. One official stated that the Croats were equipped with self-propelled 205 millimetre Messerschmitt field guns. He said that 150 of the howitzers, mounted on tracked vehicles and aimed by computerized targeting systems, were purchased in Germany four months prior and had made their way to BiH. 413/

24. 24/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery, tank and mortar fire was reported in the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Ambulance hit my multiple rounds of machine gun fire. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Ambulance hit 172 times by unidentified Serbian machine gun machine fire, wounding its three occupants. The ambulance attack was witnessed by a Norwegian journalist, Morten Hvaal. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: A UN convoy and representatives from the relief group Mediciens Sans Frontiers came under repeated sniper fire on the outskirts of the city. One bullet shattered the windows of the Jeep in which four doctors were traveling and two doctors were wounded. Source(s): Tanjug Yugoslav News Agency.

Casualties: Two doctors wounded in attack on Mediciens Sans Frontiers' convoy. Source(s): Tanjug Yugoslav News Agency.

Narrative of Events:

387. The day was marked by volleys of Serbian artillery, tank and mortar fire. 414/

388. A UN convoy and representatives of the relief group Mediciens Sans Frontiers came under repeated unidentified sniper fire on the outskirts of Sarajevo. One bullet shattered the windows of the Jeep in which four doctors were traveling and two doctors were wounded. 415/

389. An ambulance was hit 172 times by unidentified Serbian machine gun fire. The driver was shot in the thigh, a severely wounded man on a stretcher was hit several times and a medic was wounded. Morten Hvaal, a Norwegian journalist was inside of the ambulance at the time of the attack. 416/

(b) International reported events

390. Speaking before the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Baker recommended that the Yugoslav consulate in Chicago be closed, Serbs and Montenegrins be banned from international organizations, and

Belgrade's ambassadorial recognition be rejected. 417/

25. 25/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Unidentified vehicle. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: One doctor killed and two nurses wounded from anti-aircraft fire on unidentified medical vehicle. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One doctor killed and two nurses wounded. Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

391. A doctor was killed and two nurses were seriously injured after troops opened fire with anti-aircraft weapons on a medical vehicle. 418/

26. 26/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported in Dobrinja, followed by the shelling of residential buildings. After midnight the city centre was hit by shellfire. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Apartment buildings in Dobrinja; Centre of Sarajevo; the Children's Ward of Jezero Hospital. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Unidentified apartment buildings were destroyed in Dobrinja. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date 1,320 people had been killed in Sarajevo, 70 per cent of whom were civilians. 419/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

392. The latest effort by United Nations commanders to start relief flights to Sarajevo airport broke down as Serbian forces used tanks and artillery to attack civilian buildings in Dobrinja. The BiH Government admitted that the fighting began when a Government commando force mounted a predawn raid on Serbian positions on the edge of Dobrinja. In the battle that followed, the Serbian forces opened fire on several apartment buildings with artillery and tanks, destroying some of them with repeated bombardments. 420/

393. Shortly after midnight, Serbian shells began to hit the centre of the city. 421/

394. The children's ward of Jezero Hospital was reported bombarded by artillery fire and rockets. 422/

(b) International reported events

395. The United Nations Security Council gave Serbian forces 48 hours to stop fighting in Sarajevo and put their heavy weapons under United Nations control. Diplomats said failure to comply could lead to some kind of military action. 423/

396. According to Radio Free Europe, US national security leaders convened for the first major policy meeting on the conflict. 424/

27. 27/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb shellfire continued with sporadic artillery fire, with the intensity levels diminishing. The attacks on Dobrinja continued but at a lower intensity level. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja District. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

397. Serbian forces continued to shell Sarajevo with sporadic artillery fire a day after the UN Security Council issued an ultimatum to halt the fighting and place Serbian heavy guns under UN control within 48 hours. But the intensity of the firing reportedly diminished. The Serbian attacks on the Dobrinja continued, but at a lower intensity level. 425/

(b) International reported events

398. EC foreign ministers declared that force may be used if necessary to deliver relief. They also decided to recognize Macedonia if it changed its name. 426/

28. 28/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported near the airport. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: BiH sniping activity reported against Serb troops in the airport area. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

399. BiH government officials said that most of the Serbian combatants had pulled out of Dobrinja. 427/

400. French President Francois Mitterand visited Sarajevo for six hours. Before he could board his helicopter, he had to wait for a 20 minute gun battle to end between Serbian militiamen and BiH government forces. Three Serbs were wounded in the fighting before Mitterand's departure. 428/ Serbian tanks moved into the airport territory and started firing at BiH snipers who had wounded the Serbs at the terminal. 429/

401. Gunfire was heard from various parts of the city after Mitterand left. 430/

(b) Local reported events

402. French President Francois Mitterand visited Sarajevo for six hours. During the visit, BiH President Izetbegović informed him of the existence of detention camps. 431/

