18 October 94

The Bosnian army stopped a strong Serb offensive in the Cemerske hills, about 15 miles north of Sarajevo, retaking some positions. The Serbs initially concentrated 7,000 troops in that area, but some had redeployed to counter Bosnian offensives elsewhere.

Four British peacekeepers and their Muslim interpreter were 'detained' by Bosnian Serbs at the Kupres police station.

The IMF board of directors accepted Croatian monetary and fiscal policy for the next 18 months. The move opens the door for a $275 million aid to the government's economic recovery program. The IMF loan validates Croatia's economic austerity program, launched in October '93, which slashed monthly inflation from almost 40 percent to around zero.

20 October 94

British Ambassador Sir David Hannay, UN Security Council President, called on the Bosnian government to withdraw its troops from Mt. Igman. The Council itself did not issue a declaration.

22 October 94

Bosnian government forces, with the aid of Croatian artillery, also launched an attack on the Serb supply corridor near Brcko. The closing of the Posavina Corridor, linking Serb forces in east and west Bosnia would cause an escalation of fighting. In response, the Bosnian Serbs attacked Bosnian government units on Mt. Igman.

24 October 94

Bosnian Serb forces engaged in a rare tank battle with UNPROFOR. The Serb T-55 opened fire when the Danes tried to reoccupy an OP abandoned after recent sniper attacks. The T-55 was repelled by three Danish Leopard tanks. One Leopard was damaged and a Serb recoilless rifle destroyed in the fighting.

The Bosnian Serbs also tangled with Danish Leopards in April '94, when the tanks returned fire after a Serb artillery attack.

27 October 94

The Bosnian 5th Corps shattered the Bosnian Serbs' Una River defense line, taking almost all of the Grabez plateau overlooking Bihac.

The 5th Corps launched a two-pronged assault east from Bosanska Krupa and southeast down the Bihac - Bosanski Petrovac road, capturing 58 square miles. The first attack involved a Government commando unit that captured a Serbian barracks on the Grabez plateau, five miles east of Bihac, yesterday. They were followed by infantry and artillery/mortar fire, sweeping east through Ripac and to Dubovsko. To the north, the attack reached, and apparently took, Bosanska Krupa.

Feeding its own success, the 5th Corps has made good use of at least two tanks and several 82mm and 120mm mortars captured from the Bosnian Serbs.

A US task force of 550 troops will deploy to Macedonia after Thanksgiving as part of UNPROFOR. The troops, mainly from the 1st Armored Division, will replace 3rd Infantry Division troops who have been there since June '94.

28 October 94

The Bosnian government 5th Corps slowed its advance outside of Bosanska Krupa, southeast of Bihac, after capturing 80 sq. miles over the last four days. Government troops are consolidating their gains while assessing whether they have enough logistical support to advance farther. The 5th Corps is the same unit that defeated Muslim rebels in August '94. (See column 3, page 3 of the Sept '94 issue of Yugo News).
Government forces have also been attacking on several other fronts in Bosnia, including against the Serb-held town of Kupres (where four British peacekeepers remain hostage).

remaining on the mountain. See the 6 Oct '94 item in the Nov'94 issue of Yugonews). The attack advanced two miles toward Trnovo, a town astride a vital supply route linking the main portion of Serb-held territory with relatively isolated southern Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serb defenders used multiple-barrel rocket launchers to slow the government attack, but lost Javorak to them anyway. By late in the day government troops had advanced to the Hoja crest line, a saddle connecting the flanks of Bjelansica and Treskavec mountains, giving the Bosnian government control of high ground critical to their Trnovo ambitions.

The government objective is to cut the road between Sarajevo and Trnovo, 18.5 miles south of the capital, eventually capturing Trnovo. "Trnovo is the key to liberating the territory between Sarajevo and Gorazde and opening up the enclaves," Bosnian army BG Arif Pasalic said.

Pope John Paul II named 30 new cardinals, including the first ever from Sarajevo. The pope's naming of Vinko Puljic as cardinal from Sarajevo reflects the pontiff's long-standing support for the besieged Bosnian capital, which he had hoped to visit September 8th but could not, because of security concerns.

