



**U.S. COMMITTEE FOR
REFUGEES**
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 920
Washington, DC 20005
Tel: (202) 347-3507 Fax: (202) 347-3418



**INTERNATIONAL
RESCUE
COMMITTEE, INC.**
386 PARK AVENUE SOUTH NEW YORK
NEW YORK 10016 TEL (212) 679-0010



**THE AMERICAN JEWISH
COMMITTEE**
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, New York 10022-2746
(212) 751-4000

**NEW STEPS TO PREVENT
GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA**

December 10, 1992, Human Rights Day

We the undersigned urge the U.S. government to invoke Article VIII of the *Genocide Convention* to call upon the UN to authorize appropriate action "for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide" currently being committed by Serb militias in Bosnia and Hercegovina. These crimes, including summary executions, torture, targeted destruction of homes, forced deportation, expropriation of property, and separation of families, together appear to fit the definition of "genocide" in the UN *Genocide Convention* as being intended "to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group." Article I of the Convention requires contracting parties to "prevent and to punish" the crime of genocide. We can conceive of no effective and timely preventive action that does not involve a significantly strengthened multilateral military action to protect civilians in Bosnia.

Specifically, we urge as one means of preventing genocide that the UN Security Council declare "safe haven zones" for civilians where they now live in the central and eastern Bosnian towns of Sarajevo, Travnik, Tuzla, Zenica, Visoko, Maglaj, Gorazde, Mostar, and Srebrenica, and announce that further attacks on civilians in these centers will not be tolerated. To wait until additional displacement occurs seems ludicrous. With a final assault on Sarajevo now in sight, it is all the more imperative that civilians be protected in situ. This is an international responsibility in as much as an international arms embargo is a major reason that Bosnian Muslims cannot protect themselves.

Multilateral ground forces and U.S. air support should be used to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to safe haven zones and the protection of

civilian populations at risk in those zones.

Until the genocide is stopped, all other humanitarian interventions while needed--are half-measures, doomed to take effect only after most of the damage is done. As it now stands, the international community, including the United States, has proven unwilling either to intervene directly to prevent genocide or to provide Bosnian Muslims with the means to defend themselves from being butchered.

Instead, the United States and key allies have offered to resettle token numbers of refugees (the United States has agreed to resettle a total of 1,000, although not a single person has, as yet, been admitted) and to provide relief aid (although without sufficient protection to deliver the aid where it is critically needed).

Bosnians are now being barred from seeking protection in neighboring countries. Croatia has pushed back would-be refugees, saying that it has reached its capacity and citing the insufficiency of offers by third countries to provide temporary asylum to refugees. Many Bosnians who might otherwise have fled to other countries now have no alternative to remaining in bombed-out towns still under siege by Serb militias.

Outside governments, including the United States, have said that they are limiting their offers of refuge so as not to contribute to "ethnic cleansing." If such governments are serious about opposing ethnic cleansing, then it is within their power to stop it. If they are not willing to exercise that power, however, it is intolerable that their inaction (or action) should be allowed to block the escape of people who have been denied the right to defend themselves. In our view, this makes such governments complicit in the act of genocide itself.

In tandem with stronger measures to save lives in Bosnia, we call upon the U.S. government to take immediate steps that will encourage Croatia and other states in the area to keep their doors open to fleeing refugees. Therefore, we join our colleagues concerned with human rights and refugee protection who are urging the United States to immediately make available 25,000 resettlement admissions places for refugees from Bosnia and Hercegovina. Refugees of special humanitarian concern for resettlement should include former civilian detainees, displaced persons in mixed marriages, and homeless widows, many of whom have been sexually abused.

More than 700,000 people are already displaced within Bosnia, and nearly

two million in total have been driven from their homes. More than 100,000 have already died; and hundreds of thousands more could die in the coming weeks as the harsh winter sets in and delivery of relief aid continues to falter.

We therefore also call on the United States and other UN members to implement UN Security Council Resolution 770, which authorizes the use of "all measures necessary" to deliver humanitarian relief in Bosnia. Clearly marked UN convoys should immediately be provided with significant air and ground military escort to travel on direct, all-weather roads to deliver relief aid. Any attacks on such convoys should be met with swift and forceful retaliation.

We do not believe that outside military forces can solve all of Bosnia's problems or make those who appear to have gone mad regain their senses. However, we do believe that if the U.S. acts now, the world community can deal with the immediate problem at hand: How to enable Bosnians to survive the winter.

We take no pleasure in advocating the use of destructive force in pursuing humanitarian ends. However, genocide is an extraordinary crime requiring an extraordinary response. We cannot sit idly by while a people are destroyed.

Roger P. Winter
Director,
U.S. Committee for Refugees

Robert P. DeVecchi
President,
International Rescue Committee, Inc.

David Harris
Executive Vice President,
The American Jewish Committee



**ETHNIC CLEANSING IN
THE KOZARAC REGION
(BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA)**

**Investigation based on information from 60 Bosnian ex-détainees and
their families now in France (Saint Etienne)**

A report compiled by:
Marie-Rosaire Beriot
Djallal Malti
Tashana Batista
Françoise Saulnier
Stéphane Salège
Anne Fouchard

Ethnic Cleansing In Bosnia

SERBIAN LEADERS GUILTY OF A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

This report, compiled by Médecins Sans Frontières from interviews with Bosnian ex-detainees from Serbian internment camps who are now in France, reveals that the violence committed by Bosnian Serbs does not amount to a long series of human rights violations or war crimes but rather to a crime against humanity. **A crime against humanity is defined by assassination, extermination, slavery, deportation and any other inhuman act committed against a civilian population.**

This investigation not only completes and confirms the overwhelming evidence collected by Amnesty International, the United Nations and the Council of Europe. For the first time, it demonstrates the working out of a systematic plan of extermination in a specific region.

This report compiles minute and continuous information on ethnic cleansing as it was applied, from 24 May to 1 October, in the town of Kozarac and the surrounding villages (with a former population of 25,000), as well as in four detention camps in the region.

For the first time this investigation presents more than a collection of first-hand witness reports. MSF has checked and double-checked this evidence which now clearly points to a calculated crime against humanity.

The most striking elements in all this are the following:

- systematic killing of the educated classes
- deportation and detention of other groups of people under inhuman conditions
- summary executions and indiscriminate massacres in detention camps
- violence against and deportation of women, children and old people under horrific conditions.

Two months after the principle of the release of prisoners was secured, only a very small number of them has actually left the camps as offers of asylum by western countries are insufficient and too slow to come forward.

Moreover, there remains a large number of unidentified camps, which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has not been able to visit.

Ethnic cleansing truly puts the human conscience on trial. It must be stopped at any cost.

Three measures must be taken urgently:

- the detainees whose release has been secured or could be soon should be given immediate asylum in a third European country;
- the ICRC must be granted immediate access to camps which have not yet been visited or registered;
- all camps must be closed down and detainees be freed immediately.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. First-hand accounts of the ongoing programme of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Methodology of the Médecins Sans Frontières inquiry.
3. Introduction to the 60 ex-detainees interviewed with their families.
4. Chronology of ethnic cleansing in the region of Korazac (from 15 April to 1 October), based on evidence given by detainees and their families.
5. Conditions of detention in the camps.
6. List of other camps indicated by detainees and not presently visited by international organizations.

1 - OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE OF A PROGRAMME OF ETHNIC CLEANSING

During the summer of 1992, international opinion discovered on television Serbian camps in Bosnia in which several thousands of Bosnian civilians were detained in appalling conditions. After the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visited these camps in early August, it obtained that a first group of 1,560 prisoners be released on 1 October and transferred to the Karlovac transit camp, Croatia.

About 5,000 other detainees, who had been targeted for release too, were waiting for the Karlovac camp to empty. In an attempt to free all of these 6,500, the ICRC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched several urgent appeals for asylum: 25 countries responded positively.