403. In Belgrade, 100,000 people reportedly gathered to call for the removal of Serbian President Milošević. The Serbian Orthodox Church Patriarch was said to be a participant. 432/

29. 29/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian bombardments continued throughout the day, with artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire hitting civilian targets. Small-arms fire from BiH troops defending Dobrinja prompted Serbian forces near the airport to begin firing at Dobrinja apartment buildings. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja apartment buildings; Western reporters close to the airport; two ambulances. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: five reporters were wounded by Serbian fire near the airport; two ambulances came under Serbian machine-gun fire that killed all six occupants. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five reporters wounded; six people killed in attack on ambulance; In a cumulative report, it was reported that at least five people were killed and 40 wounded. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

404. United Nations troops took control of Sarajevo airport in a development described by UN officials as a major move towards ending the 12 week siege. Within two hours a French military transport aircraft landed at the airfield with 10 tons of relief supplies. The transition to UN control of the airport began when Serbian units, facing a deadline from the Security Council, withdrew from the airport. Acting on the news that the pullout was underway, the Security Council voted unanimously to send 850 UN peace-keeping troops to the airport. 433/

405. The fragility of the situation remained. Small-arms fire from BiH troops defending Dobrinja prompted Serbian armoured carriers to move into positions near the airport terminal and to begin firing once again at the Dobrinja apartment buildings. The Serbian attacks lasted for several hours in full view of UN personnel waiting to take control of the airport. Close to the airport, other Serbian forces opened fire several times on Western reporters, inflicting serious leg wounds to Jean Hatzfield of Liberation of Paris and causing lesser wounds to four other journalists. 434/

406. Two ambulances came under Serbian machine-gun fire that killed all six occupants. 435/

407. Serbian bombardment continued throughout the day, with artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire continuing to hit civilian targets. At least five people were killed and 40 wounded. 436/

(b) Local reported events

408. Thirty-four UN peacekeepers seized control of the Sarajevo airport. Relief arrived at the airport for the first time in nearly three months. 437/

(c) International reported events

409. The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to send 850 UN peace-keeping troops to the Sarajevo airport. 438/

30. 30/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported to have declined sharply since the weekend, but sniper fire was reported as worsening. Sporadic but highly destructive bombardment was reported from artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire striking civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: One UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire at the airport; numerous civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Four military observers were slightly wounded by shell fragments and broken glass when UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire at the airport. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: A UN three-man group monitoring Serbian gunnery positions, came under sniper fire from territory held by the BiH Government in Dobrinja; Sniper fire was reported as worsening since the weekend. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Four military observers wounded. Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

410. A French government effort to utilize transport aircraft to deliver aid was suspended as gunfire erupted at Sarajevo airport. A machine-gun and mortar shootout across the airport runway between withdrawing Serb militiamen and BiH government forces stranded half of the more than 30 tons of food,

medicine and water that arrived aboard at least four French military aircraft. Three UN trucks loaded with food were trapped by the firefight, a UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire, and four military observers were slightly wounded by shell fragments and broken glass. Major General MacKenzie said that most of the firing was coming from BiH government positions as Serb militia forces had nearly completed a withdrawal of their anti-aircraft and artillery batteries from the airport. 439/

411. In a move that ran parallel to the opening of the airport, the UN force continued with the deployment of 30 officers to serve as monitors at Serbian gunnery positions within the range of the airport. But this effort was stalled when one of the three-man groups, riding in an armoured personnel carrier, came under sniper fire from territory held by the BiH Government in Dobrinja. 440/

412. Shelling of Sarajevo was reported to have declined sharply since the weekend, but sniper fire was reported as worsening. 441/ Sporadic but highly destructive bombardment was reported from artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire striking numerous civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. 442/

(b) Local reported events

413. A convoy of trucks belonging to UNHCR drove from the airport into the city with the first 15 tons of food, water, milk and medicine delivered by air as part of the humanitarian airlift to the city. The supplies were taken to a warehouse in the Skenderija district in the south-central area of the city. 443/

(c) International reported events

414. UN Security Council Resolution 761 called for the dispatch of "additional elements" of peacekeepers to Sarajevo. One thousand Canadian UNPROFOR troops were to be sent from Croatia to Sarajevo to assist in humanitarian aid deliveries and to help secure Sarajevo airport. 444/

415. Secretary of Defense Cheney said that if the UN authorized it, the United States was prepared to use air force and navy combat aeroplanes to protect relief missions in BiH. He ruled out the use of US ground forces in the conflict. 445/

D. July 1992

1. 1/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces were reported to have withdrawn from the airport area which was to be placed under UN control. The situation in Sarajevo itself was reported as volatile as sporadic fighting continued throughout the city. Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified