

Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Handbook

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. This product is published under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP) with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity designated as the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Dissemination and use of this publication is restricted to official military and government personnel from the United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, NATO member countries, and other countries as required and designated for support of coalition operations.
4. The photos and text reproduced herein have been extracted solely for research, comment, and information reporting, and are intended for fair use by designated personnel in their official duties, including local reproduction for training. Further dissemination of copyrighted material contained in this document, to include excerpts and graphics, is strictly prohibited under Title 17, U.S. Code.

Contents

KEY FACTS.....	1
U.S. MISSION	2
U.S. Embassy.....	2
U.S. Consulate.....	2
Entry Requirements.....	3
Currency	3
Customs.....	3
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.....	4
Geography	4
Topography.....	5
Vegetation	8
Effects on Military Operations	9
Climate.....	10
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	13
Transportation	13
Roads	13
Rail	15
Air.....	16
Maritime	17
Communication	18
Radio and Television	18
Telephone and Telegraph	18

Contents (Continued)

CULTURE	19
Population	19
Education and Literacy	19
Religion	20
Social Customs and Courtesies	21
Greetings	21
Gestures	21
Visiting	22
Eating	23
Dress Standards	23
War Crimes	24
Displaced Persons and Refugees	25
MEDICAL ASSESSMENT	26
Disease Risk to Deployed Personnel	26
Medical Capabilities	28
Key Medical Facilities	28
HISTORY	29
Summary of Dayton Accord	39
Chronology	41
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	42
Government	42
National Level	44
Entity Governments	45
Key Government Officials	45
Politics	46
International Community Presence	48
Military Presence	48
Civilian Presence	50
International Police Task Force	54

Contents (Continued)

ECONOMY	55
Statistics.....	55
Industries, Manufacturing, and Agriculture.....	55
Reforms and Outlook.....	56
THREAT.....	57
Crime.....	57
Terrorism and Insurgency	58
Political Instability.....	58
Drug Trafficking	59
Land Mines	59
ARMED FORCES	59
Defense Organization	59
The Vojske Republik Srpska (VRS).....	62
The Vojske Federacije Hrvatska (VF-H)	63
The Vojske Federacije Bosne I Hercegovina (VF-B).....	63
Train and Equip Program.....	64
Key Military Personnel	64
Military Statistics.....	64
Equipment	65
Paramilitary and Police Forces	66
RS Police.....	67
Federation Police	69
Brcko Multiethnic Police	70
Bosnia and Hercegovina State Border Service.....	71
Weapons of Mass Destruction.....	71

Contents (Continued)

Appendices

A. Equipment Recognition	A-1
B. International Time Zones	B-1
C. Conversion Charts	C-1
D. Holidays	D-1
E. Language	E-1
F. Road Signs	F-1
G. Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance	G-1
H. Individual Protective Measures	H-1
I. Dangerous Animals and Plants	I-1
J. International Telephone Codes	J-1

List of Illustrations

Bosnia and Herzegovina	viii
National Flag	1
Downtown Sarajevo	2
Eastern Europe	4
Topography and Drainage	6
Mountainous Terrain	7
Steep Terrain	8
Military Terrain	9
Sarajevo and Banja Luka Weather Charts	11
Mostar and Tuzla Weather Charts	12
Transportation Network	14
Railway Line	15
Sarajevo Airfield	16
Neretva River in Mostar	17
Ethnic Groups	20
Sarajevo	22
Home Destroyed by War	24
Returns	25

Contents (Continued)

War-wrecked Home in Stolac	26
Princps Bridge in Sarajevo	32
Radovan Karadzic	35
Mostar.	37
Dayton Peace Agreement	40
Government Organization	43
SFOR Flag Raising.	48
Unexploded Ordnance	49
SFOR Soldier Working with VF-B Soldier	51
SFOR Organization	52
Organization of Military and Civilian Operation in Bosnia.	53
Land Use.	56
VF-H Soldier During Mineclearing	60
VRS Infantry	62
Republic of Serbia Police Force.	67
Republik Srpska Special Police Patch	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina Police Force	70
MEPF Brassard.	70
IPTF Uniform	71



Bosnia and Herzegovina

KEY FACTS

Official Name. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, composed of the Bosniak (refers to Bosnian-Muslims) /Bosnian Croat Federacija Bosna i Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the Bosnian-Serb-led Republika Srpska (RS).

Flag. Bosnia and Herzegovina's flag has a medium-blue background. Centered on the flag is a yellow isosceles triangle that is situated with a 45-degree angle (nearest hoist side) and its right angle (nearest fly side) flush to the flag's top; its other 45-degree angle is at the bottom. To the left of triangle's hypotenuse are seven white stars and two white half-stars; the half stars are at the top and bottom.

Head of State. The Bosnia and Herzegovina presidency is shared by three members, one Bosniak (a Bosnian Muslim), one Bosnian Croat, and one Bosnian Serb. Members of the tripresidency rotate as chairman every 8 months.

Time Zone. GMT+2, EST+7 hours. [NOTE: From last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October, it is GMT+3 hours.]

Population. 3,835,777

Languages. Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian (each is a similar dialect of Serbo-Croatian)



National Flag

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

Ambassador	Ambassador Clifford Bond (April 2001)
Location	Sarajevo
Mailing Address	Alipasina 43, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Phone	[387] (71) 445-700
FAX	[387] (71) 659-722

U.S Consulate

The Consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo is open to the public on weekdays, except for national holidays, from 0900 to 1530. In addition to assisting with emergency situations, the Consulate may assist



Downtown Sarajevo

with registration of U.S. citizens; replacement or renewal of passports; absentee voting assistance; notary services; and various other services. The U.S. Embassy's homepage on the Internet, <http://www.usis.com.ba/>, provides additional travel information. Current travel advisories are available from <http://travel.state.gov/bosnia-herzegovina.html>.

Entry Requirements

A passport is required for U.S. citizens entering Bosnia and Herzegovina. A visa is not required for tourist stays up to 3 months. Unless the traveler is staying at a hotel, all foreigners must register with the local police department. Military personnel enter Bosnia and Herzegovina with identification card and official orders. Additional information is available from the Consular section of the Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2109 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037, telephone: (202) 337-1500.

Currency

Bosnia and Herzegovina's currency is the konvertible mark (KM). The KM can be used throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with a value of 1 deutsche mark (DM) = 1 KM. The Eurodollar and the German mark are also accepted. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a cash economy; credit cards are rarely accepted. The central bank in Sarajevo has only recently begun accepting traveler's checks.

Customs

The following goods may be imported in to Bosnia without incurring a customs duty: 200 cigarettes or 20 cigars or 200g of tobacco; 1 liter of alcohol; 1 bottle of perfume; and gifts to the value of DM150.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

Bosnia and Herzegovina is in southeast Europe on the Balkan Peninsula, east of the Adriatic Sea. It has a land area of 51,233 square kilometers, which is slightly smaller than West Virginia. Like the rest of the Balkans



Eastern Europe

region, Bosnia and Herzegovina is subject to earthquakes. Within Bosnia and Herzegovina's recognized borders, the country is divided into a joint Bosniak/Bosnian Croat Federation (51 percent of the territory) and the Bosnian Serb-led RS (49 percent of the territory); the region called Herzegovina borders Croatia and has traditionally been settled by an ethnic Croat majority.

Land Boundaries (kilometers)

<i>Croatia</i>	932 (to the north and west)
<i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</i>	527

Topography

The most prominent physical characteristic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the rugged mountains and hills of the Dinaric range. The Dinaric range is the principal mountain chain of the Balkans and parallels, north to south, the Adriatic coast. The highest peak in Bosnia and Herzegovina is Mt. Maglic, which is 2,386 meters above sea level.

The mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina have rocky, sharply crested peaks and ridges. Interspersed between them are deep, heavily forested gorges and shaped valleys. The Dinaric range has numerous flat depressions formed in the limestone hills. The depressions can range from a few kilometers to more than 30 kilometers in length. This terrain is often referred to as karst. The surface of the karst area is rocky, featuring many desolate cliffs that support little vegetation. In the north, the foothills of the Dinarics merge with the northern plains.

Geologic faults are widespread in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Periodic shifts cause earth tremors and occasional earthquakes. The most vulnerable region to such disturbances lies between Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Skopje, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).



Topography and Drainage

Bosnia and Herzegovina's two main rivers are the Drina and Neretva Rivers. The Neretva River is the principal source of drainage to the Adriatic Sea from the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Neretva flows through narrow, steep-sided gorges with numerous rapids, bends and a high velocity. The banks are primarily rocky and high with more than 46 percent slope. These banks rise more than 152 meters above the river. The Drina River's width ranges from 50 to 375 meters.



Mountainous Terrain

In the upper reaches, depths are generally 1.2 to 2.4 meters and deeper than 2.4 meters in the lower reaches. The Drina River valley is also characterized by narrow, steep gorges. In mountainous areas, the river has high velocity rapids and numerous bends. The hills and mountains are rocky, high, steep, and may rise to over 300 meters above the river valley. As the Drina River reaches in the northern plains, velocity decreases, gradients decrease, and the river's flow is interrupted in places by deposits. Bank heights along the Drina average between 1.0 and 5.0 meters with banks often exceeding 60 percent slope. High water for both rivers lasts from early March through June and low water lasts from mid July to late October. In karst areas, water seeps through the limestone and creates large underground channels. Occasionally the underground channels emerge as springs on the surface.

The northern plains are the only extensive lowland area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The lowlands contain the wide Sava River basin; alluvial plains; sandy dunes; and low, rolling hills covered with fertile loam. This area is farmed or used to raise livestock.



Steep Terrain

Vegetation

Varying elevations and climate, particularly in the highlands, have resulted in a mixture of forest types. The forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina provide the highest quality timber in the Balkans; however, poor forestry practices are degrading many of the remaining forests. Thick forests grow at the higher elevations of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some thick forests remain due to their inaccessibility, though excessive logging is a growing problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Evergreen trees include some fir, pine, and spruce. Deciduous forests are mainly oak and beech. Brush covers the lower elevations.

Cultivation primarily occurs in the northern plains, which has the most fertile soil in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The principal crops are wheat

and corn, but vegetables and sunflowers are also grown. Orchards and vineyards are also tended on the northern plains.

Effect on Military Operations

Varying terrain and weather subject military operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to difficult conditions. Weather conditions and terrain may impede road and cross-country movement. The mountains, steep hills, and rough karst that cover 80 percent of the country have a profound effect on military activities. Cross-country movement of wheeled and



Military Terrain

tracked vehicles is complicated in these areas. In the northern plains, valleys, and adjacent hills in the east, movement is feasible most of the year. Off-road vehicular movement, in general, would be easier in summer and autumn than it would be in winter and early spring when the ground is soft and wet. Heavy rains and spring thaw often flood lowlying areas, particularly in the river valleys.

Climate

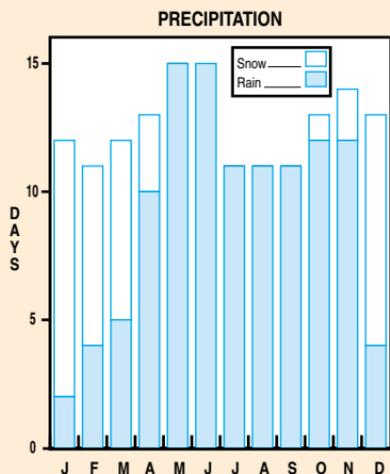
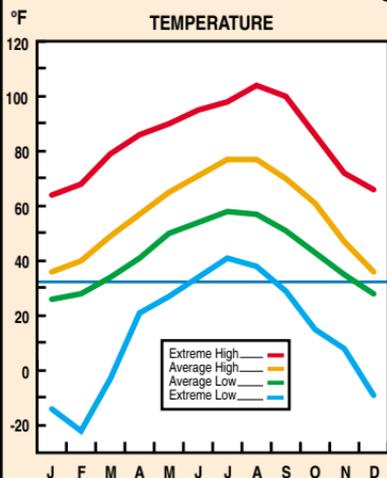
Bosnia and Herzegovina's climate is similar to that in the northern continental United States; acclimating to conditions should not pose a problem for most U.S. personnel.

The mean daily summertime temperatures in Bosnia and Herzegovina at lower elevations range from 70°F to the low 90s, with much cooler temperatures in the mountains. The mean daily winter temperatures at low elevations range from the mid-teens to the low 50s F, with colder temperatures in the interior highlands and warmer temperatures near the Adriatic coast. Spring and autumn temperatures are intermediate between the winter and summer extremes.

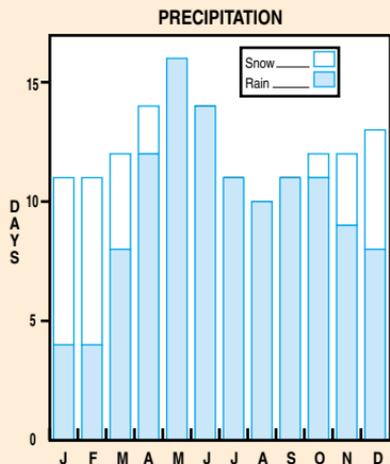
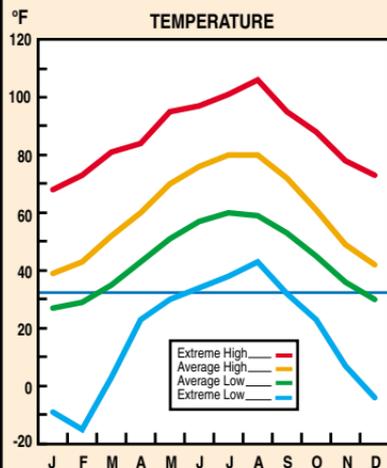
Mean annual precipitation varies greatly in the country. Precipitation ranges from a low of 500 millimeters in the southeast mountain valleys to more than 4,500 millimeters on south slopes facing the southern Adriatic Sea. Mean relative humidity is moderate to high in the coastal areas, with annual averages of 80 to 95 percent in the mornings and 60 to 70 percent in the afternoons at interior locations. The drying effect of down-slope winds causes annual averages of 60 to 80 percent in the early mornings and 50 to 70 percent in the afternoons at coastal locations. Relative humidity is usually highest in autumn and winter and lowest in summer.

Surface winds are normally light and variable in the country. Gale force winds (28 knots or greater) have occurred along the coast and in the highest mountain ranges, especially during winter.

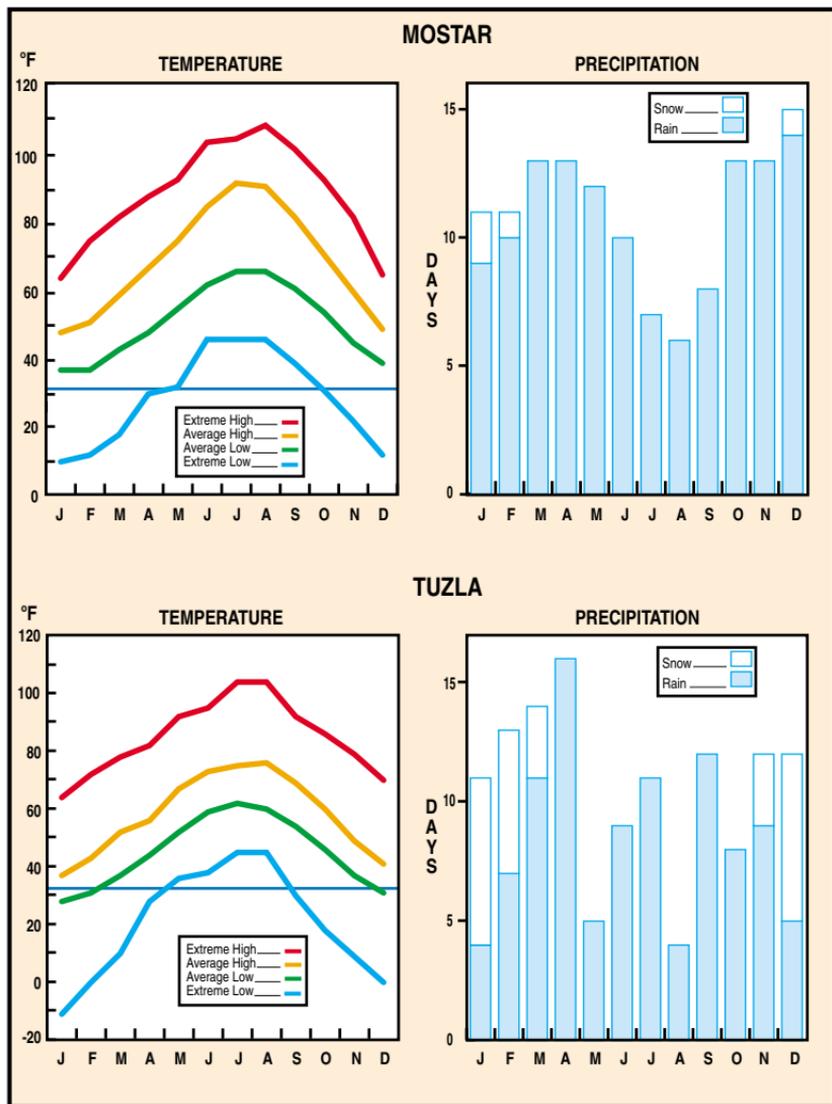
SARAJEVO



BANJA LUKA



Sarajevo and Banja Luka Weather Charts



Mostar and Tuzla Weather Charts

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina's mountainous terrain makes lines of communication in country difficult to establish and maintain. Yugoslavia (formerly referred to as Serbia and Montenegro) had begun updating its transportation systems, though many improvements were undone by the war. Most areas experienced varying degrees of damage or destruction to transportation and communication infrastructure.

Transportation

Roads

Most of the roads in Bosnia and Herzegovina's highway system are asphalt surfaced, have numerous bridges, and traverse rough terrain. City streets, as well as more remote area roads, typically have uneven or broken surfaces of cobblestones, tar, or gravel. Most areas of the country are accessible via asphalt roads. Road conditions are subject to drastic changes due to weather conditions. Primary routes have numerous bridges that cross streams. In some of the mountainous areas, bridges are easily washed out. These significant obstacles are difficult to impossible to bypass because of the rough terrain. Furthermore, hazardous conditions such as falling rocks, blind curves, frequent blinding rains, blinding snowstorms, and an occasional violent crosswind (known as the Bora) can also affect highway travel throughout the country.

Road travel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is possible, although some roads remain impassable due to war damage. Travel by road should be considered risky, as roads are not well maintained, Bosnian driving habits are often dangerous, and vehicles are generally in poor condition. Accidents occur on winding mountain roads when drivers exceed safe driving speeds. Drunk driving is an increasing cause for concern in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to a lack of street lighting (except Sarajevo) and poorly marked construction sites, driving at night



Transportation Network

can be extremely dangerous. Due to a recent trend of carjacking and poor driving conditions, travelers are encouraged to use convoys and restrict driving to daytime.

Total roadway			21,846 km
<i>Paved</i>	11,425 km	<i>Unpaved</i>	10,421 km

Rail

There is a total of 1,021 kilometers of railroad in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 795 kilometers of which are electrified. The remainder of the rail system is operating under diesel or steam power until power grids are repaired). The gauge is standard, 1.435 meter. Large rail segments throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina require repairs.