On 28 October, France granted a six-month residence permit to 300 of these detainees. On 16 November, a first group of 87 - 76 with their families - was accommodated in a Sonacotra council building in Saint Etienne.

From 24 to 27 November, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) sent a team of two doctors and one psychiatrist, together with three translators to Saint Etienne to assess the psychological and medical needs of the former prisoners.

The MSF team carried out private interviews with 60 of these detainees and their families, to compile the story of their hardship over the past six months.

The results of the inquiry went far beyond MSF's initial expectations. The large number of testimonies, the systematic approach of the interviews, the good conditions in which they were carried out and the origin of the detainees, all from the same community in northeastern Bosnia, all concurred to make this document a unique indictment against the Serbian authorities.

In the face of such first-person accounts, it clearly appears that Serbian violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina does not simply amount to large-scale violations of human rights or war crimes but rather to a recognized crime against humanity. The Nuremberg tribunal described a crime against humanity as "assassination, extermination, slavery, deportation and any other inhuman violence committed against civilian populations.

The Serbs have embarked on a process of systematically exterminating and terrorizing civilian populations in the Serbian-controlled areas of Bosnia, in order to empty them of Moslem and Croatian populations and prevent any return to the previous order.

This report points to the systematic killing of Moslem elites by Serbian militiamen. It also allowed a list of 12 other detention camps not yet known to international organizations to be drawn up.

It confirms a number of allegations laid down in reports by the United Nations fact-finding mission and Amnesty International, both carried out in the same area.

More than the horrific nature of these crimes, this report underlines the methodical, industrial and planned character of the whole process aiming at eradicating all Moslem presence in occupied Bosnia.

The operation of ethnic cleansing in the town of Kozarac and the neighbouring villages (with a total population of 25,000), as well as in four detention camps, was carried out as follows from 24 May to 1 October:

One month before besieging the area, Serbian authorities jammed television programmes broadcast from Sarajevo to replace them with Serbian TV. The local population did not oppose any major resistance to the takeover.

After taking control of the Kozarac region in May and June, Serbian militiamen immediately undertook to massacre part of the population on the spot. People in the administration, or with qualifications (political leaders, lawyers, teachers, policemen...) were systematically shot dead or had their throat slit. Men who had survived this first wave of ethnic cleansing and were fit for fighting, i.e. anybody aged from 18 to 60, were sent to internment camps, in which they were held until their release on 1 October.

Women, children and old people stayed behind in villages for a month before being sent to camps, then transferred towards the Bosnian lines in cattle trucks in June. During all this period, women were prime targets for ransom and violence. Moslem villages (mosques, homes and shops) were systematically destroyed or requisitioned by Serbian families.

Men were held in camps in very bad conditions. No hygiene, no medical care, token food rations: prisoners lost an average 20kg in weight over a period of three months. There they fell victim to daily humiliation and torture. Every night, between five and ten prisoners were killed after serious beatings. Testimonies featured in this document report two large massacres in the camps, making respectively 230 and 50 victims.

A few days before the ICRC's first visit to the camps on 11 August, the Serbs emptied the worst camps and cleaned up and 'refurbished' those the ICRC was to visit. Many detainees were transferred from one camp to another every time Red Cross representatives were due. In Keraterm, detainees who were either ill or bore marks of torture were executed before the visit. However, although the presence of the Swiss delegates appeared to reduce the number of exactions, it did not put an end to torture.

At the end of September, prisoners were asked to sign an acknowledgement of transfer of their land into Serbian hands and a formal promise not to return to the territories of the former Yugoslavia.

MSF calls on European governments to accept refugees from Bosnia in larger numbers and more dignified conditions than today. As keepers of highly sensitive information, these former detainees are entitled to urgent protection.

Moreover, everything must be done to implement the release of the 5,000 prisoners whom the Serbian authorities had promised to free.

Immediate access must be granted to the ICRC in camps it has not visited yet. As winter sets in, MSF fears that the conditions in these 'unofficial' camps are even more appalling than those described in this document.

2 - METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE INVESTIGATION

A team of six members of Médecins Sans Frontières went to Saint Etienne, to visit the 87 Bosnian Moslem ex-detaînees and their families who have been accepted by France for a period of six months and put up in Sonacotra accommodation. The ex-detaînees arrived on 16 November and have been granted temporary residence permits.

Objectives

The objectives of the investigation, which took place from 25-27 November, were:

- with the aid of a questionnaire and a systematic interview system, to put together a history of these men and their families during the past six months;
 - to discover their conditions of detention;
 - to evaluate the impact of what has happened to them on their present state of health.
- MSF's recommendations are the subject of a report which is available to those involved in care for the refugees. This information should help to determine MSF's eventual involvement in Saint-Etienne and to assist in the reception arrangements for ex-detaînees in France.

Members of the Team

The team was made up of:

William Péréa, epidemiologist
 Marie-Rosaire Beriot, doctor
 Luc Massardier, psychiatrist
 Djallal Malti, translator
 Tashana Batista, translator
 Zlatko Mercks, translator

Other translators also assisted the team during the interviews.

Interviews

Information was gathered from:

- 1) Those who are in contact with the refugees (Sonacotra personnel, volunteers, translators, medical personnel, caring organizations)
- 2) Private and anonymous interviews with each detainee and his family, held in their room.

Those Interviewed

Out of the 87 ex-detaînees at Saint Etienne, 60 were interviewed with their families (a total of 122 people). These interviews were based on a questionnaire drawn up by an epidemiologist and a psychiatrist (questionnaire in annex).

Information Gathered

The information gathered concerned:

- the age of the detainee, his profession and his address before being interned
- the number and the causes of any deaths in the family
- the dates and duration of detention
- the circumstances of the detention
- the conditions of detention (location, sanitation, food, treatment)
- the living conditions of the families during the detention period
- the conditions of the release itself
- the present requirements in France as regards material, medical and psychological help

3 - WHO ARE THESE EX-DETAINEES ?

The ex-détainees are all men with an average age of 35 (varying between 20 and 67). One social group is over represented:

55 ex-détainees were working class people. Among the others:

1 was a chemist

1 was an accountant

2 were policemen

1 was in charge of personnel in a factory.

Families

The average family is composed of 3,5 people. Among the 60 detainees interviewed, there were 159 deaths within their extended family units (uncles, cousins, grandparents).

Kozarac Residents (western Bosnia)

59 out of the 60 men interviewed originally come from the town of Kozarac (5,000 inhabitants) and the surrounding villages, in the region of Prijedor (north-west of Bosnia).

Events

Kozarac fell into the hands of the army and the Serbian militia on 26 May, after two days of bombardments. All the men between the ages of 18 and 60 were either gathered into groups and taken to the camps in convoys, or were executed on the spot. The women, children and older people remained in the town for up to a month. All the women interviewed had stayed in the transit camp at Trnopolje, some for as long as six weeks, before being sent towards the Bosnian lines.

Detention Camps

The prisoners were taken to any one of four camps, apparently depending only on the number of places available:

Keraterm (formerly a ceramics factory in the town of Prijedor): 1,500 detainees

Trnopolje (formerly Kozarac college): 3,000 detainees

Omarska (formerly a iron mine): 3,000 detainees

Manjaca (formerly a farm, then a military training camp): 3,000 detainees

Release from the camps

The ICRC had access to the first camps on 11 August and was then able to register the detainees. On 1 October, a convoy of 1,650 detainees, including the 60 interviewed, left for the camp at Karlovac, in Croatia, which has since served as a transit camp before asylum is granted by a third country.

The families concerned were reunited either through the initiative of the wives who came to look for their husbands, or through the ICRC. They all stayed at Karlovac from 1 October to 15 November.

The choice of a country of asylum was an arbitrary one for the people interviewed. Their priority was to free the places at Karlovac so as to permit the release of further prisoners.

