

Yugoslavia. Immediately upon their arrival, they met with: Radovan Karadžić; the President of the National Assembly, Momčilo Krajišnik; and the Vice President of the Serb Republic, Dr. Nikola Koljević. The main topic of the meeting was the resumption of peace negotiations. 2292/

(c) International reported events

1782. UN Security Council Resolution 816 authorized NATO troops to begin military enforcement of the no-fly zone on 7 April. The resolution did not provide for the bombing of ground targets. Bosnia Serb leader Karadžić threatened to drop out of the negotiations if the no-fly zone was enforced. 2293/

M. April 1993

1. 1/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported that the Serb-held areas of Sarajevo were hit by three times as many shells as the BiH-controlled sectors of the city. 2294/ UNPROFOR registered 140 shell impacts on the city. 2295/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1783. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

1784. Cyrus Vance announced that he would resign as UN mediator in the "most difficult task I have ever seen". Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg was selected to replace him on 1 May. 2296/

1785. The British reportedly pledged between 50 and 100 jet fighters for enforcement of the no-fly zone. 2297/

1786. The BiH Government presented its case against Serbia before the International Court of Justice at the Hague. 2298/

2. 2/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 84 shell impacts on the city. 2299/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1787. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1788. The Parliament of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Republic met to discuss an international peace plan to divide the country into 10 semiautonomous regions. Legislators of the Serbian Democratic Party voted to reject the plan which the Muslim and the Croats had accepted. 2300/

(c) International Reported Events

1789. The official announcement of Mr. Stoltenberg as successor to Mr. Vance was made. 2301/

3. 3/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 25 shell impacts on the city. 2302/ It was reported that the cease-fire broke down in a number of areas. There was a high level of sniping near the Presidency and high level of machine-gun fire near the airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A high level of sniping was reported near the Presidency building. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1790. Sarajevo radio announced that the cease-fire broke down in a number of areas, with a heavy shell exploding at 8:40 p.m and two more exploding at 9:40 p.m. 2303/ Commander Barry Frewer, the UNPROFOR spokesman, said that there had been a high level of sniping around the Presidency, and a high level of machine-gun fire near the airport settlements. 2304/

(b) Local reported events

1791. The Bosnian Serb Assembly formally voted to reject the Vance-Owen plan (68 to zero), calling for three "ethnically pure" provinces. Though Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić termed the plan "a good basis for agreement", one unidentified assemblyman declared, "We Serbs must militarily defeat our enemies and conquer the territories we need". 2305/

1792. The BiH army delegation today boycotted a UN-sponsored military committee meeting at the Sarajevo airport to discuss the opening of seven corridors within the city to facilitate free movement across battle lines. The city's military command issued a statement stating that the Serbs' intention was to move Serb residents out of Muslim areas to create "monolithic ethnic sectors". It also rejected any "partial solution" short of the complete demilitarization of the city, as called for in the UN peace plan, as well as the lifting of the Serb siege of Sarajevo. 2306/

(c) International reported events

1793. Speaking at the Vancouver Summit, President Clinton promised to press for tougher UN sanctions. A New York Times report stated that nine months of sanctions had effectively crippled the Yugoslav economy, with inflation topping 250 per cent a month; industrial production seeing a decrease of 50 per cent; and 30 per cent of the population unemployed. 2307/

4. 4/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported that over 20 shells fell on New Sarajevo, a high-rise residential district to the west of the old city. 2308/ UNPROFOR registered 48 shell impacts on the city. 2309/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: New Sarajevo; a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmiloo district. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three persons were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children, who were at the time of the incident playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmiloo district. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: At least five civilians were killed by sniper fire, including one old man who was hit in the neck. 2310/ Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: A BiH government group calling itself the Medical Crisis Committee put out a weekly bulletin which the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross considered broadly accurate. In its latest report, the BiH committee said that through March nearly 140,000 civilians across BiH were dead or missing in the war, including 8,565 people in Sarajevo. An additional 2,500 BiH soldiers had died in the siege of the BiH capital, BiH authorities said. The BiH committee estimated that 50,000 residents of the city had been wounded, nearly 16,000 of them seriously. 2311/ On this day, at least five civilians were killed by sniper fire, including one old man who was hit in the neck. Three people were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmiloo district when the Serbian shell exploded. 2312/ Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1794. Sarajevo radio said that over 20 shells fell on New Sarajevo, a high-rise residential district to the west of the old city. 2313/

1795. Three people were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children

playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off Olympic Avenue in the Mojnilo district when the Serbian shell exploded. 2314/

(b) Local reported events

1796. Relief flights to Sarajevo resumed after a two-week hiatus 2315/.

1797. BiH President Izetbegović stated that he would withdraw his signature from the Vance-Owen plan if Srebrenica fell. 2316/

1798. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić refused to dismiss the entire Vance-Owen process, but said that the Bosnian Serb Assembly had ruled out only "the elements of the peace plan which had not been adjusted yet". 2317/

(c) International Reported Events

1799. US Secretary of State Christopher criticized the Bosnian Serbs "for failing to grasp an opportunity for peace", but indicated that Karadžić's comments left "the door open" for further peace talks. He also said that he had discussed further sanctions with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev. 2318/

5. 5/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 14 shell impacts on the city. 2319/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo as "remarkably quiet all week". The lull in combat activity was broken by sporadic shelling, small arms and machine-gun fire. UNPROFOR counted a total of 13 artillery and 41 mortar shells falling on the city and its environs during the reporting period. This represented less than a "normal" day of fire for Sarajevo. Shelling was concentrated on Rajlovac, Dobrinja, Grbavica and Grdonj. Sporadic machine-gun fire was reported throughout the week, mainly concentrated between Dobrinja and the airport settlement. UNPROFOR reported snipers particularly active throughout the week, mainly in Rajlovac, Grbavica and Dobrinja. An average of 644 attempts were made to cross the airport between Dobrinja and Butmir each evening. Sniper fire killed four and wounded 14 persons, according to UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR commented that this was an exceptionally low level of activity in Sarajevo, particularly in light of recent large scale fighting in the Stup area. UNPROFOR noted very cold weather, deep snow and the cease-fire as possible factors. 2320/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seven people died in an outbreak of shooting in Sarajevo which violated the cease-fire. 2321/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1800. Seven people died in an outbreak of shooting in Sarajevo which violated the cease-fire. 2322/

(c) International reported events

1801. Lord Owen attended a session in Luxembourg of the EC Foreign Affairs Council, which reaffirmed support for the Vance-Owen plan and for strengthening sanctions. 2323/

1802. The press group "Reporteurs sans Frontieres" led a French appeal to save Sarajevo's Oslobodjenje independent daily newspaper. Five members of the paper's staff had been killed during the regular shelling of the paper's headquarters. 2324/

1803. US Secretary of State Christopher reportedly warned that if the Bosnian Serbs did not come to the table ready to bargain for peace, the US would begin supplying arms to Bosnian Muslims. 2325/

6. 6/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 32 shell impacts on the city. 2326/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1804. There was no general outbreak of hostilities, but the sporadic shelling and sniper fire that had accompanied the cease-fire in Sarajevo, most of it from Serbian guns, continued to make much of the city hazardous. 2327/

(b) Local reported events

1805. Sarajevo marked the first anniversary of the attack that most people regarded as the first volley of the war here, a burst of Serbian sniper fire from a third-floor window of the Holiday Inn that killed several people in a crowd demonstrating outside the BiH Parliament for peace and national unity. 2328/

1806. The United Nations failed to consolidate the fragile cease-fire in the war in BiH when face-to-face talks among military commanders of the three warring armies ran into deadlock over continuing Serbian attacks on the besieged Muslim enclave at Srebrenica. The talks at Sarajevo Airport were the first attempt at a high-level meeting of the opposing armies in weeks. The meeting quickly degenerated into an exchange of recriminations, over Srebrenica in particular, and it broke up after less than two hours without even broaching the agenda that United Nations commanders had drawn up. 2329/

1807. Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis landed in Belgrade where he was scheduled to meet with Serbian President Milošević and Yugoslav President Čosić. He reportedly urged the two leaders to endorse the Vance-Owen Plan. 2330/

1808. UNICEF said that all Bosnian children showed symptoms of trauma and appealed to the warring factions for peace. The UNICEF survey estimated that 40 per cent of the children in Sarajevo had been directly shot at by snipers, resulting in 3,000 deaths. The survey also said that 51 per cent of the children had seen someone killed in the war, 39 per cent had seen a family member or members killed, 19 per cent had witnessed a massacre, 48 per cent had their homes occupied by someone else, 72 per cent had their homes shelled or attacked, and 89 per cent lived in underground shelters, many for over six months. 2331/

7. 7/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 62 shell impacts on the city. 2332/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A UN relief aircraft was hit by small-arms fire on the runway of the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The morgue reported that one person was killed by sniper fire. 2333/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One person was reportedly killed by sniper fire; four civilians were reportedly killed and seven wounded while trying to cross the airport at night. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1809. A UN relief aircraft was hit by small-arms fire on the runway of the Sarajevo airport. There were no injuries and the aeroplane returned as scheduled to Zagreb. However a UN officer said that four civilians were killed and seven wounded as they tried to leave Sarajevo by crossing the airport at night. 2334/

(b) Local reported events

1810. General Phillipe Morillon, UNPROFOR commander, left Sarajevo for Srebrenica after reports that the situation there was deteriorating. He left Sarajevo at 12:00 p.m. for a first stop in Pale. 2335/

(c) International reported events

1811. In Resolution 817, the UN admitted "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" as a member. Because of Greek objections, the newly admitted state will have no flag. The UN General Assembly endorsed Macedonia's membership on 8 April. 2336/

8. 8/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 65 shell impacts on the city. 2337/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

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

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers were active in Sarajevo early Thursday morning. Four people were wounded by sniper fire near the Sarajevo Holiday Inn, and residents were warned to beware of further sniping. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Four people were wounded by sniper fire near the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1812. There was also some shelling in the western suburb of Stup. 2338/

(b) Local reported events

1813. Serbian soldiers, who were searching a UN truck which was carrying flour to a Muslim suburb of Sarajevo, discovered 5,000 rounds of machine-gun and assault rifle ammunition hidden in 48 boxes beneath the flour sacks. 2339/

1814. Serbian President Milošević received UNPROFOR Commander General Wahlgren and UNPROFOR head of Civilian Affairs Cedric Thornberry. The talks focused on "topical issues of importance for the implementation of tasks entrusted to UNPROFOR". 2340/

1815. UN BiH Commander Morillon was stopped about 15 miles from Srebrenica. Approximately 300 Serbian civilians surrounded his entourage and forced him to return to Tuzla. A Serbian general then reportedly landed in a helicopter and air-lifted Morillon from the scene. 2341/

1816. A UN military aeroplane carrying US Senator Joseph Biden to Sarajevo aborted its landing and returned to Zagreb due to the heavy tank and machine-gun fire around the airport. Biden had been scheduled to meet with President Alija Izetbegović, UNPROFOR chiefs and relief workers. 2342/

(c) International reported events

1817. In a letter to Vance and Owen, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić signaled his willingness to resume peace talks in Geneva. He refuted the perception that he was responsible for the collapse of the talks. 2343/

1818. NATO Secretary General Woerner announced that warplanes from France, the Netherlands, and the US were ready to enforce the no-fly zone. 2344/

9. 9/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered shell impacts on the city. 2345/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was heard in Sarajevo throughout the

day. 2346/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1819. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1820. Commander of the Army of the Serb Republic in BiH, Ratko Mladić, met with UNPROFOR Commander Wahlgren and condemned the Bosnian Muslims for the violation of the agreed cease-fire and put forward a proposal to meet with the Commander of the BiH forces, Sefer Halilović on 12 April. 2347/

(c) International reported events

1821. Lord Owen told BBC that military force would likely be needed to win the Bosnian Serbs' acceptance of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2348/

1822. US Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman of the Senate European Affairs Subcommittee, completed a five day visit to the former Yugoslavia and promised to return to the US to press for the lifting of the arms embargo and the selective bombing of Serbian artillery posts. 2349/

10. 10/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 41 shell impacts on the city. 2350/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: One person was shot and wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo. 2351/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: One person was wounded by sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1823. One person was shot and wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo. 2352/

(b) Local reported events

1824. It was reported that the Serbian artillery bombardment of Sarajevo had been sharply reduced during the cease-fire. Individuals familiar with Western intelligence reports said that the lull has been used to build up stocks of ammunition at gun batteries overlooking the BiH capital and that Serbian military commanders had drawn up plans for a new attempt soon to seize strategic territory around Sarajevo airport. These sources said that an advance of only a few hundred yards around one critical highway overpass would put the Serbian forces in a position to mount a tank offensive into the heart of the city. 2353/

1825. In another setback for relief efforts, UN officials suspended aid flights to and from Sarajevo for four days after Serb forces moved anti-aircraft guns within range of the city's airport, said John McMillan, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He said the decision partly reflected concern about a hostile Serb reaction to the UN's plan to enforce a no-fly zone over BiH with fighter aeroplanes from Monday. But UNPROFOR, which controlled Sarajevo's airport and was not consulted before the decision said its monitors had detected no unusual Serb build-up around the airport. 2354/

1826. Le Monde reported that UN BiH Commander Morillon was being withdrawn from his station. 2355/

1827. Folk singer Joan Baez arrived in Sarajevo to perform a pro-peace benefit concert and meet it's citizens. 2356/

11. 11/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 46 shell impacts on the city. 2357/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1828. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1829. Bosnian Serb General Mladić told the Associated Press that a more active Western stance (represented by NATO's enforcement of the no-fly zone), had "no chance" of precipitating a change in Serbian behaviour. 2358/

1830. Officials who supervised the airlift to Sarajevo Airport reported that they had only 10 days' stock of food remaining. When the airlift was suspended on Saturday, several United Nations officials conceded that the suspension helped in "stretching out" the limited supplies waiting at bases in Croatia, Germany and Italy. The official reason given for the airlift suspension was concerns about risks to the military transports carrying the supplies. 2359/

(c) International reported events

1831. Russia again urged the Security Council to postpone its vote on toughening sanctions against Yugoslavia. Its representatives argued that encouragement was more effective than punishment. 2360/

1832. The New York Times disclosed the findings of the group that US President Clinton sent to BiH in March. The 26 member group (drawn from the State Department, the US military, and USAID) recommended that the US consider

military intervention to create "safe havens", that it take steps to open Tuzla Airport, and that it dispatch AID doctors and Pentagon and AID logistics experts to the scene. 2361/

12. 12/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2362/ Press accounts described hundreds of shells hitting the civilian districts within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH, in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft. 2363/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the average number of incoming rounds for the week was 34 per day. Mortar impacts were reported mainly on Butmir, but also in the airport area. Sniper activity remained high during the whole week, especially from Butmir towards the airport area, and in the Stup area. On 8 April a UN truck was checked at the Serbian checkpoint of Ilidža and ammunition was found under the truck's removable pallet. UNPROFOR stated that a full investigation was on the way. UNPROFOR movements, however, were limited by Serb forces and convoys were blocked thereafter. 2364/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals reported dozens of casualties, including several requiring amputations, and said that at least 10 people had been killed. 2365/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 25 killed in Sarajevo in the last week. 2366/ It also reported 15,869 heavily wounded to date and that chemical weapons had been used 131 times in Sarajevo. 2367/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1833. Serbian attacks began within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft imposed by the United Nations. The United Nations' decision to enforce the ban on flights, which was initiated after more than 500 violations by Serbian military aircraft, had drawn warnings of retaliation by Serbian leaders, but they denied a relation with today's artillery attack.