Railway Line

Air

Bosnia and Herzegovina has numerous airfields but only nine have paved runways. Of the paved airfields only two are designated international airports, Sarajevo and Mostar. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Department of Civil Aviation (BHCA) is the central body for all civil aviation matters in Bosnia. The United States Federal Aviation Administration has not assessed the BHCA for compliance with international aviation safety standards.

There is limited commercial air service between Sarajevo and major regional airports.

Total airfields with paved runways	9
<i>2,438 to 3,047 m</i>	4
<i>1,524 to 2,437 m</i>	2
<i>914 to 1,523 m</i>	1
<i>under 914 m</i>	2
Total airfields with unpaved runways	16
<i>1,524 to 2,437 m</i>	1
<i>914 to 1,523 m</i>	7
<i>under 914 m</i>	8



Sarajevo Airfield

Airfields				
NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LENGTH/ WIDTH (m)	AIRCRAFT
Banja Luka	44.56N	017.18E	8,213/148	N/A
Mostar	43.17N	017.51E	7,874/158	N/A
Sarajevo	43.49N	018.20E	8,530/147	C-5, 17,130,141
Sarajevo- Butmir	43.49N	018.20E	3,940/260	N/A
Tuzla	44.27N	018.43E	8,153/148	C-5, 17,130,141

Maritime

Most waterways in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not navigable due to inadequate depth and dangerous rapids. Inland ports, such as Bosanska Gradiska, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Samac, and Brcko are not opera-



Neretva River in Mostar

tional because of wartime damages. Additionally, downed bridges, silt, and debris block large sections of the Sava River.

Ports and harbors: Bosanska Gradiska, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Samac, and Brcko [**NOTE:** all are inland waterway ports on the Sava River, none is fully operational], and Orasje.

Communication

Radio and Television

Numerous radio and television stations operate in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Though nationalist parties control some of these stations, many are working to establish media free from government control.

Telephone and Telegraph

By the end of the 1980s, Bosnia and Herzegovina had a highly digitized telephone network. The Post Telegraph and Telephone (PTT) Company was the state-controlled, monopoly operator of the network. The telecommunications system in Bosnia and Herzegovina was severely damaged during the war, particularly along the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (IEBL). While reconstruction has progressed since the signing of the Dayton Accord (see History section for a summary of accord), the telecommunications system is rudimentary compared to its pre-war status.

Estimates of war damage exceeded US\$220 million. Damaged and destroyed facilities include transmission and switching equipment, buildings, microwave towers, and overhead and underground cables. Exacerbating the telecommunication problem is a lack of trained repair personnel; many became casualties or refugees during the war. Though repair and upgrade projects continue, the telecommunications system is unable to provide adequate service, particularly during bad weather.

The former PTT system has been split into three regional sub-networks, each operated by PTT. There are two PTTs operating in the Federation

and one in the Republik of Srpska. PTT BiH is the largest of the three companies and operates from Sarajevo. PTT BiH handles all international calls for the Federation. HPT Mostar is a joint venture with the Croatian HPT and operates from Mostar. Telekom Srpske (TS) serves the RS. TS is a limited network with poor service. All international calls for the RS are routed through Yugoslavia.

CULTURE

Population

According to a July 2000 estimate, the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 3,835,777. The ethnic composition of the population is 40 percent, Serb; 38 percent, Muslim; and 22 percent, Croat [NOTE: The Croats claim they now comprise only 17 percent of the total population.]

According to the 1974 Constitution, the three official languages of former Yugoslavia were Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, and Macedonian. Serbo-Croatian is written in the Latin alphabet in Croatia and in the Cyrillic alphabet in Yugoslavia. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina speak Bosnian, Serbian, and Croatian (essentially dialects of Serbo-Croatian); the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are used.

Education and Literacy

Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina begin primary school at age 7, and continue for the next 8 years — further education is not mandatory. Education is free to citizens at all levels, but those who can afford to pay may enroll above the normal entrance quotas. A unified curriculum is being developed, with international assistance, to provide history and cultural classes for the population. The adult literacy rate is 98 percent.



Ethnic Groups

Religion

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s people are religiously affiliated as follows: Muslim - 40 percent; Orthodox - 31 percent; Catholic - 15 percent; Prot-estant - 4 percent; and others 10 percent

Religious affiliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is closely linked with the politics of nationality. Bosnian Serbs are predominantly Eastern Orthodox, while Bosnian Croats are mostly Roman Catholic. The Bosniak are Bosnians who have chosen Islam as their religion. Religious animosity among the three major denominations remains a divisive cultural and political factor.

Social Customs and Courtesies

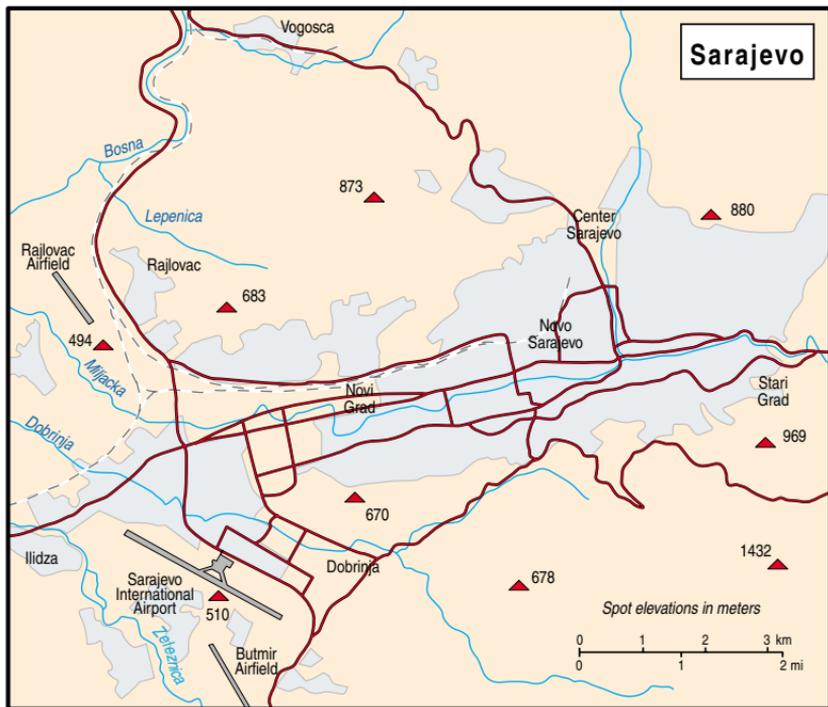
Greetings

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, people generally shake hands in greeting and often say “dobro jutro” (good morning), “dobar dan” (good day), or “dobro vecer” (good evening). The informal greeting, “zdravo” (hi) is also used. It is also common for Bosniak or Bosnian Croat friends to kiss one another once on each cheek; Bosnian Serbs will kiss a total of three times. It is customary for younger people to greet older people first. It is also custom for women to offer a handshake to men first, except women adhering to strict Islamic customs. Covered Bosniak (Muslim) women should not be addressed or offered a handshake.

When addressing a Bosnian, “Gospadin” (Mr.) and “Gospodja/Gospodijica” (Mrs./Miss) are the accepted titles. Bosnians also use the informal “Ti” (you) when conversing among peers. Friends and family call each other by first name. When writing the name, it is common to use the surname before the given name.

Gestures

Friends often greet each other across a short distance with a wave; however, shouting in public and beckoning with the finger is considered rude. Most Bosnians smoke despite laws that prohibit smoking in public. When crossing streets in Bosnia and Herzegovina, caution must be taken since most Bosnian drivers do not allow pedestrians to cross. In contrast, Bosnians are respectful of elders, and will offer their seats on public transportation. Bosnians expect eye contact prior to the giving of a toast.



Sarajevo

Visiting

Bosnian family and friends visit each other regularly. Visits are usually unannounced and take place during the weekend. Guests often bring a small gift of flowers, coffee, wine, or candies; a gift is expected of first-time guests. Flowers are given in even numbers since odd numbers are reserved for funerals. Roses are given as gifts either singularly or in bunches. When entering a Bosnian home, it is customary to remove the shoes and replace them with slippers. Hosts will normally serve coffee at the beginning and end of each visit. During formally arranged visits, hosts will prepare *meze*,

which is a variety of fried pies, dried meats, salads, and cheeses. Unannounced visits are expected during the time of funerals and weddings.

Eating

Bosnians normally begin their day with strong coffee – breakfast is eaten mid-morning. Lunch, eaten in the mid-afternoon, is the largest meal of the day. This meal usually includes soup, meat, vegetable, salad, bread, and a dessert. Dinner is most commonly served around 2000 hours. When eating, Bosnians eat with the fork in the left hand and knife in the right hand. Bosnians from rural areas eat some foods with their fingers. Talking with a mouth full of food is considered rude, but sharing food from the same plate is acceptable.

Hosts offer abundant food, but overeating is considered impolite. Hosts will also plead with guests to eat more food, while guests should decline several times before accepting. While dining in restaurants, one person should pay the entire bill. Tipping is not necessary, but this practice is increasing in popularity throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dress Standards

Most Bosnians wear Western-style clothing. Residents of the larger cities, particularly young people, seem more conscious of their attire than rural people. Cotton and wool are more commonly found than synthetic fibers, though wealthier people often wear silk and furs which are imported. Many Bosnian women dye their hair.

In rural areas, many people combine modern and traditional attire, such as *dimije* (wide Turkish pants ideal for outdoor work) and a t-shirt. Some Bosnians wear *opanke* (rubber shoes with upturned toes). Bosnian Serb women usually wear a *nosnja* (long white skirt and cotton blouse) for special occasions; Bosnian Croat women wear white skirts, and embroidered white blouse and an apron. Bosniak men commonly wear berets, while Bosniak women wear headscarves. Bosniak women adhering to strict Islamic guidelines wear long skirts covered with long coats and full headscarves.

War Crimes

In both Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the internationally condemned tactic commonly known as “ethnic cleansing” was used. Intimidation, violence, and rape were employed to force members of other ethnic groups from regions under a dominant ethnic group’s control. Along with violence, the destruction of churches, mosques, libraries, and other cultural buildings was used to intimidate and eradicate cultural gatherings. In response to reports of ethnic “cleansing” in the Balkans, the UN Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) on 22 February 1993. Multiple indictments have been handed down from ICTY against civil and military leaders of all sides of the conflict, charging them with war crimes, atrocities, and crimes against humanity.

By July 2000, 40 persons indicted for war crimes (PIFWCs) were in custody. Including persons on sealed indictments, the ICTY states about 40 more indictments remain open. Additionally, ICTY is still conduct-



Home Destroyed by War

ing several investigations. Unfortunately, many PIFWCs go into hiding to avoid arrest.

Displaced Persons and Refugees

More than 2.3 million people became refugees in foreign nations or displaced within Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of ethnic unrest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. By the beginning of 2000, more than half of these displaced persons, refugees, and evacuees (DPREs) still have not returned to their pre-war homes. This seemingly slow process of return is due to several factors. Many DPREs do not wish to return to an area in which they will be an ethnic minority. When DPREs attempt returning to regions dominated by another ethnic group, they are often met with obstruction from the local population, employers, and local government officials who are responsible for the returns process. Additionally, many DPREs have also made a profit from what is referred to as “double



Returnees



War-wrecked Home in Stolac

occupancy.” An individual is able to rent-out their pre-war home, while occupying another home illegally. According to the UNHCR, approximately 435,000 registered DPRES have returned to their homes since the implementation of the Dayton Accord.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

Food- or Waterborne Diseases

Diarrheal diseases caused by bacteria, protozoa, and viruses are the greatest risk to deployed forces. Risk of hepatitis A has increased due to declining hygienic practices.

Rodent-associated Diseases

Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, leptospirosis, and tularemia are reported with periodic epidemics. Risk is elevated by the loss of public health infrastructure and rodent control programs.

Insect-, Tick-, and Miteborne Diseases

Risk is least in winter and increases the rest of the year. Diseases with peak vector activity from March through September include Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, tick-borne encephalitis, West Nile fever, Sindbis virus disease, Tahnya virus fever, and Lyme disease. Diseases with peak vector activity from May through October include sandfly fever, leishmaniasis, and Boutonneuse fever. Control methods and climate variations impact local vector numbers and thus potential risk.

Sexually transmitted and/or bloodborne Diseases

Diseases including gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis B/D, and HIV/AIDS, are a risk.

Respiratory-borne Diseases

Acute respiratory infections are a risk, particularly in crowded living conditions. Risk of acute respiratory infections such as colds, bronchitis, influenza, pharyngitis, and pneumonia increases November through March. Tuberculosis levels have been increasing, associated with degraded and crowded living conditions. Meningococcal meningitis is a risk; groups A and B predominate regionally.

Animal-associated Diseases

Risk from brucellosis and Q fever has increased over the last 6 years because of importation of infected animals. Brucellosis occurs in livestock and potentially is spread to humans by consumption of unpasteurized milk products. Q fever is commonly contracted by airborne contaminated dust particles. Rabies and anthrax are low risks.

Medical Capabilities

Health care services in Bosnia and Herzegovina are below U.S. and Western European standards. Ethnic conflict, destruction of health care infrastructure, and widespread population displacements have disrupted the health care organization and the economy necessary for its support. Hospitals and public health programs depend on international humanitarian assistance.

Health care services generally are on par with those of Croatia and Serbia, both of which have had significant economic and infrastructure losses during the same period. Physicians usually speak Bosnian and Serbo-Croatian but also may speak Albanian and other European languages. Most physicians have some knowledge and understanding of English but often not enough to communicate effectively with American patients.

Hospitals are poorly equipped and supplied by Western standards. Most services are available, and the supply of pharmaceuticals and equipment is usually adequate. Support from Stabilization Force (SFOR) field hospitals is sufficient for most trauma care, disease treatment, and evacuation requirements. Cooperation between SFOR medical personnel and local facilities is good. Local blood supplies are not uniformly safe, but adequately tested blood can be obtained. Bosnia does not have a significant production capability and depends on imports for most medical supplies and equipment. Not all frequently used Western pharmaceuticals are routinely available. Local health care is improving with the assistance of international humanitarian organizations.

Key Medical Facilities

Kosovo Clinical Hospital (University Hospital)

<i>Location</i>	Mose Pijade 25, Sarajevo
<i>Coordinates</i>	43-52-13N 018-24-50E
<i>Telephone</i>	518-044
<i>Type</i>	Government
<i>Beds</i>	700

Capabilities Medical--internal medicine, cardiology, gastroenterology, neurology; surgical--general, orthopedic, trauma, neurosurgery, urology, cardiothoracic surgery, OB/GYN; ancillary services--blood bank, CT scanner, burn unit, laboratory, x-ray.

Comments Water and power supplies are not reliable. Equipment may not be functional.

State Hospital (formerly Yugoslav Army Hospital; locally known as French Hospital; also called City or Muslim Hospital)

Location Kranjcevic 12, Sarajevo

Coordinates 43-51-33N 018-24-25E

Telephone 66 47 24, 663 701

Type Government

Beds 200 to 300

Capabilities Medical--internal medicine, infectious diseases; surgical--general, ophthalmology; ancillary services--blood bank, pharmacy, burn unit, laboratory, x-ray.

Comments Water and power supplies are not reliable. Equipment may not be functional.

HISTORY

Islam, Catholicism, and Eastern Orthodoxy have influenced the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mixture of these diverse beliefs has resulted in the intricate political, religious, economic, and social character of modern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Religious and cultural animosities have developed over centuries and are deeply ingrained among the various warring factions. Violence has been, and will likely remain, prevalent throughout the Balkans.

Although most of the peoples of the former Yugoslavia come from a common Slavic ancestry, they have been divided by history, religion,

and geography into distinctive ethnic groups. The Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Bosniaks, Montenegrins, and Macedonians all have their separate histories, languages, legends, and aspirations; the centuries are marked by conquest and subjugation as much as by mutual cooperation. The Balkans region has been affected by: Rome, the Frankish Kingdom, Byzantium, the Venetian state, France, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

The Slavic peoples began to settle the Balkan region between the eastern and western Roman Empires in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. They formed a series of independent and thriving kingdoms. Two separate kingdoms were established in the region: Serbia (southeast Bosnia) and Croatia (in the western Balkans). Around 1200 A.D., Bosnia gained its independence, and fought off Serbian, Croatian, and Hungarian incursions. The Bosnian population consisted of Catholics (majority), Eastern Orthodox, and members of the Bosnian Bogomil Church.

By the 14th century the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire began its conquest of the Balkans region. At the height of Serb power, the Turks defeated the Serb army at the Battle of Kosovo Polje on 28 June 1389. Serbia quickly capitulated and became part of the expanding Ottoman Empire. Bosnia maintained its independence until 1463, when it also fell under Ottoman rule. During this time, many Slavic people converted to Islam. During the Ottoman rule, many Muslim Bosnians became members of the Ottoman elite as soldiers, politicians, and Islamic scholars. Within Bosnia, a Bosnian Islamic culture formed — this included unique architecture, literature, and customs. Bosnia remained a key province of the Ottoman Empire for more than 400 years. The Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina are now referred to as Bosniaks, Croats maintain Catholicism, and Serbs hold their Eastern Orthodox faith.

After the Russians defeated the Ottoman Empire at war in 1878, Turkish rule in the Balkans weakened. The Ottoman Empire was eventually partitioned by Europe — Austria-Hungary gained administrative responsibility for Bosnia-Herzegovina, while Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria gained their independence at the insistence of Russia. The new Austro-

Hungarian administration immediately set to improving the Bosnian infrastructure through the construction of roads, railroads, public buildings, schools, and industries. As European influence began to spread in Bosnia-Herzegovina, nationalism grew. Talk of a greater Serbia among Bosnian Serb nationalists was promoted by Serbia and Russia. Bosniaks disliked the prospect of living within a Serb-dominated state, as most Bosniaks promoted a state for all Balkan peoples.

Austria-Hungary officially annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908. This act fueled Serb nationalist plans to overthrow Austro-Hungarian rule in the Balkans. Gavrilo Princip, a Serb nationalist, assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne on 28 June 1914. This act was a catalyst for the beginning of World War I.

Serbia became one of the main battlegrounds of World War I. Half its male population was killed, wounded, or missing. The collapse and dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918 left a power vacuum, which Italy rushed to fill. In an effort to forestall Italian seizure of Dalmatia, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was proclaimed on 1 December 1918, and recognized by the Paris Peace Conference in May 1919. Prince Regent Aleksandar Karadjordjevi of Serbia became king. He assumed dictatorial powers from 1929 through 1931 and changed the name of the country to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (the land of the south Slavs). During the 1920s and 1930s, Serb and Croat nationalists dominated Balkan politics.

Though a popular endeavor among south Slav intellectuals, those who created Yugoslavia disregarded fundamental differences among the country's 12 million inhabitants. Many considered the new government and its laws as alien and secondary to kinship loyalties and traditions. Strife among ethnic groups, religious rivalry, language barriers, and cultural conflicts were characteristic of the new Yugoslav state. Worsening social and economic conditions and an increasingly totalitarian government caused feelings of contempt among non-Serbs. Soon extremist



Princeps Bridge in Sarajevo (Site of Archduke Ferdinand's Assassination)

groups, such as the Ustasha (fascist group supported by Italy) and Yugoslav Communist Party, began to attract followers.