Puljic leads only a minority of the city's inhabitants -- Sarajevo's 40,000 Catholics comprise only 11% of the city's population. But Puljic has the respect of all religious groups, and from political and military leaders, for his fairness and courage. Bosnian President Izetbegovic, a Muslim, supported the appointment. Puljic's masses regularly draw Muslims and Orthodox Serbs as well as Catholics. Puljic said that his promotion to cardinal was "a sign of recognition and acceptance of differences and of building up coexistence."

The US airlift has delivered 56,000 tons of aid to Sarajevo since July'92.

31 October 94

Bosnian government troops attacked east from Javorak, towards Siliak.

One prong of the Bosnian 5th Corps attack reached Kullen Vakuf, 21 miles south of Bihac. The other prong renewed an assault on the Serb-held town of Bosanska Krupa.

A Bangladeshi peacekeeper was seriously wounded in the fighting. (A Bangladeshi battalion recently replaced French peacekeepers in Bihac).

Bosnian Serbs fired 15 mortar rounds at a government-held suburb of Sarajevo. The bombardment was in retaliation for the government attack on nearby Mt. Igman. It was the worst shelling of Sarajevo since February'94, when Bosnian Serbs "halted" their two-year bombardment of the city under NATO air strike threats.

Dutch peacekeepers in Srebrenica, hoping to intimidate Serb soldiers firing at them, called for NATO air support. The Serbs resumed firing after the plane left.

The US, more forthcoming than ever in support for recent Bosnian government forces military advances, effectively ruled out joining NATO air strikes against government forces that might be called by UN officials.

1 November 94

Bosnian and Krajina Serb reinforcements have slowed the government advance near Bihac. The front line currently runs roughly from Bosanska Krupa south through Vrtoce to Kullen Vakuf.

Bosnian government forces cut the key Serb supply road south of Trnovo. The road links Bosnian Serb holdings in western and eastern parts of Bosnia.

2 November 94

Bosnian government and Croatian
forces surrounded Rlic, near Kupres, and captured Donji Malovan.

The Serbs launched an artillery attack on Tomislavgrad, which the Croats used as a staging base. Bosnia warned Krajina Serbs they face retaliatory attacks if they continue their artillery support of Bosnian Serbs combating the Muslim offensive near Bihac. "We are asking them politely to stay out of the conflict," said Bosnian vice-president Ejup Ganic.

3 November 94

Bosnian government forces and Croat militia captured the Serb-held town of Kupres. Government forces captured seven T-55's, five APC's, 20 mortars, two howitzers and a dozen anti-aircraft guns. Referred to as the "gates of Bosnia", Kupres had been held by Serbs since the beginning of the war.

The government has captured 40 square miles near Tjreno the last three days, including Borikovic and Pandurice.

Fuel shortages caused by the Yugoslav embargo imposed by Milosevic have hurt Bosnian Serb mobility, making it difficult for them to respond to recent Bosnian government attacks.

By a vote of 97 to 0, with 61 abstentions, the UN General Assembly approved a resolution calling on the Security Council to lift a weapons embargo on the Bosnian government.

In a reversal of its previous position, Bosnia's UN Ambassador Sacirbey said that Bosnia would rather have the arms embargo against the country lifted than for the thousands of UN peacekeepers to remain. (See the 19 Oct 94 item in this issue.)

"We choose the option of directly addressing the continuing root causes of aggression by the lifting of the arms embargo," he said. (Much as government forces are currently doing in Kupres and Bihac.)

Currently, it is certain that the Security Council measure, which may be put to a vote next week, will fail resoundingly for lack of support unless the US changes the language. Most of the 15 council members are expected to abstain on the assembly's vote, with permanent members Russia, Britain and France being opposed.

Two UN peacekeepers -- one French and the other Dutch -- were wounded in separate shooting incidents.

4 November 94

Bosnian Serb military and political leaders announced a general call-up, suspended university classes, set up student brigades, canceled all leaves and toughened penalties against deserters.

The Bosnian Serbs fired two SA-2 surface-to-air missiles into Bijar. Both landed near a school, damaging 30-40 buildings and wounding seven people.