1834. Hundreds of shells pounded civilian districts, creating terror among people who had been in the streets in the largest numbers in months. Hospitals reported dozens of casualties, including several requiring amputations, and said that at least 10 people had been killed. 2368/

(b) Local reported events

1835. Attacks began just as General Ratko Mladić, the Serbian nationalist military commander in BiH, concluded a meeting with United Nations generals at Sarajevo Airport. The meeting had been boycotted by the officer commanding the BiH Government forces defending Sarajevo, Srebrenica and other predominantly Muslim cities and towns. At the meeting, General Mladić again refused the United Nations' demand that an infantry company of 150 Canadian soldiers

serving with the United Nations force be allowed to cross Serbian lines and join the detachment of 14 soldiers currently stationed in Srebrenica. 2369/

1836. Reginald Bartholomew, the US special envoy for the former Yugoslavia arrived in Sarajevo. Bartholomew, appointed by President Clinton, visited the post and telegraph building, the UNPROFOR headquarters and UN relief agencies. He was due to visit the Koševo Hospital later in the day. 2370/

1837. UN officials said they had about two weeks of food supplies for some hard-pressed regions of the Republic and less than a week's supply for others. 2371/

(c) International reported events

1838. At the urging of Russia, the Security Council delayed a vote on tightening Yugoslav sanctions until after Russia's referendum on 25 April. 2372/

1839. Serbian attacks began within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft imposed by the United Nations.

1840. The UN Security Council formally decided to postpone the vote on toughening sanctions until after the 25 April referendum in Russia. 2373/

13. 13/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Nine shells fell on the New Sarajevo district shortly before dawn. 2374/ In the central districts, an hour-long artillery assault was reported after the planned peace talks with government commanders collapsed. UNPROFOR recorded 72 shell impacts on the city. 2375/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: the New Sarajevo district (nine shells before dawn); the central districts of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was killed and 35 people were injured in an hour-long artillery assault on the central districts of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1841. In the central districts, one person was killed and 35 people were injured in an hour-long artillery assault which was commenced after the planned peace talks with government commanders collapsed. 2376/

1842. Nine shells fell on the New Sarajevo district shortly before dawn. 2377/

(b) Local reported events

1843. The planned peace talks with government commanders reportedly collapsed. 2378/

1844. The UN loudly condemned this week's Bosnian Serb offensive. Larry Hollingsworth, the top UN refugee official in Sarajevo, said that he hoped that the person who ordered the attack "burns in the hottest corner of hell" and that "their sleep is punctuated by the screams of children and the cries of their mothers". 2379/

(c) International reported events

1845. French Defence Minister François Leotard confirmed that UN BiH Commander Morillon was being recalled, but he denied that the move was performance-related. 2380/

1846. Representatives of the UN Security Council's five non-aligned countries--Venezuela, Cape Verde, Pakistan, Morocco, and Djibouti--said that they would press the Council to take an earlier vote on sanctions. 2381/

1847. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher publicly assailed Western nations for their handling of the war in BiH. She called for the lifting of the arms embargo and bombing Serb artillery points. She blamed the European Community for acting "a little like accomplices to a massacre". 2382/

1848. Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky told a group in Copenhagen that the "inability of Western Europe to deal with aggression carries a very bad message for the whole eastern half of the continent". The Hungarian UN Ambassador announced that Hungary opposed the postponement of tighter sanctions. 2383/

14. 14/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2384/ The city was described as relatively quiet, apart from some small-arms fire and the occasional shelling of Stup. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

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

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was some sniping in the New Sarajevo district. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: At least one person was killed and three were wounded as a result of the shelling and sniper fire. 2385/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1849. Sarajevo was reported as relatively quiet, apart from some small-arms fire and the occasional shelling of Stup. There was also some sniping in the New Sarajevo district. 2386/

(b) Local reported events

1850. Aid flights resumed into Sarajevo amid warnings by UN officials that food was still running out in the rest of BiH. 2387/

1851. UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler said that 16 flights were due to fly into Sarajevo from the Croatian port of Split and Ancona in Italy. 2388/

(c) International reported events

1852. The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution condemning Serbian activity in BiH calling for Srebrenica to be made a safe area, and demanding that relief efforts be allowed to proceed unhindered. 2389/

1853. US Envoy Bartholomew stated that the US would urge that the arms embargo be lifted if the Bosnian Serbs did not soon sign the Vance-Owen Plan, adding, "The military and humanitarian horrors have to stop now". He believed that a Serb refusal would make Serbia a "pariah state", burdened by much tougher diplomatic and economic sanctions. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić called for direct talks between the parties. 2390/

15. 15/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 38 shell impacts on the city. 2391/ The city was reportedly bombarded by artillery, tank and anti-aircraft fire overnight. Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The area close to the Presidency; Skenderija; the airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was intense sniper fire around Sarajevo airport in the morning that killed two civilians and wounded five. 2392/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Sniper fire around the airport reportedly killed two civilians and wounded five others. 2393/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1854. Sarajevo was bombarded by artillery, tank and anti-aircraft fire overnight as Serbian gunners renewed their attack. 2394/

1855. The most concentrated shelling was observed close to the Presidency, Skenderija and the airport area. T-55 tank and anti-aircraft fire was directed from the Serbian side at the Presidency. 2395/

(b) Local reported events

1856. Croat forces fired more than 50 shells on Jablanica, a strategic crossroads town with a Muslim majority population on the main road between Sarajevo and the Croat-held city of Mostar. 2396/

1857. Bosnian Serb forces pushed to within 2,000 yards of Srebrenica's city

centre and BiH leaders started discussing the terms of a surrender that would allow Srebrenica's 60,000 trapped citizens to safely evacuate. 2397/

(b) International reported events

1858. BiH President Izetbegović left Zagreb for Norway to meet with Thorvald Stoltenberg in Oslo. 2398/

1859. In response to public demand, the Clinton Administration released the report recommending the creation of "safe havens" for Bosnian Muslims. The report also suggested that force "could have a beneficial impact in humanitarian terms". However, Secretary of State Christopher dismissed any suggestion that the US would intervene militarily to protect the besieged Muslims. He declared, "The use of American force is not the solution to the problem at the present time. It's not being contemplated". 2399/

16. 16/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 107 shell impacts on the city. 2400/ The city reportedly came under intermittent shelling. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The city reportedly came under intermittent sniper fire by Serbian forces. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1860. Sarajevo came under intermittent shelling and sniper fire by Serb forces. 2401/

(b) International reported events

1861. United Nations Security Council Resolution 820 was passed, calling on Serbs to sign the Vance-Owen Plan and threatening the tightening of sanctions. 2402/

1862. Lord Owen discussed the humanitarian relief situation in Srebrenica with Milošević, but received no guarantees that Bosnian Serb blockades would be lifted. 2403/

1863. In New York, BiH Government representatives demanded that the UN Security Council respect Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, calling for the provision of force in defence of a UN member. The Security Council adopted Resolution 819, which was proposed by the Council's non-aligned nations to make Srebrenica a "safe area". Further advances by the Serbs was prohibited under the resolution and UN peacekeepers were to enter the area. However, the Security Council noted that a UN-assisted evacuation could be construed as "ethnic cleansing". 2404/

1864. US President Clinton stated that he was considering steps that "previously had been unacceptable". Claiming that only ground troops had been "ruled out". Clinton reiterated that all action would be taken with the support of US allies. US officials reportedly also informed their Russian counterparts that, if Srebrenica fell, the US would push for an immediate vote on toughening sanctions. 2405/

17. 17/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 31 shell impacts on the city. 2406/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1865. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1866. The commander of the Serb forces attacking the eastern BiH town of Srebrenica reportedly agreed to a cease-fire during talks with the head of the BiH Army. After four hours of talks, they reached an agreement in principle on three points: a cease-fire from midnight; the evacuation by helicopter of some 400 wounded and sick; and the entry of a company of 130-150 Canadian UN soldiers into Srebrenica by 11:00 Sunday. 2407/

18. 18/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 53 shell impacts on the city. 2408/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A line of people outside an unidentified relief office; an unidentified crowded Sarajevo street (possibly the same incident). Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A mortar shell hit a line of people outside an unidentified relief office, killing four people and wounding seven others; in another reported incident (possibly the same incident), a mortar shell hit a crowded street, killing five people and wounding seven others. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A mortar shell hit a line of people outside an unidentified relief office, killing four people and wounding seven others; in another

reported incident (possibly the same incident), a mortar shell hit a crowded street, killing five people and wounding seven others. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1867. As Serbian civilians lined up outside a relief office for painted eggs for the Eastern Orthodox celebration of Easter, they were struck by a mortar shell that United Nations observers said apparently was fired from a Serbian gun position in the hills. Four people were killed and seven injured, including several children. 2409/

1868. A mortar bomb landed in a crowded Sarajevo street, killing five people and wounding seven others. 2410/

(b) Local reported events

1869. The cease-fire in Srebrenica reportedly held, as 130 Canadian peacekeepers reached the city centre. 2411/

(c) International reported events

1870. French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur announced that UN BiH Commander Morillon's term had been extended. 2412/

1871. Yevgeny Ambartsumov, the head of a Russian parliamentary delegation in Sarajevo, pledged to urge Bosnian-Serb leader Radovan Karadžić to sign the Vance-Owen plan. He also said that he would call for the immediate end to the shelling of Sarajevo. 2413/

19. 19/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military Activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 43 shell impacts on the city. 2414/ UNPROFOR reported in its weekly summary that the beginning of the week was characterized by sniper activity and some shelling near the Stup area and Nedžarići. The situation remained quiet until 12 April when artillery, mortar and small arms activity increased. There was shelling in the city, near the hospital and at the airport, totalling over 300 rounds. Sniping continued the whole week, especially throughout the airport area. On average, 150-200 people attempted to cross the airport each night. On 15 April the most concentrated shelling was observed close to the Presidency, Skenderija and the airport area; T-55 tank and anti-aircraft fire was directed from the Serbian side at the Presidency. Concentrations of Serb troops were reported on 16 April in Lukavica and Azići, confirming Stup and possibly Dobrinja as areas of interest to the Serbs. The movements of UNPROFOR were limited from 13 April and continued for the week. BiH troops continued to undergo a reorganization to enhance command structure. Many brigades had been amalgamated into larger units with the BiH army taking more control of all units. UNPROFOR commented that the end of the Srebrenica conflict "will possibly free more troops", making them available to reinforce the siege of Sarajevo. 2415/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that heavy sniping continued throughout the past week, especially in the airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 13 killed and 158 wounded in the last week. It also reported 8,617 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,321 were children), 50,458 wounded (of which 13,134 were children), and 15,965 heavily wounded (of which 2,650 were children). Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1872. Despite there being some small arms fire in the Old Town area of Sarajevo, the BiH radio reported that the city was relatively quiet. 2416/

(b) Local reported events

1873. Although helicopter evacuations of the sick and wounded of Srebrenica continued, BiH Army commanders halted overland transports. 2417/

(c) International reported events

1874. Members of a delegation of the Russian Parliament stated in Belgrade that the Security Council's imposition of tighter sanctions against Yugoslavia would be misguided. Yevgeny Ambartsumov, the Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet Committee on International Affairs and Foreign Economic Ties, abruptly ended his meeting with Serbian Radical Party leader Vojislav Šešelj after Šešelj called for Russia to "rise and show its support for Serbia". 2418/

1875. In a report to Secretary of State Christopher, US Senator Biden faulted the US for "confusion and inertia". He made eight recommendations, which included: providing NATO military escorts for UN relief flights; militarizing the UNPROFOR; forcibly removing Serbian heavy weapons; closing all embassies in Belgrade; and sending a UN preemptive force to Macedonia. 2419/

20. 20/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2420/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Maršal Tito Street (near the city centre). Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Five shells struck at noon in a tight ring on Maršal Tito Street. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Surgeons at Koševo Hospital operated for 12 hours on dozens of casualties from exploding mortar, tank and anti-aircraft shells. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1876. In Sarajevo, where BiH and Serbian nationalist forces were observing a nationwide cease-fire, Serbian artillery again pounded civilian areas.

Surgeons at Koševo Hospital operated for 12 hours on dozens of casualties from exploding mortar, tank and anti-aircraft shells, including five that struck at noon in a tight ring on Maršal Tito Street, near the city centre. 2421/

(b) Local reported events

1877. In Srebrenica, BiH Army forces prevented UN troops from removing the town's wounded civilians for fear that the evacuation would lower the morale of those still fighting. 2U422/

(c) International reported events

1878. US President Clinton met with top aides to discuss options in BiH. Secretary of State Christopher told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "there may be better options" than potential air-strikes, which might force suspension of relief operations. 2423/

21. 21/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 36 shell impacts on the city. 2424/ The city was reported as relatively quiet throughout the day despite small-arms fire during the night. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1879. Sarajevo was relatively quiet throughout the day despite the small-arms fire during the night. 2425/

(b) Local reported events

1880. Lord Owen, accompanied by Ambassadors Ahrens, Hall and Okun, met Croatian Defence Minister Šušak in Zagreb. Meetings were later held in Belgrade with Karadžić, General Mladić, and Presidents Ćosić and Milošević. 2426/

1881. UN officials claimed to have successfully disarmed Srebrenica's defenders, though it was unclear how thorough such disarmament had actually been. The UN's Canadian contingent was to be responsible for protecting the "safe havens". While UNPROFOR said that it could use force to protect itself and civilians, officials in New York insisted that the Canadian force had no mandate to defend civilians. 2427/

(c) International reported events

1882. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé threatened to pull 4,000 French

troops out of the former Yugoslavia if the arms embargo was lifted. He defended his country's stance by saying that arming the Bosnian Muslims "would tempt the Serbs, who are the best armed today, and the Croats, who have resumed their offensive in recent days, to liquidate the Muslim resistance before it gets better armed than it is at present". Juppé said that France was considering air attacks against the Serbs. 2428/

22. 22/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 39 shell impacts on the city. 2429/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1883. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1884. Bosnian Serb militants reportedly called the UN's disarmament of Srebrenica's defenders "a farce" and threatened to resume their attack. 2430/

(c) International reported events

1885. Twelve top US State Department Balkan officials petitioned President Clinton to end what they called "Western capitulation to Serbian aggression". In addition, American UN Ambassador Albright sent the President a memo stressing the US "international responsibility" to act. She called for air strikes and the implementation of Security Council Resolution 770, which stipulated that "all necessary measures" should be taken to protect relief deliveries.

1886. Croatian President Tudjman met separately with US President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher and was expected to have talks with Vice President Gore before leaving Washington, D.C.. 2431/

23. 23/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 15 shell impacts on the city. 2432/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniping was reported throughout the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1887. There was occasional shellfire and heavy sniping throughout Sarajevo. 2433/

(b) Local reported events

1888. Meeting in Belgrade, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić reportedly informed Lord Owen that if Serbian demands were not met, "then this plan is probably dead and we should start thinking about some better solution". 2434/

1889. A UN Security Council fact-finding team arrived in Zagreb. 2435/

(c) International reported events

1890. US President Clinton defended his BiH policy at a news conference. He described "ethnic cleansing" as "the kind of inhumanity that the Holocaust took to the nth degree". He insisted on the need for multilateral action and said that he sympathized with France and Britain, who opposed a more forceful Western response because their troops were on the ground. Encouraged by recent consultations, Clinton contended, "We can reach agreement that goes beyond where we have been". He stressed the need for a "clearly defined objective" and added that the US should not become involved as a partisan in a war". 2436/

24. 24/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 92 shell impacts on the city. 2437/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1891. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1892. BiH President Alija Izetbegović stated that the United Nations must be ready to use force against the Serbs and lift the arms embargo against his country if an international peace plan were to fail. He was speaking to reporters after a meeting with a six member fact-finding delegation from the UN Security Council. A group of demonstrators waited outside the BiH

Presidency for the delegation to emerge. The leader of the delegation, Ambassador Diego Arria of Venezuela, shook hands with the protesters. The delegation was expected to leave Sarajevo from Kiseljak and Vitez in central BiH. Arria said that the group would visit Srebrenica on Sunday and then return for a second meeting with Izetbegović in Sarajevo. The other members of the delegation were: Ambassador Terence O'Brien of New Zealand, Ambassador Andre Erdos of Hungary, French deputy UN representative Herve Ladsous, Pakistani deputy representative Sher Afghan Khan, and Russian deputy representative Vasily Sidorov. Sarajevo had remained fairly quiet throughout the meeting. 2438/

1893. Despite Lord Owen's new proposal to link Serbian enclaves with a demilitarized strip of land, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić rejected the updated "anti-Serb" peace plan. Karadžić criticized the West for ignoring historic animosities and for trying to force peace upon the three parties. He asked, "Why are you pushing us together like a dog and a cat in the same box?" and insisted, "We can't live together".