They arrived in France on 16 November.

4 - A CHRONOLOGY OF THE ETHNIC CLEANSING IN THE KOZARAC REGION, BOSNIA: APRIL-OCTOBER 1992

I - The fall of Kozarac

The region of Kozarac, situated in Bosnian Krajina, is a partly rural and partly urban area with a large Moslem majority, particularly in the main towns: Prijedor (120,000 inhabitants), Bosanski Novi, Kozarac, etc. A Croat minority also used to live there, mainly in the towns. The Serbs were present mainly in the countryside or in some villages. Kozarac itself had a population of around 5,000 inhabitants, but when the surrounding villages are included this figure would have risen to around 25,000 for the region. The majority of those interviewed worked in factories and farmed a small plot of land.

The factories processed the basic materials of the region: wood (sawmills, cardboard, paper, cellulose) light metallurgical industry and ceramics. Agriculture depended on small and medium-sized farms.

April: Residents of the Kozarac region could no longer receive Bosnian television programmes from Sarajevo; instead they came from Belgrade.

1 May: Prijedor, the principal town in the area, fell after several days of shelling. The economic life of the town was totally destroyed and the witnesses interviewed lost their jobs without any compensation. The Serbian authorities maintained only the industrial infrastructure. All communication was cut by the Serbian forces, isolating Kozarac from the rest of the world.

20 May: The town was given an ultimatum by the Serbian militia who called on the inhabitants to put down their arms and submit to the authority of the Autonomous Serbian Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina. Kozarac refused to surrender unconditionally and called for negotiations. A new ultimatum was given which would expire on Sunday 24 May at 1 pm, after which hostilities would resume.

2.15 pm on 24 May: Shelling was directed onto the town (the Mazowiecki report gives different dates for the beginning of hostilities, but our witnesses are all clear that it was a Sunday, therefore 24 May). Some of the town's inhabitants fled into the surrounding forests. The bombardment lasted for 48 hours.

Tuesday, 26 May: Kozarac surrendered and Serbian forces entered the town.

II - 26 May: Round-ups and Executions in Kozarac

During the day of 26 May, Serbian militia went from house to house rounding up men aged between 18 and 60 and looting from the houses. Half of those rounded up were executed. Doctors, teachers, civil servants, leaders of political parties and tradesmen were the first victims of these arbitrary executions. The reports we gathered point to a policy of systematic elimination of the local 'elite' and educated people from the moment the town was taken by the Serbian militia. Fikret Hozic, a successful and well-known weightlifter who lived in the area, was also executed.

"A Serbian militiaman, his face hidden by tank goggles, pointed out who was to be killed: either they were shot or their throats were slit."

The names of some of these first victims were given to us by the ex-detainees of Saint Etienne: Samir Karabasic, Sendad and Asmir Rizanovic, Pelak X, Kadic X. The bodies were hurriedly buried in the town, near where they were executed.

The other men were formed into groups and then sent in convoys to the camps.

III - For a month the women, children and old people witnessed the destruction and systematic looting of the town. Civilians were subjected to violence and the houses were requisitioned.

Ransoms were exacted from the women, who were ill-treated and, in many cases, raped. None of the women interviewed in the presence of their families would admit to being raped, but all of them said that women from 12 years of age were targets of rape.

One woman told of how a Serbian militiaman took her with him when he went to loot neighbouring houses. He hit her, dragged her along by the hair and threatened to kill her and to "tear out an eye so that you can see what it looks like". She was saved by the intervention of a more senior militiaman.

The town was systematically looted, destroyed and set on fire. The detainees questioned passed through Kozarac when they were leaving for Croatia. They saw that the town was almost entirely destroyed. The houses which remain, situated on the edge of the town, are now occupied by Serbs who have requisitioned them.

Formerly there were 13 mosques, a Catholic church and an Orthodox church in Kozarac and its surrounding areas. None remain today. The Orthodox church was destroyed by shelling.

IV - Massacres in the neighbouring villages in June

In the surrounding area of Kozarac, especially in the area called Brdo, there were six small mountain villages: Hambarne, Rizvanovic, Rakovcani, Bisceni, Sredice, Carakovo. They were completely emptied of their inhabitants and a large number were killed right there.

One former inhabitant of Carakovo gave us a list of 282 names of people killed at this time. The same witness reports 48 missing, 85 men taken to Trnopolje and 32 survivors from the camps. Another witness reports that 75 people from 50 houses were killed in Bisceni. Three-quarters of the inhabitants of these villages (4,500 inhabited 850 houses before the war) have been executed.

The son of one of the survivors, aged 16 and now a refugee in France, was taken by the Serbs to help loot the houses. Together with a neighbour, he then witnessed the death of his uncle, 61 years old, and a neighbour aged 58. "They made them punch each other's head before hanging them from a bridge."

V - Women, children and old people taken off in convoys

The convoys of women, children and people over 60 were spread over the period from 9 to 29 June. They were first taken to Trnopolje, a transit camp from where rail convoys went via Doboje in order to cross the Bosna river. They then got back to the Bosnian lines.

The first convoy on 9 June consisted of 5 cattle trucks filled with 1,800 people.

Every five to six days new convoys of around 30 cattle trucks, containing 3,000 people, left from Trnopolje. During these two- to three-day journeys, the women were systematically asked for ransoms. The Serbian militia ordered each truck to put together a certain amount of money or else they threatened to kill the children.

The wagons had no ventilation and the occupants received nothing to drink or to eat. The convoys made halts that lasted for hours. The terrible conditions resulted in the deaths of many old people and young babies who suffocated.

When they got to Doboï they were marched in groups along a mined road before crossing over the river. Once there they were had to hand over the last of the few possessions that remained to them.

They had to cross quickly over the river by an old suspension bridge. One woman fell from the bridge with her two children and was carried away by the water, which was in full spate. Another threw herself from the bridge when a Serbian soldier ordered her to throw her baby in the river.

They had a final walk up to the Bosnian lines of 15 to 20 kilometres.

Other groups of women were taken by bus from Kozarac to Zenica in the Bosnian zone, via Vlasic. They reached the Adriatic coast or Zagreb by whatever means available, mainly in convoys of lorries. They had no news whatsoever of their husbands during the whole of this period up until they were released.

5 - THE INTERNMENT CAMPS

All the witnesses (60) stayed in camps close to Kozarac. The majority were held in more than one camp. The camps are close to the most important road in the region, crossing Bosnia from west to east, with strategic importance for the Serbian army as it is its supply route from Serbia itself. Kozarac, from where the majority of witnesses come, is on this road.

The four camps in which the witnesses were held are :

KERATERM, close to Prijedor. 23 of the ex-detainees stayed at some point in this all-male closed camp. We were therefore able to have many accounts of this camp which was only visited by the ICRC after the present prisoners were evacuated and the buildings 'renovated'.

OMARSKA, in the town of Omarska, 35 kms south-east of Prijedor. A closed, all-male camp.

MANJACA, a closed, all-male camp.

TRNOPOLJE, 15 kms south-east of Prijedor, also served as a transit camp for some of the families interviewed. Trnopolje is the last place where this group was held. They left on 1 October.

61% OF THE EX-DETAINEES WERE SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL CRUELTY DURING THE PERIOD OF THEIR DETENTION.

Command of the camps

The camps are administered by armed and uniformed Serbs. The majority of the guards are known to the detainees as they come from neighbouring villages.

"We used to party together; our children went to school together."

"What would you think of a guard who beats a prisoner and then takes him in his arms and hugs him and cries."

"They said that we were responsible for the war, that we deserved what was happening to us."

"At all costs we had to avoid being noticed by a guard who knew us so as to avoid any retaliation."

"They beat us when they did not like our faces. One guard told me to get out of the line-up, and then he beat me with a baseball bat - for no reason. He noticed me because I had a red pullover."