In 1941, Nazi Germany overran Yugoslavia. The country was partitioned amongst Germany and other Axis countries (Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria) into ruled zones of occupation or annexed territories. In addition, the fascist Independent State of Croatia was created of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and ruled by the Ustasha. The Ustasha began targeting and, in mass, murdering Serbs, Jews, Gypsies, and political enemies. Bosniaks were not, however, considered enemies of the fascist state. Many Serbs who did not support the Axis joined a Serb nationalist/monarchist group known as the Chetniks; Colonel Mihajlovic led the group. The Yugoslav Communists, led by Josip Brod Tito, organized their own multiethnic resistance group to fight against the Chetniks, Ustasha, and Nazis. Each group gained reputations for ruthless behavior against portions of the civilian population. Soon, a bitter civil war was

fought by the Axis occupying forces, the Ustasha, Bosniak supporters of the Axis, Josip Broz Tito's communist partisans, and the Chetniks. Each faction fought for its own agenda. Largely centered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the conflict cost the Yugoslavs approximately 1.8 million lives, or 10.9 percent of the population.

The communists emerged from the war as the sole rulers of Yugoslavia, with Tito as head of the provisional government. Following the war, the communists executed thousands of surrendering Slovenes and Croats. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was established on 29 November 1945. Tito began instituting restrictions on nationalism, public worship, and religious customs and promoting socialist unity among the Yugoslav peoples. During this time, the Bosniak's separate identity was recognized. The regime created six federal republics, loosely based on geography and historic precedent:

- Serbia (including autonomous Vojvodina and Kosovo),
- Croatia,
- Slovenia,
- Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Montenegro, and
- Macedonia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina obtained pre-war 1918 borders; however, these were administrative divisions and did not reflect the boundaries of Yugoslavia's diverse ethnic groups.

Soon after World War II, Tito broke his allegiance with Stalin. This gained him Western diplomatic and economic support. In the early 1970s, Yugoslavia experienced economic growth fueled by loans from the West. Most of Yugoslavia experienced this growth, but Serbia claimed it did not receive a fair share of the amenities.

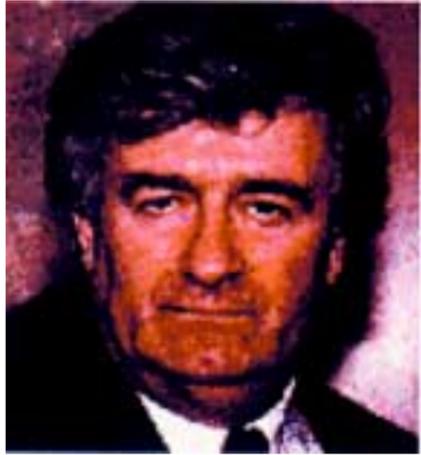
With Tito's death in 1980, it became increasingly difficult to keep the country united. A committee composed of the presidents of the six

republic and two autonomous regions attempted to govern the country. Members rotated through the position of federal president. The economy stalled. Resentment of centralized federal control fed growing nationalism and demands for greater autonomy. By the late 1980s, deteriorating economic conditions and demands for political reform increased tensions among ethnic groups. Nationalist movements in the other federal republics mirrored Serb nationalism, fueled by Serb Republic President Slobodan Milosevic. Fears of Serb domination accelerated calls for increased autonomy and independence among the republics. During the first multiparty elections in 1990, the Communist Party only carried Serbia and Montenegro. Parties with platforms calling for extended autonomy or independence gained the majority throughout the remainder of Yugoslavia.

In June 1991, Slovenia declared its independence. This action proved successful because Slovene authorities were prepared to defend their country and had no significant ethnic minorities to complicate the situation. The Serb-dominated Yugoslav Peoples' Army (JNA), after losing a series of skirmishes, elected not to become heavily involved in a conflict with Slovenia and a withdrawal of forces was negotiated. Slovenia has not been involved in any of the subsequent conflicts.

Croatia also declared independence in June 1991, but was not as prepared militarily and had a significant ethnic Serb population within its borders. A protracted conflict resulted, during which Croatian Serbs seized control of 30 percent of Croatia's territory and proclaimed the Republic of Serb Krajina. During September 1991, the UN imposed an arms embargo against all of former Yugoslavia to contain the fighting. After the JNA agreed to withdraw from Croatia at the end of 1991, the establishment of UN protected areas helped stabilize the situation, but left the conflict unresolved. Croatia reestablished its rule over most of its territories through military action in 1995, and later negotiated for the return of Eastern Slavonia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina began seeking independence toward the end of 1991. Fearing a Muslim-dominated government, Bosnian Serb nationalist leaders, led by Radovan Karadzic, proclaimed a Bosnian Serb state within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite Bosnian Serb nationalist threats of violence and boycott, Bosnia and Herzegovina voted to secede from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in April 1992. During the vote, 70 percent of the voting population (including many Bosnian Serbs) voted in favor of independence.



Radovan Karadzic

Once Bosnia and Herzegovina moved toward independence, JNA units began to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but Bosnian Serb soldiers were allowed to stay behind with their weapons and equipment. After the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament declared independence, multiethnic citizens of Sarajevo petitioned politicians to maintain peace during a mass demonstration on 5 April 1992. Bosnian Serb snipers (former JNA soldiers) and Bosnian Serb paramilitary members killed and wounded numerous unarmed demonstrators. On 6 April 1992, JNA units began the siege of Sarajevo, while additional Bosnian Serb JNA reinforcements from Serbia invaded eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the same day, the European Community (EC) recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent nation. The Bosnian Serb forces became known as the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA). The BSA, and affiliated paramilitary forces, fell under the command of General Ratko Mladic.

Bosnian Croats, comprising 17 percent of the population, organized themselves as the Croat Community of Herceg-Bosna and contested

control of territory among the Serbs and Bosniaks. Bosnian Croat soldiers leaving the service of the JNA formed the Croatian Defense Council (HVO), which was supported by the Republic of Croatia's military.

Intense fighting between the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ABiH) and the BSA took place during summer 1992 across Bosnia and Herzegovina. In May 1992, Bosniak President Alija Izetbegovic was taken hostage by BSA forces in Sarajevo — he was released the following day through a UN arranged agreement. On 30 May 1992 the UN imposed sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro for aiding the BSA war effort. Despite this, BSA artillery and mortars sporadically shelled Sarajevo throughout the summer, resulting in numerous civilian casualties. Elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the BSA defeated the ABiH, and captured all BSA objectives by autumn 1992. By the end of 1992, the BSA secured 70 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina's territory. The BSA secured an ethnic Serb heartland and supply links with Serbia and the Serbs of Croatia. During its campaign, the BSA expelled most non-Serbs. The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina sustained these losses due to a fragmented military effort. Bosnia and Herzegovina's defenses were composed of the ABiH, the HVO, and a variety of militias, each with varying objectives.

In summer 1992, the United Nations established UNPROFOR II within Bosnia and Herzegovina to guarantee the delivery of relief supplies, in addition to performing other humanitarian and peacekeeping duties. In January 1993, international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen revealed a plan to divide Bosnia and Herzegovina into 10 semi-autonomous ethnically based cantons. Even though Radovan Karadzic signed the plan, Bosnian Serb politicians rejected the Vance-Owen Plan in May 1993 in favor of an independent Serb nation. During April and May 1993, the UN Security Council declared six safe areas: Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bihac, Srebrenica, Zepa, and Gorazde. Also in April, NATO jets began patrolling Bosnia and Herzegovina to enforce the no-fly zone. Later in 1993, another plan was proposed to divide Bosnia and Herzegovina into

separate countries based on military gains — the Bosniaks rejected this plan. The Geneva Peace talks finally collapsed in November 1993.

While the UN proposed plans to end the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, fighting between the ABiH and HVO began. Both armies were attempting to secure areas of ethnic purity in the remaining 30 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina not controlled by the BSA. The most intense fighting took place in Mostar. War crimes were not uncommon during the HVO/ABiH conflict. On 9 November 1993 Croat artillery destroyed the centuries-old Mostar Bridge.

Heavy fighting throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina continued during the beginning of 1994, while Bosnian Serbs intensified shelling of Sarajevo. In response to NATO air strike threats, Bosnian Serbs bartered for the introduction of Russian peacekeepers. On 20 February 1994, the BSA began removing artillery from the hills surrounding Sarajevo as



Mostar

Russian peacekeepers arrived. In March, the U.S. brokered a deal between the Bosnian Croats and Bosniaks, which ended their bitter yearlong conflict. Throughout 1994, the UN used air strikes against BSA forces on the offensive in the “safe areas” of Bihac and Gorazde. Bosnian Serb forces responded by shelling the “safe areas” and taking UN peacekeepers hostage.

The year of 1995 began with a 4-month, U.S.-brokered ceasefire; however, the ceasefire ended in May. BSA forces began shelling of “safe areas” once again while UN planes bombed BSA ammunition depots. In retaliation, the Bosnian Serbs took more UN peacekeepers hostage. On 11 July 1995 Bosnian Serb forces overran the “safe area” of Srebrenica. Over the next 2 days, 20,000 women, children, and elderly refugees from Srebrenica arrived in Tuzla with reports of Bosnian Serb war crimes. By July 17, only 4,000 Bosniak men reached Tuzla; Red Cross later estimated 8,000 men were missing. Later in July, the BSA seized the “safe area” of Zepa, resulting in thousands more refugees. Also in July, ICTY indicted Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic for genocide and crimes against humanity. In September 1995, the warring factions agreed to maintain the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but divide it ethnically. While officials agreed to peace talks, ABiH and HVO offensives seized lands in central and western Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 1 November 1995, a peace conference began between Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, Bosnia and Herzegovina President Alija Izetbegovic, and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic in Dayton, Ohio. With the initialing of the Dayton Accords on 5 November 1995, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Bosniak and Bosnian Croat alliance) came to control slightly more than 50 percent of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the Bosnian Serbs holding the balance. On 4 December 1995, British and US peace implementation forces began arriving in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 14 December 1995, the Bosnia Peace Agreement was signed in Paris, France. Estimates state 146,817 people died and another 175,198 people were injured due to the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina from

April 1992-December 1995. Furthermore, 2.3 million displaced persons and refugees resulted from the war.

Summary of Dayton Accord

- Bosnia and Herzegovina will remain a single state within its current borders. It will be a unified state composed of two political entities: a Muslim-Croat federation and a Bosnian Serb republic, Republika Srpska. Under the agreement, both sides must give up territory.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina will have a central government in Sarajevo.
- The former warring factions (FWF) will cease all hostilities and withdraw behind a 2-kilometer zone of separation (ZOS).
- Within territory that is being transferred from one party to another, the withdrawing party has 45 days to withdraw all troops, weapons, mines, and obstacles.
- Within 120 days, the parties pledge to withdraw all heavy weapons and forces to locations identified by the SFOR commander. Excess personnel are to be demobilized and prohibited from participating in any further military training.
- Free and democratic elections will be held throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. People displaced by war will have the right to vote in their original place of residence if they choose.
- The parties agreed to a constitution that creates a presidency, a bicameral legislature, and a constitutional court.
- All of Bosnia's people can move freely throughout the country without harassment or discrimination. Refugees and displaced persons will have the right to return home or obtain compensation.
- The agreement commits Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with the prosecution of war criminals and violations of international and humanitarian law.
- All non-local forces and equipment are to be withdrawn from Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Dayton Peace Agreement

During the war, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) was openly sympathetic to the cause of the ethnic Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although officially uninvolved in the conflict, it provided assistance to the Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of supplies and volunteers. The FRY continues supporting Bosnian Serb officials, and remains a factor in continuing instability in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Chronology

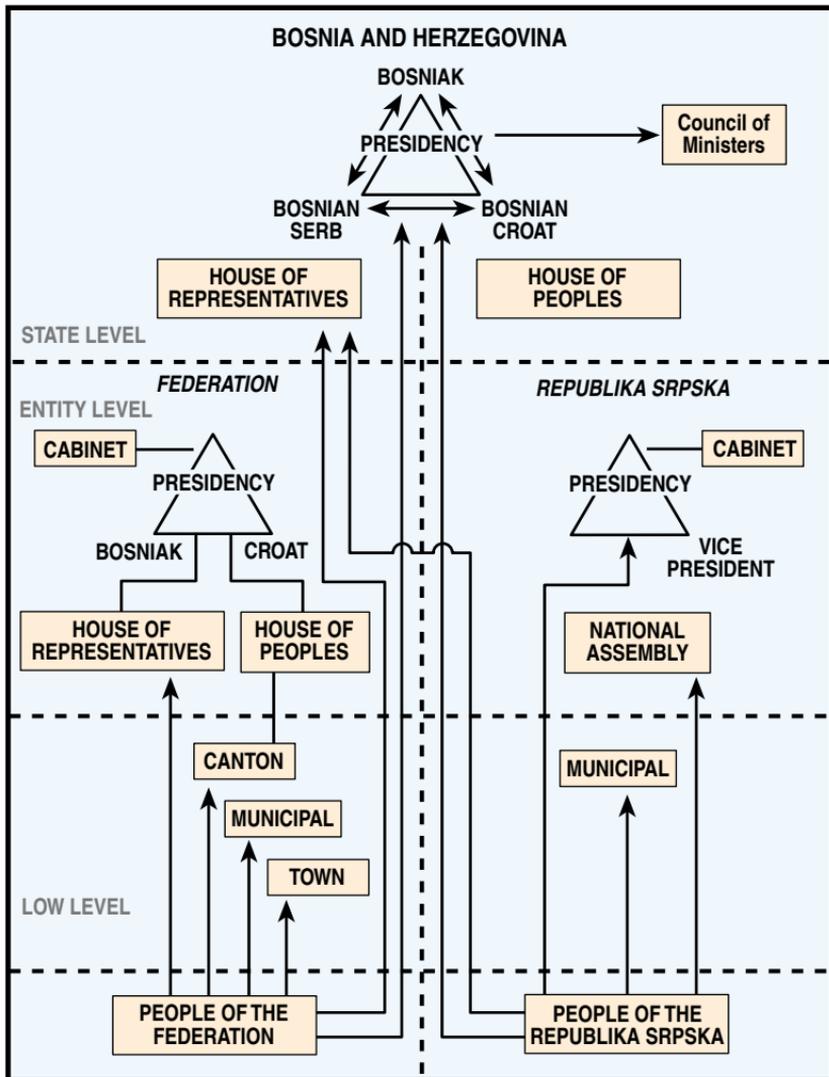
5th-6th cent AD	Slavic peoples migrate into the Balkans
Circa 1200	Bosnia gains independence
28 June 1389	Serbian army defeated by the Ottomans at the Battle of Kosovo Polje
1463	Bosnia falls under Ottoman rule
1908	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia
28 June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
1 December 1918	Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) proclaimed
1941	Nazi Germany overruns Yugoslavia
29 November 1945	Josef Broz Tito establishes the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
1980	Tito dies and Yugoslavia begins to experience social and economic problems
June 1991	Slovenia and Croatia declare independence
5 April 1992	Bosnia and Herzegovina declares independence
6 April 1992	The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina begins with the siege of Sarajevo
April-May 1993	UN declares six safe areas
March 1994	Fighting between Bosnian Croats and Bosniaks ends
11 July 1995	Bosnian Serb forces overrun Srebrenica and conduct thorough ethnicity-driven attacks
5 November 1995	Factions sign Dayton Peace accord in Ohio
4 December 1995	U.S. and British peacekeepers enter Bosnia and Herzegovina
14 December 1995	Bosnia Peace Agreement signed in Paris

January 1996	Implementation Force (IFOR) arrives in Bosnia to keep the peace (60,000 troops) divided in to three Divisions led by the United States, Great Britain and France
December 1996	IFOR hands over peacekeeping duties to Stabilization Force (SFOR), troop number decreases to 30,000. Tasked to assist with security for free elections.
Spring 1999	NATO launches air war over Kosovo, tensions throughout Bosnia rise.
December 1999	Croatian President Franco Tudjman dies SFOR continues to play a part in almost every aspect of BiH life. Troop strength gradually declines by a third
October 2000	Bosniak President Alija Izabegovic resigns Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is driven from power, replaced by popularly elected coalition government.
November 2000	Bosnia holds national elections. Ten-party Alliance for Change coalition is created. Goals include economic reforms and a political arena devoid of hard line nationalist fervor.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

Prior to declaring independence in 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina existed as a republic in Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina was divided by the war from 1992-1995, during which competing ethnic governments contested control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Dayton Accord established the current Bosnia and Herzegovina government. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a single country composed of two entities:



Government Organization

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the RS. Dayton retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's exterior border and created the joint multiethnic democratic government. Additionally, the Dayton Accord requires the Bosnia and Herzegovina government to provide:

- A Constitutional Court,
- A Human Rights Commission,
- A Commission for Displaced Persons,
- A central bank,
- Allowance for public corporations to manage transportation and communications systems,
- A Commission to Preserve National Monuments, and
- A system of arbitration between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the RS.

The management of foreign trade is also the responsibility of the Bosnia and Herzegovina government.

National Level

Executive Branch. A tripartite presidency heads the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with one member from each of the three major ethnic groups. Elections for the Bosnia and Herzegovina presidency are held every 4 years — next elections are due by September 2002.

Legislative Branch. Bosnia and Herzegovina's legislative branch is composed of a bicameral Parliamentary Assembly that consists of the National House of Representatives (*Vijece Opcina*) and the House of Peoples (*Vijece Gradanstvo*). The House of Representatives has 42 seats and the House of Peoples has 15 seats — two-thirds of members are elected from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a third from the RS. During legislation, a valid majority is obtained through at least a third of the members representing each entity.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also maintains a small council of ministers, which is headed by two co-chairmen and a vice-chairman, nominated by

the presidency. Three departmental ministers were approved by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament in February 1999. Each departmental minister has two deputies.

Judicial Branch. The judicial branch is composed of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, both of which are supervised by the Ministry of Justice.

Entity Governments

The Dayton Accord established the entity government structures of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the RS. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and RS governments are responsible for entity-internal functions.

Both entities have presidency positions. The central government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is led by a Bosnian Croat/Bosniak presidency. One ethnic group will hold the presidency while the other holds the vice-presidency. These positions will rotate halfway through terms. The RS presidency and vice-presidency is held by Bosnian Serbs.

Both the RS and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina maintain a legislative branch. The legislative branch of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the 140-seat House of Representatives. The legislative branch of the RS is the 83-seat Republika Srpska National Assembly (RSNA).

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is administratively divided into 10 cantons, which are governed by powerful cantonal governments. A governor and council of ministers controls each of the cantons.