1894. Talks continued with the Bosnian Serb leaders Karadžić, Krajišnik and General Mladić. In Zagreb, Lord Owen again met Croatian Defence Minister Šušak, and Bosnian Croat leader Boban. Presidents Izetbegović and Tudjman later joined the talks and signed a cease-fire agreement in Central BiH. 2439/

25. 25/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 194 shell impacts in the city. 2440/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH described the victimization suffered by the population of Sarajevo from the beginning of hostilities to date. It stated that Sarajevo had been without electricity for 288 days; without water for 256 days; without telephone service for 196 days; and without gas for 21 days. It also stated that 2,564 apartments (3.68 per cent) of social housing were destroyed while 39,088 (56 per cent) were damaged. Among private apartments, 7,760 (9.72 per cent) were completely destroyed, and 62,000 (78 per cent) were damaged. Of the other buildings in the city, 23 per cent were seriously damaged, 64 per cent partially, and 10 per cent only slightly. 2441/ The Government of BiH submitted another report detailing destruction due to shelling of medical buildings in Sarajevo since hostilities began in April 1992 to date. It said that a total of 1,503 shells were launched against the State Hospital, Emergency, the Student Polyclinic, the Clinical Centre, Health Centres across the city, and the Republic Institute for the Preservation of Health. Shelling resulted in 699 direct hits and 804 indirect hits. The majority of shells (1,100) were launched against the State Hospital. It was report that this shelling had inflicted serious damage to both buildings and equipment: 48 per cent of the area of the buildings had been destroyed, and approximately 40 per cent of equipment. In addition, the report stated that 26 health workers have been killed and 68 wounded since the beginning of hostilities. 2442/ The report also included a description of damage inflicted on the Institute for Emergency Medical Help. The Institute was shelled from May 1992 to March 1993. It had 56 shells launched against it, with 30 direct hits, inflicting damage on 49 per cent of the building. Five health care workers were killed (two doctors, two medical technicians, and one driver), while 17 were wounded, two seriously. 2443/ Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1895. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1896. In a letter to the Bosnian Serb Assembly, Serbian President Milošević and Yugoslav President Ćosić described the Vance-Owen Plan as "an honourable peace" that would ensure "equality and freedom". 2444/

1897. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić said that his side might accept the Vance Owen Plan on conditional terms, "which would give us the right to implement it in accordance with the interests of the Serb nation". 2445/

(c) International reported events

1898. Lord Owen held talks with UNPROFOR Commander General Wahlgren to discuss the implementation of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2446/

1899. At a meeting of EC foreign ministers, only Germany supported lifting the arms embargo. The EC nations emphasized their commitment to tougher sanctions, and they promised to double the number of sanctions monitors. 2447/

26. 26/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 32 shell impacts in the city. 2448/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the situation in the city remained extremely dangerous around the airport due to sniping activities and machine-gun fire. Sarajevo received an average of 50 shell impacts per day. Sporadic shelling and small arms fire were reported throughout the week in all areas. 2449/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the situation in Sarajevo remained extremely dangerous around the airport because of the sniping activities and machine-gun fire. 2450/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 21 wounded on this day, 2451/ and 40 dead and 205 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date 8,657 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,329 were children), 50,663 wounded (of which 13,204 were children) and 16,075 heavily wounded (of which 2,716 were children). 2452/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1900. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1901. The Bosnian Serbs, meeting in Bijeljina, rejected the Vance-Owen Plan by a vote of 77 to nothing. 2453/

1902. Lord Owen claimed that Vance-Owen was supported by the Yugoslav, Serbian, and Montenegrin Presidents. With today's rejection, however, he said that "confrontation [with the Bosnian Serbs] is now inevitable". Unless cooperation was forthcoming, he predicted military measures "within the context of the UN Charter" will need to be taken. 2454/

1903. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić met with the UN Security Council delegation at the Belgrade airport. The delegation was also received by Croatian President Tudjman in Croatia. 2455/

(c) International reported events

1904. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that China could not accept sanctions or military action in the former Yugoslavia. "We do not want the situation to deteriorate further", he said. 2456/

1905. US President Clinton signed an order to toughen UN sanctions and promised to articulate a "stronger [US] policy" in a few days. 2457/

27. 27/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 71 shell impacts on the city. 2458/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: An exploding tank shell killed three children. 2459/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 24 wounded on this day. 2460/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1906. In Sarajevo, an exploding tank shell killed three children. 2461/

(b) Local reported events

1907. A report on the situation in Sarajevo described the plight of the firefighters in the city. The firemen reportedly had no flak jackets and had refused BiH army protection on the basis that if they were surrounded by soldiers shooting back, it would only attract more fire on them. They also always used the inside stairs of burning buildings, because if they used those on the outside, they would easily be picked off by sniper fire. It was reported that 90 per cent of the fires in Sarajevo were started by shelling or incendiary rounds. At the beginning of the war the Serbs reportedly took 50 per cent of Sarajevo's fire fighting equipment, including trucks, hoses, radios, uniforms and boots. The brigade had tallied 1,250 fires since the

bombardments started. 2462/

(c) International reported events

1908. Speaking in London, Lord Owen said that the US must deploy forces on the ground if it wanted its recommendations to carry any weight. Owen also spoke out against lifting the arms embargo, citing the "intolerable pressure" it would put "on the Russian Federation to supply arms to the Serbs". 2463/

1909. Russian President Yeltsin warned Serbs that they should not expect Russian support if they continued to reject Vance-Owen. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev appealed to Yugoslav leaders to stop supplying the Bosnian Serbs and described the plan as the only "realistic" solution. 2464/

28. 28/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 176 shell impacts on the city. 2465/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 31 wounded on this day. 2466/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1910. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1911. Yugoslav President Ćosić stated that toughened sanctions could bring "permanent war" to the Balkans. 2467/

(c) International reported events

1912. Meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, the Islamic Conference Organization agreed to provide BiH with \$68 million in emergency aid. 2468/

1913. France threatened to withdraw its 5,500 soldiers from the former Yugoslavia if the UN did not clarify UNPROFOR's mandate. 2469/

29. 29/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 87 shell impacts on the city. 2470/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 10 wounded on this day. 2471/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1914. Serb forces reportedly shelled Sarajevo with artillery. 2472/

(b) Local reported events

1915. The Serbian Assembly appealed to deputies of the Assembly of the Serb Republic of BiH to reexamine information and outstanding issues and reconsider their decision on the Vance-Owen Plan, bearing in mind interests of the entire Serbian nation. The appeal was contained in a letter sent by Serbian Assembly Speaker Zoran Lilić to the Serb Republic Assembly Speaker Momčilo Krajišnik. 2473/

(c) International reported events

1916. The UN announced that the three factions would meet in Athens during the weekend for continued negotiations. 2474/

1917. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said that the 7,000-strong force in BiH would have to be strengthened if the UN Security Council declared Sarajevo and other towns "safe areas". 2475/

30. 30/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 114 shell impacts on the city. 2476/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH radio said seven children were killed in Serb shelling of residential areas of Sarajevo. 2477/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 28 wounded on this day. 2478/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1918. Serb troops shelled Stup throughout the night. 2479/

1919. BiH radio said seven children were killed in Serb shelling of residential areas of Sarajevo. 2480/

(b) Local reported events

1920. Radovan Karadžić, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said that he hoped for a breakthrough at a weekend summit in Athens to help end the year of civil war. Karadžić said that he would not sign the peace plan in Greece but expected guarantees which would persuade the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Parliament to accept it at a special session on Wednesday. 2481/

1921. In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR cited diplomatic discussions as taking on more importance than military activities, with no change noticed in the operational situation. UNPROFOR also reported the failure of high level meetings and the discovery of ammunition in a convoy as adding to the current tension. UNPROFOR reported that its vehicles and UNHCR vehicles were very often directly fired upon and confirmed 655 cease-fire violations (406 from the Serbian side and 249 from the BiH side). With regard to utility repair missions, 55 had been performed, 49 completed and six canceled (four for safety reasons or no will from the parties and two for technical reasons). For the first time in months there was a decrease in the number of airport crossings to 10,000 attempts. 2482/

(c) International reported events

1922. Cyrus Vance resigned as co-chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. 2483/

N. May 1993

1. 1/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 90 shell impacts on the city. 2484/ Tanjug reported a BiH mortar attack on Ilidža and other reports described shelling of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Ilidža; the area near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral; the open air market in the Old Town; a building beside the open air market. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Four people were killed and 10 wounded when a shell landed near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four people were killed and 10 wounded when a shell landed near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral. The BiH Crisis Centre said that eight people were killed and 60 wounded in Sarajevo in the past 24 hours. 2485/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 42 wounded on this day. 2486/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1923. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said that Muslim forces launched a mortar attack on the Serb-held Ilidža district of Sarajevo. 2487/

1924. Sarajevo radio said that four people were killed and 10 wounded when a

shell landed near the city's cathedral. 2488/ According to reports, many people were on the streets enjoying a warm spring day when a shell landed just in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral, built during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire, wounding passersby and vendors. One of the wounded was an 11 year-old boy who was hit by shrapnel. 2489/

1925. Another shell was reported to have hit the open air market in the Old Town. Reports stated that one shell landed on the roof of a building beside the market apparently without causing casualties, while other shells landed nearby. 2490/

(b) International reported events

1926. Mr. Stoltenberg assumed his responsibilities as co-chairman of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. 2491/

1927. The warring factions concluded their first session of peace talks in Athens, intended to head off Western military intervention in the Balkans. A week ago, Slobodan Milošević and his ally, Momir Bulatović of Montenegro, publicly broke ranks with their ethnic kin in BiH and told them that they should sign up for the entire Vance-Owen plan. Radovan Karadžić, the Bosnian Serb leader, said peace could come "within two weeks" if minor modifications were made to the plan. Both the Croatian leadership in BiH and the Muslim-led BiH Government had already accepted the plan. Also attending the Athens meeting with Milošević, Bulatović and the three BiH leaders was President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. 2492/

1928. President Clinton decided in principle yesterday to commit airpower to try to end the fighting in BiH. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was sent to try to persuade European allies to go along with the strategy. 2493/

2. 2/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 33 shell impacts on the city. 2494/ The city was described as quieter after heavy shelling on Saturday. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo had been relatively quiet. An average of 91 rounds per day were recorded. Areas of concentration were Švabino Brdo, Rastovi, Zabrdje, Stup and Kobilja. Sniping activity was reported to have continued. The French Battalion reported that the fighting was intense on 27 April between Stup, Nedžarići and Dobrinja. In addition, troop movement and ammunition resupply were noted near the Stup checkpoint. It was observed that a quantity of Serb heavy weapons were moved out of their previous locations to unknown destinations. 2495/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that sniping activity had continued. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 47 wounded on this day. 2496/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1929. Sarajevo was reported as quieter after heavy shelling on Saturday killed eight people. 2497/ However, following the news from Athens that Radovan Karadžić had supported the peace plan, the first shells were fired into the city from surrounding mountainsides at 7:45 p.m.. According to hospital sources, five people were killed. 2498/

(b) International reported events

1930. In Athens, Radovan Karadžić conditionally endorsed the Vance-Owen Plan. Bosnian Serb hard-liners warned the world not to expect their parliament to automatically endorse the UN-sponsored peace plan signed in Athens Sunday by their leader. Momčilo Krajišnik, President of the parliament which had twice rejected the plan dividing BiH into 10 ethnic cantons, told Bosnian Serb radio, "[t]his signature did not in any way mean actual acceptance of the agreement . . . I believe (it) must be reworked and cannot be accepted in the present form". Serbian President Slobodan Milošević told Belgrade television later: "I am convinced the parliament will accept the plan". 2499/ The agreement reached in Greece still needed to be voted on by the Bosnian Serb parliament which was scheduled to meet in special session on Wednesday. 2500/

1931. US President Clinton reminded optimists that "other agreements in this protracted war have raised hopes but not changed behavior". 2501/

1932. French Foreign Minister Juppé implicitly criticized US policy when he stated that, "there is a division of tasks which I don't think is acceptable, that of having some flying in aeroplanes and dropping bombs, and others, the Europeans, especially the French, on the ground. 2502/

3. 3/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 80 shell impacts on the city. 2503/ Serb gunners reportedly fired several shells into the city before dawn. It was also reported that they fired anti-aircraft guns into BiH positions. Some machine-gun and small-arms fire was also heard. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: An unidentified apartment block in the city; BiH army positions in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: An unidentified apartment block in the city was hit by Serb shellfire after dawn and was set afire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals reported one dead and 15 wounded in the early evening. 2504/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 32 wounded on this day. 2505/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1933. Serb gunners on surrounding mountainsides fired several shells into Sarajevo shortly before dawn, setting an apartment block on fire. They also fired anti-aircraft guns at BiH army positions in the city. Some machine-gun

and small-arms fire could also be heard. 2506/

1934. Tracer bullets could be seen through the dark and gunners of the BiH Army were returning fire. 2507/

(b) International reported events

1935. Radovan Karadžić, in an interview with BBC radio, said he hoped his parliament would ratify the Vance-Owen plan. "I do hope parliament will approve it, but if it does not I will offer my resignation and they will select another representative who is going to be more radical", he said. 2508/
1936. Serbian Renewal Movement leader Drašković said that he doubted that the Bosnian Serb assembly would accept Vance-Owen. He said, "We should now ask ourselves why the plan was not signed on 26 April at the previous session of the Bosnian Serb Assembly, when such an action would have spared Serbia-Montenegro from sanctions". 2509/

1937. Western officials stated that a NATO force of around 50,000 might be dispatched to BiH. For the first time, US President Clinton publicly declared that the US planned to contribute peacekeepers. Clinton added, however, that, "I would not make any such decisions without a further consultation with the Congress and discussing it directly with the American people".