"I saw four prisoners beaten for half an hour by four guards. When they were finished, they rested and told the lads to go and get them four cigarettes. They didn't have any because it was the Serbs who sold them to the prisoners."

Conditions of detention

Conditions were similar in the four camps. However, when the ICRC was granted access to the camps, improvements were introduced: violence diminished, food rations were distributed more often, covers were made available. The arrival of ICRC representatives also represented some moral support for the detainees. Tracing efforts were also launched for the search of missing members of families.

I - KERATERM

The prisoners were packed into the warehouses and sheds of this former ceramics factory and forbidden to leave the enclosure of the camp reserved for men.

Number of detainees: 1,500 to 3,000.

Number of witnesses who stayed in Keraterm: 23.

Length of detention: 35 days on average (varied from one to 60 days).

The camp functioned from 26 May to 21 July (57 days). On 21 July it was emptied, cleaned and renovated before the ICRC arrived. It was closed down after the detainees were evacuated.

Conditions of detention

Food

The detainees were beaten at each mealtime. The most they ever received was one meal a day, composed of two slices of bread and a kind of soup (hot water and fat). They were made to crawl while the guards beat them, then run while eating so as to hand back their bowls as fast as possible. Alternatively, they might be ordered to knock their heads three times against the wall in order to be allowed to eat.

"Anyone who fell down risked never getting up again. Sometimes the guards picked on specific people during the meal, throwing away their soup and bread, and they were given no more to eat that day."

Drinking water

It was river water which had formerly been used as cooling water for the factory circuits.

Sanitation

None. No soap for washing.

"I had to go for 53 days without washing, shaving or washing my clothes."

Each latrine used buckets or barrels.

"We were shut up for several days on end in that stink."

Crowding

The detainees were unable to stretch out because of lack of space.

They slept sitting upright, without blankets, sometimes on stairs.

Health

There was no infirmary, no medical personnel, no medication, no care whatsoever.

Some prisoners were cared for by a doctor who was detained with them. His name was Jusuf Sadikovic and he worked for an international organization. Three days after he arrived in the camp he was severely beaten and left to die.

Sickness

Diarrhoea, fleas, serious weight loss (20 kilos on average)

Physical cruelty and maltreatments

Number of witnesses who were tortured: 17

Detainees were terrorized physically and psychologically throughout the period of their detention.

"We had to walk with our heads down and with our hands behind our necks."

On one occasion, detainees were made to lie on their stomachs in the sun for four hours, then four hours on their backs, forbidden to close their eyes or they would be beaten. At the end of this time, they were hosed down with water.

Detainees were regularly beaten, either for no reason at all or under pretext of interrogation (information on resistance groups, possession of arms or money). In this camp, torture, summary executions and 'disappearances' occurred daily. Militiamen would fling prisoners on to the ground and kick them as punishment for any minor irritation.

Torture was inflicted with the butt of rifles, baseball bats, cutting cables, iron bars, planks and knives. As guards shot at random, wounds were inflicted by 'lost bullets'. Injuries were varied: Serbian crosses drawn in the flesh with cigarettes or knives, for instance.

Deaths in the camp

Number of dead detainees: 300 witnessed by the interviewees.

Between five and ten people 'disappeared' every night.

Countless prisoners were beaten to death or executed in various manners.

Witnesses recalled the death of two prisoners, laid in the form of a cross on top of one another and pierced with a bayonette.

The leader of the local Moslem party, Party for Democratic Action, was killed on 15 June after having been questioned and beaten up in Keraterm camp. His name was Mujkanovic Avdo. The president of the HDA Croatian party from Prijedor was left to die after beatings he received around 10 or 15 June.

Many detainees took several days to die after having been severely beaten. Often, those in charge of picking up the bodies and the dying people also went missing after carrying out their duty.

12 refugees recalled the execution of 200 people in 'room number 3' during the night of 24 July.

This room accommodated about 230 people, some from villages around Brdo. On 24 July at night, tear gas grenades were thrown into the room. The prisoners thus rushed out of the room, only to be shot by the militia. About fifty prisoners did not die straight away. The day after, all of them, dead or alive, were buried in a mass grave.

Witnesses cited the names of some torturers at Keraterm:

Zoran Zigic: an officer

A 'skin-head' nick-named Douca.

II - OMARSKA

This is an all-male closed camp. Apart from massive executions, the same treatment was meted out here.

Number of detainees: 3,000

Number of witnesses who transited in Omarska: 12

Number of witnesses who were tortured: 11

Duration of detention: 60 days on average (from 23 to 74)

Number of killed detainees, according to the interviewees: 800

No hygiene whatsoever.

Violence against prisoners

Among 12 prisoners detained at Omarska, 11 were beaten up. A 23-year-old was hung by the feet from the second floor, after he was seriously beaten. Taken down after several hours, he was then burned with cigarettes and thrown down the stairwell, breaking his jaw

bone and losing consciousness. Unable to eat for ten days, he was taken care of by other detainees. His jaw bone is still badly deformed today.

A 35-year-old man was repeatedly beaten until he lost consciousness. He still bears the after-effects of broken ribs.

Another prisoner was forced to watch on as inmates were tortured

III - MANJACA

Formerly a farm, Manjaca was first turned into a military training camp before it became an internment camp. It is situated in the mountains. Detainees were 'accommodated' in barracks and stables. This is an all-male camp.

Number of detainees: 4,000 (4,700 according to the ICRC)

Number of witnesses who have transited in Manjaca: 6

Number of tortured witnesses: 6

Duration of detention: an average 16 days (from 15 to 19)

No hygiene.

Drinking water.

There is no available information on the number of people killed in this camp.

IV - TRNOPOLJE

Trnopolje served as a detention camp for male detainees but also as a transit camp for women, youngsters under eighteen and old people. It was the last assembly point for our witnesses before they left for Karlovac, Croatia.

Number of detainees: 2,000 at all times. Up to 5,000 or 6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area.

Number of witnesses who stayed in this camp: all of them.

Length of detention: 71 on average (from 28 to 130 days)

Trnopolje is a so-called "open" camp situated near the village of Trnopolje, 2 kms away from Kozarac. Detainees are allowed out of the compound, but snipers surround the camps within a radius of 2 kms.

"They allowed us to go out and get food in the surrounding plots as we were given nothing to eat but those who ventured out were never sure they would get back."

The centre of the camp, surrounded by barbed wire, was made up of two buildings. Some prisoners slept there, others built makeshift tents outside.

Three witnesses told the consistent story of the execution of a convoy of male detainees as they were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje:

In late July, four buses with prisoners from Trnopolje was added to a convoy with women and children from Prijedor. About 250 men managed to get on this convoy heading towards Bosnian lines. At Vlasica, the convoy was split into two. The men were put into line and shot dead. Serbs shot them in the back, the last bodies toppling the first ones over into a ravine. Among the 250 men, only 11 survived and made it to a Bosnian-held zone. Women witnessed the killing, reported later in the Croatian press.

Before the ICRC arrived at the camp:

About 170 detainees were killed, according to our witnesses

Number of witnesses who were tortured: 16

Conditions are as bad as in the other camps, before the arrival of ICRC on 11 August.

Violence continued even after this date but there were fewer 'disappearances'.

Five men were executed in the camp by a Serbian soldier called Mladen.

Three other people, registered by the ICRC, had their throats slit about ten days before the witnesses' release: Ahmet Fasic, Hassan Soltic, Hairudin X.

A 68-year-old man called Nezib Ternjin was beaten up by Dusko Coric, a Serbian soldier. He died three hours later.

In each 'cell', a detainee was designated to choose future victims of beatings. They were threatened with death if they refused to comply.

"Guards came into the tents at night to provoke us. Others stole ICRC food, just to accuse us of stealing it in the morning."