5 November 94

Bosnian government forces fired four mortar rounds from the Sarajevo suburb of Hrasnica towards Serb-held Ilidza. Bosnian Serbs responded by raiding two UN weapons collection points.

Notoriously ineffective Ukrainian peacekeepers guarding one site failed to stop the Serbs because the Serbs "were firing warning shots". The Serbs captured a 120mm mortar and 205mm howitzer to fire back at government troops. French peacekeepers were rushed to the collection sites where they calmed the situation.

Government infantry also attempted an attack from Hrasnica. The Bosnian Serbs attempted to remove an anti-tank weapon from the Ilidza depot to use against a tank they said was being used in the attack.

NATO jets buzzed the capital on two occasions bringing an end to the day's events.

The Bosnian 5th Corps suffered the first setback of its offensive when a Bosnian Serb counterattack retook Kulen Vakuf. The attack on government attack on Tjreno is continuing.

6 November 94

Reinforcing yesterday's UN displeasure, NATO jets again buzzed Sarajevo.

7 November 94

The first international war crimes tribunal since World War II made its first indictment yesterday. The Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, the Netherlands, has accused Dragan Nikolic of being the commander of a
concentration camp run by Bosnian Serbs. Nikolic is accused of killing eight Muslim prisoners, torturing seven others, and illegally imprisoning over 500 people.

Nikolic operated the Susica camp from June to September, 1992, in the Vlasenica area. A former guard estimates some 3,000 were killed in or near the camp. Nikolic is believed to still be in Serbian-held Bosnia. A warrant was presented to the Bosnian Serbs yesterday in Pale, but little can be done to convince them to turn over Nikolic to the tribunal; trials in absentia are not permitted.

9 November 94

An aircraft of either the Bosnian or Croatian Serbs fired a rocket into Bihać. Ten people were injured. The aircraft apparently took off and fired from Croatian airspace. The aircraft violated the 'no-fly zone' but was not in the air long enough to be intercepted. The attack was preceded by heavy shelling.

Bosnian Serb machine gun fire raked the Sarajevo Holiday Inn, wounding five people. UN forces returned fire. The building is temporary home to the US embassy.

A Bosnian Serb counterattack on the Kupres front was repelled by HVO (Bosnian Croat militia) units. The Bosnian Serbs were pushed back several kilometers towards Sipovo and Glamoč.

11 November 94

The Bosnian Serb counterattack has advanced 2.5 miles near Bosanska Krupa. Bosnian Serbs forces are heading west from Bosanska Krupa; northward along a road from Bosanski Petrovac; southeast from Licko Petrovo Selo over the Grabez Plateau into Skocaj, to the south of Bihać; and are near Zavalje.

Bosnian Serbs have engaged the government's 4th Corps south of Mostar. The Bosnian Serbs are also massing further north near Croat-held Stolac.

UNPROFOR ordered 180 Dutch peacekeepers to reinforce Benglasi peacekeepers in the Bihać area, but Bosnian Serbs surrounding the area have not allowed UN personnel in or out of the pocket this month.

Sharp Guard Blunted

US ships in the Adriatic Sea will stop diverting ships carrying weapons to Bosnia. Nor will the US share intelligence on such ships. Intelligence sharing and diversion will continue for weapons that could adversely affect UN and NATO operations, such as surface-to-air missiles, materials for weapons of mass destruction, and weapons for Serbs. (Though the moves do not lift the embargo against Bosnia and Croatia, they effectively stop enforcing it.)

Of the 20 NATO vessels participating in Operation Sharp Guard, only two belong to the U.S. Navy. The unilateral move does not prevent other countries' ships from stopping a vessel the US lets through.

The Pentagon is concerned the break with NATO policy will put US ADM Leighton W. Smith Jr. at odds with European commanders over his apparent conflict of interest. Smith, who has the dual role of being the US CINCSOUTH and commander of NATO in southern Europe, would be well aware of any ships carrying arms for Bosnian Muslims that US ships detected, but he would not be allowed to pass that information along to his NATO subordinates.

The US will still participate in humanitarian efforts and in Operation Deny Flight (the enforcement of no-flight zones).