4. 4/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Occasional shelling was reported in the city and anti-aircraft and sniper fire could be heard. UNPROFOR recorded 37 shell impacts on the city. 2510/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported on this day. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospitals reported one civilian dead and several wounded. 2511/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2512/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1938. Occasional shelling was reported in Sarajevo and anti-aircraft and sniper fire could be heard. Hospitals reported one civilian dead and several wounded. 2513/

(b) Local reported events

1939. UN commander, Lieutenant General Phillipe Morillon of France, threatened to use force to stop the bloodshed, a significant switch in UN strategy in the war. Morillon declared that with the factional leaders having accepted the UN-sponsored peace plan, he regarded local commanders who tried to block it as "warlords and pirates" against whom UN troops might move militarily. 2514/

(c) International reported events

1940. US Administration officials said that, whatever the outcome of the Bosnian Serbs' vote, no immediate action in BiH was expected. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, at a meeting in Paris, encountered more allied resistance to using military force in BiH. 2515/

1941. The Washington Post reported that NATO had drafted a plan for BiH with US Marines landing at key Adriatic ports and US Army paratroopers taking control of Sarajevo airport, followed quickly by deployment of roughly 12,000 combat troops from the 1st Armoured Division based in Germany, according to US military sources. 2516/

1942. US television networks reported that the Pentagon was preparing for possible military intervention in BiH, and had already sent US Special Forces there to check out potential targets for air attacks. 2517/

5. 5/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy bombardment was reported in the city from 11:00 a.m. until about 1:00 p.m.. UNPROFOR recorded 66 shell impacts on the city. 2518/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Presidency; the area near the Maršal Tito Barracks where the Ukrainian UNPROFOR battalion was quartered; the western edge of the city; the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The day's bombardment left a reported five people dead and 25 wounded. 2519/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 13 wounded on this day. 2520/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1943. Sarajevo came under heavy bombardment from surrounding Serb gunners shortly after 11:00 a.m. until about 1:00 p.m.. 2521/ Several shells struck close to the Presidency and others near the Maršal Tito Barracks where the Ukrainian UN battalion was quartered. Small arms fire could be heard near the Presidency, with pedestrians nearby running about. Incoming shells could be heard exploding around the western end of the city before midday. 2522/ The attacks lasted several hours, dying down almost completely in the afternoon. All fatalities were caused by mortar shells, hospital authorities said, adding that one of the dead was a doctor from the city hospital who was shopping in the centre of town. 2523/ The bombardment left a reported five people dead and 25 wounded. 2524/

(b) Local reported events

1944. Members of the Bosnian Serb parliament met in Pale to decide whether to accept the Vance-Owen plan for BiH. 2525/

1945. Declaring that "reasons no longer exist for further assistance in money,

fuel, and raw materials", the Serbian Government suspended all but humanitarian aid to Bosnian Serbs. It blamed Bosnian Serb leaders for the "asphyxiation" of Serbia's economy. Democratic Party leader Dragoljub Miunovi said that "Serbia will now become hostages of the Bosnian Serbs". Serbian Radical Party leader Šešelj pledged to continue supplying Bosnian Serb forces with assistance and volunteers. 2526/

1946. Canadian External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall visited the city to meet with officials at the start of the "most intense bombardment of the capital for more than a month". 2527/

(c) International reported events

1947. The New York Times quoted Western intelligence reports as estimating that the Bosnian Serbs had about 100 artillery pieces and a dozen tanks around Sarajevo. United Nations officials in Sarajevo said that the total was closer to 250. According to the New York Times, the heaviest concentration of artillery in the BiH war was in and around Sarajevo. "More than 100 Serbian heavy guns, and by some estimates, twice that, are nestled in the rugged terrain around the city and some would be prime targets for allied strikes", the Times stated. 2528/

1948. Russian President Yeltsin stated that Russian troops would join international peace-keeping operations in BiH if a settlement was reached. However, he did not endorse the US plan to intervene militarily if the peace process failed. 2529/

6. 6/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under the heaviest concentrated bombardment in days. For two hours, scores of artillery shells fell on the downtown and historic district, and tank rounds struck around the Holiday Inn. UNPROFOR recorded 36 shell impacts on the city. 2530/ Source(s): Washington Post; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The downtown area; the historic district; the area near the Holiday Inn; the road to the airport. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Officials at the Koševo Hospital said two people died and 17 were wounded in the day's shelling. 2531/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 25 wounded on this day. 2532/ Source(s): Washington Post; UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

1949. Agence France Presse reported that around Sarajevo, Serb gun emplacements had been pinpointed by UN troops on the ground, but that UNPROFOR officers said that the guns were mobile and could be moved quickly. 2533/

1950. Agence France Presse speculated that the "lull" in shelling in Sarajevo was due to the fact that gunners used the opportunity to replenish their ammunition supplies and position themselves for a massive bombardment of

Sarajevo in the event of any western attack. 2534/

1951. As the Bosnian Serb assembly met, Sarajevo came under the heaviest concentrated bombardment in days. For two hours, scores of artillery shells fell on the downtown and historic district, and tank rounds struck the area around the high-rise Holiday Inn on the road to the airport. Officials at the Koševo Hospital said two people died and 17 were wounded in the shelling. 2535/

(b) Local reported events

1952. An assembly of Bosnian Serb nationalist leaders sidestepped a decision on whether to accept the UN backed peace plan for the Republic, voting to put the plan to a referendum of the Serb population of BiH. The 51 to two vote followed 16 hours of debate on the issue and represented rejection of a plea by Serbian President Slobodan Milošević for the assembly to ratify the peace plan and thus accept deployment in BiH of tens of thousands of peace-keeping troops from the United States, and other NATO countries and Russia. The assembly never voted on the actual peace plan but only on the referendum. Yugoslav President Dobrica Ćosić declared that the assembly had made "the worst decision this nation has ever seen". 2536/

1953. The Governments of Serbia and federal Yugoslavia said that they would cut all but humanitarian aid to Bosnian Serbs, saying that they were angered by the Bosnian Serb parliament's rejection of the peace plan. 2537/

1954. UNICEF announced that the city's birth rate had fallen by two-thirds since the beginning of the siege. Before the war, the birth rate was an annual 13.82 per thousand, and in April of 1993 was estimated to be 4.59 births per thousand. 2538/

(c) International reported events

1955. Under Resolution 824, the UN Security Council declared Sarajevo and five other BiH communities and their surroundings as "safe areas" to protect them from further armed attacks. The Council called on Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units to withdraw from those areas to a distance from which they would not constitute a threat to the security of the inhabitants of the towns. The rejection of the peace plan by the Bosnian Serb parliament threw UN officials and the Security Council off balance. They had begun preparations for implementing the peace plan after expressing strong optimism that economic sanctions and threats of military actions would force its acceptance. 2539/

7. 7/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 47 shell impacts on the city. 2540/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Six hundred pounds of explosives were used to blast a 69 foot-wide gash into the main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 14 wounded on this day. 2541/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1956. A predawn explosion on the main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH capped a difficult 24 hours. The bridge was used by UN humanitarian convoys and military observers to travel into Serb-controlled territory and to the Muslim enclaves in the east. A UN report said unidentified forces used about 600 pounds of explosives to blast a 69 foot-wide gash into the bridge, which spanned a creek. The report said a road could be cut through the riverbed but the area had to be cleared of mines. The bridge was in the territory generally controlled by the Serbs. UN officers said that the Serbs were suspected of demolishing the overpass as a way of blocking more convoys of food and visits by military observers in eastern BiH. 2542/

8. 8/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 56 shell impacts on the city. 2543/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The airport area; the area near the airport building (six shells in the evening while negotiations were being held). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2544/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1957. UN relief flights to the city were halted briefly after the airport was fired upon. UN peace-keeping forces at the airport went on alert after the morning shooting, but gave an all-clear signal later and the airlift resumed at 2:00 p.m.. No casualties were reported. 2545/

1958. Six shells fell in the evening around the airport building where Bosnian Serb and BiH government army commanders were meeting for UN-mediated talks on the proposed demilitarization of the Muslim enclaves of Žepa and Goražde. It was reported that the negotiators fled to shelters during the attack, returning after 30 minutes. 2546/

(b) Local reported events

1959. BiH's Serb and Muslim military leaders met at the Sarajevo airport. The two sides agreed to a nationwide cease-fire beginning Sunday. 2547/

9. 9/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as generally quiet overnight and small-arms fire was reported through the streets most of the day. UN officials reported fighting around the airport as the cease-fire came into force at midday. The shelling abated thereafter. UNPROFOR recorded 42 shell impacts on the city. 2548/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The UN Telecommunications Building (two shells). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 12 wounded on this day. It also reported 8,713 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,348 were children), and 51,002 wounded (of which 13,284 were children) in Sarajevo to date. 2549/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1960. BiH radio said that Sarajevo was generally quiet overnight but UN sources said that two shells hit the UN Telecommunications Building. No one was reported hurt. 2550/

1961. Small-arms fire was reported through the streets much of the day. UN officials reported fighting around Sarajevo airport as the cease-fire came into force at midday. The shelling abated and did not appear to represent a definitive breach of the truce. 2551/

(b) Local reported events

1962. The latest cease-fire came into force at midday. 2552/

1963. Fierce fighting broke out in Mostar. 2553/

1964. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said he wanted President Clinton and other leaders to meet a Serb delegation that would explain why his parliament rejected the peace plan for BiH. 2554/

10. 10/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire appeared to be generally holding around Sarajevo, with 12 artillery impacts recorded by UNPROFOR. 2555/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo remained relatively quiet. An average of 56 rounds per day were recorded. Sniper activity continued at a high level. The destruction of the bridge south of the airport and the new Serb check points on the road to Vogošća were seen as potential restrictions of movement when entering the city. A by-pass was opened on 9 May. Aggressive Serb behaviour towards UNPROFOR was noted. 2556/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH stated that 193 shells fell on Koševo Hospital complex, 11 on the Eye Clinic, and 26 on the Podhrastovi Clinic from 16 November 1992 to date. 2557/ Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniping from the hills was reported on this date. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported sniper activity continued at a high level. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1965. The cease-fire appeared to be generally holding around Sarajevo with 12 artillery impacts recorded by UNPROFOR. 2558/ A single artillery shell fell on the city after midnight and the city centre was reported to be calm in the morning, apart from sporadic sniping from the hills. 2559/

(b) Local reported events

1966. About 15 cargo aeroplanes carrying international humanitarian relief were scheduled to land at the airport in Sarajevo. 2560/

(c) International reported events

1967. Western European governments rejected President Clinton's proposal to arm the BiH government and his threat to mount air strikes on BiH targets. The rejection, made at a meeting of European Community foreign ministers, underscored the sharp difference that existed between the US and Europe on policy in the Balkans. President Clinton said that no American troops would go into BiH unless they were part of an international peace-keeping force. 2561/

11. 11/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm with scattered small arms and machine-gun fire overnight. UNPROFOR recorded 12 shell impacts on the city. 2562/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near Ilidža. Source(s): Tanjug.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH radio said Serb forces had killed two Muslim soldiers and wounded three around the city. 2563/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1968. Sarajevo radio reported the city as calm. 2564/ There was, however, scattered small arms and machine-gun fire overnight. 2565/

1969. Belgrade-based Tanjug reported small arms fire and sporadic mortar shelling near the Serb-held Sarajevo district of Ilidža. 2566/

(b) Local reported events

1970. Serbian President Milošević urged Bosnian Serbs to cancel their referendum on Vance-Owen and instead come to Belgrade for a pan-Serbian convention. He stated, "Support for the Vance-Owen is the same as support for peace". 2567/

(c) International reported events

1971. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated that he would not recognize the results of the upcoming Bosnian Serb referendum of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2568/

12. 12/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH radio reported scattered shelling and small arms fire in Sarajevo, with seven shells landing in the south-west part of the city. 2569/ UNPROFOR recorded three shell impacts on the city. 2570/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The south-west part of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1972. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1973. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that Serbian President Milošević "has never interfered in our affairs, nor has he ever asked to decide on our behalf". He refuted Western claims that Milošević had unlimited influence on their decisions. 2571/

1974. Serbian Radical Party leader Šešelj threatened to mount a missile attack against Italy, Croatia, Austria, and any other nation that aided the West in air-strikes against Bosnian Serbs. He warned, "We have FF-22 missiles which can reach your country, but we will not target military compounds because their defence is prepared. In case we are attacked, we will fire at your civilian targets". He also claimed that not even one-third of Bosnian Serb manpower had yet been utilized in the war, and vowed to retaliate against air-strikes by attacking UN troops on the ground.

13. 13/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet. UNPROFOR recorded seven shell impacts on the city. 2572/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1975. Despite a general cease-fire theoretically in force in BiH, Sarajevo radio reported shelling in several locations in the Republic. In general, however, Sarajevo was said to be quiet. 2573/

(b) Local reported events

1976. UNPROFOR reported that a bridge 15 kilometres north of Mostar had been blown up. The destruction of the bridge, on the main road from Mostar to Sarajevo, was thought to seriously jeopardize the delivery of aid from the Adriatic coast to BiH, the UN sources added. 2574/

14. 14/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were reports that the cease-fire had generally held around Sarajevo and that thousands of people were out in the streets of the old city. Only 10 shells were reported to have fallen in and around the city in the 48 hour period ending on Friday. According to UN military observers, this amount was the lowest toll in months. 2575/
Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: A report from the Association for Intercultural Activities and Heritage Rescue (AIASN) described damage done to the city's cultural/historic heritage. Among the buildings and monuments that had been destroyed by shelling were: the Post Office Building, the Church of Saint Vinka, the Museum of the Winter Olympics 1984, the Red Cross building, the Oriental Institute (along with its collection of valuable Oriental manuscripts and documents), the collection of the Library of Sarajevo, and other smaller specialized libraries. Those that had been damaged were: the Old Serbian Orthodox Church, and others, the City Museum and the World Museum (tombstones and rarities located around the museum, as well as certain collections had been either damaged or destroyed). It also stated that many of the buildings and monuments of the historic old quarter, Baščaršija, as well as all mosques in the city, including the most historic and beautiful Alipašin Mosque, and Magribija Mosque, had been either damaged or destroyed. 2576/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospitals reported that mortar and sniper fire killed three and injured four. 2577/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1977. There were reports that the cease-fire had generally held around

Sarajevo and that thousands of people were out in the streets of the old city. Only 10 shells were reported to have fallen in and around the city in the past 48 hours, according to UN military observers. This was the lowest toll in months. "We are cautiously optimistic". said Commander Barry Frewer, chief spokesman of the UNPROFOR forces in the city. 2578/ Small-arms fire and one shell landing were reported in the Dobrinja district near the airport. 2579/

(b) Local reported events

1978. At a meeting in Belgrade called by Serbian leaders and marked by insults and angry walkouts, three Serbian legislatures endorsed the Vance-Owen plan for BiH and urged the Bosnian Serbs to sign it. But a boycott of the meeting by Serbs from both BiH and Croatia raised questions whether the endorsement would have any effect. Bosnian Serb leaders, who had already rejected the plans three times, said that they would ignore the resolution and proceed with a referendum during the weekend which was expected to produce a resounding vote against the plan. 2580/

1979. After a warm day, the city plunged into darkness at night as a power outage cut all electricity. An official of the city electrical company blamed Croat fighters north of the city. 2581/

(c) International reported events

1980. US President Clinton endorsed the UN plan to place troops on the border between BiH and Serbia, but gave no sign that US troops would join the operation. 2582/

15. 15/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as quiet overnight except for sporadic small arms fire around the Old Town and a single shell in the New Sarajevo district. UNPROFOR recorded 13 shell impacts on the city. 2583/
Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The New Sarajevo district. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: In a report from the Library of the City of Sarajevo, the findings of a colloquium called "The Destruction of the Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina 1992/1993" held on 6 and 7 April 1993 were reported. The report states that the University Library, Vijećnica (Town Hall) was assaulted by grenades a few times during the month of July 1992, and was completely destroyed, including all books, periodicals and equipment on 25 and 26 August 1992. The Library of the City of Sarajevo lost 150,000 of its collection of 250,000 works. The Cultural Centre Vratnik (Mustafe Dovadije 17), and the Cultural Centre Hrasno (Krndelja 30-b) were directly hit during the month of July 1992, and lost 30,000 publications. Libraries at the following addresses were damaged or destroyed between April and December 1992: Radićeva 7; V. Perića 1; Zrinjskog 2; Djure Salaja 17; D. Bijedića 66; Žrtava Fašizma 1. Also destroyed were the complete archives of the City of Sarajevo, and on 17 May 1992, the library of the Oriental Institute, containing over 222,000 documents from the 11th century. Fifty-six junior high schools, and 43 high schools, containing an average of 10,000 books each, were for the most part turned into military barracks. The books, according to the report, were most likely destroyed.