At first, the military refused to allow the ICRC in the camp. But then they refurbished it, removed barbed wire, painted a building in white with a red cross and filled it with medicines to simulate a clinic. The ICRC registered the prisoners and negotiated their departure for western Europe via Croatia.

6 - LIST OF UNOFFICIAL CAMPS

Located camps:

Nova Topola
Jaruge (Prijedor)
Drvar (Titov Drvar)
Gradina (Omarska)
Kamenica* (Titov Drvar)
Mijecanica (Doboj)

Unlocated camps:

Mrkonjic Grad
Sipovo
Kozila*

Camp in Serbia: Rodnik

** One of these two camps has been turned into an internment camp for Serbian prisoners.*



United Nations Association of the United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue • New York, NY 10017 • (212) 697-3232

SUMMARY OF U.N. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA

Updated to February 22, 1993

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|------------------|
| Security Council
Resolution 713 | 25 September 1991 | Resolution 743 | 21 February 1992 |
| Imposes mandatory arms embargo; appeals for peaceful settlement of disputes; urges parties to honor recent cease-fire agreements; expresses full support for negotiations through the EC sponsored Conference on Yugoslavia; "invites" Secretary-General "to offer his assistance without delay" and to report back. | | Establishes UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) peace-keeping operation, recalling it is an "interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis"; urges earliest possible deployment; wants a budget which maximizes the portion that Yugoslav parties to the conflict pay; calls on Secretary-General to report back; urges efforts to insure the safety of UN and EC personnel. | |
| Resolution 721 | 27 November 1991 | General Assembly Res. 46/233 | 19 March 1992 |
| Expresses hope that Secretary-General can present early recommendations, including possible establishment of peacekeeping operation; endorses statement of Personal Envoy Cyrus Vance that peacekeeping cannot be envisaged without all parties first complying with November 23, 1991 Geneva agreement, which calls for Croatia to lift its blockade of Yugoslav National Army (JNA) barracks and for JNA to leave Croatia. | | Approves \$250 million initial cost of UNPROFOR. | |
| Resolution 724 | 15 December 1991 | Security Council Res. 749 | 7 April 1992 |
| Approves Secretary General's Report containing concept paper for peacekeeping; declares that conditions for peacekeeping do not yet exist; endorses plan for small preparatory group including military personnel to prepare peacekeeping operation; sets up Committee to review compliance with arms embargo and recommend measures to respond to violations. | | Approves Secretary General's plan for full deployment of UNPROFOR by mid May 1992; urges parties and others to maximize contributions to secure most efficient and cost-effective operation possible; calls for full freedom of aerial movement of the force, and cooperation with EC in achieving cease-fires and negotiated solution to the conflict. | |
| Resolution 727 | 8 January 1992 | Statement by the
President of the Security Council | 10 April 1992 |
| Welcomes signing, under the auspices of Personal Envoy Cyrus Vance, of Implementing Accord on January 2 concerning modalities for implementing unconditional cease-fire set forth in November 23 Geneva agreement; endorses Secretary-General's recommendations to send advance group of 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of cease-fire. | | Expresses alarm over rapid deterioration of situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina; reiterates Res. 749 appeal for end to fighting; asks Special Envoy be sent to the region. | |
| Resolution 740 | 7 February 1992 | Statement by the
President of the Security Council | 24 April 1992 |
| Increases advance team to 75 persons; urges expedited preparation for peacekeeping operation so it can be deployed immediately following Security Council decision; expresses concern that the UN plan is not fully accepted by all parties; urges cooperation with the Conference on Yugoslavia and compliance with the UN's arms embargo. | | Notes deterioration in the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and demands all interference from outside cease; welcomes EC and Secretary-General efforts to obtain respect for April 12 cease-fire; notes decision to "accelerate" deployment there of 100 military observers from UNPROFOR; condemns use of force in Bosnia-Herzegovina; condemns all breaches of cease-fire; urges three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in EC talks on new constitutional arrangements; calls on parties to facilitate humanitarian assistance. | |
| | | Security Council Res. 752 | 15 May 1992 |
| | | Demands an end to all fighting, respect for ceasefire, and cooperation with EC in seeking negotiated settlement; demands end to all interference from outside Bosnia-Herzegovina and respect for its territorial integrity; | |

demands that all parties cooperate with UNPROFOR and the EC Monitoring Mission and respect their safety; notes the urgent need for humanitarian aid and asks the Secretary-General to consider how he will provide protection for its delivery; demands JNA or Croatian Army units in Bosnia-Herzegovina be withdrawn or subject to Bosnia-Herzegovina government authority or disarmed and disbanded with weapons under international supervision; demands irregular forces be disarmed and disbanded; asks the Secretary-General to consider how to disarm forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to consider the feasibility of a peacekeeping mission there; calls for end to forcible expulsions and other attempts to change ethnic composition in former Yugoslavia; notes the full deployment of UNPROFOR in Eastern Slavonia and requests its full deployment elsewhere.

Resolutions 753, 754 18 May 1992
Resolution 755 20 May 1992

These recommend admission of Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to the U.N.

General Assembly Resolutions 22 May 1992
46/236, 46/237, and 46/238

These admit the three states to the U.N.

Security Council Resolution 757 30 May 1992

Notes all parties bear some responsibility for conflict; deplores that demands of Res. 752 have not been complied with; demands that any elements of Croatian Army in Bosnia-Herzegovina comply with Res. 752; condemns failure of Serbia, Montenegro and JNA authorities to meet Res. 752; decides states shall adopt wide-ranging sanctions against "Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", including economic sanctions against trade in all but food and medicine for humanitarian purposes, end to air transport unless specifically approved; reduced diplomatic staff in Yugoslavia, prohibition on sport contacts, cultural and scientific exchanges. Demands all parties immediately create "the necessary conditions for the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations... including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport."

Security Council Resolution 758 8 June 1992

Noting June 5 agreement to reopen Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, enlarges the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR to take full operational responsibility for functioning and security of airport as Secretary-General recommended; authorizes him to deploy, when he deems it appropriate, 50 military observers, personnel and equipment to Sarajevo to supervise withdrawal of anti-aircraft and heavy weapons to create security for reopening airport;

once effective cease-fire is in place; requests Secretary-General to return for additional Security Council authorization before deploying an UNPROFOR infantry battalion to "ensure... immediate security of the airport"; strongly condemns all parties responsible for cease-fire violations; demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies, taking necessary steps to ensure safety of their personnel.

Security Council Resolution 760 18 June 1992

Decides that prohibitions previously imposed against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not apply to products for essential humanitarian need.

Resolution 761 29 June 1992

Notes "considerable progress" reported by Secretary-General in securing evacuation and reopening of Sarajevo airport; authorizes immediate deployment of additional UNPROFOR elements to ensure security and functioning of airport and delivery of humanitarian aid; calls on all parties "and others" to maintain cease-fire and cooperation with UNPROFOR in reopening airport; without such cooperation Security Council "does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian aid to Sarajevo and its environs."

Resolution 762 30 June 1992

Recommends establishment of Joint Commission of UNPROFOR, Croatian, and local authorities to restore Croatian authority in "pink zones" -- areas in Croatia outside agreed UN Protected Area boundaries (now controlled by JNA and Serbs); authorizes 60 added military observers and 120 civilian police to monitor well-being of minorities in "pink areas"; approves Secretary-General's 26 June report; urges complete cease-fire and implementation of UN peacekeeping plan; urges Croatian government to withdraw to positions held before 21 June and cease hostile military action in or near UNPA's; urges JNA to comply with UN plan; reaffirms that UN plan "in no way" prejudices terms of political settlement.