The policy went into effect on November 13th.
Yugoslavia’s government survived a vote of confidence. (Parliament voted 62-37 to support the policies of Serb President Milosevic.)

12 November 94

Bosnian Prime Minister Siladzic and Defense Minister Prlic met in Zagreb with Croatian President Tudjman. The talks focused on the deteriorating military and political situation in the Bihać enclave.

13 November 94

Bosnian Serb forces attacked HVO (Croat militia) positions on the Orasje - Bosanski Samac front, concentrating on the eastern flank of the front. The villages of Vucilovac and Vidovice were especially hard hit.

The Bosnian Serbs also attacked HVO positions along the Usora - Stolac defense lines.

Increased Bosnian Serb troop and equipment movement was spotted in the direction of Sipovo and Rasticevo in the Tomislavgrad region.

The UN is considering making Bihać Bosnia’s third heavy weapons ‘exclusion zone’. The security council is concerned that Croatian Serb air and artillery attacks from Krajina will drag Croatia itself into the fighting. (Bosnian Croat militia are already fighting on the Bosnian government side). The Krajina Serbs are currently protected by UN troops enforcing a cease-fire demarcation with Croatian government troops.

† † †

The Bosnian Serbs fired RPG’s and machine gun’s at the Sarajevo Holiday Inn for an hour. French peacekeepers returned fire at Bosnian Serb positions in Grbivica. It was the second attack on the building this week.

† † †

Bosnian Serb commander General Mladic protested to the UN that UNPROFOR had attacked Serb military and civilian targets around Mt. Ozren.

Note: The accusation seems to be for domestic Serb consumption. Today alone, Serb officials accused Muslims of massacring a military ambulance and of mutilating dead civilians. These sorts of statements are often used by Serb leaders to increase the resolve of their people.

14 November 94

Bosnian Serb infantry, backed by artillery support, assaulted HVO units in the Kujres area. The attacks came from the direction of Glamoc.

† † †

Bosnian 4th Corps gained ground northwest and southwest of Mostar, reaching the village of Ruiste north of the city. The 4th Corps also captured several villages on Mt. Prenj, effectively controlling the height.

† † †

The Bosnian 5th Corps abandoned positions near Baljevac, Garevica, and other locations, heading across the Una River. The Bosnian Serb counterattack has reached Jankov Vrh, a hilltop six miles east of Bihać, where a new front line has formed. Bosnian Serbs have retaken about 60% of they lost at the beginning of the month.

16 November 94

Bosnian Serb infantry attacked Skocaj, three to four kilometers south of Bihać. Skocaj is on the border of the safe zone around Bihać. The Serb attacks were supported by artillery fire, which forced UN observers to leave the area. Fighting also occurred in the area between Grabec and Ripac.

† † †

A Bosnian Serb surface-to-air missile exploded outside a UN base near Coralici. A second overshoot the area and exploded over the Croatian boarder. NATO responded with overflights.

† † †

Bosnian Government forces are now giving full combat training to women for assignment to front line positions. Up until recently, they held only non-combat posts.

† † †

The Croatian government and Krajina Serbs are holding talks about the full reintegration of Serb occupied territories into Croatia. Croatia toughened its stance, setting a November 21st deadline to the Krajina Serbs to sign a reintegration agreement.

Croatian Army Chief-of-Staff General Bobetko warned that the fall of Bihać to the Serbs would severely threaten the security situation of Croatia itself, and the first consequence would probably be the end of the negotiations. Croatian President Tudjman said that UNPROFOR will be told to leave Croatia by January, 1995, if the reintegration process does not commence. (If Croatia does kick UNPROFOR out, that would seem to be the initial step in the involvement of regular Croa Army units in the Bosnian fighting.)

† † †

Bosnian Serbs hijacked at gunpoint a UN vehicle sent to greet the 3,000th aid convoy to travel into Sarajevo. "It was a pretty unpleasant anniversary," said the UNHCR.

17 November 94

The Krajina Serb unit attacking Bihać apparently is an airborne brigade. The combined Bosnian-Krajina Serb force, reinforced by rebel Muslims and 30 tanks, are attacking the city from the east, west and south.