Key Government Officials (as of May 2001)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tripartite Presidency Member

Beriz Belic (Bosniak)

Tripartite Presidency Member

Jozo Krizanovic (Croat)

Tripartite Presidency Member

Zivko Radisic (Bosnian Serb)

<i>National Government Co-Chairman</i>	Haris Silajdzic (Bosniak)
<i>National Government Co-Chairman</i>	Svetozar Mihajlovic
<i>National Government Vice-Chairman</i>	Neven Tomic
<i>Minister of Civil Affairs and Communications</i>	Marko Asanin (Bosnian Serb)
<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs</i>	Jadranko Prlic (Bosnian Croat)
<i>Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations</i>	Mirsad Kurtovic

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>President</i>	Karlo Filipovic (Bosnian Croat)
<i>Vice-President</i>	Safet Halilovic (Bosniak)
<i>Prime Minister</i>	Alijah Behmen (Bosniak)
<i>Minister of Defense</i>	Mijo Anic (Bosnian Croat)
<i>Minister of Interior</i>	Mehmed Zilic (Bosniak)

Republika Srpska

<i>President</i>	Mirko Sarovic (Bosnian Serb)
<i>Vice-President</i>	
<i>Prime Minister</i>	Mladen Ivanic (Bosnian Serb)
<i>Minister of Defense</i>	Slobodan Bilic (Bosnian Serb)
<i>Minister of Interior</i>	Perica Bundalo (Bosnian Serb)

Politics

Since its independence, Bosnia and Herzegovina nationalist parties have retained the most power throughout the region. The primary nationalist parties are:

- The Party for Democratic Action or the SDA (Bosniak),
- The Serb Democratic Party or the SDS (Bosnian Serb), and
- The Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina or the HDZ-Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Croat).

Former Communist Party members created the Bosniak SDA, a Muslim nationalist party. The SDA is the current Muslim ruling party, and is the largest party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The party promotes Islamic values and culture and advocates a powerful centralized government.

The SDA has done exceptionally well in elections since the war, and the party claims to be the single representative of the Bosniak people. The Bosnian Serb nationalist SDS was founded by Radovan Karadzic in 1989 and continues to be the ruling party of the RS. The SDS promotes RS autonomy and a possible union with Yugoslavia; therefore, the SDS is the strongest in the eastern RS. Staunch SDS member are often critical of the international community and SFOR. The HDZ-Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Bosnia and Herzegovina arm of Croatia's nationalistic HDZ party. The Bosnian Croat HDZ-Bosnia and Herzegovina attempts to be the protector of all Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and often utilizes strong-arm nationalist tactics to maintain its seat of power in Bosnian Croat dominated Cantons. Some of the more rigid HDZ-Bosnia and Herzegovina members seek the creation of a Bosnian Croat "Third Entity" in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The nationalist parties are opposed by moderate, and until recently less popular parties. After the nationalist parties, the Bosnian Social Democrats Party (SDP) is the most powerful party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SDP is multiethnic and supports a united Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SDP is modeled on the values of social democracy and is the successor to the League of Communists. The Coalition for Integral and Democratic Bosnia-Herzegovina (KCD-Bosnia and Herzegovina) is a coalition led by the nationalist SDA. Although not a moderate coalition, the KCD-Bosnia and Herzegovina represents non-Serbs in the RS government. The Sloga coalition was primarily composed of the RS Socialist Party (SPRS), Serbian National Alliance (SNS), and the Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD). Sloga is led by the SNSD, the most liberal of the Bosnian Serb parties. The SPRS split in early 2000 between Sloga loyal moderates and a Belgrade loyal faction. The Sloga leaning loyalists have formed a new party, the Democratic Socialist Party of the RS (DSSRS). Sloga is the main opposition to RS nationalist parties and supports the Dayton Accord. The opposition parties are slowly gaining voter support; however, most Bosnians seem attached to their respective cultural and ethnic parties.

National elections held in November 2000 led to the creation of a 10-party coalition (“Alliance for Change”) whose goal is to create a political arena devoid of hard line nationalists who many believe are responsible for impeding reforms in the economy, judiciary, and government.

International Community Presence

Military Presence

Immediately following the signing of the Bosnia Peace Agreement, NATO launched the largest military operation ever undertaken. Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR began on 16 December 1995. Based on UN Security Council Resolution 1031, NATO was given a 1-year mandate to implement the military aspects of the peace agreement. This mission was given to the multinational Implementation Force (IFOR). IFOR was given the responsibility to implement Annex 1A (military aspects) of the Dayton Accord. Maintaining the cessation of hostilities; separating the Entity Armed Forces (EAF); transferring areas between the two entities; and moving the entities’ forces and heavy weapons into storage sites accomplished peace implementation. The secure environment IFOR established allowed civilian organizations to implement the civil aspects of the Dayton Accord.



SFOR Flag Raising

NATO approved the organization of the Stabilization Force (SFOR), which was activated on 20 December 1996; the day the IFOR mandate expired. The role of IFOR was to implement the peace — the role of SFOR is to stabilize the peace. Under UN Security Council Resolution 1088 of 12 December 1996, SFOR was authorized to implement the military aspects of the Dayton Accord. Like IFOR, SFOR operates under Chapter VII (Peace Enforcement) of the UN Charter. The primary mission of SFOR is to contribute to the secure environment necessary for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its specific tasks are:

- Deter or prevent a resumption of hostilities or new threats to the peace.
- Consolidate IFOR's achievements and promote a climate the peace process can continue to move forward.
- Provide support to civilian organizations within its capabilities.

SFOR has a unified command and is under the direction and control of NATO. NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe maintains overall



Unexploded Ordnance

military authority. Every NATO nation, and some non-NATO nations, has committed troops to SFOR.

SFOR is active in nearly all aspects of Bosnia and Herzegovina's day-to-day events. SFOR provides assistance to local and national level governments through ensuring a secure environment and infrastructure support and repair. Operation HARVEST is an SFOR-led effort to collect weapons and mines from the community. SFOR maintains a close relationship with the militaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina by presiding over the Standing Committee on Military Matters (SCMM), which maintains a forum between SFOR and the Entity Armed Factions (EAF). SFOR also conducts inspections of EAF units to ensure compliance with the Dayton Accord and downsizing policies.

NATO nations participating: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland (medical support), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Non-NATO nations participating: Albania, Austria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and Ukraine.

Civilian Presence

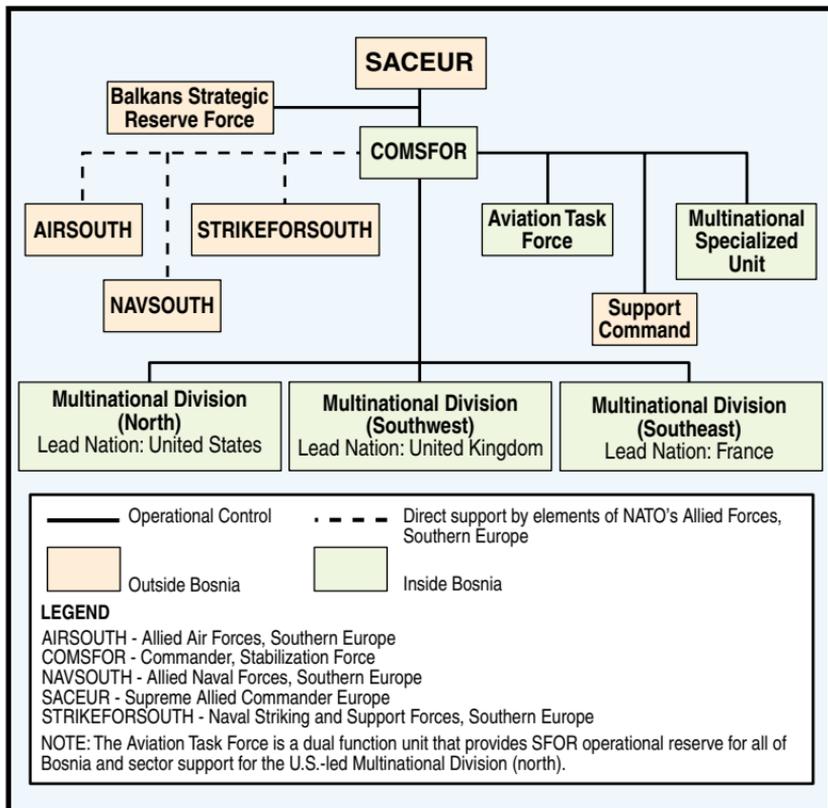
Since the signing of the Dayton Accord, numerous UN-based organizations, non-government organizations (NGOs), foreign government agencies, police forces (IPTF) and a peacekeeping/stabilization force (SFOR) have assisted Dayton implementation and the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Dayton Accord established the Office of the High Representative, a senior foreign diplomat responsible for monitoring Dayton implementation and orchestrating international operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Peace Implementation Council (PIC), which includes Dayton signatories, comprises the High Representative's (HR) chief advisors. The HR also works closely with SFOR and the



SFOR Soldier Working with VF-B Soldier (Operation HARVEST)

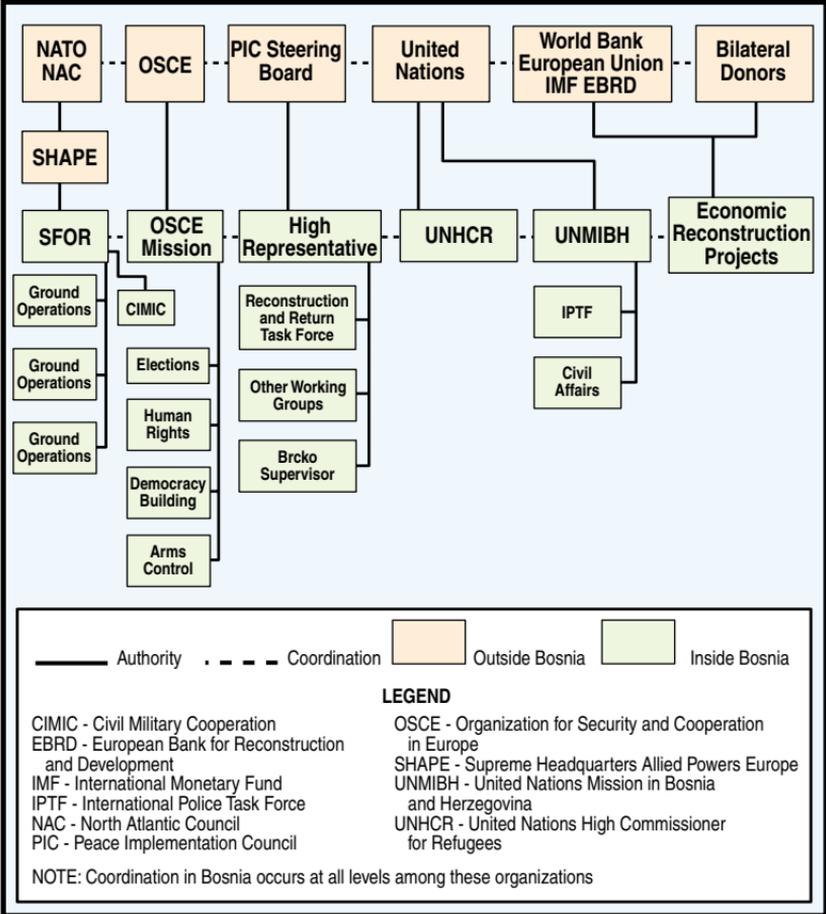
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The HR can impose laws and decisions and dismiss officials who obstruct Dayton implementation. The international community, led by the HR, seeks to weaken the hardline officials' power base. In March 1999, the HR removed RS President Nikola Poplasen for anti-Dayton activities. Throughout late 1999 and early 2000, the HR and OSCE minimized anti-Dayton politician and party participation in elections. Parties with obstructionist officials on their ticket were not



SFOR Organization

permitted to register for the elections. This tactic omitted the Serbian Radical Party of the RS (SRS-RS) from participation in the April 2000 municipal elections. The HR has also been responsible for the removal of several obstructionist officials — these politicians were also banned from future elections. In November 1995, the Bosnia and Herzegovina tripresidency members agreed to the New York

Declaration. The New York Declaration initiated the establishment of a State Border Service, the introduction of new election laws, emphasis on faster DPRE returns, and improvement of entity military relations. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament refused to



Organization of Military and Civilian Operation in Bosnia

endorse the New York Declaration; however, the HR imposed the law by decree in January 2000.

International Police Task Force

In accordance with the Dayton Peace Agreement, the UN established the International Police Task Force (IPTF) as a UN Civil Police operation to assist in establishing a safe and secure environment by maintaining law enforcement agencies which respect internationally recognized standards of human rights and freedoms. The IPTF's mission includes:

- Monitoring, observing, and inspecting law enforcement activities and facilities;
- Advising and training law enforcement personnel;
- Facilitating the entities' law enforcement activities and accompanying the entities' law enforcement personnel to assist them in their duties; and
- Advising authorities on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies.

The IPTF has areas of responsibilities that are divided into three regions: Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Banja Luka. The UN has opened numerous district and local offices.

The following countries have participated in the IPTF:

Argentina	Austria	Bangladesh	Bulgaria	Canada
Denmark	Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France
Germany	Ghana	Greece	Hungary	India
Indonesia	Ireland	Jordan	Malaysia	Nepal
Netherlands	Nigeria	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal
Russia	Senegal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
Tunisia	Turkey	Ukraine	United States	

IPTF members wear their national police uniforms with UN blue berets. IPTF monitors do not carry weapons.

ECONOMY

Statistics

Gross Domestic Product	\$4.3 billion
Inflation rate/ Consumer price index	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 1.5 percent RS: 15 percent
Unemployment rate	40 percent (RS slightly higher than Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Per Capita Income	N/A
Balance of Trade	Imports: \$2,500 million Exports: \$750 million
Major Imports	Food, machinery, miscellaneous manufactures (including clothing), and chemicals
Major Exports	Manufactured products, raw materials, and clothing
Exchange Rate	1.9 KM to the US\$

2000 figures in US\$

Industries, Manufacturing, and Agriculture

Current industry output is a fraction of pre-war production, primarily due to destruction of facilities. Manufacturing consists mostly of wood processing, clothing, raw material (metals) production, and chemical production. Construction has slowed since the immediate post-war reconstruction boom. Construction sector growth depends on future international investment in reconstruction projects. Agriculture comprises 10 percent of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's economy, while agriculture and forestry comprise more than 30 percent of the RS economy.

Natural Resources include coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, forests, copper, chromium, lead, zinc, and hydropower.



Land Use

Reforms and Outlook

The trade deficit is decreasing; imports have decreased since the war and export business is growing slowly. The economy depends heavily on foreign loans, largely in the form of long-term multilateral loans. Foreign investment as another source of revenue has been less than sufficient. Despite international efforts to improve the

investing environment of Bosnia and Herzegovina, many potential foreign investors have abandoned investment in Bosnia and Herzegovina due to several factors, such as a small domestic market, an unpredictable economy, lack of a unified stable government, and a complicated privatization process.

Economic reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina now depends largely on privatization of businesses and the banking sector. Only a small number of the approximately 3,000 firms in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been privatized, largely due to local obstruction and growing lack of investment interest. The banking sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in drastic need of improvement. Most banking is still controlled by the government, and banking privatization is proving to be complicated and slow. The three ethnically based and controlled payment bureau systems maintain a monopoly over payment transactions. Privatization of businesses and the banking sector have drawn suspicion of possible corruption. These suspicions are the cause of insufficient foreign investment and waning international loans and grants.

THREAT

Crime

Although street crime rates are relatively low and violent crimes are rare, petty street crimes such as pickpocketing and breaking into parked cars occur. Organized crime, often involving high profile officials, remains a problem throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Organized crime activities include prostitution, smuggling black-market goods, illegal arms deals, and stolen car smuggling. These crimes can become violent when rival groups or gangs conflict. Crime is rarely directed against SFOR members; however, SFOR members may become victims as bystanders.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's porous borders facilitate smuggling of various goods. Smuggling black market items across Bosnia and Herzegovina borders has been a lucrative activity since the beginning of the war. The most commonly smuggled items are imitations of brand name cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. According to officials in the RS, between 150 and 180 tons of cigarettes are smuggled into the RS every month.

Smuggling illegal immigrants across Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders is becoming more frequent. Most of the illegal immigrants originate from Asia and use Bosnia and Herzegovina as a transition point to enter western Europe or other Balkan countries. Some of the illegal immigrants smuggled through the Balkans industry are victims of slavery; these people are usually young females who have been forced into prostitution.

Terrorism and Insurgency

Though the number of attacks has decreased, illegal local militia groups have conducted attacks using small arms, grenades, and RPGs against SFOR and international community (IC) assets; grenade attacks against IC property are more frequent than other types of attack. These attacks are usually the result of DPRE returns, political events, or the arrest of PIFWCs. Vying ethnic groups and rival gangs often employ terrorist type attacks against the local population. Grenade attacks, arson, and land mines are commonly used to obstruct the return of minority DPRES. Rival organized crime groups commonly act against members or property of one another using violent attacks, often with SFOR personnel in the vicinity.

Political Instability

Strong nationalist tendencies still dominate local politics; however, at the national level a movement towards multiethnic alliances is gaining support. In spring 2001 national elections, the 10-party Alliance for Change coalition won the majority of seats in the parliament.

Drug Trafficking

Bosnia and Herzegovina's geographic location as a crossroads between Europe and Asia and its porous borders facilitate drug trafficking. Illegal drugs in the region are transported from Afghanistan through Bulgaria, Albania, Kosovo, and Macedonia. Additionally, a large quantity of illegal drugs is produced locally. Marijuana most often originates from Albania, while heroin and cocaine are produced in Afghanistan. Bosnia and Herzegovina primarily serves as a transition point for marijuana, heroin, and cocaine; however, illicit drug sales and production are increasing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Government officials in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entities recognize the growing problem and are strengthening border control and increasing police forces' drug control capabilities.

Land Mines

The warring factions in Bosnia and Herzegovina placed 1 to 2 million antipersonnel and antitank mines during the war. Estimates state as many as 1 million lethal land mines are still scattered throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since 1996, more than 300 people have been killed and 1,000 people have been wounded by land mines. According to the International Fund for Demining and Help to Mine Victims, the removal of mines in Bosnia and Herzegovina may take 15 years. Total funding for this project has not been determined; however, the United States dedicated \$14 million for 2000 toward the effort.

ARMED FORCES

Defense Organization

The military defense forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not integrated. As a result of the Dayton Accord, the Bosnia and Herzegovina military is currently composed of three separate, ethnically based armies. The RS maintains its own army, which is called the Vojske



VF-H Soldier During Mine Clearing

Republik Srpska (VRS). The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina maintains a joint army composed of Bosnian-Croat units and Bosniak units, which are only ethnically integrated above corps level. The armies of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are called the Vojske Federacije Hrvatska (VF-H—Bosnian Croat) and the Vojske Federacije Bosne I Herzegovina (VF-B—Bosniak). Within the VRS and the VF, air and air defense are subordinate commands.

The military doctrine of the three entities was based on the concept of total national defense. This doctrine required the former Yugoslav Peoples Army (JNA) to slow the enemy's attack to gain time for the Territorial Defense Force (TDF) to be mobilized. As long as JNA units retained combat capability, the TDF would operate in conjunction with them. However, it was recognized the TDF and surviving elements of the JNA would be forced to break into smaller units to conduct partisan warfare throughout the country indefinitely. Partisan warfare involves the use of

small units to conduct limited attacks, sabotage, ambush, assassination, and reconnaissance throughout enemy-occupied territory, avoiding major engagements with superior forces. However, partisan forces retain the ability to form larger groups to conduct major operations. The mountains and forest areas of the Adriatic coast and southern Yugoslavia (present-day Bosnia, Montenegro, southern Serbia, and Kosovo) formed the main areas for planned partisan resistance activities.

The ethnic warfare that accompanied the break-up of the former Yugoslavia prevented development of a new military doctrine. When confronted by an exterior military threat, the doctrine of total national defense, in varying degrees, provided the doctrinal basis for the conduct of military actions by the various republics and factions.