During the evacuation of the JNA, the Garrison Library was mined. Many volumes, however, were removed to other cities before this occurred. The library of the Maršal Tito barracks was shelled. In all, the city had lost more than four million books. 2584/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1981. Sarajevo was reported as quiet overnight except for sporadic small arms fire around the Old Town and a single shell reported in the New Sarajevo district. 2585/

(b) Local reported events

1982. Tens of thousands of Bosnian Serbs voted in a two-day referendum on the international peace plan for BiH, and interviews with voters indicated strong opposition to the proposed division of the country among its three warring factions. In addition to being asked to pass judgment on the peace plan, the voters were asked to rule on whether the Bosnian Serb Republic, if preserved, should seek to join other states, raising the possibility of creating a "Greater Serbia" sought by Serb nationalists. It was reported that the Bosnian Serb leadership, which controlled most local radio and other news media, had urged voters to reject the peace plan. Polling stations in northern and eastern BiH all displayed maps showing how Serbs would be separated under the plan. At each site, slogans on the walls called for a "no" vote. 2586/

16. 16/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded two shell impacts on the city. 2587/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1983. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1984. Declaring the UN backed peace plan for BiH "dead" an hour after polls closed, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that the weekend referendum on the plan in Serb-held territory had ended a chance that his people would agree to live with BiH's Muslims and Croats in one state. Karadžić told a press conference in Pale that the only way to end the 13-month-old BiH war would be through the creation of three separate states, each ruled by one of

the former Yugoslav Republic's three warring factions. 2588/ "Bosnia never existed, and it will never exist", he said.

(c) International reported events

1985. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev stated that the Vance-Owen Plan should be implemented with or without Bosnian Serb acceptance. "We don't have to wait until the last Bosnian fighter endorses" the plan, he contended, "we can put out the fire in the former Yugoslavia step by step".

17. 17/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio said that the city was reported quiet after a noisy evening with scattered small arms and mortar fire across the city. The radio reported that 14 shells hit the Mojmiilo and Alipašino Polje district west of the city centre. 2589/ UNPROFOR recorded two shell impacts on the city. 2590/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR described the city as extremely quiet. The cease-fire was relatively respected on both sides and for two of the last seven days there were no incoming rounds and only on 10 May was the number of impacts registered as significant (56). An average of 150 persons tried to cross the airport each day and at least one of them was reported killed during the attempts. One French officer was lightly wounded during the prevention of the runway crossings. People were reported to be on the streets of the city and some shops were open, although small arms and sniper fire remained active. The restriction of UNPROFOR movements was reported to have decreased considerably. 2591/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Mojmiilo; Alipašino Polje. Source(s) Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 58 wounded in Sarajevo last week. It also reported to date 8,722 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,351 were children), 51,060 wounded (of which 13,300 were children), and 16,301 heavily wounded (of which 2,806 were children). 2592/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1986. Sarajevo radio said that the city was reported quiet after a noisy evening with scattered small arms and mortar fire across the city. The radio said that 14 shells hit the Mojmiilo and Alipašino Polje district west of the city centre. 2593/

(b) Local reported events

1987. Bosnian Serb Army General Ratko Mladić said that the Serb state in BiH was a reality and the world could do nothing about it. Mladić warned the West not to intervene with air strikes to force the Vance-Owen plan on the Serbs and threatened revenge if they did. "If they bomb me; I'll bomb London", Mladić said. On the possibility of UN military intervention on the ground, he said; "They can get in but they would not know how to get out . . . whoever comes here would leave their bones here". 2594/

1988. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić called BiH General Mladić's threat of terror "idiotic and irresponsible" and said that he must be disciplined. 2595/

(c) International reported events

1989. Deeming it fruitless to continue to discuss the Vance-Owen Plan, US officials refused to attend a Security Council foreign ministers' meeting on peace-keeping in BiH. Secretary of State Christopher believed that the overwhelming rejection of the plan created "new opportunities". He stated that he planned to establish a "strong consensus with our allies" on a new approach to the conflict. 2596/

1990. Lord Owen greeted the veto of the Vance-Owen Plan with what he described as "consternation". He appealed to Western nations to avoid the "temptation" to respond "with bombs", and he urged them to instead stick with the "process of negotiation". 2597/

18. 18/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 22 shell impacts on the city. 2598/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1991. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1992. Serbian President Milošević met with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev in Belgrade. 2599/

1993. Initial results from 15 of the 83 voting districts indicated that about 98 per cent of those casting ballots supported establishment of an autonomous Serb state, and 99 per cent opposed the UN peace plan which would cut Serb control of BiH from 70 per cent to 42 per cent. 2600/

1994. In interviews, Radovan Karadžić and his top military commander, Ratko Mladić, declared that Serb-held territory in BiH must be contiguous and that at most they would accept a confederation of their self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb republic with political entities led by the other two factions in the war. The Serb leaders said that the only way peace would come to BiH was if all three factions would separate in a massive population transfer. 2601/

1995. A report from the Professional Fire Brigade of the City of Sarajevo described the material and human losses it had suffered during the siege of the city. At the outset of hostilities four stations were occupied by enemy

forces: the stations Vogošća and the Airport of Sarajevo, and the sub-stations Ilijaš and Pale. The equipment from the Airport of Sarajevo was seized by "Četniks", it said, and the building itself was put under the control of UNPROFOR. It stated that the brigade was down to 65 per cent of its capacity, servicing the city from the stations Vratnik, Bjelave, Novo Sarajevo, and Alipašić Most. Both buildings and equipment were subject to shelling, even during rescue operations, and the extinguishing of fires. During such action, 11 firefighters were killed and 38 either lightly or seriously wounded. The material losses due to this shelling had been great, it said. 2602/

(c) International Reported Events

1996. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev released a four-point plan to bring peace to BiH. He proposed creating a war crimes court, sealing the border between Serbia and BiH, fully imposing UN sanctions, and creating safe havens. 2603/

1997. US Secretary of State Christopher told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the war in BiH was essentially a "European problem". 2604/

19. 19/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 12 shell impacts on the city. 2605/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Ukrainian Battalion (seven mortar rounds). 2606/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A civilian couple was shot and killed while attempting to leave the city along the north bank of the Miljacka river. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1998. A Serb man and a Muslim woman were shot and killed while trying to escape from the city. Boško Brkić and Admira Ismić, both 25 years old, who had dated since high school, set off for Serbia after having negotiated permission with local commanders on both sides to cross battle lines to leave the city. They walked 500 yards along the north bank of the Miljacka river in plain sight of both government and Serb soldiers. As they approached the Urbana bridge and Serb-held territory, they were shot and killed. Both sides denied responsibility. 2607/

(b) Local reported events

1999. In a meeting at what used to be a ski resort in the Jahorina Mountains, the Serbs' election commission proclaimed that 96 per cent of the voters in Serb-held BiH territory cast ballots against the UN-backed Vance-Owen peace plan and in favour of creation of an independent Serb state in BiH. 2608/

(c) International reported events

2000. After talks mediated by Owen and Stoltenberg, Croatian President Tudjman and BiH President Izetbegović reportedly agreed to begin implementing Vance-Owen in the regions under their control. Bosnian Serb leader Boban said that this was "nothing new", but just a restatement of old accords. Not long afterwards, Muslim-Croat fighting erupted in Vitez. 2609/

20. 20/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Clashes broke out after several weeks of relative calm. Reports said that Serbian gunners positioned in the Grbavica district traded artillery rounds with BiH troops defending the downtown area. More than 20 shells reportedly hit Grbavica shortly before noon. UNPROFOR recorded 51 shell impacts on the city. 2610/ Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Grbavica (more than 20 shells); downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Medical officials said that mortar shells which landed in the centre of the city in the morning left one person dead and four injured, including one child. 2611/ Later reports claimed that at least four people were killed during the day. 2612/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2001. Clashes broke out in Sarajevo after several weeks of relative calm, as fighting between Muslim-led BiH army and Croatian paramilitary forces in central BiH calmed down. 2613/

2002. Serbian gunners positioned in the Sarajevo district of Grbavica traded artillery rounds with BiH troops defending the downtown area of the city, news reports said. More than 20 mortar shells landed in Serb-held Grbavica shortly before noon, said a statement by Bosnian Serb military command, which added that the alleged BiH offensive was unprovoked from the Serbian side. But Sarajevo radio said that the Serb gunners first fired on Sarajevo from the surrounding hilltop positions. Neither source revealed the number of casualties. 2614/

(b) Local reported events

2003. An investigation on childhood trauma by two psychologists in Sarajevo stated that 92 per cent of the children thought they could have been killed at some time. One child in two (48 per cent) had seen a member of their family hurt or their house occupied, 72 per cent had to leave their village or town and 89 per cent had been homeless. One in four (24 per cent) had also tried to help a dying person and three out of four had seen war wounds. It was reported that at the time, there were 65,000 to 80,000 children living in Sarajevo. The report highlighted the grave danger to the children's mental health. 2615/

(c) International reported events

2004. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev met with Secretary of State Christopher in Washington and predicted that a joint approach would produce "positive results". 2616/

2005. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania reached agreement with the WEU to tighten the blockade on Yugoslavia. 2617/

21. 21/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 14 shell impacts on the city. 2618/ The shelling in Serb and Muslim areas on Thursday and Friday were described by UN officials as the worst since the 8 May truce. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reported in casualty account below. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that artillery and sniper fire killed three people and wounded seven in the city on this day. 2619/ A later report stated that four people were killed and more than 30 wounded, (eight of whom were children). 2620/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2006. The shelling of Serb and Muslim areas of the city on Thursday and Friday was described by UN officials as the worst since the two warring sides signed a truce on 8 May. 2621/

(b) Local reported events

2007. Yugoslavia refused to accept the deployment of UN monitors to enforce a blockade on its borders with BiH. Yugoslavia's rejection came ahead of a UN Security Council decision to send 500 inspectors to Serbia to ensure it kept its promise to cut off supplies to Bosnian Serbs. "They (UN monitors) do not solve the problem and they endanger our sovereignty and offend the dignity of our state", Yugoslavia's President Dobrica Ćosić said. 2622/

2008. Reuters wrote that

"[s]pring and a cease-fire have brought new life to Sarajevo after months of death and destruction. Vegetable gardens are sprouting on balconies and vacant lots across the city. Children, pale from months of confinement, play outside under parents' watchful eyes. Lovers stroll hand-in-hand down streets kept clean by Serb sniper fire for most of the past year . . . having survived 13 months of siege warfare and a winter without electricity, running water and telephone, the people of Sarajevo are anxious to get on with their lives". 2623/

(c) International reported events

2009. US President Clinton described safe havens as "shooting galleries". Skeptical of the new plan under discussion, he said, "I don't want to see the United States get in a position where we're recreating Northern Ireland, Lebanon, or Cyprus or anything else". A senior US official revealed that Secretary of State Christopher had dropped his opposition to safe havens, as long as they were temporary. 2624/

22. 22/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly hit the city with artillery fire on the first anniversary of BiH's admission to the United Nations. In seven hours, there were reports that 43 mortar and artillery rounds fell in Muslim areas and 62 artillery and mortar rounds hit the Serb-held areas. UNPROFOR recorded 128 shell impacts on the city. 2625/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UN military observers said that six people were killed and 14 were wounded in the Serb-held Sarajevo districts of Grbavica and Ilidža. Sarajevo radio said that nine people were killed and 103 wounded in BiH-held areas. 2626/ The casualty toll was the heaviest in the city since the UN-brokered cease-fire between BiH and Serb forces on 8 May. 2627/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2010. Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with artillery fire, killing at least nine persons and wounding more than 100 civilians, one of them a top government official. Serbian forces and BiH government troops blamed each other for beginning the artillery duel shortly before noon. Hospital officials said nine people were killed and another 103 were wounded, about 60 of them seriously according to radio reports monitored in Belgrade. In Sarajevo, Barry Frewer, a spokesman for UNPROFOR confirmed that Bosnian Serbs and Government troops traded artillery rounds. Zlatko Lagumdžija, a Deputy Prime Minister of the BiH government was wounded and underwent surgery in a Sarajevo hospital. Later he was recovering and off the danger list. Bosnian Serbs fired 82 millimetre and 120 millimetre mortars and howitzers from hills overlooking the city, said Sarajevo radio. 2628/

2011. In seven hours of shelling in the Sarajevo area, 43 mortar and artillery rounds fell in Muslim territory and 62 mortar and artillery shells hit Serb-held districts. "We're seeing dead and wounded on both sides. We can't tell you who started it and we can't tell you why", said Barry Frewer. "This was the worst day of the war in many, many weeks", said Faris Goran Kapetanović, a surgeon at the Koševo hospital, where so many casualties arrived they had to line up in the corridors. 2629/

(b) Local reported events

2012. The day marked the first anniversary of BiH's admission to the United Nations. 2630/

(c) International reported events

2013. The United States offered air power to protect international forces that would be sent to safeguard Muslim civilians under the United Nations plan to establish safe havens in BiH. A British official discussing the safe haven plan said that foreign powers had reached a tentative division of labour, under which Canadian troops would remain in Srebrenica, British troops would be deployed to Tuzla, French troops would be responsible for Sarajevo and Bihać and Ukrainian troops would protect Žepa. 2631/

23. 23/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small arms and machine-gun fire was heard throughout the night. Shelling of the city centre was reported during the day. UNPROFOR recorded 26 shell impacts on the city. 2632/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Targets Hit: The Holiday Inn (1:00 a.m.). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported shelling in the city centre on Sunday. Nine people were killed and 105 wounded on this day. It also reported 26 killed and 190 wounded in the last week. To date, 8,748 people were reported as killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,360 were children), and 67,616 as wounded (of which 16,186 were children). Because of water and electricity shortages and difficulties with waste disposal, the city was in danger of various epidemics. There were 120 cases of enterocolitis acuta registered in one part of Sarajevo in the last week. 2633/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2014. Small arms and machine-gun fire sounded throughout the night. Sarajevo radio reported that a shell landed near the Holiday Inn hotel used by journalists at around 1:00 a.m.. There were no reports of resumed artillery fire. 2634/

(b) Local reported events

2015. BiH President Alija Izetbegović rejected the US-European effort to contain the war, accusing the West of abandoning his people and plotting to herd them onto "reservations". Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić hailed the initiative and praised President Clinton, referring to him as "a sage man to reject the counsel of hawks who wanted to pull him into a Balkan...war". In a statement read in Sarajevo, Izetbegović criticized Western leaders for their role in what he called an "absolutely unacceptable plan". 2635/

24. 24/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 13 shell impacts on the city. 2636/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported the beginning of the week as fairly quiet. The situation turned worse later in the week, but the cease-fire agreement generally continued to be respected. A total of 73 cease-fire violations were observed from the Serb side and 26 from the BiH side. Some of the cease-fire violations were directed against the Ukrainian Battalion, where seven mortar rounds were impacted on 19 May. The number of impacts peaked on 22 May with 128. Attempts to cross the airfield continued; one civilian was killed and eight were wounded. There were three incidents of restriction of movement of UNPROFOR during the week and strong controls over humanitarian convoys were observed at Butmir and Kasindolska. There were indications of possible movements of Bosnian Serb artillery and the reinforcement of troops around Sarajevo. Three new check points had been established between Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2637/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 17 wounded on this day. 2638/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2016. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2017. Military representatives of Bosnian Muslim, Serb and Croat forces failed to agree on the size of Sarajevo's future safe zone in talks at the airport. A military official with UNPROFOR which organized the talks said that the BiH army wanted the limit of the zone extended 20 kilometres (12.5 miles) beyond the present front lines, while the Serbs, who were supposed to withdraw their heavy artillery, wanted to maintain the status quo. The meeting was planned to organize a "summit" meeting between the military chiefs of the warring sides, to be held at Sarajevo airport Tuesday. Sarajevo was one of six safe zones declared by the UN Security Council at the beginning of May. 2639/

(c) International reported events

2018. French Foreign Minister Juppé said that peacekeepers must be endowed with the power to retaliate against attacks on safe havens. He added that UN forces must be prepared to undertake air-strikes to protect the Bosnian Muslims. They are not to be "mere spectators", he said, but "protagonists" who are authorized by a UN draft resolution to "deter attacks, to monitor the cease-fire, to secure the withdrawal of forces, to occupy some key points on the ground", and "to participate in delivering humanitarian relief to the population". 2640/

25. 25/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Mortar and tank fire were reported in Grbavica and around the Presidency, but the situation was otherwise reported as "very quiet". UNPROFOR recorded 19 shell impacts on the city. 2641/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Grbavica; the area near the Presidency. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 18 wounded on this day. 2642/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2019. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer reported mortar and tank fire in the Serb-held neighbourhood of Grbavica in Sarajevo and around the President's office, but said that the situation had been otherwise "very quiet". 2643/

(b) Local reported events

2020. Serbian President Milošević told Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Churkin that there was "no need" for international monitors on the border between BiH and Serbia. 2644/

2021. Bosnian Serb soldiers retrieved the bodies of a slain couple from a "no man's land" early in the day. The couple, a Serb man and a Muslim woman (both age 25) were shot and killed last Wednesday trying to escape Sarajevo for Serbia. In the interim, their bodies lay rotting in the street while the two sides argued over who had the rights to recover them. A six-man Serb "commando team" reportedly resolved the dispute by braving Muslim sniper fire from three directions. The corpses were taken to Serb-held Lukavica where preparations were made for their burial. 2645/

(c) International reported events

2022. United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 was passed, establishing a war crimes tribunal. 2646/

2023. NATO defence ministers convened in Brussels to discuss the possible deployment of NATO troops to protect the Muslim "safe havens". In what was described as a "free-swinging" session, German and Turkish representatives openly criticized the plan. German Defence Minister Volker Ruehe, declared, "The expulsion of the Bosnian Muslims must not be allowed to last and must not be sanctioned by drawing new borders". One senior US official remarked, "I'm not even sure 'safe haven' is the right phrase. Safe havens conjure something we may not be providing here". 2647/

26. 26/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported 174 shell impacts on the city. 2648/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported in the city (see casualty report below).