Bosnian Serb Assembly Speaker Krajinski said the Bosnian Serb Army would demilitarize Bihać, in order to "protect the civilian population."
Bosnian Serbs shelled the Bosnia
Presidency Building, wounding two
people.

At the Sarajevo Holiday Inn, the
room of US Ambassador Victor Jacovic
was hit by gunfire. The gunfire appeared
to be 'ricochets'. It was the third time in
eight days that the inn has been hit.

18 November 94

Two Bosnian Serb aircraft, flying
from Udbina, Croatia, dropped cluster
bombs and napalm bomb on Bihac. The
bombs did not detonate. NATO AWACS
tracked the Serb aircraft from take-off,
but lost them as they flew nap-of-the
earth in the mountainous area near
Bihac.

If the aircraft were found while
over Bosnia, they could have been chal-

In the meantime, action cannot be taken when
the aircraft are over Croatia. Serb air bases
in Krajina are also off-limits to NATO
retaliation. (Kinda like not being able to
bomb North Vietnamese bases in Cam-
Bodia .)

Fighting continued yesterday on
the Grabez Plateau overlooking Bihac,
with Izacic and Velika Kladusa being
shelled.

Bosnian Serbs on a hilltop above
Sarajevo fired two AT-3 Sagger anti-
tank rockets at the Bosnian Federation
building in the city center. The same
weapon was used to hit the offices of
the Bosnian president yesterday. "[We] can't
understand why anyone would use this
weapon against a building," said the UN.
(The UN is unsure whether or not the
Sagger is a heavy weapon under their
'exclusion zone' rules.)

The Sagger do allow the Serbs to
attack specific buildings with minimal
civilian casualties. (The Serbs know
NATO might react with air strikes if
deadlier weapons such as artillery or
mortars were used indiscriminately.)

Tuzla, another of the six UN 'safe
havens', was shelled for the fifth succes-
sive day. "We remind the Bosnian Serbs
that Tuzla is also a safe area and contin-
ued shelling there cannot be tolerated," said the UN.

Two UN fuel trucks were hi-
jacked in Sarajevo.

19 November 94

Two Serb J-22 Orao 2 aircraft fly-
ing from Udbina, Croatia, attacked
apartment buildings in Cazin, northwest
of Bihac. The aircraft were apparently
aiming for a nearby Bosnian government
arms depot, but struck the apartments in-
stead. Nine civilians were killed and fif-
teen wounded. One of the Serb pilots was
killed after his aircraft struck a chimney
on one of the buildings, spun out of
control, and exploded.

The UN Security Council author-
ized NATO to attack airfields in Kra-
jina (UN Security Council Resolution
958) if the Serbs continue to use them to
launch air strikes against Bihac. NATO
is also authorized to chase Serb aircraft in
Croatian airspace and shoot them down.

Bosnian Serbs blocked 21 aid con-
voys and cut a communications link with
the UN.

20 November 94

The Bosnian Serb counteroffensive
has recapitured 95% of the territory lost
at the beginning of the month.

21 November 94

Thirty-nine NATO aircraft at-
tacked the Serb at Udbina in Krajina,
Croatia. The force included planes from
France, the Netherlands, Britain, the
USAF and USMC. The limited strike
destroyed radar systems, anti-aircraft arti-
illery and SA-6 Gainful surface-to-air
missiles, and damaged runways that will
be unusable for several days. The NATO
jets were ordered not to bomb the 15
Serb Orao planes at the airfield -- to
avoid casualties (and to avoid retaliation
against peacekeepers). Some pilots re-
ported lock-ons of SA-7 Grail SAM's,
but all aircraft returned safely.

22 November 94

Two British aircraft were at-
acked by at least one SA-2 Guideline
SAM near Bosanska Krupa. Neither
aircraft was damaged.

23 November 94

In response to yesterday's attack
on NATO aircraft, NATO attacked
Bosnian Serb anti-aircraft sites.