The former JNA and TDF shifted from a force structure based on divisions and regiments to one based on corps and brigades in the mid-1980s. Each of the Bosnian armies generally retains this force structure as the basis of their armed forces. However, TDF forces no longer exist, having been absorbed into the regular army and reorganized into light infantry or reserve units. Reserve forces are now performing the missions and roles formerly assigned to the TDF.

Combat in Bosnia and Herzegovina generally involved attacks by multiple, company-sized, or battalion-sized groupings of light infantry and tanks, supported by heavy indirect fires and direct fires from light and medium caliber AAA auto-cannon and antitank weapons. Mines, booby traps, snipers, and harassing mortar fires were a constant threat. Unexploded ordnance and mines remain a danger.

Fully coordinated, multibrigade operations were uncommon, but recent training has revealed a change in doctrine using larger, coordinate operations. Attacks by groups from bands of 10-20 men were common during the war; however, multiple battalion or full brigade-sized operations have become more frequent. Offensive operations are usually immediately preceded by massed preparatory fires, followed by attacks by company-size groupings of infantry, supported by tanks, AAA, and other heavy weapons.

The Vojske Republik Srpska (VRS)

The VRS evolved from the pre-war Yugoslav federal forces stationed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which consisted of five corps. The Bosnian Serbs view their military as a guarantee for survival of the Serb Republic. They believe their military must maintain a state of combat readiness to respond to hostilities as necessary. Most VRS brigades have downsized personnel and entire subordinate units; however, these personnel can be recalled on short notice. This is particularly true in key areas such as Brcko. The VRS currently maintains four corps, but continues to downsize personnel in accordance with agreements. The four corps are strategically arrayed throughout the RS and are responsible for a particular area of the country. Most of the units within the corps are primarily infantry units with assigned artillery, and sometimes attached armor elements.

The VRS uses an annual conscription cycle to fill its ranks. According to the VRS Chief of the General Staff, the peacetime forces are intended



VRS Infantry

to endure the initial attack, thus enabling mobilization of wartime reserve forces. The VRS adheres to an active training cycle; however, according to reports alcoholism and pay problems are negatively impacting VRS readiness.

Current agreements with the OSCE allows the VRS to maintain 21 combat aircraft, seven attack helicopters, unlimited transport helicopters, and unlimited air defense missiles.

The Vojske Federacije Hrvatska (VF-H)

The VF-H was formed from the wartime Croatian Defense Council (HVO), which protected four districts. These four districts still exist for the four active guards brigades. Following the war, these four brigades were augmented by at least 25 home defense units (reserve militias) — many of which have been recently deactivated or downsized. These troops can be recalled rapidly in the event of resumed hostilities. Until the beginning of 2000, the former HVO and VF-H was funded by Croatia. This support diminished significantly with the election of a moderate government in Croatia. The reduced support has resulted in housing, pay, and training fund problems within the VF-H, and may reduce the VF-H's force down to one brigade.

The Vojske Federacije Bosne I Hercegovina (VF-B)

The VF-B originated from the wartime Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ABiH), which was almost entirely Bosniak. The ABiH was formed around the former territorial defense brigades. These brigades were equipped and commanded by local politicians. The VF-B has undergone changes since the signing of the Dayton Accord. The Army was not formally recognized until 1996. Prior to this, the army was composed mostly of paramilitary groups, who were later given unit designations. The VF-B currently maintains three corps and two smaller independent units.

Train and Equip Program

The Train and Equip program is a multinational aid program designed to adjust the balance of the former warring factions. Specifically, this program addresses the equipment and training shortfalls of the VF. The VF-B has gained the most from the program. A U.S. civilian contract company, Military Professional Incorporated (MPRI), implements the program, which is directed by the United States State Department. The training seeks to build a professional army and teach a defensive doctrine. Some of the equipment provided includes M60A3 tanks, AMX-30 tanks, M113 personnel carriers, light antitank weapons, M16s, and M60 machineguns.

Key Military Personnel

**Republik Srpska Minister
of Defense**

Slobodan Bilic

**Federation of Bosnia and
Herzegovina Minister of Defense**

Mijo Anic (Bosnian Croat)

VRS Chief of General Staff

Colonel General Novica Simic

VF Commander (Chief of Staff)

General Atif Dudakovic

Military Statistics

Total Manpower

ABiH: 41,000

HVO: 15,000

VRS: 10,000

Paramilitary Forces

Numerous paramilitary forces existed during and immediately following the war; however, the International Community and SFOR have marginalized their existence.

Manpower Availability

males age 15-49: 951,541 (1999 est.)

Defense Budget

No accurate figures are available

Equipment

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

[NOTE: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Army Equipment, derived from CSBM Treaty compliance database]

Type	Quantity
<i>Battle Tanks</i>	204
T-34	20
T-54	14
T-55	68
<i>ACV</i>	173
BRDM-2	0
OT M-60	30
OT M-60 PB	8
<i>ACVLAL</i>	4
M-3 VAT	0
M-3 VPC	0
M-3 VTS	0
MTLB 1V13/16	1
SNAR-10	0
<i>ATGM</i>	8
POLO 9P122	4
POLO 9P133	1
POLO M-83	3
<i>Artillery</i>	932
MB-120-mm M-75	341
MB-120-mm UBM-52	15
T-130-mm M-46	22
T-130-mm M-82	13
VBR 128-mm M-63	2
VBR 128-mm M-91	32
VLR 107-mm Tip 63	29

Republic Srpska Army

Battle Tanks	230 (including T-34s, T-55s, and M-84s; number approximate)
Artillery	approx. 300 (to include approx. 20 x 122mm 2S1 SP and approx. 400 mortars)
Antitank	approx. 300 AT-3 Sagger
Air Defense	SA-2/3/6/7B/9/14
Army Aviation	12 Mi-8; 12 SA-341

Paramilitary and Police Forces

All of the ethnic groups have municipal, military, and internal security police forces based on the ex-Yugoslav model. Their duties include basic law enforcement, counterterrorism, and internal security missions.

Municipal police forces are among the least professional and carry out local law enforcement duties, including traffic enforcement, minor criminal investigations, and other routine activities associated with peacetime police work.

Military police are found at corps and brigade level and have many of the same rear-area security functions as NATO military police.

MUP (Ministry of Internal Security) special police or internal security forces are more elite, heavily armed paramilitary forces that conduct special protection details and counterterrorism and could be used to conduct military operations.

Because soldiers continue to be demobilized and integrated as part of their civil police forces, current force structures and personnel strengths for civil police forces are unclear. Many reports exist indicating soldiers leave the military to be placed directly into police units. The militaries have used soldiers as civil police to maintain military readiness.

RS Police

The RS police units consist of three entities: Regular Police, Department for State Security, and the Special Police Service.

The RS Regular Police (RJB) is primarily responsible for control of the general public, traffic control, criminal investigations, and day-to-day



Republic of Serbia Police Force

security operations throughout the RS. The RJB is directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and maintains nine subordinate centers of Public Security (CJB) within the RS: Bijeljina, Doboј, Zvornik, Banja Luka, Mrkonjic Grad, Prijedor, Rogatica, Srbinje, and Trebinje. The RJB is currently facing the challenge of downsizing and restructuring. The RJB is also experiencing problems with hiring a multiethnic force throughout the RS.

The RS Special Police Service (SPS) is responsible for riot/crowd control, counterterrorism, VIP protection, building security, and emergency assistance. This force is composed of elite, well trained, and experienced troops. The SPS was designated as a military unit due to its military vehicles and weapons, which subjected it to SFOR policies and inspections for compliance. The SPS transferred from the military portion of the Dayton to the civilian police section in July 2000. So far the SPS has met all requirements set forth by the international community and SFOR. After downsizing, the SPS forces number 269. The SPS is directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior; it is now observed and controlled by the IPTF. It maintains six detachments in the following cities:

- Janja,
- Bratunac (Center for Breeding and Training horses and dogs),
- Doboј,
- Sekovici,
- Banja Luka, and
- Srbinje.

The RS Department for State Security (RDB) is the RS version of the United States' FBI. In June 1998, the RS National Assembly passed a law placing the RDB under control of the RS president. This law was reversed in July 1999 when the RS National Assembly gave control of the RDB to the RS prime minister.



Republik Srpska Special
Police Patch

Federation Police

Federation police forces consist of the cantonal police and the special police. Unlike the RS, the Federation's police units are subordinate to the cantonal governments (ten cantons total). The canton police are responsible for policing the general public, traffic control, criminal investigations, and day-to-day security of the Federation.

During the war, the Federation Special Police was subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. This unit was immediately disbanded after the war, but incorporated into the canton police. The special police disbanded the anti-terrorist unit territorial forces and then fell under the jurisdiction of the civilian portion of Dayton. The special police unit continues to reduce its forces. The primary missions of the special police are riot/crowd control, hostage rescue, counterterrorism, and physical protection of buildings and ministries. The Federation Special Police have received training in the United States.



**Boznia-Herzegovina
Police Force**

Brcko Multiethnic Police

The Brcko Multiethnic Police Force (MEPF) became active on 20 January 2000. A police chief and two deputies command the MEPF — one from each ethnic group. The MEPF consists of about 320 policemen, whose selection is based on qualifications and current ethnic structure of Brcko. The MEPF operates under the control of the



MEPF Brassard

Brcko District, and is supervised by the UN Mission in Brcko and IPTF. The sections within the MEPF are as follows: uniform police, traffic police, criminal investigation, border police, and internal affairs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina State Border Service



IPTF Uniform

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Tripresidency approved the establishment of a State Border Service (SBS) in November 1999. This plan was rejected by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament, but was unilaterally imposed by High Representative Petritsch. The SBS is a multiethnic border police, which is centrally controlled by the Bosnia and Herzegovina government. The initial stations established are in Zvornik, Sarajevo airport, Capljina, and Izacic. The primary roles of the SBS are prevention of illegal imports and crossborder black market activity, and the regulation of border crossing points. The SBS has a 10-kilometer area within the Bosnia and Herzegovina border as their area of operations. Upon completion, the SBS will consist of approximately 3,000 police officers guarding more than 240 border crossing points. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also planning an academy to train potential police officers for the SBS.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Neither the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina nor the RS has weapons of mass destruction or the means to produce them.

APPENDIX A: Equipment Recognition

INFANTRY WEAPONS

PPSH-41/43



Maximum Effective Range	200 m
Caliber	7.62 x 25-mm
System of Operation	Blowback, selective fire
Overall Length	33.15 in.
Feed Device	71-rd drum or 35-rd box
Weight (Loaded)	11.99 lbs (drum) 9.26 lbs (box)

7.62-mm Zastava M69/66A1



Maximum Effective Range	400 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	Gas, semiautomatic
Overall Length	40.16 in.
Magazine Capacity	10-round, staggered row, non-detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	8.7 lbs

7.62-mm AK-47/AKM



Maximum Effective Range	400 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	Gas, selective-fire
Overall Length	34.25 in.
Magazine Capacity	30-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	8.7 lbs

7.62-mm Zastava M76 Sniper Rifle



Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 54-mm
System of Operation	Gas, semiautomatic
Overall Length	48.2 in.
Magazine Capacity	10-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	9.5 lbs

7.62-mm M72B1/AB1



Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	Gas, selective fire
Overall Length	48.2 in.
Magazine Capacity	40-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine or 75-rd drum magazine. Can also use 30-rd AK magazine
Weight (Loaded)	1.13 kg (40-rd box) 2.1 kg (75-rd drum)

7.62-mm Zastava M84



Maximum Effective Range

800 m

Caliber

7.62 x 54-mm

System of Operation

Gas, automatic

Overall Length

47.2 in.

Magazine Capacity

100, 200, or 250-rd metallic link belt

Weight

19.8 lbs

7.92-mm Zastava M53



Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 54-mm
System of Operation	Gas, automatic
Overall Length	47.2 in.
Magazine Capacity	100, 200, or 250-rd metallic link belt
Weight	19.8 lbs

12.7-mm NSV



Maximum Effective Range	2,000 m
Caliber	12.7 x 107-mm
System of Operation	gas, automatic only
Overall Length	1.56 m
Feed	50-rd linked belt
Weight	57.9 kg

RT20 20-mm Anti-materiel Rifle



Maximum Effective Range	1,800 m.
Caliber	20-mm.
System of Operation	bolt action, single shot.
Overall Length	1.33 m.
Weight (Loaded)	19.2 kg.

50-mm M-8 Mortar



Maximum Effective Range

480 m.

Rate of Fire

25-30 rds/min.

Caliber

50-mm.

Weight (Firing Position)

7.3 kg.

ARMOR

T-34/85



Crew	4
Armament	1 x 85-mm gun w/56 rds 2 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,500 rds
Maximum Speed	55 km/h
Maximum Range	300 km
Night Vision	no
NBC	no
Fording	1.3 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.73 m
Trench	2.3 m

T-54/55



Crew	4
Armament	1 x 100-mm D10T2S gun w/43 rds 1 x 7.62-mm SMGT coaxial w/3,500 rds 1 x 12.-7-mm DShK anti-aircraft w/500 rds
Maximum Speed	50 km/h
Maximum Range	460 km (650 km w/long range tanks)
Fuel Capacity	960 liters
Combat Weight	36,000 kg
Length	9.0 m
Width	3.76 m
Height	3.03 m
Night Vision	Yes
NBC	Yes
Fording	1.4 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Trench	2.7 m

T-72



Crew	3
Armament	1 x 125-mm 2A46 smoothbore gun w/45 rds (incl. 6 x ATGW) 1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG (coaxial) w/2,000 rds 1 x 12.7-mm NSVT MG (antiaircraft) w/300 rds
Maximum Speed	60 km/h
Maximum Range	480 km
Fuel Capacity	1,000 liters
Combat Weight	46,500 kg
Length	9.533 m (gun forward)
Width	3.59 m (over track skirts)
Height	2.228 m (turret top)
Fording	1.8 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.85 m
Trench	2.8 m
NBC	yes
Night Vision	yes

AMX-30



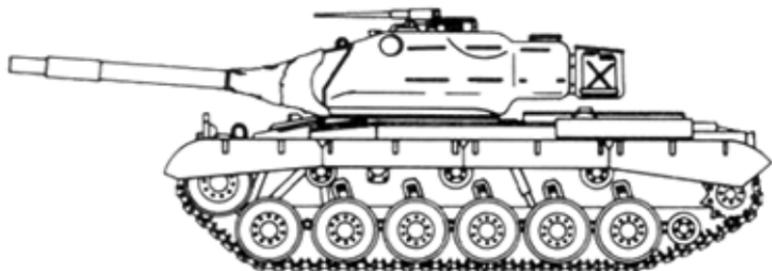
Crew	4
Armament	1 x 105-mm smoothbore gun w/47 rds. 1 x 20-mm cannon w/480 rds or 1 x 12.7-mm MG w/1,050 rds. (coaxial). 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,050 rds.
Night Vision	yes.
NBC Capable	yes.
Maximum Range	450 km (road).
Maximum Speed	65 km/h.
Fuel Capacity	970 liters.
Combat Weight	36,000 kg.
Height	2.29 m (turret top).
Length	9.48 m (gun forward).
Width	3.1 m.
Fording	1.3 m (without preparation) 2.2 m (with preparation) 4 m (with snorkel).
Gradient	60%.

M60A1



Crew	4.
Armament	1 x 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/63 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/6,000 rds (coaxial). 1 x 12.7-mm MG w/900 rds (AA).
Night Vision	yes.
NBC Capable	yes.
Maximum Range	500 km.
Maximum Speed	48.28 km/h.
Fuel Capacity	1,420 liters.
Combat Weight	52,617 kg.
Height	3.27 m.
Length	9.436 m (gun forward).
Width	3.631 m.
Fording	1.219 m.
Gradient	60%.

M47



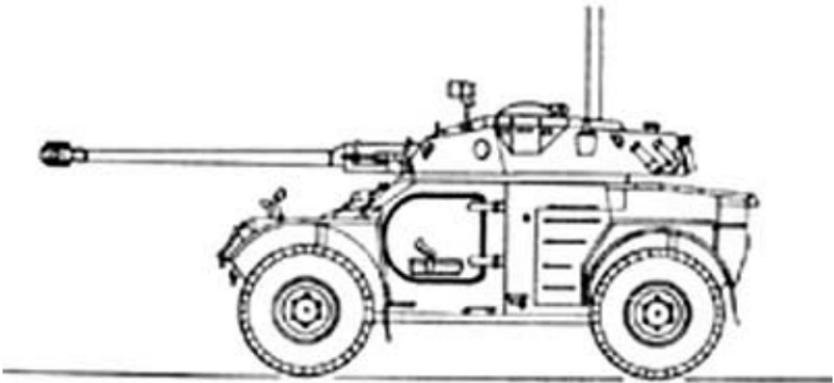
Crew	4
Armament	1 X 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/54 rds 1 x 7.62-mm Coaxial MG 2 x 7.62-mm Antiaircraft MG
Maximum Speed	48.8 km/h
Maximum Range	499 km
Fuel Capacity	1,420 liters
Combat Weight	48,987 kg
Length	9.3 m (gun forward)
Width	3.631 m
Height	3.08 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	1,219 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.915 m
Trench	2.59 m

M-80



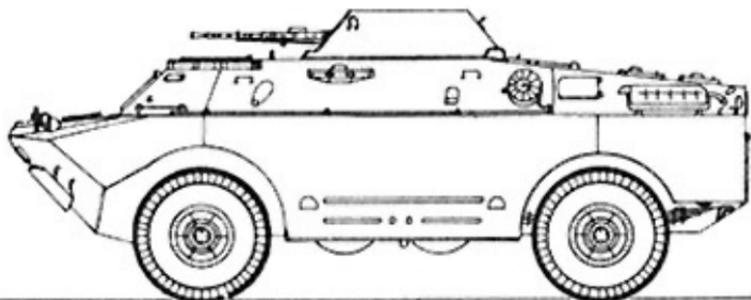
Crew/Passengers	3 + 7.
Type	tracked.
Armament	1 x 20-mm cannon w/400 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm coaxial MG w/2,250/rds. 4 x Sagger.
Maximum Speed	60 km/h.
Maximum Range	500 km.
Fuel Capacity	
Combat Weight	13,700 kg.
Length	6.4 m.
Width	2.59 m.
Height	2.5 m (over missile launcher).
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious.
Gradient	60%.
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m.
Trench	2.2 m.