Resolution 764 13 July 1992

Authorizes deployment of added 600 UNPROFOR to ensure security of Sarajevo airport and delivery of humanitarian aid; commends bravery of UNPROFOR; demands "all parties and others" cooperate fully with UNPROFOR to facilitate evacuation by air of humanitarian cases, to deliver humanitarian aid and to secure safety of UNPROFOR; calls for parties to reach negotiated political settlement; citing international humanitarian law and Geneva Conventions of 1949, affirms that persons "who commit or order

the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches."

Statement by President of the Security Council 17 July 1992

Welcomes 17 July London Agreement of parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina under Conference on Yugoslavia and calls for compliance; States that Council "has decided in principle to respond positively to the [Agreement's] request for UN to arrange UNPROFOR supervision of all heavy weapons;" calls on parties to declare location and quantities of such weapons and asks Secretary-General to report by July 20 on "implementation and resource implications of this decision;" welcomes Agreement's provisions on return of refugees; welcomes efforts of UNHCR to mobilize international aid; expresses "satisfaction" on resumption of talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina; stresses need for full compliance with UN resolutions; reaffirms decision to "consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps" towards peaceful solution; calls London Agreement "important step."

Statement by President of the Security Council 24 July 1992

Council concurs with Secretary-General's view (in report presenting concept to implement London Agreement) that "conditions do not yet exist" for UN to supervise heavy weapons in Bosnia-Herzegovina; invites Secretary-General to contact all states, particularly those in "relevant regional organizations in Europe," to request they urgently inform about personnel, equipment and logistics they would contribute to supervise heavy weapons; invites European organizations to enhance co-operation with Secretary-General on Yugoslavia and "in particular, ... would welcome the participation of the Secretary-General in any negotiations under European Community auspices"; invites EC and Secretary-General to examine broadening and intensifying Conference on Yugoslavia; reiterates requests for compliance with Agreement, and for parties to inform UN of location and amount of heavy weapons; calls for cooperation with humanitarian organizations.

Statement by President of the Security Council 4 August 1992

Expresses deep concern at "continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law," particularly "imprisonment and abuse of civilians in camps, prisons, and detention centres" in former Yugoslavia and especially Bosnia-Herzegovina; condemns "any such" abuses; demands relevant international organizations, particularly International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted "immediate, unimpeded, and continued access" to such places; calls on all parties to facilitate access; calls on all parties, States, international and non-governmental

organizations to make immediately available to Council any further information regarding camps.

Resolution 769 7 August 1992

Approves Secretary-General's 27 July report on UNPA's in Croatia; authorizes enlargements in mandate and strength of UNPROFOR to take on customs and border responsibilities; "condemns resolutely" abuses against civilians, "particularly on ethnic grounds," as described in Secretary-General's report.

Resolution 770 13 August 1992

Reaffirms demand for all parties and others to stop fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina; calls on states to take all measures necessary, nationally or through regional organizations, to facilitate, in coordination with UN, the delivery of humanitarian aid to Sarajevo and elsewhere in country by UN and others; demands "unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centers be granted immediately to International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment."

Resolution 771 13 August 1992

Strongly condemns any violations of international humanitarian law, including "ethnic cleansing;" reaffirms that those "who commit or order" grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions are individually responsible; demands all parties and others in former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of humanitarian law; calls on states, and "as appropriate," international humanitarian organizations (especially International Committee of the Red Cross) "to collate substantiated information" on violations of humanitarian law in former Yugoslavia and "make this available to the Council." Asks Secretary-General to collate this information and submit a report.

Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1992/S-1/1 14 August 1992

At the first emergency Special Session in its history, the Commission on Human Rights asks for appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the former Yugoslavia "to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights situation there from Governments, individuals, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on a continuing basis" and to be assisted by existing mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights; asks Special Rapporteur to visit former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on an urgent basis to the Commission on Human Rights, with a prelimi-

nary report no later than 28 August 1992; also requests Secretary-General to make the reports of the Special Rapporteur available to the Security Council; requests Special Rapporteur to gather and compile systematically information on possible human rights violations, including possible war crimes, and to make this information available to the Secretary-General; condemns "absolutely" the practice of ethnic cleansing; also condemns "all violations of human rights" in former Yugoslavia, calling for all detainees to be released. Preambular paragraph details kinds of "widespread, massive, and grave" human rights abuses being reported.

ECOSOC decision 1992/305 18 August 1992

Approves Commission on Human Rights resolution and mandate of Special Rapporteur.

General Assembly Resol'n 46/242 25 August 1992

Omnibus resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina urges Security Council to consider urgently "taking further appropriate measures" under Chapter VII of UN Charter to end fighting and restore territorial unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina; demands withdrawal of Yugoslav and Croatian army units or putting them under Bosnia-Herzegovina's control or under international supervision; reaffirms support for Government and people of B-H "in their just struggle"; condemns violation of the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence and massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including "abhorrent practice of ethnic cleansing"; demands further steps to stop forced displacement and other rights violations; affirms states "are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents commit upon the territory of another state"; demands immediate, unimpeded, and continued access of ICRC to all camps and detention centers; demands repatriation of refugees and displaced to their homes and right to reparations; urges "the necessary measures" to protect UNPROFOR and other UN personnel; urges ongoing efforts to facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid.

Statement by the President of the Security Council 2 September 1992

Council "expresses its full support" for the Statement of Principles and other agreements reached at London Conference (August 26-27); part of International Conference on the former Yugoslavia ("ICFY"), co-chaired by Secretary-General and Prime Minister of UK (President of European Community); calls for complete implementation of all its own former resolutions and "notes with satisfaction that the London stage of the International Conference has established the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia ... may be achieved through a continuous and

uninterrupted effort"; welcomes appointment of 2 co-chairmen of Steering Committee "who will direct the Working Groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures"; underscores importance of full implementation of commitments made at London Conference; asks to be kept informed and asks Secretary-General to make recommendations as appropriate.

Statement by the President of the Security Council 2 September 1992

Condemns "deliberate attack" against UNPROFOR personnel resulting in death of two French soldiers, wounding five others; invites Secretary-General to inform of findings of inquiry into attack and similar incidents; notably death of four Italian airmen delivering humanitarian relief; states incidents underline importance of reinforcing security of UNPROFOR and all others involved in UN activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and "expresses its readiness" to adopt measures to this end "without delay".

Security Council Resolution 776 14 September 1992

Authorizes enlargement of UNPROFOR mandate and strength in Bosnia-Herzegovina (by 4 to 5 times the number of personnel), as recommended by Secretary-General's report; to provide protection for convoys transporting humanitarian aid and released detainees if requested by International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC"); normal peacekeeping rules to apply; use force in self-defense; preambular paragraph expresses "full support" for principles and agreements from London Conference. Noting offers from many states to make military personnel available, re-urges them to provide financial or other aid, either nationally or through regional agencies, to enable forces to carry out these functions.

Resolution 777 19 September 1992

Since former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia no longer exists, Security Council considers new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) cannot automatically continue former Yugoslavia's membership at UN; Recommends General Assembly decide that new 'Yugoslavia' should apply for membership in UN and that it shall not participate in work of the General Assembly.

General Assembly Resolution 47/1 22 September 1992

Acts on Security Council recommendation on Yugoslavia's participation in UN and General Assembly; adopts same language contained in Security Council Res. 777.

Security Council Resolution 779 6 October 1992

Concerned about Secretary General's 28 September report

on problems facing UNPROFOR in Croatia because of cease-fire violations and "in particular the creation of paramilitary forces", and expressing "grave alarm" at reports of ethnic cleansing and forcible expulsion, approves report and plans for UNPROFOR to monitor arrangements for complete withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from Croatia, demilitarization of Prevlaka peninsula, removal of heavy weapons from Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation with European Monitoring Mission; calls for greater cooperation with UNPROFOR; asks all parties and others in Croatia to comply with agreements, especially withdrawal and disarming of all forces, including paramilitaries; endorses Croatia-Yugoslav agreement that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly related to land and property, are wholly null and void and all displaced persons have right to return home; strongly supports efforts of International Conference to restore power and water supplies before winter.