In the first attack, 24 aircraft fired
missiles, including AGM-88 HARM's, at
SA-2 Guideline and SA-6 Gainful SAM
sites at Bosanska Krupa, Otoka, and
Dvor. A second strike by 30 aircraft hit
the targets near Otoka again, after battle
damage assessment determined not all
systems there were destroyed. The same
countries participated as did on Mon-
day's air strike.

Three UN observers laid down on
the runway at the Serb airfield at Banja
Luka to prevent threatened NATO air
strikes.

In response, Bosnian Serbs block-
ad more than 190 UN peacekeepers at
weapons collection sites near Sarajevo, and another 55 in Visoko, and stopped almost all movement of UN observers in Bosnia.

Note: The air strikes actually may play into the hands of Bosnian and Croatian Serbs: The escalating cross-border conflict could cause domestic pressure that would force Serb President Milosevic to help fellow Serbs. Indeed, this may have already occurred -- Bosnian Serb defenses were initially hurt by a lack of mobility due to low fuel reserves, but out of nowhere the Bosnian/Croatian Serbs were able to stage a very effective counterattack.

The Sarajevo airport was shut down due to continued shelling of the city. Also, Bosnian Serb tanks entered the city's exclusion zone.

24 November 94

The Bosnian Serb offensive is within one mile of southwest Bihac. They also captured Debeljaca, a steep 1,800 foot hill inside the 'safe area'.

Bosnian Serbs fired RPG's into Sarajevo yesterday; hitting the Holiday Inn and a police station. It was the fourth attack on the inn this month.

UN observers were expelled from Brcko by Serbian troops, who then "escorted" them to Belgrade.

Note: Don't forget that Brcko is the choke point in the supply line between Krajina and Serbia proper. This lends credence to the suspicion that Yugoslavia has opened up the supply lines to its brethren that it closed several months ago.

25 November 94

Bosnian Serb troops took the villages of Sokolac and Privilica, south of Bihac.

GEN Milovanovic, commander of the attacking Bosnian Serb troops, demanded the surrender of the Bosnian government 5th Corps. The 5th Corps may be down to as few as 1500 troops (from a mid-October level of 15,000).

80,000 civilians remain in the pocket.

The NATO Council did not give its support to a US plan aimed at stopping the fall of Bihac. NATO did however threaten the Serbs with more air strikes. NATO aircraft later flew over Bihac, but could not locate their targets before sunset and returned to base in Italy.

A US Navy amphibious group, including a 2000-man Marine Expeditionary Unit, was ordered into the Adriatic Sea. Possible missions include the evacuation of UN or US personnel, or the rescue of UN hostages.

The Bosnian Serbs released 35 of the 55 hostage peacekeepers held in Visoko.

26 November 94

Croatian Serbs overran Vedro Polje, 2 miles southwest of Bihac. Attacks on Bihac itself, Velika Kladusa, and Izetic continue. Donja Gata and Gata Ilidza were deserted. Bosnian Serb President Karadzic vowed to press the attack after the Bosnian government 5th Corps refused GEN Milovanovic's surrender demand.

The Bosnian Government accepted a UN plan for a Bihac cease-fire. The area would be demilitarized, and UN peacekeepers would be stationed between the front lines. (This is like trying to put the genie back in the lamp.)

Bosnian Serbs now occupy about 20% of the Bihac "safe zone". (Roughly 32 square miles remain in Bosnian government hands.)

Bosnian Serbs fired an SA-2 SAM at two British jets over Bihac. Neither aircraft was hit.

Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic threw LTG Rose, UNPROFOR commander in Bosnia, out of a meeting in the Presidential Building in Sarajevo. Silajdzic accused Rose and Yasushi Akashi, the top UN diplomat in the area, of blocking NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serbs near Bihac, with the intent of helping the Serbs, thereby forcing the Bosnian Government to accept a peace plan.

27 November 94

NATO plans for more air strikes were vetoed by the UN, which feared they would scuttle attempts to reach a negotiated settlement. Kofi Annan, UN Undersecretary for Peacekeeping, said "It is too late to use air power to save Bihac."

In Bihac, the government 5th Corps destroyed its headquarters, as Bosnian Serbs closed to within a few hundred yards of the building.

Bosnian Serb troops captured 165 peacekeepers as they traveled in four UN supply convoys through Serb-held territory.