AML-90



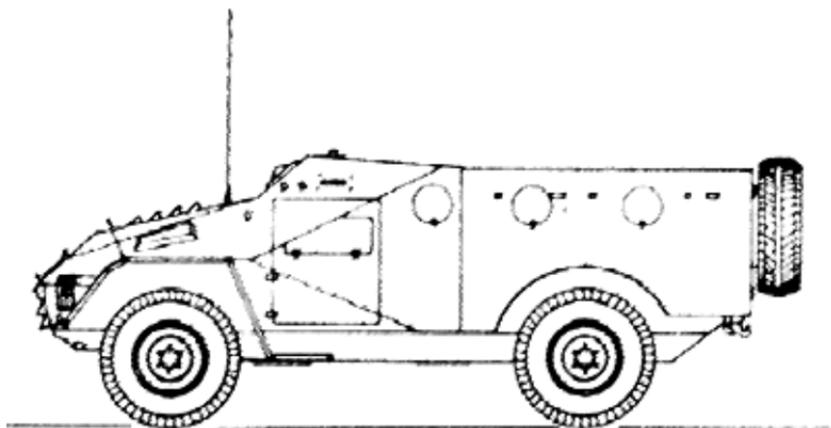
Crew	3
Configuration	Wheeled (4 x 4)
Armament	(Main) 1 x 90-mm gun w/20 rds (Coaxial) 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds (Smoke) 2 smoke grenade launchers on either side of turret with 16 grenades
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	Optional
Maximum Range	(Road) 600 km
Maximum Speed	90 km/h
Fuel Capacity	156 liters
Combat Weight	5,500 kg
Height	2.07 m
Length	(Gun forward) 5.11 m
Width	1.97 m
Fording	1.1 m (Amphibious w/kit)
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.3 m
Trench	0.8 m

BRDM-2



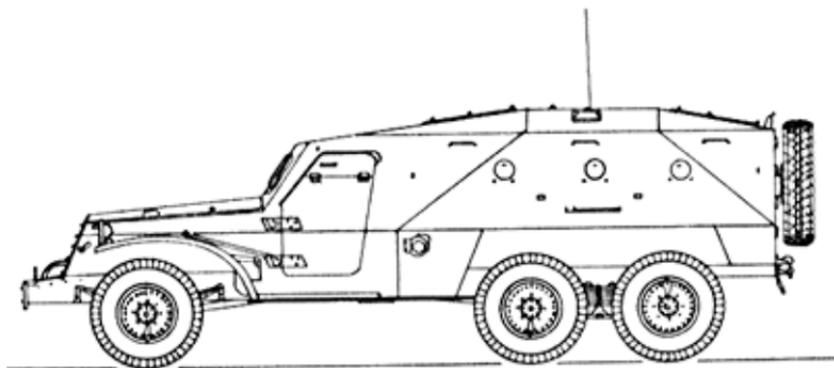
Crew/Passengers	4
Type	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 14.5-mm KPVT w/500 rds 1 x 7.62-mm PKVT w/2000 rds
Maximum Speed	100 km/h
Maximum Range	750 km
Fuel Capacity	290 liters
Combat Weight	7,000 kg
Length	5.75 m
Width	2.35 m
Height	2.31 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.4 m
Trench	1.25 m

BTR-40



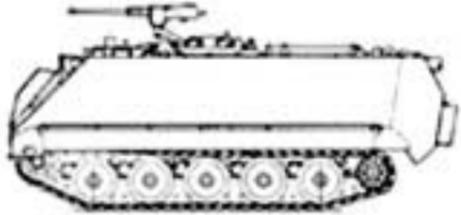
Crew/Passengers	2 + 8
Type	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm SGMB w/1,250 rds
Maximum Speed	80 km/h
Maximum Range	285 km
Fuel Capacity	120 liters
Combat Weight	5,300 kg
Length	5 m
Width	1.9 m
Height	1.75 m
Night Vision	no
NBC	no
Fording	0.8 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.47 m
Trench	0.7 m

BTR-152



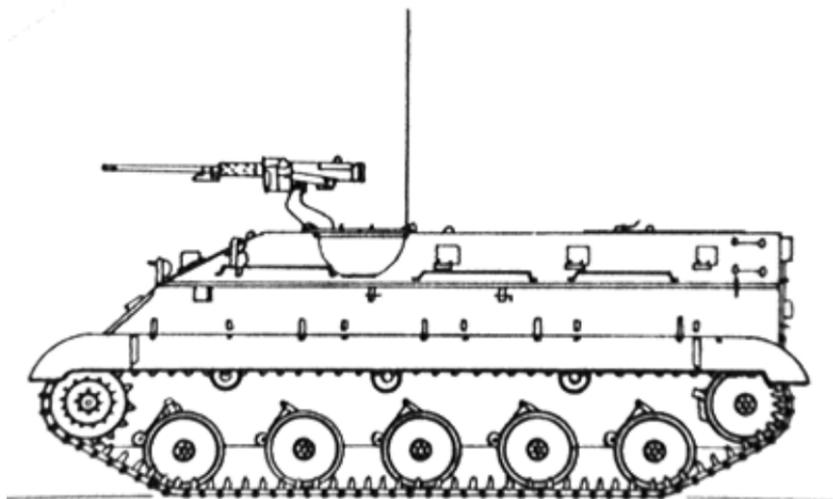
Crew/Passengers	2 + 17
Type	6 x 6
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm SGMB w/1,250 rds
Maximum Speed	75 km/h
Maximum Range	600 km
Fuel Capacity	300 liters
Combat Weight	8,950 kg
Length	6.55 m
Width	2.32 m
Height	2.36 m
Night Vision	no
NBC	no
Fording	0.8 m
Gradient	55%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	0.69 m

M113



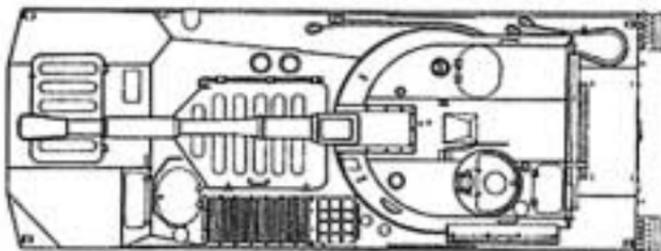
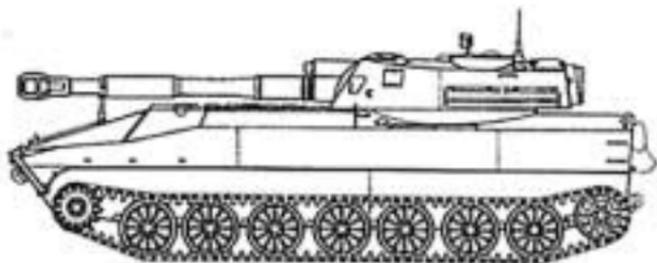
Crew	2 + 11
Configuration	Tracked
Armament	1 x 12.7-mm MG
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Range	480 km
Maximum Speed	60.7 km/h
Fuel Capacity	360 liters
Combat Weight	11,070 kg
Height	1.85 m
Length	4.863 m
Width	2.686 m
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.61 m
Trench	1.68 m

M-60P



Crew/Passengers	3 + 10.
Type	tracked.
Armament	1 x 12.7-mm M2 HB MG (AA). 1 x 7.92-mm MG (bow).
Maximum Speed	45 km/h.
Maximum Range	400 km.
Fuel Capacity	150 liters.
Combat Weight	11,000 kg.
Length	5.02 m.
Width	2.77 m.
Height	2.385 m (including MG).
Night Vision	yes.
NBC	no.
Fording	1.35 m.
Gradient	60%.
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m.
Trench	2 m.

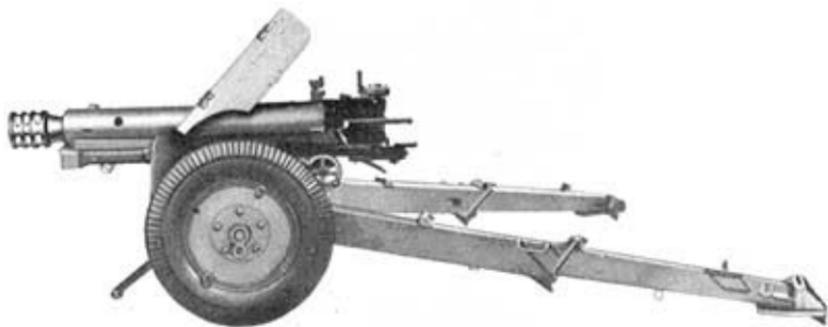
2S1P 122-mm SPH



Crew	4
Armament	1 x 122-mm 2A31 howitzer w/40 rds Maximum range: 15,200 m Rate of Fire: 5 rds/min
Maximum Speed	61.5 km/h
Cruising Range	500 km
Combat Weight	15,700 kg
Length	7.26 m
Width	2.85 m
Height	2.732 m
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	77%
Vertical Obstacle	0.7 m
NBC	yes
Night Vision	yes (limited range, commander and driver only)

ARTILLERY

M48 76-mm Mountain Gun



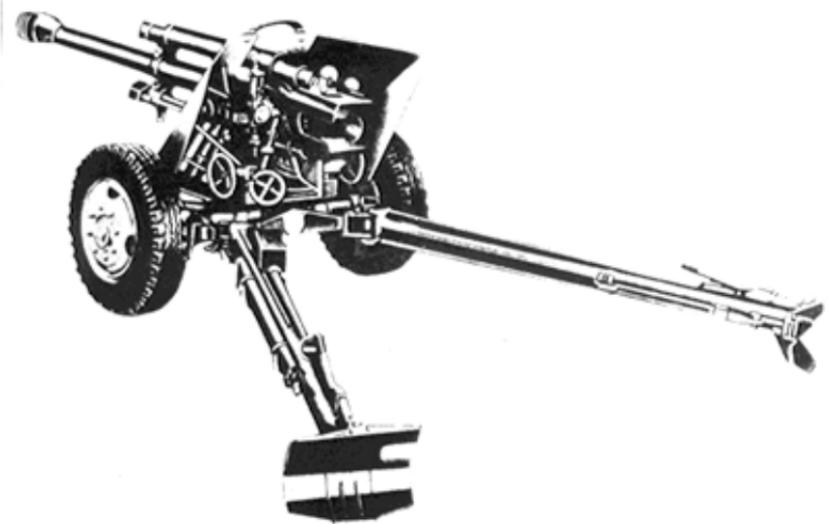
Crew	6.
Maximum Range	8,750 m.
Rate of Fire	25 rds/min.
Combat Weight	705 kg. (firing).
Length	2.42 m (travelling).
Width	2.65 m (firing).
Height	1.22 m (travelling).
Prime Mover	4 x 4 truck.

L118 105-mm Howitzer



Maximum Range	17,200 m.
Rate of Fire	12 rds/min for 1 minute. 6 rds/min for 3 minutes. 3 rds/min sustained.
Length	7.01 m (firing position with gun at 0 degrees).
Width	1.778 m.
Height	2.63 m (travelling with tube forward).
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck.

M56 105-mm Howitzer



Crew	7.
Maximum Range	13,000 m.
Rate of Fire	16 rds/min.
Combat Weight	2,060 kg. (firing).
Length	5.46 m (firing).
Width	2.15 m (firing).
Height	1.56 m (travelling).
Prime Mover	4 x 4 truck.

M114 155-mm Howitzer



Crew	11
Maximum Range	14,600 m
Rate of Fire	40 rds/h
Combat Weight	5,760 kg
Length	7.315 m
Width	2.438 m
Height	1.803 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6

D-30 122-mm Howitzer



Crew	7
Maximum Range	1,000 m (direct fire) 15,300 m (conventional) 21,900 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	3,210 kg
Length	5.4 m
Width	1.95 m
Height	1.66 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

130-mm M46 Field Gun



Crew	8
Maximum Range	27,150 m
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	7,700 kg
Length	11.73 m
Width	2.45 m
Height	2.55 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6

D-20 152-mm Howitzer



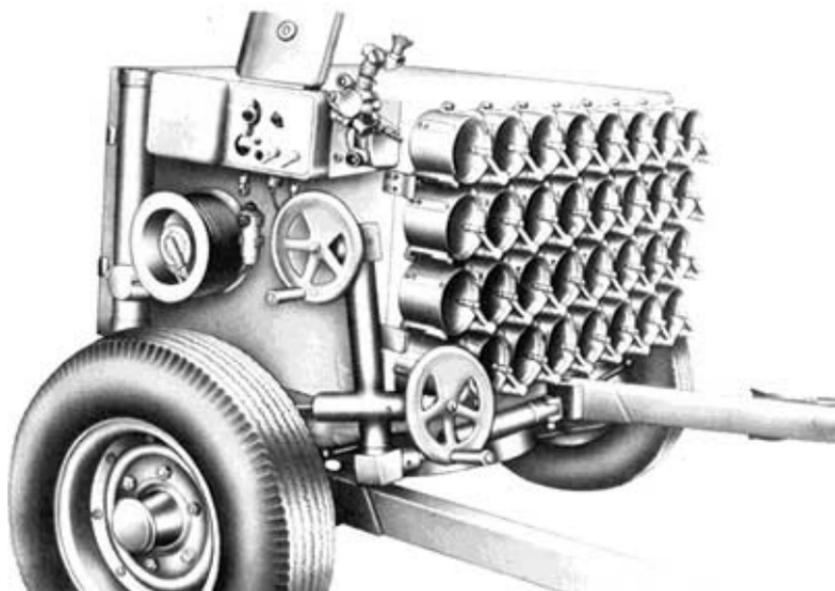
Crew	10
Maximum Range	17,410 m (conventional) 24,000 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	5,700 m
Length	8.69 m
Width	2.40 m
Height	1.92 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

M-84 152-mm Howitzer



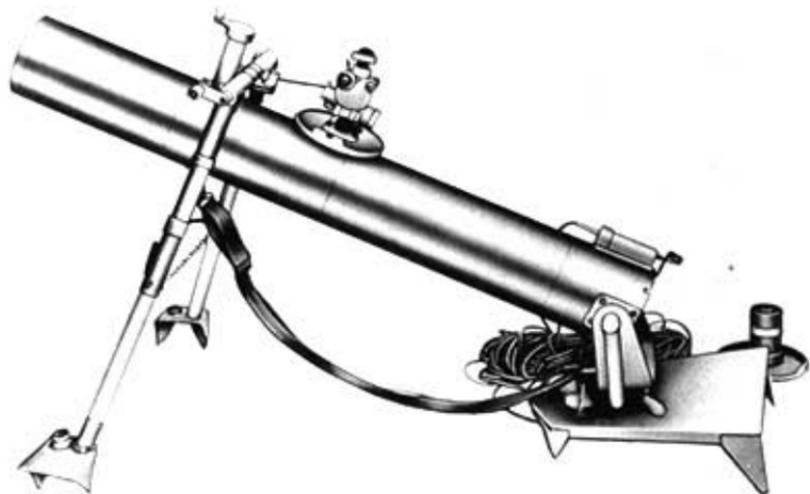
Crew	9.
Maximum Range	27,000 m (base-bleed projectile).
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min.
Combat Weight	7,080 kg.
Length	9.67 m (firing).
Width	5.73 m (firing).
Height	2.16 m (travelling).
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck.

M-63 Plamen (Flame) MRL



Crew	7.
Armament	32 128-mm rockets.
Maximum Range	12,800 m. (M-87 HE rocket).
Reload Time	5 min.
Combat Weight	2,134 kg. (firing position).
Length	3.65 m (firing).
Width	2.212 m (travelling).
Height	1.278 m (travelling).
Primary Mover	4 x 4 truck.

M-71 Partizan



Crew	3.
Armament	128-mm rocket.
Maximum Range	8,564 m.
Combat Weight	45 kg.
Length	1.13 m (firing).

M-77 Oganj (Fire) MRL



Crew	5.
Armament	32 x 128-mm rockets
Max range	20,600 m.
Rate of Fire	2 min. (automatic).
Maximum Speed	80 km/h.
Maximum Range	600 km.
Combat Weight	22,400 kg.
Length	8.4 m (travelling).
Width	2.49 m (travelling).
Height	3.1 m (travelling).

M-87 Orkan (Hurricane) MRL



Crew	5.
Armament	12 262-mm rockets.
Max range	50,000 m.
Rate of Fire	1 rocket/2.3-4 sec.
Maximum Speed	80 km/h.
Maximum Range	600 km.
Combat Weight	32,000 kg.
Length	9.00 m.
Width	2.64 m.
Height	3.84 m.
Fording	1.2 m.
Gradient	60%.
Trench	1.8 m.

BT-82 M60A 82-mm RCL



Crew	5.
Maximum Range	700 m (HEAT against moving targets).
Weight	122 kg.
Length	2.2 m.
Prime Mover	4 x 4 truck.

M79 82-mm RCL



Crew	4.
Maximum Range	2,700 m (HE).
Rate of Fire	5-6 rds/min.
Combat Weight	41.35 kg.
Length	1.785 m.

CAI Armbrust Rocket Launcher



Maximum Range	1,500 m.
Penetration	300 mm.
Overall Length	850 mm.
Weight	6.3 kg.

M79 90-mm Rocket Launcher



Maximum Effective Range	1,960 m.
Armor Penetration	400 mm.
Caliber	90-mm.
Overall Length	1.432 m.

RBR-M80 64-mm LAAW



Maximum Effective Range

1,280 m.

Caliber

64-mm.

Overall Length

1.2 m (firing).

Armor Penetration

300 mm.

RPG-22 *Neto*



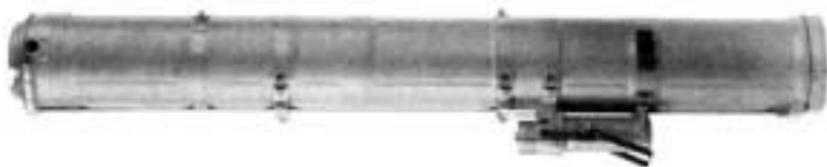
Maximum Effective Range	150 - 200 m (combat)
Caliber	72.5-mm
Overall Length	685 mm (folded) 850 mm (extended)
Armor Penetration	400 mm

RBR-M90 120-mm Rocket Launcher



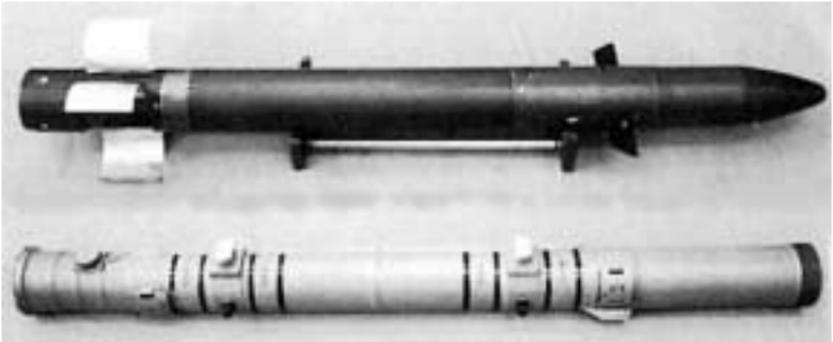
Maximum Effective Range	250 m (effective).
Caliber	120-mm.
Overall Length	1.3 m.
Armor Penetration	800 mm RHA.