Resolution 760 6 October 1992

Expressing "grave alarm" at continuing violations of international humanitarian law, reaffirms call for States and international humanitarian organizations to collate "substantiated information"; and requests "States, relevant UN bodies, and relevant organizations" to provide this information within 30 days to independent Commission of Experts; Authorizes Secretary-General to establish "an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyze the information submitted" under Res. 771 and present one, together with further information as Commission may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies;" asks Commission to provide its conclusions to Secretary-General.

Resolution 781 9 October 1992

Decides to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina which is not to apply to UNPROFOR or humanitarian assistance flights; requests UNPROFOR to monitor ban, placing observers at airfields in former Yugoslavia where necessary; Calls on states to take all measures necessary, nationally or through regional organizations, to assist UNPROFOR with technical monitoring and other capabilities to monitor compliance with ban; undertakes, "in the case of violations, to consider urgently" further enforcement measures.

Statement by the President of the Security Council 15 October 1992

Expresses "deep sympathy" to family of Ukrainian UNPROFOR member killed October 10 and expresses grave concern over continued hostile attacks against UNPROFOR members.

Statement by the President of the Security Council

30 October 1992

"Appalled" by reports that Serb militia are attacking civilians fleeing Jajce, Council strongly condemns "any such attacks which constitute violations of international humanitarian law..." and reaffirms individual responsibility for perpetrators; "wishes" such violations be brought to attention of Commission of Experts; demands attacks cease immediately.

Resolution 786 10 November 1992

Concerned over reports of possible violations of Res. 781, reaffirms ban on all military flights in Bosnia-Herzegovina, reiterates all must comply with it, endorses Secretary-General's concept for implementing it, and approves increase in force by 75 UN Military Observers (UNMOs) to implement and monitor ban. Welcomes advance deployment of UNPROFOR and EC monitors at airfields in Croatia, Bosnia, & Yugoslavia, and reiterates determination to consider further measures necessary to enforce ban.

Resolution 787 16 November 1992

Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of Charter, calls on states to use "such measures ... as may be necessary" to halt maritime shipping in order to inspect cargoes and destinations and insure strict implementation of Res. 713 and 757; Prohibits transshipment of petroleum and energy products and other items unless specifically authorized case-by-case; and requests state reports to Security Council for monitoring this resolution; Reaffirming support of International Conference on Yugoslavia, and "noting with grave concern" the Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur reports on "massive and systematic violations of human rights and ... humanitarian law" in Bosnia, calls on parties to consider draft constitution as basis for negotiating a political settlement; reaffirms that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and unacceptable, ...and affirms that any entities that result from this "will not be accepted"; condemns Bosnian Serb non-compliance with its previous resolutions; demands all interference from outside Bosnia, "including infiltration ... of irregular units and personnel, cease immediately" and reaffirms determination to take measures against non-compliance with Res. 752; calls for cessation of hostilities and end of blockades of Sarajevo and other towns, and their demilitarization; "condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the practice of 'ethnic cleansing' and the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population... and reaffirms that those that commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible..."; welcomes establishment of Commission of Experts under Res. 780 and requests it to pursue actively its investiga-

tions; Considers that observers should be deployed on Bosnia borders and asks Secretary General to submit recommendations on this; asks donor states to contribute to humanitarian relief efforts, to cooperate with UNPROFOR to ensure safe deliveries, and demands "necessary measures" to ensure safety of UN and other personnel involved in delivery, and invites Secretary General together with UNHCR and others "to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes."

Commission on Human Rights 1 December 1992
Resolution 1992/S-2/1

At the second Special Session in its history, the Commission on Human Rights notes with alarm the three reports issued by its Special Rapporteur on the former Yugoslavia, Thaddeus Mazowiecki, and condemns violations of human rights he identified, including "killings, torture, beatings, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, and other acts or threats of violence." "Categorically condemns... ethnic cleansing... recognizing that the Serbian leadership in territories under their control... the Yugoslav Army, and the political leadership of... Serbia bear primary responsibility for this reprehensible practice." Demands action to end and reverse ethnic cleansing. Affirms that states are to be held accountable for violations their agents commit on the territory of another state. Calls on all parties to close immediately all detention centres not in compliance with Geneva Conventions and to release safely all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained; condemns indiscriminate shelling and terrorizing of civilians, "recognizing that the main responsibility lies with Serbian forces." Calls on parties to "apprehend and punish those guilty" of human rights and humanitarian law violations. Calls for efforts to account for the missing. Welcomes establishment of Commission of Experts, encourages its cooperation with Special Rapporteur, and calls for appropriate resources and staffing. Calls on states "to consider the extent to which" acts committed in Bosnia and Croatia "constitute genocide"; Urges Commission of Experts to arrange for "an immediate and urgent investigation... of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites." Expresses concern over dangerous situation in Kosovo, Sandjak, and Vojvodina. Welcomes Special Rapporteur's call for special humanitarian relief corridors and safe areas; requests Special Rapporteur to carry out further missions; report to Commission, and asks Secretary-General to continue to make Mazowiecki's reports available to the Security Council.

Statement by the President 2 December 1992
of the Security Council

Criticizes attacks against UNPROFOR personnel.

Statement by the President 9 December 1992
of the Security Council

presses alarm over reports that Serb militia have renewed their offensive against Sarajevo, endangering lives including those of UNPROFOR and international relief workers, and threatening international peace and security. Cites particular alarm over Serbs forcing local inhabitants to evacuate the city, and warns that such actions would have "grave consequences for the overall situation" in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Strongly condemns attacks as violations of its resolutions and commitments, especially ceasefire, military flight bans, and ensuring humanitarian relief. Warns of "further measures" against those who commit or support them.

Resolution 798 11 December 1992

In the first preventive deployment of UN peacekeepers in its history, Security Council authorizes Secretary-General "to establish a presence" of UNPROFOR in Macedonia as recommended in his report. Authorizes military battalion (approx. 700 persons), 35 UNMOs, and civil affairs officers to be sent at once and, after Macedonian government approval, 26 civilian police monitors. Urges close coordination with mission of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe already in Macedonia.

General Assembly Resolution 47/80 16 December 1992

This generic resolution does not mention any ex-Yugoslav state by name but reaffirms GA Res. 46/242 and condemns "ethnic cleansing" unreservedly, rejects policies and ideologies aimed at promoting racial hatred and "ethnic cleansing", reiterates that those "who commit or order" "ethnic cleansing" are "individually responsible and should be brought to justice" and calls on all states to cooperate in eliminating "ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred.

Security Council Resolution 798 18 December 1992

Appalled by reports of "massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, in particular Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina", and demanding closure of all such camps, Council requests Secretary-General to give support to European Community's investigative delegation to enable it to have "free and secure access to the places of detention." Seeks report in 15 days.

General Assembly Resolution 47/121 18 December 1992

Controversial resolution (adopted 102-0-57) reaffirms inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, Bosnia's inherent right to individual or collective self-defense, and calls for Security Council to adopt "decisive actions" under Chapter VII. Operative paragraphs reaffirm support for the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina in

their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity," strongly condemns Serbia and Montenegro "and Serbian forces" for their continued non-compliance with Security Council resolutions and London Peace accords, urges Security Council to consider exempting Bosnia from arms embargo imposed in Res. 713 (most controversial element in res.), and urges Council to consider authorizing members to "use all necessary means" to restore sovereignty, independence and unity of Bosnia if Yugoslavia fails to comply with its resolutions. Calls for Security Council to consider immediate enforcement of ban on military flights over Bosnia in Res. 781; to consider measures to open more airports for humanitarian relief, and to open safe havens; and urges Council to consider recommending establishment of *ad hoc* international tribunal to punish those who committed war crimes in B-H. Asks Co-Chairs of International Conference on Former Yugoslavia and Secretary-General to report to Assembly by January 18 on their progress and implementation of this resolution.