Casualties: BiH radio said that one person was killed and one wounded by sniper fire and shelling of the city. 2649/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 11 wounded. It reported no deaths on this day. 2650/

Narrative of Events:

2024. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2025. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg visited the city to push the draft plan providing for deployment of international military forces to guard Muslims in six "safe havens" in BiH. President Alija Izetbegović told him that the BiH Government would not accept the proposal under current conditions unless the UN set a deadline for Serbian forces to return BiH territory they had captured. President Izetbegović also told the negotiator that the Government would reject the plan unless the UN clearly indicated that it would intervene militarily if the Serbs continued to attack and would guarantee that aid reached the besieged enclaves. 2651/

(c) International reported events

2026. After a two-day session, NATO defence ministers were unable to issue a joint communique in support of the Washington Accord. Although Secretary of Defense Aspin described "a general receptivity to the joint action plan as a first step to stopping the killing", NATO appeared to be divided. 2652/

27. 27/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intermittent shell fire was reported during the day, mainly on the Old Town. Several shells landed in New Sarajevo during the night after heavy artillery duels on the outskirts Wednesday subsided in the evening. Serb anti-aircraft gunfire was reported throughout the night around Vogošća and BiH mortar attacks were reported in Hadžići and Ilidža. UNPROFOR recorded eight shell impacts on the city. 2653/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Old Town area; the New Sarajevo district; Vogošća; Hadžići; Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One woman was killed and seven children were reportedly injured in BiH shelling on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported on this day. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: One woman was killed and seven children were reportedly injured in BiH shelling on Hadžići. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and eight wounded on this day. 2654/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2027. One person was killed as shells fell intermittently during the day, mainly on the Old Town in the east. There was also sniping reported. 2655/ Several shells landed in the New Sarajevo district during the night after heavy artillery duels on the city's outskirts Wednesday subsided in the evening. Radio Sarajevo said that Serbs fired anti-aircraft guns around Vogošća throughout the night. 2656/ Tanjug reported that Bosnian Serbs said that a woman was killed and seven children were wounded in Muslim mortar attacks in Serb-held Hadžići, south-west of Sarajevo, and that they launched assaults on the Ilidža suburb. 2657/

(b) Local reported events

2028. Three hundred forty-nine Macedonian citizens were evacuated from Sarajevo in one of the rare opportunities for the population to leave the city. Slovenians were evacuated last November, and other groups, including Jews, had been allowed to leave. Four people were taken off buses, however, before they left when BiH police said their papers were not in order. 2658/

(c) International reported events

2029. The plan for creating guarded Muslim safe havens in BiH approved by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Spain last weekend was skeptically received by other Security Council members and appeared to lack the nine votes needed for adoption by its 15 members. As a result, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali proposed reconvening the London peace conference on Yugoslavia. 2659/

28. 28/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An UNPROFOR spokesman said that from 9:00 p.m. Thursday until 1:00 a.m. Friday, local Serb commanders reported 60 mortar shells falling on their positions. UN military observers then reported that from 4:40 to 7:20 a.m., 67 mortar rounds and 26 artillery shells fell in central Sarajevo, near the Presidency building. There was also anti-aircraft machine-gun fire reported. 2660/ Fierce fighting reportedly continued around the clock between Serbian and BiH forces after an overnight attack by the BiH army on the Serb-held road between the airport and Pale. Fighting reportedly flared up all day along the front line on Mount Trebević. Sarajevo radio reported that Serb forces attacked BiH positions along the Trebević front and that a BiH army counter-attack routed the Serb forces from several gun positions but touched off Serb shelling of the downtown area. UNPROFOR reported 190 shell impacts on the city. 2661/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Holiday Inn (including a nearby apartment building); the area near the Presidency building (26 shells); the downtown

area; unidentified Serbian positions; Mount Trebević. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Two Serbian tank shells struck the Holiday Inn and started small fires on two floors. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 14 wounded on this day. 2662/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2030. Several shells fell within minutes of each other at midday around the Holiday Inn in central Sarajevo. The increased shelling in Sarajevo followed several days of relative calm. An UNPROFOR spokesman said that from 9:00 p.m. Thursday until 1:00 a.m. Friday, local Serb commanders reported 60 mortar shells falling on their positions. UN military observers then reported that from 4:40 to 7:20 a.m., 67 mortar rounds and 26 artillery shells fell in central Sarajevo, near the Presidency building. There was also anti-aircraft machine-gun fire reported. 2663/

2031. Fierce fighting continued around the city between Serbian militiamen and BiH Army forces after an overnight attack by the BiH Army on the Serb-held road between the airport and the Serbian mountain stronghold at Pale. Fighting flared up all day along the front line on Mount Trebević, just above the city's old quarter, where brush fires burned into the evening and artillery and small-arms fire erupted around the city. Two Serbian tank shells struck the Holiday Inn, starting small fires on two floors, and another shell exploded into a nearby apartment building. Sarajevo radio reported that Serbian militiamen attacked BiH positions along the Trebević front and that a BiH Army counter-attack routed the Serbs from several gun positions but touched off Serbian shelling of Sarajevo's downtown area. 2664/

(b) Local Reported Events

2032. The commanders of the BiH Army and the main Croatian militia met and agreed in principle to transform Sarajevo into a safe area whose outer edge would be defined by the then present war front. The commander of the Serbian forces attacking the BiH capital, General Ratko Mladić, did not attend, telling UN officials at the last minute that he had "more pressing matters to attend to". But General Phillipe Morillon indicated that Serbian militia negotiators had agreed to the demilitarization agreement. Under the agreement, Serbian forces would be required to place their medium and heavy artillery under UN supervision or withdraw it out of range of the city. Sarajevo's BiH forces would be required to place their artillery in the city under UN supervision. The BiH commander, Sefer Halilović, and the Croatian militia leader, Milivoj Petković, said that they would sign the agreement in principle in the town of Konjic in an effort to ease tensions between the BiH Army and Croatian forces. 2665/

(c) International reported events

2033. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali submitted a report to the Security Council criticizing the new Washington Accord. Without the assent of the warring parties, he said, implementation would be impossible. He also faulted the plan for "legitimizing ethnic cleansing" and complained that it lacked any

"connection to an overall political solution". 2666/

29. 29/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was shelled overnight and sporadic gun and sniper fire continued. Shelling early in the morning was concentrated on Stup and Dobrinja in the west and the Old Town in the east. Tank and machine-gun fire reportedly erupted near the Vrbana bridge late in the day and two fires burned in the district. Sarajevo Radio said that both sides continued firing at each other late in the evening. UNPROFOR reported 210 shell impacts on the city. 2667/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup; Dobrinja; the Old Town; the Vrbana bridge. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire continued in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 15 wounded on this day. 2668/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2034. Sarajevo was shelled overnight and sporadic gun and sniper fire continued Saturday. Radio Sarajevo reported that fires were burning on Trebević hill just south of Sarajevo overnight after a day of fighting, which the BiH army said involved a BiH counter-attack which set houses ablaze. The shelling early in the morning in Sarajevo was concentrated on the suburbs of Stup and Dobrinja in the west and the Old Town in the east. 2669/

2035. Tank and machine-gun fire erupted near Sarajevo's Vrbana bridge late in the day and two fires burned in the district. Sarajevo Radio said that both sides continued firing at each other late into the evening, and that at least seven people in the Government areas were wounded. 2670/

(b) Local reported events

2036. A Bosnian Serb army commander, General Stanislav Galić, issued a protest to UNPROFOR, accusing the Muslims and Croats of provoking the Serbs into responding and then blaming them for shelling Sarajevo. "Due to a total media blockade of Serb positions around Sarajevo by major foreign television and radio companies, the two other sides can impose any scenario they like and show the Serbs in a bad light", he said. 2671/

30. 30/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a night of shelling, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire erupted at 4:30 a.m. along the front-line running south from the Parliament building to the Jewish cemetery and east along Mount Trebević. Each side accused the other of initiating the morning's attack. Although UN officials refused to speculate about who started the fighting,

their monitors registered 300 Serbian shells exploding on BiH-controlled central Sarajevo and only three BiH shells striking Serbian-held neighbourhoods in a 17 hour period, from 4:00 p.m. Saturday through 9:00 a.m. on Sunday. 2672/ The New York Times reported that the sound of artillery fire demonstrated that Government troops had fired more shells than indicated. 2673/ Reports the next day by UNPROFOR described the barrage as one of the worst since the outbreak of the war and said that 1,467 howitzer, cannon and mortar shells were fired by Bosnian Serbs in the 24 hour period that ended Monday morning. 2674/ Another report stated that UNPROFOR recorded 997 mortar or artillery rounds on Government-held positions in Sarajevo between dawn and mid-afternoon Sunday. 2675/ UNPROFOR recorded 1,467 shell impacts on the city. 2676/ Source(s): New York Times; United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Holiday Inn; the main hospital; the Presidency. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At least two dozen howitzer and tank shells struck the grounds near the Holiday Inn and sent shrapnel through several windows. Mortar and howitzer shells and rocket-propelled grenades also struck the area of the main hospital and the Presidency, littering the streets with rubble and glass. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was initially reported that at least 20 people were killed and more than 150 were wounded during this fighting. 2677/ A doctor from the state hospital, who asked to be identified only as Goran, said that unlike on ordinary days, his hospital was getting patients from all over Sarajevo instead of just the west-to-central part. 2678/ Later reports from the two main hospitals reported a total of 25 dead and 164 wounded. Officials at Koševo Hospital said that dead and wounded were brought in up to 11:00 p.m.. Only three of the 25 dead were reported to be soldiers. 2679/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 22 killed and 138 wounded on this day. It also reported to date 8,789 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,374 were children), 51,471 wounded (of which 13,410 were children), and 16,466 heavily wounded (of which 2,871 were children). 2680/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2037. After a night of shelling, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire erupted in Sarajevo at 4:30 a.m. along the front line running south from the gutted Parliament building to the Jewish cemetery and east along Mount Trebević. It was reported that the well-entrenched forces did not appear to have yielded ground except in the Zlatište neighbourhood on Mount Trebević. There, BiH Government forces said, they overran a Serbian gun emplacement, destroyed two tanks and cut a road from the Serbs' stronghold at Pale to Lukavica, their main military base near Sarajevo, and Ilidža, the Serb-held suburb. 2681/

2038. Brush fires burned throughout the day on Mount Trebević. There, Serbian forces held the high ground and the BiH forces held the low ground. BiH forces had severed the lower Pale-Lukavica road several times since the siege of Sarajevo began in April 1992, but had never been able to maintain their grip. 2682/

2039. During the artillery barrage, at least two dozen howitzer and tank shells struck the grounds near the Holiday Inn and sent shrapnel through several windows. Mortar and howitzer shells and rocket-propelled grenades also struck the area of the main hospital and the Presidency, littering the

streets with rubble and glass. 2683/

(b) Local Reported Events

2040. UN officials became increasingly frustrated by their inability to enter "safe areas". UNPROFOR Spokesman Frewer said, "this has been a pattern from the beginning . . . they have been turned back, and each time we have given the very strongest protests. We must be witness to what is going on". 2684/

31. 31/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported the city as relatively calm overnight and into the morning. It reported mortar fire until 3:00 a.m. in Vogošća, north of the city and sporadic small-arms fire around Dobrinja. The Old Town area was reported shelled in the evening and anti-aircraft fire hit the city all night long. UNPROFOR recorded 170 shell impacts on the city. 2685/ In its weekly summary ending 29 May UNPROFOR reported that the beginning of the week was fairly quiet. The situation increased in tension on 26 May with 174 impacts 28 May with 190 impacts, and 29 May with 210 impacts. A total of 40 cease-fire violations were observed from the BiH side and 53 cease-fire violations from the Serbian side. 2686/ In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR noted increased tension towards the end of the month with increased fire coming from BiH forces and some operational movements from Serbs. 30 May was seen as especially tense when an attack from BiH forces was strongly retaliated against by Bosnian Serb forces. UNPROFOR reported that it had counted 3,030 artillery and mortar rounds for the month. It had also counted 530 cease-fire violations (339 from the Serbian side and 200 from the BiH side). With regard to airport crossings, UNPROFOR reported a decrease to 5,773 (the decrease was attributed to the efforts of the French Battalion). 2687/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Vogošća; the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH stated that from 21 May 1992, when the Olympic Complex "Zetra" was first shelled, 350 projectiles of various calibres were launched against it, with 140 direct hits inflicting serious damage. During this period three individuals were killed: Goran Jakić, Mirsad Šehović, and an unknown citizen. Lightly injured were: Andrej Mezei, Hilno Dobrača, Djuro Matić, and an unknown citizen. The building was being used by humanitarian organizations (including Doctors Without Borders, UNHCR and Caritas), and as a shelter for refugees. 2688/ A report from the Institute for Academic Construction Bosnia-Herzegovina described the damage inflicted to academic institutions in the city of Sarajevo (including, primary, secondary, and higher education, student buildings, special education, religious schools, and institutes) from September 1992 to March 1993. Of the buildings which were accessible to inspection, 14 suffered 27 per cent to 50 per cent damage, 11 were damaged from 51 per cent to 75 per cent, and three from 76 per cent to 100 per cent. For the most part, there were no individuals in the buildings during shelling, although some were sheltering refugees. 2689/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that three children were killed and seven people were injured in shelling of the Old Town district in the evening. The

BiH Public Health Ministry reported 24 killed and 153 wounded on this day. 2690/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2041. According to Radio Sarajevo, the city was reported relatively calm overnight and Monday morning. It reported mortar fire until 3:00 a.m. in Vogošća, north of the city, and sporadic small-arms fire around the western suburb of Dobrinja. 2691/