AT-4 Spigot



Type	Wire-guided SACLOS
Maximum Range	70 - 2,000 m (9M111) 70 - 2,500 m (9M111-2)
Launch Weight	12.5 kg
Armor Penetration	400 mm (9M111) 460 mm (9M111-2)

AT-6



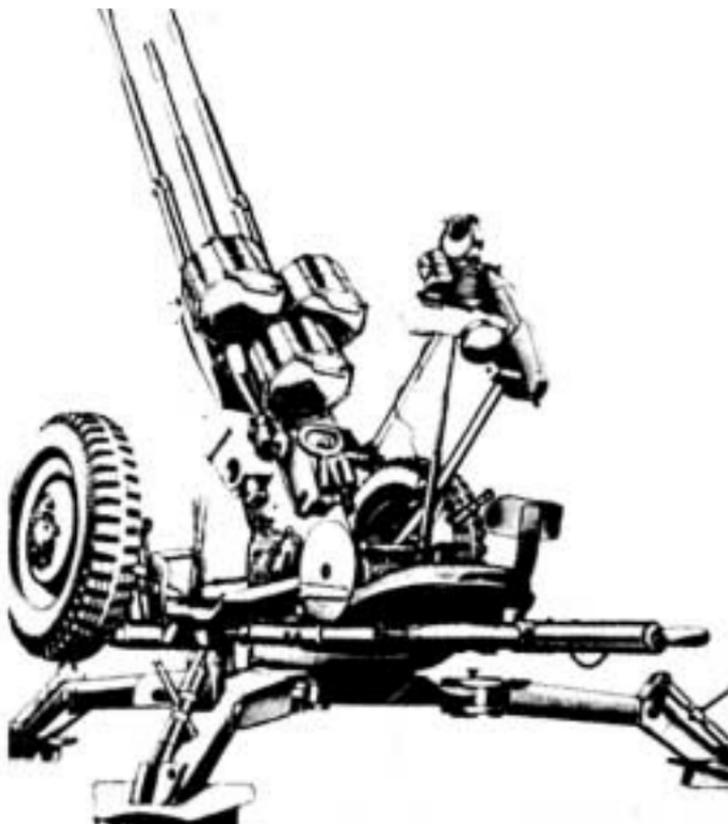
Type	radio-controlled SACLOS
Maximum Range	400 - 5,000 m
Launch Weight	31.4 kg
Armor Penetration	600 mm

M75 20-mm



Crew	4-6.
Maximum Range	5,500 m (horizontal) 4,000 m (vertical).
Rate of Fire	700 rds/min (cyclic).
Combat Weight	260 kg.
Barrel Length	1.956 m.
Width	1.51 m.

M55 20-mm



Crew	6.
Maximum Range	5,500 m (horizontal) 4,000 m (vertical under 80 degrees).
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	700 rds/min (cyclic).
Combat Weight	1,100 kg.
Length	4.3 m (travelling).
Width	1.27 m (travelling).
Height	1.47 m (travelling).

ZU-23 23-mm



Crew	5
Maximum Range	7,000 m (horizontal) 5,100 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	200 - 800 rds/min
Combat Weight	950 kg
Length	4.37 m
Width	1.83 m
Height	1.87 m

S-60 57-mm



Crew	7
Maximum Range	12,000 m (horizontal) 8,800 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire	100 - 120 rds/min
Combat Weight	4,500 kg
Length	8.6 m
Width	2.054 m
Height	2.46 m

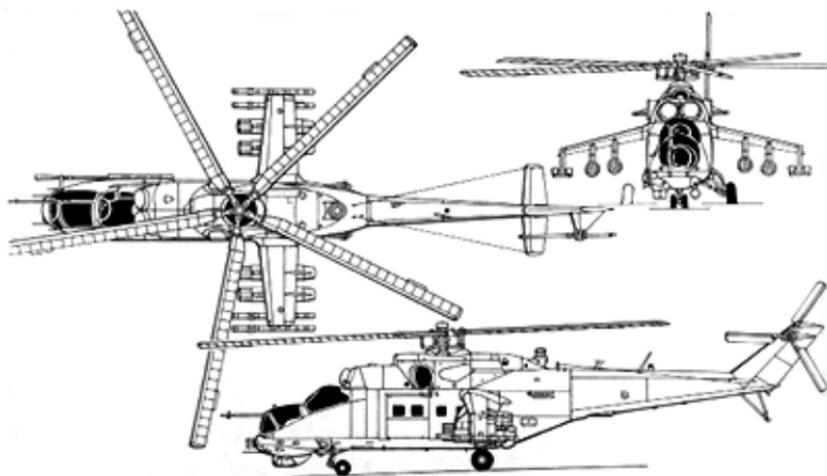
SA-7 Grail



Type	1
Guidance	Passive IR
Maximum Range	3,200 m
Combat Weight	9.15 kg
Length	1.49 m

ROTARY AIRCRAFT

Mi-24 Hind



Type	Twin-turbine gunship/transport helicopter
Crew	4
Armament	1 x 4-barrel 12.7-mm MG mounted in chin turret Assorted rockets, missiles, gun pods
Payload	8 combat troops
Maximum Speed	172 kts
Maximum Range	243 nm
Rotar Diameter	17.30 m
Length	17.51 m
Height	3.97 m

Mi-8/17



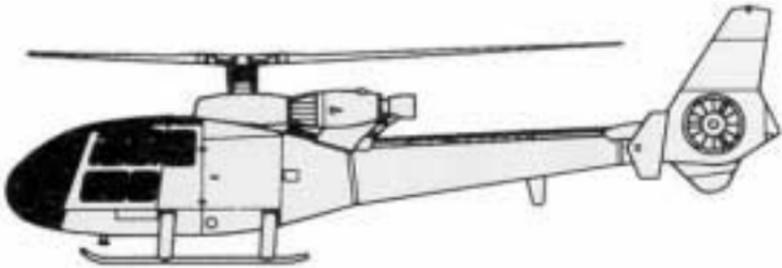
Crew	4
Armament	Assorted Rockets, Missiles, and Gun Pods
Maximum Speed	135 kts
Maximum Range	307 nm
Rotar Diameter	21.29 m m
Length	25.33 m
Height	5.54 m

UH-1H



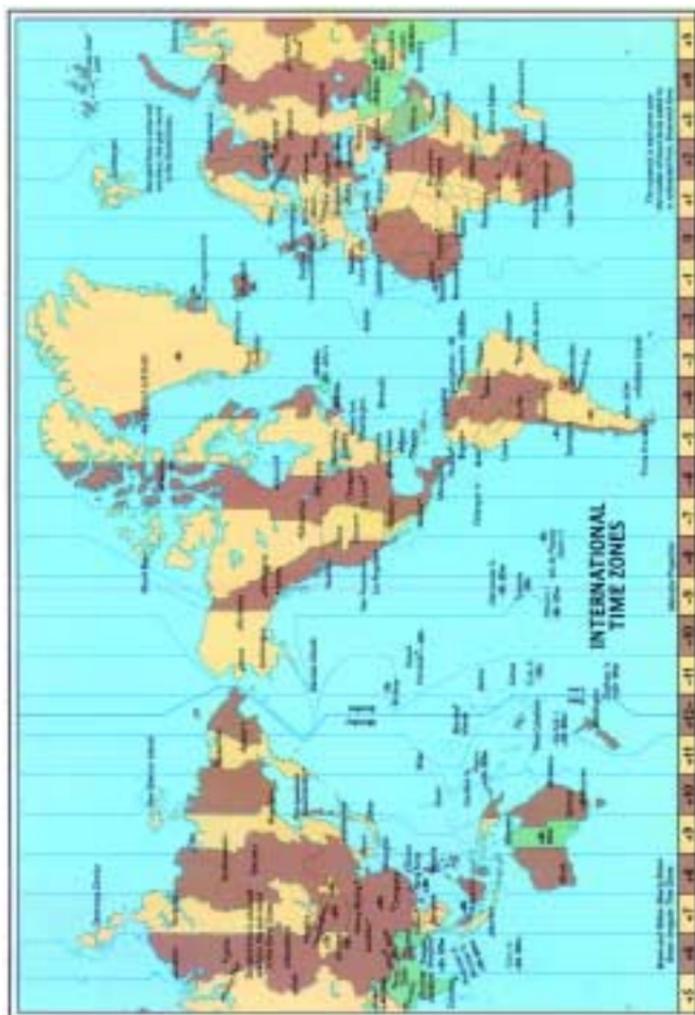
Crew	3
Armament	Assorted guns, rockets, and/or missiles
Maximum Speed	128 kts
Maximum Range	400 km
Length	12.98 m
Height	3.87 m

SA-342



Crew	1
Armament	2 x forward firing 7.62-mm MG Assorted missiles or rockets
Maximum Cruising Speed	140 kt
Maximum Range	361 nm
Rotar Diameter	10.50 m
Length	11.97 m (rotors turning)
Height	3.19 m

APPENDIX B: International Time Zones



APPENDIX C: Conversion Charts

When You Know

Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers

Units of Area

Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares

Units of Mass and Weight

Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

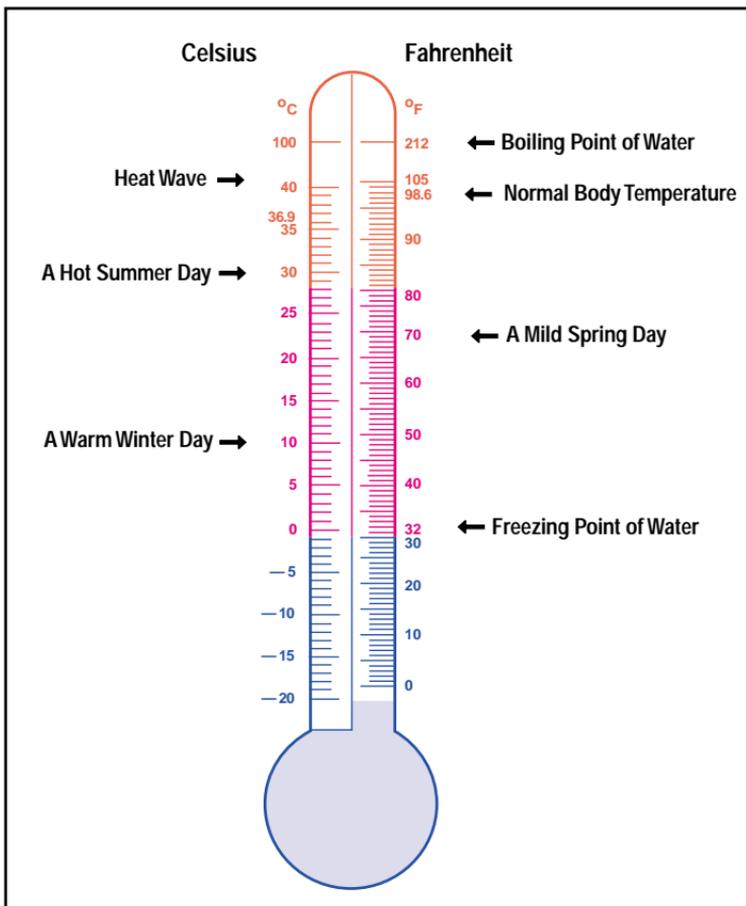
Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters

Units of Speed

Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D: Holidays

1 January	New Year (Western Christian)
7 January	Christmas Day (Orthodox)
14 January	New Year (Orthodox)
1 March	Independence Day
6 May	St. George's Day (Orthodox)
28 June	Vivodan (Orthodox)
12 July	Petrovdan (Orthodox)
2 August	Ilindan (Orthodox)
15 August	Velika gospa — Assumption (Western Christians)
28 August	Velika gospojina — Assumption (Orthodox)
8 September	Mala gospa — Nativity of the Virgin Mary (Western Christian)
21 September	Mala gospa — Nativity of the Virgin Mary (Orthodox)
1 November	All Saints' Day (Western Christian)
2 November	All Souls' Day (Western Christian)
8 November	Mitrovdan (Orthodox)
25 November	National Day
25 December	Christmas Day (Western Christians)

Muslim Holidays

The dates of Muslim holidays vary with the Islamic calendar.

Ramadan, the Month of Fasting. Fasting is obligatory for most Muslims during Ramadan. Fasting is observed during daylight hours.

Begins:	2002	5 November	2004	14 October
	2003	26 October	2005	4 October

Eid al-Fitr, the Festival of the Fast Breaking, the celebration immediately following Ramadan. The giving of charity during this 3-day holiday is obligatory.

Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca. Obligatory at least once in a Muslim's life. The Hajj begins on 14 February 2002. The most important day of the pilgrimage is the Day of Arafat where pilgrims spend the afternoon of the ninth day of the Islamic month Dhul-Hijjah on the Plain of Arafat praying for God's forgiveness and mercy.

Eid al-Adha, the Festival of the Sacrifice. This festival immediately follows the Day of Arafat. The festival commemorates the prophet Abraham's willingness to sacrifice everything for God. The festival lasts for 4 days and, in 2002, began 23 February.

Islamic New Year was on 15 March in 2002.

APPENDIX E: Language

Guide to Pronunciation

Serbo-Croatian is considered one language with some differences between Serb and Croat pronunciation and usage. Two different alphabets are used: Serbian uses Cyrillic script like Russian, and Croatian a Roman script similar to English. Both scripts are used in Bosnia-Herzegovina, both are shown below (to allow you to decipher signs and other printed matter), but only the Croatian is presented elsewhere in this section. Listed below: Serb Cyrillic, Croatian Roman, and the pronunciation. *Stress is too unpredictable to indicate.*

<u>Serb</u>	<u>Croat</u>	<u>Phonetic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Serb</u>	<u>Croat</u>	<u>Phonetic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Аа	Aa	ah	a in father	Лл	Ll	l	l in leg
Бб	Bb	b	b in bed	Љљ	LJlj	l(y)	li in million
Цц	Cc	ts	ts in cat	Мм	Mm	m	m in moon
Чч	Čč	ch	ch in cheese	Нн	Nn	n	n in night
Ђђ	Čc	tch	tch in ketchup	Њњ	NJnj	n(y)	ny in canyon
Дд	Dd	d	d in door	Оо	Oo	o	o in open
Џџ	DŽdz	j	j in jeep	Пп	Pp	p	p in page
Ђђ	Dđ	dj	dj in dodge	Рр	Rr	r	r in room
Ее	Ee	eh	e in bet	Сс	Ss	s	s in sun
Фф	Ff	f	f in fire	Шш	Sh	sh	sh in ship
Гг	Gg	g	g in goose	Тт	Tt	t	t in tune
Хх	Hh	(k)h	ch in Loch Ness	Уу	Uu	oo	oo in spoon
Ии	Ii	ee	ee in egg	Вв	Vv	v	v in van
Јј	Jj	y	y in yes	Зз	Zz	z	z in zulu
Кк	Kk	k	k in kid	Жж	Zz	zh	s in vision

Special caution: Only Croatian script and usage are presented to save space. Be sensitive to this if attempting to communicate with people of Serbian or Montenegrin extraction. You could, by employing Croatian usage, seem biased towards the Croat cause. One primary difference in usage is that the Serbian variant of the words and phrases below will employ so-called "hard vowels" where the Croatian given is soft. To give a word the Serbian pronunciation, you would normally say "eh" rather than "yeh" - e.g. Croatian mlijeko (*mleeyehko*) / Serbian млеко (*mlehhko*); dalje (*dahlyeh*) / дале (*dahleh*); не разумјем (*neh rahzooomeeyehm*) / не разумем (*neh rahzooemh*), etc.

Basic Phrases/Expressions

Please	Molim	<i>moleem</i>
Thank You	Hvala	<i>hvahlah</i>
OK	U redu	<i>oo rehdoe</i>
OK, thank you.	Dobro, hvala.	<i>dobro, hvahlah</i>
Sorry	Zao mi je / Izvinite	<i>zhaho mee yeh / eezveeneeteh</i>
Excuse me	Izvinite	<i>izvinite</i>
Good day	Dobar dan	<i>dobahr dahn</i>
Good morning	Dobro jutro	<i>dobro yootro</i>
Good night	Laku noć	<i>lahkoo nohtch</i>
Good-Bye	Zbogom	<i>zbogom</i>
Hello	Zdravo	<i>zdrahvo</i>
Big / Small	Veliko / Malo	<i>vehleeko / mahlo</i>
Right / Wrong	Točno / Pogrešno	<i>tochno / pogreshno</i>
Yes / No	Da / Ne	<i>dah / neh</i>
Good / Bad	Dobro / Loše	<i>dobro / losheh</i>
Black / Blue	Crn / Plav	<i>tsern / plahv</i>
Green / Red	Zelen / Crven	<i>zehlehn / tservehn</i>
White / Yellow	Bijel / Žut	<i>beeyehlo / zhoot</i>
Man	Čovjek / Muškarac	<i>chovyehk / mooshkahrats</i>
Woman / Child	Žena / Dijete	<i>zhehnaht / deeyehteh</i>
Family / Relatives	Porodica / Rodaci	<i>porodeetsah / rodjahtsee</i>
Refugee	Izbjeglica	<i>eezbyehgleetsah</i>
East / West	Istok / Zapad	<i>eestok / zahpahd</i>
North / South	Sjever / Jug	<i>syehvehr / yoog</i>
Up / Down	Gore / Dolje	<i>goreh / dobyeh</i>
Left / Right	Lijevo / Desno	<i>leeyehvo / dehsno</i>
Here / There	Ovdje / Tamo	<i>ovdje / tahmo</i>
Straight forward	Ravno / Pravo	<i>rahvno / pravoo</i>
Near / Far	Blizu / Daleko	<i>bleezoo / dahlehkoo</i>
Base	Baza	<i>bahzah</i>
Barracks	Baraka	<i>bahrahkah</i>
Camp	Logor / Tabor	<i>logor / tahbor</i>
House	Kuća / Dom	<i>kootchah / dom</i>
Airfield	Uzletiste / Aerodrom	<i>Oozlehteeshteh / Ahehrodrom</i>
Road	Put / Cesta	<i>poot / tsestah</i>
Dirt Road	Seoski Put / Seoska Cesta / Drum	<i>seeohskee poot / seeohskah tsehstah / droom</i>
Paved Road	Asfaltiran Put / Asfaltirana Cesta	<i>ahsfahlteerahh poot / tsestah ahsfahlteerahnah tsehstah</i>

Bridge	Most	<i>most</i>
Car	Auto / Automobil / Kola	<i>ahooto / ahootomobeel / kolah</i>
Plane	Avion	<i>ahveeon</i>
Ship	Brod	<i>brod</i>
Trailer	Prikolica	<i>preekoleetsah</i>
Truck	Kamion / Teretno vozilo	<i>kahmeeon / tehrehtno vozeelo</i>
Tent	Šator	<i>shahtor</i>
Tree	Drvo	<i>dervo</i>
Village	Selo	<i>sehlo</i>
Path	Staza / Cesta	<i>Stahzah / Tsehstah</i>
Square	Trg	<i>Terg</i>
Border	Granica	<i>grahneetsah</i>
Mountains	Planine	<i>plahneeneh</i>
Forest	Šuma	<i>shoomah</i>
Valley	Dolina	<i>doleenah</i>
Hill	Brdo	<i>brdo</i>
Lake	Jezero	<i>jehzehro</i>
Ocean	Ocean	<i>otsehahn</i>
Sea	More	<i>moreh</i>
Meadow	Livada	<i>leevahdah</i>
River	Rijeka	<i>reeyehkah</i>
Rock	Stijena / Krš	<i>steeyehnah / kersh</i>
Days	Dani	<i>dahnee</i>
Hours / Minutes	Sati / Minute	<i>sahtee / meenooteh</i>
Week	Nedjelja / Tjedan	<i>nehdyehl'yah / tyedahn</i>
Now / Later	Sada / Kasnije	<i>sahdah / kaksneeyeh</i>
Monday	Ponedjeljak	<i>ponehdyehl'yahk</i>
Tuesday	Utorak	<i>ootorahk</i>
Wednesday	Srijeda	<i>sreeyehdah</i>
Thursday	Četvrtak	<i>chehtvertahk</i>
Friday	Petak	<i>pehtahk</i>
Saturday	Subota	<i>soobotah</i>
Sunday	Nedjelja	<i>nehdyehl'yah</i>
Yesterday / Today	Jučer / Danas	<i>yoochehr / dahnahs</i>
Tomorrow	Sutra	<i>sootrah</i>