The Bosnian Serbs have also moved additional heavy weapons into the collection sites where they are holding peacekeepers hostage. This would allow them to fire on Sarajevo with impunity, since NATO would refrain from attacking the sites for fear of killing the peacekeepers.

In yet another policy switch, the US stopped advocating the use of force against Bosnian Serbs, urging the use of more peaceful means to accomplish an end to the civil war.

28 November 94

Bosnian and Croatian Serb troops are well within increased their control of Bihac to 33% of the city. The city could fall at any time.

Bihac has strategic value because it is situated on the rail line connecting the Serbian strongholds of Knin in Croatia and Banja Luka in Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serbs have moved SAM's within range of Sarajevo Airport. Playing the air strike game, they are keeping the missiles outside the exclusion zone.
29 November 94

Their victory in Bihac nearly complete, the Bosnian Serbs launched a counterattack against Kupres. The HVO provided the defense along the Gravovo-Livno-Glamoc line.

Croatian Defense Minister Susak met with US Defense Secretary Perry, plus other members of the Defense and State Departments and Congress, in Washington. Susak and Perry signed an agreement on military cooperation. Susak warned that Croatia could enter the war against the Serbs if Bihac fell.

The signing of the Croatia-Krajina economic agreement was delayed after Croatia's parliament postponed the parliamentary session which was to approve the agreement.

30 November 94

Bosnian Serbs staged a commando raid into Krajina, where they kidnapped seven Ukrainian peacekeepers. Some of the Serbs returned the hostages to Bosnia, while others continue to hold the UN checkpoint.

The Bosnian Serbs said they would release the 500 hostage peacekeepers if NATO divulged the flight plans for their aircraft flying over Bosnia.

1 December 94

Bosnian Serb attacks on the Bihac pocket continued, with the heaviest fighting around the villages of Klokol, Vedro Polje, Glavica, Zegan and the Grahovac plateau.

Two Bosnian Serb anti-tank rockets hit the Bosnian Interior Ministry building, while another struck the Federation building.

Bosnian Serbs battered four British peacekeepers at a checkpoint on the Sarajevo-Goražde road.

Bosnian Serbs fired at Bangladeshi peacekeepers who were attempting to evacuate the wounded civilians in Bihac.

2 December 94

Two Bosnian Serb anti-tank rockets struck the Bosnian Presidency building. UN envoy Akashi was holding a meeting in the building at the time.

All aid convoys bound for Bihac are being blocked by Krajina Serbs.

The Sarajevo airport's most recent closure is in its 12th day.

Croatia signed the economic agreement with Krajina. The Serbs in Krajina have yet to sign the agreement.

Quote

"The mission of UNPROFOR is no longer to protect the UN-established safe havens but to protect itself."

George Soros
Philanthropist and Financier

Source


* i.e., the 'Information Superhighway' popularized by VP Gore.

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**Operations Sharp Guard & Deny Flight**

(NATO/WEU maritime enforcement of economic sanctions against the former Yugoslavia in the Adriatic Sea & NATO enforcement of "no-fly zone" above Bosnia-Herzegovina)

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<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>1 frigate</td>
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<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>1 guided missile destroyer, 1 frigate</td>
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<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>2 frigates, 1 corvette</td>
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<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Britain</strong></td>
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<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>1 Aegis guided missile cruiser, 1 guided middle destroyer, 1 guided missile frigate</td>
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<td><strong>NATO</strong></td>
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10 fighters, 10 attack (plus 7 on recall), 6 recon, 1 tanker, 2 airborne early warning (plus 1 aircraft carrier, as available)

8 attack

6 fighters, 6 attack (plus 2 on recall), 4 recon, 1 antisubmarine

1 transport, 1 antisubmarine

1 antisubmarine

8 fighters (plus 10 on recall)

6 fighters, 7 attack (plus 3 on recall), 2 recon, 2 tankers

20 fighter/attack, 20 attack, 3 command & control (plus 2 on recall), 10 tankers, 1 antisubmarine, 10 airborne early warning (plus 1 aircraft carrier as available)

10 airborne early warning