2042. The Old Town area was reported shelled in the evening and anti-aircraft fire hit the city all night long. 2692/

(b) Local reported events

2043. The SRNA news agency reported that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened that his troops would enter Sarajevo by force if Muslims continued their offensive against Serb positions. Karadžić made his threat during a televised interview on Sunday evening following the fighting, in which at least 25 people were killed. He said that if the Muslims did not stop their attacks, Serb soldiers would enter Sarajevo by force to protect the city's 50,000 ethnic Serbs. 2693/

2044. Meanwhile, Bosnian Croat military leaders warned that Muslim-Croat fighting in central BiH might spread to Sarajevo. "Despite the utmost efforts on the part of the HVO in Sarajevo, the chances of staying on good terms with leaders of the Bosnian army in Sarajevo and averting armed clashes are increasingly slim", said an HVO communique, quoted by the Croatian news agency HINA in Zagreb. Croatian radio said the southern city of Mostar and the towns of Jablanica and Konjic, between Mostar and Sarajevo, were the scene of Muslim artillery and infantry attacks and sniper fire on Sunday. 2694/

2045. Yugoslav President Ćosić was removed from office for constitutional breaches. There was speculation that the hard-line Serbian Radical Party orchestrated the move because it deemed Ćosić too moderate. Montenegrin President Bulatović said that the overthrow illustrated the growing strength of Šešelj's Radical Party: "This is the greatest danger for Yugoslavia and all of the Balkans, fascism brought about as a result of the sanctions". 2695/

2046. Demonstrators gathered to protest Ćosić's ouster and clashed with riot police in Belgrade. 2696/

O. June 1993

1. 1/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: An informal soccer game in a parking lot in Dobrinja (10:30 a.m.). Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At approximately 10:30 a.m., mortar shells exploded on a make-shift soccer field in a parking lot in Dobrinja, killing at least 12 people and wounding 80. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 12 people were killed and 80 others wounded when mortar shells exploded on a make-shift soccer field in a parking lot in Dobrinja. The BiH reported eight killed and 92 wounded on this day. 2697/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2047. At approximately 10:30 a.m., about 200 Sarajevans gathered for an informal soccer game in suburban Dobrinja. Moments later, mortar shells exploded on the make-shift soccer field, which had been set up in a parking lot, killing at least 12 people and wounding 80. The attack was called one of the worst on civilians since the "bread-line massacre" a year ago when at least 16 people were killed while waiting in line for bread. A witness, Ahmet Fazli, a 51 year-old factory worker, said the artillery rounds appeared to have been fired from one of two nearby Serbian-controlled areas. "The shots either came from Trapare or Lukavac. If they were 60 millimetre shells, it was Trapare. Anything larger and it was Lukavica", he said. Another witness, 43 year-old Zlatan Šteković, stated that everyone in Dobrinja had been talking about the tournament for the last two days and that he thought the Serbs knew in advance. According to Šteković, the battle front was only about 100 metres from the soccer field, "just on the other side of the apartment building". 2698/

(b) Local reported events

2048. President Dobrica Ćosić of Yugoslavia was ousted by a parliamentary no-confidence vote on Tuesday. The federal parliament voted Ćosić out of office in the early morning after a bitter attack against him by radical Serb nationalist deputies and Serbian President Slobodan Milošević's Socialist Party. With Ćosić relieved of his post, the speaker of the upper house, Miloš Radulović, became the acting President until parliament chose a replacement. 2699/

2. 2/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two French legionnaires were seriously wounded by sniper fire at Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 17 killed and 127 wounded on this day. 2700/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2049. Humanitarian flights into Sarajevo were suspended for 24 hours after two French legionnaires were seriously wounded by sniper fire at Sarajevo airport. The move came amid escalating fighting throughout BiH and a rash of attacks on Western aid workers and UN soldiers fulfilling humanitarian missions. 2701/

(b) Local reported events

2050. The peace conference co-chairmen traveled to Zagreb for talks with President Tudjman and UNPROFOR. 2702/

2051. Dobrica Ćosić, Yugoslavia's ousted President likened Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević to Adolf Hitler. Ćosić termed Milošević "Fuehrer of the Serbian Radical Party", and went on to say that "conservative and extreme forces . . . are drawing the state into catastrophe". 2703/

2052. Christiane Berthiaume, a UNHCR spokeswoman, said that UN aid workers would continue to supply humanitarian aid to refugees in BiH, recognizing that "the fate of 2.3 million people is at stake". 2704/

3. 3/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 15 wounded on this day. 2705/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2053. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2054. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Radovan Karadžić in Pale. 2706/

2055. A Reuters report gave a detailed account of a rogue commander named "Ćaćo" who had been capturing civilians in the street in Sarajevo, and taking them to the front line to dig trenches. Reuter's noted that Ćaćo's theory was that it was unfair to make soldiers fight the war and dig the trenches. Ćaćo, whose real name is Musan Topalović, was working in Germany as a musician at the beginning of the war. He returned to Sarajevo to lead the BiH army's 10th Mountain Brigade, which defended the city from rebel Serbs on the slopes of Mount Trebević, towering above Sarajevo to the south. Ćaćo and his 2,800 men had seen some of the war's toughest fighting. Wounded several times, and having lost most of the fingers on his left hand, Ćaćo's career as a musician was finished. He launched a disastrous attack on Serb supply routes along the top of Trebević mountain the previous week without orders from the BiH army high command. His men managed to cut the road briefly, provoking a savage Serb artillery barrage on the city. More than 1,300 shells rained down on Sarajevo in a single day, killing 20 and wounding more than 150 people, many of them civilians. Caught without an army when the war broke out, the BiH government had been forced to rely on an array of commanders such as Ćaćo. 2707/

4. 4/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five wounded. No deaths were reported on this day. 2708/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2056. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2057. The peace conference co-chairmen met with BiH President Izetbegović in Sarajevo and Boban in Split. 2709/

(c) International reported events

2058. The UN Security Council in Resolution 836, voted to approve large scale troop deployments and the use of air power to defend six Muslim-held towns in BiH that had been designated by the United Nations as "safe areas". The towns were designated as "safe areas" by the Council to prevent them from being captured by Bosnian Serb forces and to protect civilians from continued artillery bombardments. The safe areas included Sarajevo, as well as the eastern towns of Tuzla, Žepa, Srebrenica and Goražde and the western town of Bihac. Some of the towns had been hit hard by Serb artillery while UN peace-keeping troops remained incapable of intervening. The resolution adopted by the Security Council said "safe areas" were a temporary measure only. The language was a concession by Western nations to the five non-aligned countries of the Council, which were reluctant to accept the idea. The resolution said the "primary objective" would remain the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan. The resolution said UN forces would be allowed to use force "in reply to bombardments against safe areas by any of the parties or armed incursion into them, or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement" of UN troops and humanitarian convoys. The resolution authorized countries participating in the enforcement of the "safe areas" to take "all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of BiH". The Council asked Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali to submit immediately plans to deploy thousands of troops to defend the "safe areas" and to assist the current UN Protection Force in the Republic. 2710/

5. 5/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy machine-gun fire was reported on the front lines in the evening and sporadic shells crashed into the centre of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 16 wounded. It reported no deaths on this day. 2711/ One death was reported by another source in the Old Town. Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2059. Heavy machine-gun fire could be heard on the front lines in the evening and sporadic shells crashed into the centre of the city. Sarajevo radio reported one death in the Old Town. 2712/

6. 6/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small-arms fire and mortar explosions reportedly shook the downtown areas of the city. 2713/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The downtown areas of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 13 wounded on this day. It also reported to date 8,840 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,395 were children), 51,892 wounded (of which 13,550 were children), and 16,608 heavily wounded (of which 2,941 were children). It said that food delivered to Sarajevo covered only 35 per cent of daily needs. 2714/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2060. Small-arms fire and mortar explosions shook the downtown areas of the city. 2715/

(b) Local reported events

2061. UN commander Phillipe Morillon blamed the BiH government for preventing UN military observers from reaching the Serb-besieged Muslim enclave of Goražde. General Morillon told Agence France Presse that Alija Izetbegović's 23 May rejection of the so-called "Washington Agreement", on protecting UN mandated safe havens and a general call to arms by Izetbegović had stopped the negotiating process over the areas. 2716/

2062. The UN humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo resumed. 2717/

7. 7/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sniper fire continued after a quiet night.

Shelling was reported in Dobrinja and small arms fire was reported in the Old Town. Fires were reportedly burning on Trebević hill to the south in the evening after a day of machine-gun fire along the front-lines cutting through the city. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that "although the number of impacts diminished as the week progressed, the city remained tense". 2718/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; the area near the city's bread factory. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire that was intense Sunday afternoon, continued Monday after a quiet night. Radio Sarajevo said that Serb gunners were using the M-84 machine-gun for sniping, a weapon known in Sarajevo as the "death seeder" for its effectiveness. The machine-gun had optics that made it as precise as a rifle. 2719/ In the suburb of Dobrinja two people were wounded and one was killed by sniper fire. 2720/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. In the suburb of Dobrinja two people were wounded and one was killed by sniper fire. 2721/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2063. Radio Sarajevo reported shelling in the western suburb of Dobrinja and small arms fire in the Old Town in the east. 2722/

2064. Fires were reportedly burning on Trebević hill over Sarajevo to the south in the evening after a day of machine-gun fire along the front-lines cutting through the city. It was not immediately clear if the fighting today was merely an exchange of machine-gun fire and mortars or an attempted offensive. 2723/

2065. A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. 2724/

(b) Local reported events

2066. Peace talks between the warring factions failed to make progress. At Sarajevo airport, a mixed military group of representatives of the armies of the BiH Government, the Bosnian Croat HVO and the Bosnian Serbs met at the subcommittee level. Meeting under UNPROFOR supervision, the three parties discussed establishing Sarajevo as a safe-zone, but Bosnian Serb General Milan Gvero said he refused to talk about Sarajevo as a safe zone as long as the future of BiH was not politically determined. 2725/

(c) International reported events

2067. The BiH Government reluctantly accepted the UN plan to create "safe havens" to protect Muslim enclaves besieged by Serb forces. In a statement, the BiH Presidency said it accepted UN Security Council resolution 836. Earlier, on 23 May BiH President Alija Izetbegović rejected the idea of "safe havens". But today's statement said that confronted with deteriorating conditions in the eastern regions of Goražde, Srebrenica and Žepa, "the Presidency and the Government have decided to cooperate with the UNPROFOR in carrying out its mission as defined in Resolution 836". BiH conditions for

agreeing to the safe haven plan included the creation of UN-protected routes linking the zones with other BiH-held territory and guarantees that Serb heavy weaponry "be effectively put out of use". 2726/

8. 8/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as relatively calm. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2068. Sarajevo was reported as relatively calm after machine-gun fire was exchanged throughout Monday along the front lines in the city. 2727/

(b) International reported events

2069. Lord Owen met with the EC Foreign Affairs Council, which focused on European support for the Vance-Owen Plan and considered the Washington proposal on safe areas. 2728/

9. 9/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Strong sniper fire and intermittent shelling was reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Strong sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2070. Strong sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo as shells fell intermittently. 2729/

(b) Local reported events

2071. Colonel Rasim Delić, who on Tuesday took over from General Sefer Halilović as the commander of the BiH army, announced in Sarajevo that his forces would halt an offensive around Travnik. 2730/

2072. The co-chairmen visited Belgrade for talks with President Milošević. They also received a delegation from the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement, which protested the arrest and ill-treatment of its leader, Drašković. 2731/

10. 10/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was hit by mortar and artillery shells after dark. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area outside the entrance to the 10th Mountain Brigade; the Boljakov Potok hill (to the north of the city). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A shell killed three people and wounded 19 others when it fell in the early evening outside the entrance of the 10th Mountain Brigade; 10 children were wounded in shelling on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A shell killed three people and wounded 19 others when it fell in the early evening outside the entrance of the 10th Mountain Brigade; 10 children were wounded in shelling on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. Hospital and morgue officials reported that at least six people had been killed and 37 wounded in the latest upsurge. 2732/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2073. Sarajevo was hit by mortar and artillery shells after dark. Hospital and morgue officials reported that at least six people had been killed and 37 wounded in the latest upsurge. 2733/ Radio Sarajevo said that in one incident, a shell killed three people and wounded 19 when it fell in the early evening outside a military headquarters in the Old Town in the eastern part of the city. It fell at the entrance to the 10th Mountain Brigade as UN troops were in the square in front of the building giving sweets to children. 2734/

2074. In other shelling in Sarajevo, 10 children were wounded on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. 2735/

(b) Local reported events

2075. Agence France Presse reported that Serb forces besieging Sarajevo knew the city well, having spotters on the hills they occupied over the valley city and were believed to have many informants in the city itself. 2736/

2076. At the same time that Muslims and Croats were nominal allies against Serbs and had joint forces defending Sarajevo, it was reported that Croats attacked a huge Muslim relief convoy and shot and killed at least seven people. The convoy, attempting to travel through Croat territory to deliver aid to Tuzla, was attacked in Novi Travnik. 2737/

(c) International reported events

2077. The UN Security Council took a step towards monitoring the Yugoslav-BiH

border, including air surveillance to check on weapons and other supplies to Bosnian Serbs. Security Council Resolution 838, which was adopted by a 15 to zero vote, asked the Secretary-General to study the deployment of monitors. 2738/

2078. NATO offered combat aircraft to protect UN personnel deployed in BiH but the Europeans and the Americans disagreed on whether air protection should cover all UN troops in BiH or only those deployed in the "safe havens". 2739/

11. 11/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were reports of sniper fire and sporadic shelling south of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The south area of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was sniper fire reported in the city. An Iranian diplomat was killed by sniper fire outside the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals reported 11 people wounded by late afternoon. 2740/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2079. An Iranian diplomat was killed by sniper fire while travelling outside of Sarajevo. BiH press reports said that Bosnian Croat forces killed the diplomat and a companion, who the reports identified as Mejid Mountazeri and Muhamed Avdić, while they were travelling from Sarajevo to Zenica. Mountazeri was the head of an Iranian humanitarian organization working in BiH and Avdi worked for the group as well. The UNHCR office in Zenica stated that the diplomat was killed by sniper fire near Kakanj, 50 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo. 2741/

2080. There was sniper fire reported in Sarajevo with sporadic shells falling. Sarajevo hospitals reported 11 people wounded by late afternoon. 2742/ Sniping and explosions were reported in the south of the city. 2743/

12. 12/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under its heaviest bombardment in weeks, which included the shelling of a funeral at the city's eastern Budakovii cemetery. These events occurred after UN commander General Phillipe Morillon warned that the Republic risked descending into a "state of total anarchy". Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Defence lines of the BiH army; unidentified Serb positions; a group of mourners attending a funeral at the city's eastern Budakovii cemetery. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Three civilians were killed and five were wounded in a

bombardment of Serbian positions; eight people were killed and five others wounded when a mortar round hit a funeral service in the city's eastern Budakovići cemetery. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Shelling intensified in the afternoon in almost all parts of the city. Sarajevo hospitals and the morgue reported 12 killed and 30 wounded by the evening. 2744/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2081. Heavy shelling hit Sarajevo with continuous firing from artillery, mortars, machine-guns and small arms. "Right now, all defence lines of the BiH army around Sarajevo are being shelled" the commander of the BiH 1st Army Corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović, told Reuters. 2745/

2082. Bosnian Serbs, quoted by the Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug, said that Muslim forces had launched an all-out attack on Serb positions, hitting them with hundreds of shells. Tanjug said that three civilians were killed and five wounded in the bombardment, which ended a relative lull in fighting around Sarajevo that had lasted several weeks. 2746/

2083. A mortar shell exploded among mourners at a funeral, killing eight people and wounding five others. Sarajevo morgue officials said the mortar round, presumed to have been fired by Serb forces, hit a funeral service in the city's eastern Budakovii cemetery. The person being buried had been killed in a bombardment on Thursday. 2747/ The funeral shelling was the most deadly single incident in Sarajevo since two mortar shells killed players and spectators during a soccer game two days ago. 2748/

(b) Local reported events

2084. The city came under its heaviest bombardment in weeks after UN commander General Phillipe Morillon warned that the Republic risked descending into a "state of total anarchy". Morillon said that his peace-keeping forces might be forced to leave the Republic. 2749/

2085. The shelling cast doubts on efforts made by General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (UNPROFOR's overall commander in the former Yugoslavia), to organize a meeting at Sarajevo's airport on Tuesday between the commanders of the Bosnian Serb, BiH and Croat armies to discuss a lasting cease-fire.