General Assembly Resolution 47/147 18 December 1992

Adopted by consensus, this resolution on human rights in former Yugoslavia endorses Res. 1992/S/2/1 of Commission on Human Rights, particularly its call for states to consider whether genocide has occurred; Commends Special Rapporteur's reports, condemns "abhorrent practice of ethnic cleansing" and places primary responsibility for it on "Serbian leadership in territories under their control in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav Army, and the political leadership of the Republic of Serbia." Condemns specific rights violations most of which are caused by "ethnic cleansing," and condemns "systematic terrorization and murder of non-combatants." Demands steps to "apprehend and punish" guilty parties, reaffirms individual responsibility of perpetrators or those condoning grave breaches of international humanitarian law and that international community "will exert every effort to bring them to justice", and calls for accounting of the missing; Demands that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) "use its influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of 'ethnic cleansing' to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice." Considers invalid all acts under duress affecting property ownership and recognizes "right of victims" of ethnic cleansing to reparations. Calls for closing all improper detention centres, and releasing all arbitrarily or illegally detained; demands immediate, unimpeded and continuous access to all camps and detention centers for ICRC, Special Rapporteur, CSCE and other relevant humanitarian organizations. Expresses grave concern over Kosovo, Sandjak, and Vojvodina, seeking action to stop "ethnic cleansing". Welcomes Bosnian acceptance of constitutional principles as basis for negotiations. Calls on all UN bodies, including UNPROFOR and Specialized Agencies,

to provide Special Rapporteur "all relevant and accurate information in their possession" on human rights in ex-Yugoslavia. Calls for sending data to Commission of Experts (SC Res. 780). Welcomes Special Rapporteur's call for humanitarian relief corridors, and Security Council's Res. 787 on study of safe areas, "keeping in mind that the international community must not acquiesce in demographic changes caused by 'ethnic cleansing'." Draws attention of Commission of Experts to need for "immediate and urgent investigation... of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites...". Asks Secretary-General to make available all necessary resources. Asks him to ensure full and effective coordination of UN bodies on these issues, to provide Special Rapporteur with staff to ensure continuous monitoring and coordination with other UN bodies, including UNPROFOR.

General Assembly Resolution 47/166 18 December 1992

Calls for international cooperation and assistance to facilitate economic recovery of Croatia from the war; seeks aid in return of refugees and displaced; calls for UN needs assessment and possibly a new funding appeal for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

General Assembly Resolution 47/210 22 December 1992

If Security Council continues UNPROFOR mandate past February 20, authorizes up to \$47.1 million per month through Sept. 20; Requires prior concurrence of ACABQ.

Statement by the President of the Security Council 8 January 1993

Strongly condemns Serb killing of Bosnian Deputy Prime Minister Haskija Turajlic while in UNPROFOR vehicle as "outrageous act of terrorism which is a grave violation of international humanitarian law and a flagrant challenge to the authority and inviolability of UNPROFOR." Urges utmost restraint by all parties and asks Secretary-General to "undertake full investigation of the incident and to report it without delay."

Statement by the President of the Security Council 8 January 1993

Fully supporting the efforts of Cyrus Vance and David Owen as Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee of International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Council reaffirms the need to respect fully sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia. Endorses Secretary-General's position that "it is the duty of all parties involved in the conflict... to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing this conflict to an end swiftly." Appeals to all parties to cooperate fully with peace efforts and "warns any party which would oppose an overall political settlement against the consequences of such an atti-

tude; lack of cooperation and non-compliance ... will compel the Security Council to review the situation ... and to consider further necessary measures."

Security Council Resolution 802 **25 January 1993**

After Croatian military attack on Maslenica bridge in Croatian "pink zones" (Serb-dominated areas of Croatia outside UNPAs but "under protection" of UNPROFOR) Security Council, citing lack of cooperation in recent months by Serb local authorities in UNPAs, demands end of hostilities and withdrawal of Croatian forces from these areas and strongly condemns Croatian attacks against UNPROFOR which was protecting civilians there. Also demands immediate return of heavy weapons seized by Serbs from UNPROFOR-controlled storage areas. Demands full cooperation with ceasefire arrangements, including "disbanding and demobilization of Serb Territorial Defense units..." Expresses condolences to families of UNPROFOR personnel who were killed; demands all parties respect UNPROFOR safety. Calls on all parties to cooperate in resolving all remaining issues connected with implementation of peacekeeping plan, "including allowing civilian traffic freely to use the Maslenica crossing."

Statement by the President **27 January 1993**
of the Security Council

Concerned by "flagrant violation" of Res. 802, Council demands immediate ceasefire and compliance with Res. 802. Demands all parties and others fully respect safety of UN personnel and their freedom of movement. States it will hold political and military leaders responsible for safety of UN peacekeepers in area.

Statement by the President **28 January 1993**
of the Security Council

Following incident on Danube River, Council responds to Romanian and Bulgarian complaints; criticizes incident as flagrant violation of Res. 724; calls on Ukraine to ensure no further oil shipments in Yugoslav vessels be permitted, tells Yugoslavia to comply with sanctions against it, and reminds Romania, Bulgaria and other riparian states "of their clear obligations under the relevant resolutions." Seeks explanation of "their failure to fulfil them" by not taking more vigorous action against offending vessel.

Statement by the President **10 February 1993**
of the Security Council

From committee report on detention of Romanian ships by Yugoslav authorities, Council says it learned of threats by Yugoslavs to detain more ships on Danube unless Romania permits Yugoslavia free passage. Commends Romanian government for action it took to enforce sanctions and recalls that Charter obligations prevail over

other international agreements. Condemns any retaliatory action by Yugoslavia and demands it release Romanian vessels and "desist from further unlawful detentions."

Statement by the President **17 February 1993**
of the Security Council

Council condemns blocking of humanitarian relief convoys which endangers both Bosnian civilians and those delivering supplies. Demands that parties and all others allow immediate and unimpeded access to humanitarian relief supplies. Demands all give UNHCR guarantees they will abide by their promises to facilitate resumed aid.

Security Council Resolution 807 **19 February 1993**

Acting under Chapter VII, decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an interim period through 31 March 1993. Demands that "parties and others" comply with UN peacekeeping plan in Croatia and cease-fire obligations. Demands they respect "UNPROFOR's unimpeded freedom of movement" for humanitarian relief, weapons, and equipment. Demands that parties and others stop placing their forces near UNPROFOR units in UNPAs. Demands full and strict observance of UNPROFOR's mandate in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Urges parties and others to cooperate with Co-Chairmen of ICFY to insure implementation of UN peacekeeping mandate in Croatia including UNPROFOR's collection and supervision of heavy weapons and withdrawal of forces; Invites Secretary-General to rapidly implement UN mandate and Council resolutions, including Res. 802, to ensure security and stability in UNPAs and "pink zones." Invites Secretary-General during interim period to take "all appropriate measures to strengthen the security of UNPROFOR, in particular by providing it with the necessary defensive means" and to study possible local redeployment of units to ensure their protection. Requests report from Secretary-General with financial estimates.

Security Council Resolution 808 **22 February 1993**

Decides "an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991." Requests Secretary-General to submit "a report on all aspects of this matter, including specific proposals and where appropriate options for the effective and expeditious implementation" of decision. Asks for report "at the earliest possible date and if possible no later than 60 days."

Prepared by UNA-USA's Project on East and Central Europe. Felice Gaer, Director. This Project is supported by the Andrew Mellon Foundation. For further information, contact UNA-USA, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017. (212) 697-3232 FAX: (212) 682-9185