13. 13/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported heavy in the city overnight and during the day, particularly in the Dobrinja and Stup suburbs to the west. Sniper fire was also very heavy. Bosnian Serb forces made a concerted effort to enter the city. According to a BiH army commander, the Serb forces made "infantry breach attempts" around the western areas of Azići and Stup. BiH forces responded with artillery fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The main runway at Sarajevo airport; Dobrinja; Stup; unidentified buildings in central Sarajevo; UNPROFOR headquarters. Source(s): United Press

International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: The city's airport was closed for 75 minutes after shells hit the main runway. UN workers patched the holes, which were caused by shells reportedly fired by Serbian forces; artillery shells struck UNPROFOR headquarters, causing minor damage to the building. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire hit the residence in downtown Sarajevo of French General Phillipe Morillon, causing no reported injuries and little damage. 2750/ UNPROFOR spokesman, Barry Frewer characterized Sarajevo as "mad with sniper activity". 2751/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio said that nine people were killed and 16 wounded in the Government areas of the capital. Tanjug said that three were killed and 15 were wounded in Serb suburbs as the BiH offensive took place. 2752/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2086. The city's airport was closed for 75 minutes after shells hit the main runway, suspending humanitarian relief flights. UN workers immediately patched the holes caused by shells fired by Serbian forces stationed in the hills. 2753/

2087. Bosnian Serb infantrymen made a concerted effort to enter Sarajevo, according to Colonel Jovan Divjak, the deputy commander of the BiH army. Divjak said the Serbs made "infantry breach attempts" around the western neighbourhoods of Azići and Stup, where civilians no longer lived. "We responded by artillery as much as we could but the aggressor is superior in weapons, he can continue to fire at civilian targets in the town", Divjak said. 2754/

2088. Shelling was reported heavy in Sarajevo overnight and on Sunday, particularly in the Dobrinja and Stup suburbs to the west of the city, not far from the airport. Heavy-calibre artillery rounds also hit buildings in central Sarajevo. 2755/

2089. Sarajevo radio said that artillery shells also struck the UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo, causing minor damage to the former telephone company building but no reported casualties. 2756/

(b) Local reported events

2090. Agence France Presse reported that Western military officers in Sarajevo believed that a stalemate existed between Bosnian Serb forces besieging Sarajevo and the BiH forces defending it. It was thought that the Serbs did not have enough infantry to take the capital while the BiH army did not have the heavy weapons, especially artillery, they would need to break the 14 month siege. 2757/

2091. Sarajevo was without electricity and water as electricity plants in central BiH were out of operation. Muslim-Croat fighting sparked Croats to withhold coal stocks at one power plant, Kakanj, said UN engineer Michel Maufre. 2758/

(c) International reported events

2092. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, on a visit to Athens, warned Muslim countries and NATO, which had offered air power to back up UN forces in safe areas, not to get involved in the former Yugoslavia. "This will only make things worse", he said. 2759/

2093. Lord Owen said in Geneva that allowing the BiH army to rearm was no longer an option for the West. "When you are seeing the shooting going on, Croatian versus Muslims, Muslims versus Serbs, Serbs versus Muslims, sometimes Serbs versus Croats, I don't think you should add to the arms. The urgent need is for peace", he said. 2760/

14. 14/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm in the morning. North and northwestern parts of the city were reportedly shelled. The BiH army was reported to have advanced in the northwestern part of the front after taking two points from the Serbian forces on Sunday (in territory between Vogošća and Rajlovac). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: North and northwestern parts of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 31 killed and 194 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date: 8,871 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,401 were children), 52,086 wounded (of which 13,598 were children), and 16,660 heavily wounded (of which 2,967 were children). 2761/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2094. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that there were "no changes in the general situation. However, events in central and south Bosnia could change this". 2762/

2095. Sarajevo radio reported the city as calm in the morning. 2763/

2096. Serb forces set up what they called a "border post" on Sarajevo's airport road, at one point blocking UN humanitarian aid until UNPROFOR Sarajevo Chief Marcel Valentin intervened. Serbs at the heavily fortified checkpoint told journalists that they had set up an international border crossing on behalf of the self-proclaimed Serb Republic in BiH. The blockade was lifted at 2:00 p.m.. 2764/

2097. Sarajevo radio reported that north and northwestern parts of the city were shelled. The BiH army was reported to have advanced in the northwestern part of the front after taking two points from the Serbs on Sunday, in territory between Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2765/

(c) International reported events

2098. In Vienna, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali expressed support for a new peace conference on the former Yugoslavia to be held in London, with the Vance-Owen plan as the basis for a solution to the BiH crisis. 2766/

15. 15/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was reported shelling of BiH army defence lines near Vogošća and the western suburbs of Sokolje and Stup between midnight and Tuesday morning. Mojnilo, to the west, was shelled occasionally throughout the night, as was Dobrinja. Serb forces reportedly blamed the BiH forces for the fighting, saying that it was their two day offensive that prompted the artillery duels. It said that the Serbs succeeded in regaining two positions along the Perivoj-Vis and Mijatovića Kosa-Vis route in the northwest suburbs. There was also reported shelling in the northern part of the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: BiH defence lines near Vogošća, Sokolje and Stup; Mojnilo; Dobrinja; the northern part of the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Three apartment buildings in Dobrinja were set on fire as a result of shelling and two people were wounded. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals and the morgue reported three civilians killed and 21 wounded by the evening. 2767/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2099. UNHCR flights to Sarajevo were suspended in the afternoon when an aeroplane coming into the airport was locked onto by anti-aircraft radar. 2768/

2100. Sarajevo radio reported that Bosnian Serbs shelled BiH army defence lines near the Serb-held northwestern suburb of Vogošća and western suburbs of Sokolje and Stup between midnight and Tuesday morning. Mojnilo, another western district, was shelled occasionally throughout the night and in Dobrinja, near the airport, three apartment buildings were set on fire and two people were wounded. Tanjug reported that the Serbs blamed the Muslims for the fighting, saying it was their two day offensive that prompted the artillery duels. It said that the Serbs succeeded in regaining two positions along the Perivoj-Vis and Mijatovića Kosa-Vis route in the northwest suburbs. 2769/

2101. There was reported shelling in the northern part of Sarajevo and heavy sniper fire in the city. 2770/

(b) Local reported events

2102. Rasim Delić, commander of the BiH Government Army, Lieutenant General Ratko Mladić, Commander of Bosnian Serb forces, and Milivoj Petković, commander of the HVO, entered the Sarajevo airport building shortly after midday to begin talks on a workable cease-fire and protection of "safe havens". 2771/ The three warring parties agreed to observe a fresh cease-fire and allow UN monitors into the Serb-besieged Muslim enclave of Goražde. 2772/

16. 16/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a new cease-fire agreed upon Tuesday between the three warring factions, more shelling was reported. Overnight shelling was reported to be less intensive than earlier in the week. The area near the airport was also hit. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Sarajevo airport. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2103. Relief flights into Sarajevo were suspended as a result of the shelling around Sarajevo airport and a radar sweep by unidentified anti-aircraft weapons. 2773/

2104. Despite a new cease-fire agreed upon Tuesday between BiH's three warring factions due to go into force Friday, Sarajevo saw more shelling overnight, although apparently less intensive than earlier in the week. 2774/

(b) Local reported events

2105. BiH's Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić challenged the credibility of a UN human rights conference in Vienna with his impassioned plea to stop the slaughter of Muslims and especially those now in Goražde. 2775/

2106. Eight unarmed UN military observers left Sarajevo for the besieged eastern Muslim enclave of Goražde, after receiving written permission from Lieutenant General Ratko Mladić. 2776/

(c) International reported events

2107. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, flew to Geneva for peace talks. They were joined by Croatian President Franjo Tuđman and Mate Boban, chief of the Bosnian Croats. Alija Izetbegović was also due to arrive in Vienna to join the talks. Also attending the table was David Owen, who admitted that his plan to divide BiH into 10 ethnic cantons would have to be altered. 2777/

17. 17/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported that the town of Kreševo, on the western outskirts of the city, was attacked for the first time by BiH forces. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: An unidentified section of eastern Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2108. Sarajevo radio reported that the town of Kreševo, on the western outskirts of Sarajevo, was attacked for the first time by forces loyal to BiH President Alija Izetbegović. 2778/

2109. Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo on Thursday evening. 2779/

(b) International reported events

2110. BiH President Alija Izetbegović was criticized by EC peace negotiator Lord Owen for rejecting out of hand a new partition plan crafted by Serbia and Croatia. Croatian President Franjo Tudjman had announced the day before that he and his Serbian counterpart Slobodan Milošević had agreed on the idea of a "federal state in BiH made up of three constituent nations". Diplomatic sources said that a rift among the multi-ethnic collegiate BiH Presidency was so deep that it would not be a surprise if Izetbegović were replaced by a more pragmatic leader. It was reported that according to some diplomats, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg would be happy to see Izetbegović replaced by Fikret Abdić, a Muslim member of the presidency from the Muslim dominated Bihać enclave. 2780/

2111. The peace conference co-chairmen met separately with BiH Presidency member Abdić and Serb Krajina leader Hadžić. u/

18. 18/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: North Dvor; an UNPROFOR armoured personnel carrier 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A Canadian UNPROFOR soldier was killed when his armoured personnel carrier was hit by a shell 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A Canadian UNPROFOR soldier was killed when his armoured personnel carrier was hit by a shell 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2112. UNPROFOR reported that Serb shelling and an unexpected Bosnian Serbian army attack took place in the area of north Dvor. The aim was to try and prevent BiH control of the Dvor bridge and the road towards the south. 2782/

2113. A Canadian soldier attached to the UNPROFOR was killed 40 minutes after the latest cease-fire went into effect. The soldier, whose name was not immediately available, was riding in an armoured personnel carrier when his vehicle was hit by an anti-tank shell some 12 miles north of Sarajevo. 2783/

(b) Local reported events

2114. It was reported that despite the 14 month siege of the city and daily shelling, people in Sarajevo were strongly against the Geneva peace plan that would divide BiH into three ethnic states. 2784/

(c) International reported events

2115. The following United Nations Security Council Resolutions were passed: UNSCR 842, extending the mandate to allow deployment of US troops in Macedonia; UNSCR 843, referring requests for sanctions assistance to the sanctions committee; UNSCR 844, providing for implementation of the "safe areas" resolution, and for reinforcement of UNPROFOR; UNSCR 845, urging settlement of Greek/Macedonian differences. 2785/

19. 19/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively quiet with occasional sniper fire. The Old Town area was hit by five rounds of mortar fire. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Hadžići; the Old Town area of the city. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Eleven people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Occasional sniper fire was reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Eleven people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2116. In Sarajevo, 11 people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack near the district of Hadžići. Serbs said the Muslims were fiercely

attacking them in Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2786/

2117. The state-owned news agency Tanjug reported that Sarajevo was relatively quiet, with occasional sniper fire but no artillery duels. 2787/

2118. A report from Agence France Presse said that five rounds of mortar fire struck the Old Town in eastern Sarajevo at 4:15 p.m., violating the nationwide cease-fire. 2788/

(b) Local reported events

2119. Tony Land of UNHCR said that Sarajevo airport remained closed for a fourth day after it had been shut down by the UN when an approaching Canadian aeroplane was locked onto by anti-aircraft radar. 2789/

(c) International reported events

2120. Brazil's deputy ambassador, Luiz August de Araujo Castro, told the Security Council that its many resolutions on the former Yugoslavia "have had scant if any positive bearing on the actual situation on the ground". U.S. Ambassador Edward Walker said the safe area deployment did not "foreclose options involving tougher measures" and warned of further unspecified action if the Serbs failed to cooperate. 2790/

20. 20/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Two unidentified neighbourhoods were hit by shells, causing civilian injuries. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Two unidentified neighbourhoods. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five people were reportedly wounded in the shelling of two unidentified neighbourhoods. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2121. Two neighbourhoods were hit by shells, wounding a total of five people. A mortar shell wounded a whole family, with doctors reported as being likely to amputate the arms of a 10 year-old girl. 2791/

(b) Local reported events

2122. The Sarajevo airport was reopened.

21. 21/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Isolated gunfire was reported on the fourth day

of a cease-fire. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Serb shelling and an unexpected Bosnian Serb army counter-attack took place on 18 June in the area of north Dvor. The aim was to try to prevent BiH control of the Dvor bridge and therefore the road towards the south. The cease-fire was for the most part respected on 19 June. UNPROFOR commented that the BiH army gained some ground towards the Rajlovac-Dvor road and that the BiH army would try to keep the attention of the international community on their plight and would continue trying to regain lost territory. UNPROFOR also commented that Serbs forces would continue trying to keep Sarajevo contained. 2792/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seventeen people were wounded by isolated gunfire in Sarajevo. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 42 killed and 221 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date 8,913 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,412 were children), 52,307 wounded (of which 13,672 were children), and 16,786 heavily wounded (of which 3,006 were children). 2793/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2123. Seventeen people were wounded by isolated gunfire in Sarajevo, on the fourth day of the cease-fire, as the inhabitants ventured out to greet the first signs of summer. 2794/

(b) Local reported events

2124. UNPROFOR reported that food supplies delivered in the last week covered only 18.8 per cent of the city's needs. 2795/

(c) International reported events

2125. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he would not attend a fresh round of peace talks in Geneva, but would fly to Sarajevo as signs emerged of a deepening rift in the BiH collective presidency. 2796/

2126. The European Council adopted a declaration on BiH, in which it expressed its full confidence in the co-chairmen, and called both for an immediate cease-fire, and for the speedy implementation of UN-protected areas. 2797/

23. 23/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

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

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2127. BiH radio reported fighting around Sarajevo. 2798/

(b) International reported events

2128. The peace conference co-chairmen met with members of the BiH Presidency in Geneva. They then held talks at a Swiss Government villa with Presidents Milošević, Tudjman and Bulatović, Karadžić and Boban. After a separate meeting with the co-chairmen, the BiH Presidency joined the Serb, Croat and Montenegrin Presidents for discussions at the villa. 2799/

24. 24/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo's airport suburbs were shelled during the night, but activity died down in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The suburbs near the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2129. Sarajevo's airport suburbs were shelled during the night but the shooting reportedly died down by the morning. 2800/

(b) International reported events

2130. The peace conference co-chairmen held bilateral talks with Karadžić and Boban. 2801/

2131. It was reported by the French Defence Minister, Francois Leotard, that the two top UNPROFOR commanders were being replaced. According to the report, a French General would replace Sweden's Lars-Eric Wahlgren as overall commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, and French General Phillipe Morillon would be replaced as UNPROFOR commander in BiH. 2802/

25. 25/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city reportedly experienced a quiet night except for some shelling near the airport and in a south-western suburb. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area close to the runway at Sarajevo airport; an unidentified south-western suburb. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2132. Sarajevo radio said that a mortar bomb exploded close to the runway at Sarajevo airport during the night. The rest of the city had a quiet night except for a shell which hit a south-western suburb. 2803/

26. 26/6/93 (Saturday)

(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:

2133. No reported incidents.

27. 27/6/93 (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:

2134. No reported incidents.