Numbers

1	Jedan	<i>yehdahn</i>	11	Jedanaest	<i>yehdahnaehst</i>
2	Dva	<i>dvah</i>	12	Dvanaest	<i>dvahnaehst</i>
3	Tri	<i>tree</i>	13	Trinaest	<i>treenaehst</i>
4	Četiri	<i>chehteeree</i>	14	Čtrnaest	<i>chehternaehst</i>
5	Pet	<i>peht</i>	15	Petnaest	<i>pehtnaehst</i>
6	Šest	<i>shehs.</i>	16	Šestnaest	<i>shehstnaehst</i>
7	Sedam	<i>sehdahtm</i>	17	Sedamnaest	<i>sehdamnaehst</i>
8	Osam	<i>osahm</i>	18	Osamnaest	<i>osahmnaehst</i>
9	Devet	<i>dehveht</i>	19	Devetnaest	<i>dehvehtnaehst</i>
10	Deset	<i>dehseht</i>	20	Dvadeset	<i>dvahdehseht</i>
30	Trideset	<i>treedehseht</i>	80	Osamdeset	<i>osahmdehseht</i>
40	Četrdeset	<i>cheterdehseht</i>	90	Devedeset	<i>dehvehdehseht</i>
50	Pedeset	<i>pehdehseht</i>	100	Sto	<i>sto</i>
60	Šezdeset	<i>shehzhdehseht</i>	1000	Hiljada	<i>heel'yahdah</i>
70	Sedamdeset	<i>sehdamdehseht</i>			

Military Phrases

Ammunition	Municija	<i>mooneetsiyah</i>
Artillery	Artilerija	<i>ahrteel'yehreeyah</i>
Explosives	Eksplozivna sredstva	<i>ehksplozeevnah srehdstvah</i>
Grenade	Ručna bomba	<i>roochnah bombah</i>
Knife	Nož	<i>nozh</i>
Rocket launcher	Lansirna platforma (Raketa nosač)	<i>lahnseernah plahtformah (rahkehtah nosahch)</i>
Mine / Mortar	Mina / Minobacač	<i>meenah / meenobatsach</i>
Mine field	Minsko polje	<i>meensko pol'ye</i>
Jeep	Džip / Pinzgau	<i>jeep / peenzgahoo</i>
Cannon	Top	<i>tohp</i>
Missile	Projektil / Raketa	<i>proyehkteel / rahkehtah</i>
Pistol	Pistolj	<i>peeshtol'</i>
Rifle	Puška	<i>pooshkah</i>
Stronghold	Utvrđjena tačka / Uporište	<i>ootverdjhannah tahchkah / ooporeeshteh</i>
Tank	Tank	<i>tahnk</i>
Armored Personnel Carrier	Borbena Vozilo Pješadije	<i>borbehno vozeelo pyehstahdeceyh</i>

Commander
Enemy / Friend
Leader / Commander
Officer / Soldier
Driver
Guard
Mechanic
Messenger
Pilot

Komandir
Neprijatelj / Prijatelj
Voda / Komandir
Oficir / Vojnik
Vozač
Straža
Mehaničar
Kurir
Pilot

komahndeer
nehpreeyahteh! / preeyahteh!
vodjah / komahndeer
ofeetseer / voyneek
vohzahch
strahzhah
mehhahneechahr
kooreer
peelot

Interogation

Do you speak...
Anyone speak...?
I don't speak...
Serbo-Croatian
English / German
Russian
What is your job?
Where do you serve?
Who is in charge here?
Which group are you
in?
Answer the questions!
What is your name?
Where are you from?
Do you understand?
I don't understand.
How much / many?
Please, slowly.
Repeat it!
Where is your unit?

Da li govorite...
Da li netko govori...?
Ja ne govorim...
Srpsko-Hrvatski
Engleski / Njemački
Ruski
Što vam je posao?
Gdje služite?
Tko je zapovjednik ovdje?
U kojoj se grupi?
Odgovorite na pitanja!
Kako se zovete?
Odakle ste?
Da li razumijete?
Ne razumijem
Koliko?
Molim, polako.
Kazite to još jednom
/ponovite!
Gdje je vaša jedinica?

Dah li govoreeteh...
dah lee nehtko govoree...?
Ja neh govoreem...
Serpsko-Hervahiskee
Ehnglehskee / Nyehmahchkee
Rooskee
shto vahm yeh posaho?
gdye shloozheete?
tko yeh zahpovyehdneek ohvdyeh?
oo koyoy seh groopee?
odgovoreeteh nah peetahn'yah
kahko seh zovehteh?
odahkleh steh?
dah lee rahzooomeeyehteh
neh rahzooomeeyehm
koleeko?
moleem, polahko
kahzheeteh to yosh yehdnom /
ponohveeteh!
gdye yeh vahshah ehdeeneetsah?

Commands/Direction

Come here!
Come with me!
Take me (to)....
Follow our orders!
Follow me!
Wait here.
Let us pass.

Dodite ovamo!
Dodite sa mnom!
Odvedite me (do)....
Slijedite naredenje!
Slijedite me!
Čekajte ovdje.
Pustite nas da prodemo!

dodjeeteh ovahmo!
dodjeeteh sah mnom!
odvehdeeteh meh (do)....
sleeeyehdeeteh nahrehdjehnyeh!
sleeeyehdeeteh meh!
chekkieteh ovdye.
poosteeteh nahs dah prohdjehmo!

Be Quiet!	Sutite!	<i>shooteeteh!</i>
Line up.	Stanite u red!	<i>stanite u rehd!</i>
Stay here!	Ostanite ovdje!	<i>ostahneeteh ovdye!</i>
Hurry up!	Pozurite! / Brzo!	<i>pozhooreeteh! / berzo!</i>
Slow down!	Polako!	<i>polahko!</i>
Let us pass.	Pustite nas da prodjemo!	<i>poosteteh nahs dah prodjehmo!</i>
Move!	Napred! Dalje!	<i>napred! dal'ye!</i>
Stay where you are.	Čekajte tu!	<i>chekkieteh too!</i>
Don't move.	Nemojte se micati / kretati.	<i>nehmoyteh seh meetsahtee / krehtahtee</i>
Stop!	Stojte!	<i>stoyteh!</i>
Stop or I will shoot/fire	Stojte/stanite ili pucam.	<i>stoyteh/stahneeteh eelee pootsahm! nee-korahkah dahl'yeh!</i>
Keep away. not a step further	Ni koraka dalje!	
Stay where you are.	Stojte tu! /Stanite tu!	<i>stoyteh too! / stahneeteh too!</i>
Lie down!	Legnite dolje!	<i>lehgneeteh dolyeh!</i>
Get up!	Ustanite!	<i>oostahneeteh!</i>
Warning!	Paznja!	<i>Pahzhn'yah!</i>
Watch out!	Pazite!	<i>Pahzeeteh!</i>
Open / Close!	Otvorite / Zatvorite!	<i>otvoreeteh / zahrtvoreeteh</i>
Are you carrying a weapon?	Imate li oruzje?	<i>eemahteh lee orozhyeh?</i>
Put your weapon down.	Oruzje dolje!	<i>orozhyeh dolyeh!</i>
Drop your weapons!	Odložite oruzje! predajte se!	<i>odlozheeteh orozhyeh! prehdieteh seh!</i>
Don't shoot (us)	Nemojte pucati (na nas)!	<i>nehmoyteh pootsahtee (nah nahs)!</i>
Surrender!	Predajte se!	<i>prehdieteh seh!</i>
You are a prisoner(s)	Vi ste zarobljenik (zarobljenici)	<i>vee steh zahrobl'yehneek (zahrobl'yehneetsee)</i>
We must search you.	Moramo vas pretresti.	<i>morahmo vahs prehtrehsti</i>
Hands up!	Ruke u vis!	<i>rookeh oo vees!</i>
Don't be frightened.	Nemojte se bojati!	<i>nehmoyteh seh bo-yahtee.</i>
We are here to help you.	Želimo vam pomoci.	<i>zhlehleemo vahm pamotchee.</i>
Ok, no problem	U redu, nema problema	<i>oo rehdo, nehmah problehmah</i>

Medical/Sanitation

Antibiotics	Antibiotik	<i>ahnteebeeoteek</i>
Medicine	Lijek	<i>leeyehk</i>
Vitamins	Vitamini	<i>veetahmeenee</i>

Bandages	Zavoj / Traka	<i>zahvoy / trakhak</i>
Blood	Krv	<i>kerv</i>
Sick	Bolestan (Bolesna for a woman)	<i>bolestan (bolesna)</i>
Injured	Ranjen	<i>rahn'yehn</i>
Dead	Mrtav	<i>mehrtahv</i>
Wound	Rana	<i>rahnah</i>
Burn	Opekotina	<i>opehkoteenah</i>
Clean	Čisto	<i>cheesto</i>
Infection	Infekcija	<i>eenfehktseeya</i>
Fever	Groznica / Temperatura	<i>grozneetsah / tehmpetrahtoorah</i>
Injured	Ranjen	<i>rahn'yehn</i>
Latrine	Klozet / Nuznik / WC	<i>klozht / noozhneek / veh-tsch</i>
Men	Muškarci / Ljudi	<i>mooshkahrtsee / l'yoodee</i>
Women	Zene	<i>zheneh</i>
Famine / hunger	Glad	<i>glahd</i>
Malnutrition	Slaba ishrana	<i>slahbah eeskhrahnah</i>
Doctor	Doktor / Liječnik	<i>doktor / leeyechneek</i>
Medic	Bolničar	<i>bolneechahr</i>
Shelter	Sklonište	<i>skloneeshteh</i>
Injured	Ranjen	<i>rahn'yehn</i>
Where is the doctor?	Gdje je liječnik?	<i>gdyeh yeh liyechneek?</i>
I am a medic.	Ja sam bolničar	<i>yah sahm bolneechahr</i>
I am not a doctor.	Ja nisam liječnik / doktor	<i>yah neesahm leeyehchneek/doktor</i>
I am going to help you.	Ja ću vam pomoći.	<i>yah tchoo vahm pomotchee.</i>
Can you walk / stand / sit?	Možete hodati / stajati / sjediti?	<i>mozhehteh hodahtee / stahyahtee / syehdeetee?</i>
Do you need help?	Da li vam treba pomoć?	<i>dah lee vahm trehbah pomotch?</i>
Are you in pain?	Da li vas nešto boli?	<i>dah lee vahs nehsho bolee?</i>
Are you injured?	Da li ste ranjeni?	<i>dah lee steh rahn'yehnee?</i>
Where?	Gdje	<i>gdyeh</i>
Let's see.	Da vidim.	<i>dah veedeem</i>
You will get a shot.	Dobit ćete injekciju.	<i>dobeet chehteh eenyehktsee-yoo.</i>
Are there any dead?	Da li ima mrtvih?	<i>dah lee eemah mertveeh?</i>
I will take you to the hospital.	Vozim vas u bolnicu.	<i>vozem vahs oo bolneetsoo</i>
What is wrong with you?	Šta vas boli?	<i>shtah vahs volee?</i>
Can you feed yourself?	Da li možete sami jesti?	<i>dah lee mozhehteh sahnee yehstee?</i>
Are you pregnant?	Da li ste trudni?	<i>dah lee steh trudnee?</i>
Is the water safe to drink?	Da li je voda za piće?	<i>dah lee yeh vodah zah peeicheh?</i>
Boil your water!	Prokuhajte vodu!	<i>prokoohieteh vodoo!</i>

Wash your hands!	Operite ruke!	<i>opehreeteh rookeh!</i>
Wash yourself here!	Okupajte se ovdje!	<i>okoopieteh seh ovdye!</i>
Where is the latrine?	Gdje je klozet / nužnik?	<i>gdye! djeh klozeth / noozhneek?</i>
The latrine is to the right / left / straight ahead.	Klozet je desno / lijevo / ravno.	<i>klozeth yeh dehsno / leeyehvo / rahvno</i>
Is the food fresh?	Da li je hrana svieža?	<i>dah lee yeh hrahnah sfeeeyehzhah?</i>
Is the food spoiled?	Da nije hrana pokvarena?	<i>da neeyeh hrahnah pokvahrehnah?</i>
Burn (this / it)!	Sagorite! / Spalite!	<i>sahgoreeteh! / spahleeteh!</i>
Are you injured?	Da li ste ranjeni?	<i>dah lee steh rahn'yehnee?</i>
Yes. I am.	Da. Jesam.	<i>dah. yehsahm</i>
Where? Let me see!	Gdje? Moram da vidim!	<i>gdye? morahm dah veedeem!</i>
Here.	Ovdje.	<i>ovdye!</i>
Open your mouth!	Otvorite usta!	<i>otvoreeteh oostah!</i>
Can you walk?	Mozete li hodati?	<i>mozeheteh lee hodaatee?</i>
Yes, I can.	Da, mogu.	<i>dah, mogoo.</i>

Clothing/Distribution

Clothing	Odjeća	<i>odyehtchah</i>
Distribution	Distribucija / Raspodjela	<i>deestreebootseeayah / rahspodyehlah</i>
Shirt	Košulja	<i>koshool'yah</i>
Slacks	Hlače	<i>hlahtcheh</i>
Shoes	Cipele	<i>tseepehleh</i>
Boots	Čizme	<i>cheezmeh</i>
Coat	Kaput	<i>kahpoot</i>
Gloves	Rukavice	<i>rookahveetseh</i>
Hat	Šesir	<i>shehsheer</i>
Cap	Kapa	<i>kahpah</i>
Can	Konzerva	<i>konzehrvah</i>
Cup	Šolja	<i>shohl'yah</i>
Glass	Čaša	<i>chahsha</i>
Plate	Tanjur	<i>tahnnyoor</i>
Spoon	Žlica	<i>zhleetsah</i>
Fork	Viljuška	<i>veel'yooshkah</i>
Knife	Nož	<i>nozh</i>
Food	Namirnica / Jelo	<i>nahmeerneetseh / yehlo</i>
Bread	Kruh	<i>krooh</i>

Beer	Pivo	<i>peevo</i>
Butter	Putar / Maslac	<i>pootahr / mahslahts</i>
Cheese	Sir	<i>seer</i>
Coffee	Kava	<i>kahvah</i>
Fish	Riba	<i>reebah</i>
Flour	Brašno	<i>brahshno</i>
Fruit	Voće	<i>vocheh</i>
Meat	Meso	<i>mehso</i>
Milk	Mlijeko	<i>mleeyehko</i>
Oil	Ulje	<i>ool'yeh</i>
Potatoes	Krumpir	<i>kroompeer</i>
Rice	Riza	<i>reezhah</i>
Soup	Juha	<i>yooahah</i>
Sugar	Šećer	<i>shehtchehr</i>
Tea	Čaj	<i>chie</i>
Vegetables	Povrće	<i>povercheh</i>
Water	Voda	<i>vodah</i>
Wine	Vino	<i>veeno</i>
Don't push, we have plenty.	Ne gurajte se, imamo dosta	<i>neh goorieteh seh, eemahmo dostah</i>
Don't be afraid!	Ne bojte se!	<i>neh boyteh seh!</i>
Come one at a time!	Dodite jedan po jedan!	<i>dodjeeteh yehdahn po yehidahn!</i>
You are next.	Sad ste vi na redu.	<i>sahd steh vee nah rehduo</i>
Give me your bowl!	Dajte mi vašu zdjelu!	<i>dieteh mee vahshoo zd'yehloo!</i>
Where is your family?	Gdje je vaša porodica?	<i>gd'yeh yeh vahshah porodeetsah</i>
Go to your family!	Idite (k) vašoj porodici!	<i>eedeeteh (k)vahshoy porodeetsee!</i>
Go home!	Idite kući!	<i>eedeeteh kootchee!</i>
What happened?	Šta se desilo / dogodilo?	<i>shtah seh yeh dehseelo / dogodeelo?</i>
We have food/ water.	Imamo jelo / vode.	<i>eemahmo yehlo / vodeh</i>
Form a line!	Stanite u red!	<i>stahneeteh oo rehđ!</i>
Do you need....?	Da li vam treba....?	<i>dah lee vahm trehbah....?</i>
Food	Jelo / Hrana	<i>yehlo / hrahnah</i>
Medicine	Lijek	<i>leeyehk</i>
Protection	Zaštita	<i>zahshteetah</i>
Shelter	Sklonište	<i>skloneeshteh</i>
Bring!	Donesite!	<i>donehseeteh!</i>
Distribute!	Razdijelite!	<i>rahzdeeyehleeteh!</i>
Drink!	Pijte!	<i>peeyteh!</i>
Eat!	Jedite!	<i>yehdeeteh!</i>
Fill!	Napunite!	<i>nahpooneeteh!</i>

Give!
Lift!
Pour into!
Put!
Take!
Load!
Unload!

Dajte!
Dignite!
Nalijte!
Metnite! / stavite!
Uzmite!
Natovarite!
Istovarite!

dieteh!
deegneeteh!
nahleeyteh!
mehneeteh! / stahveeteh!
oozmeeteh!
nahtovahreeteh!
eestovahreeteh!

APPENDIX F: International Road Signs



Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,
Maximum height



Failure of
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation

APPENDIX G:

Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will reduce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged "head to toe" to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237

Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336

DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather;
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336

Non-alcohol lotion base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

WORK/REST TABLE

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (° F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary +/- (plus/minus) 1/4 qt/hr.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade if possible.

Caution: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 ½ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts. Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce or other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;
- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Remember that loss of sensitivity in any body part requires immediate medical attention.

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																			
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																			
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																			
3-6	5	38	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-70
7-10	10	36	30	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70	-80	-90
11-15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105
16-19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110
20-23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-120	-125
24-28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-35	-40	-50	-55	-60	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140
29-32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135
33-38	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
Winds Above 40 MPH have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE EFFECT				INCREASED DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute						DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds									

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway,
- Ensure the victim is breathing,
- Stop bleeding to support circulation,
- Prevent further disability,
- Place dressing over open wounds,
- Immobilize neck injuries,
- Splint obvious limb deformities, and
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather.

Injuries and Care

Shock

- Symptoms:
 - Confusion
 - Cold, clammy skin
 - Sweating
 - Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
 - Rapid pulse
- Treatment:
 - An open airway should be maintained.
 - Unconscious victims should be placed on their side.
 - Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable.
 - Lower extremities should be elevated.
 - Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

Abdominal Wound

■ Treatment:

- ❑ Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing.
- ❑ Wound should be secured with bandages.
- ❑ Organs that have been displaced should never be reintroduced to the body.

Bleeding

■ Treatment:

- ❑ Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available.
- ❑ Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected.
- ❑ Pressure points may be used to control bleeding.
- ❑ Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings.

■ Tourniquet:

- ❑ **NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.**
- ❑ A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used.
- ❑ Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter.
- ❑ Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened.
- ❑ The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference.
- ❑ The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead.

Eye Injury

Treatment:

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement.
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms:

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment:

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card).
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped.
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms:

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment:

- Fractured limb should not be straightened.
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person.
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, clothing should be removed from injured area.
- Rings should be removed from fingers.
- Pulse should be checked below injury to determine blood flow restrictions.

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptom:

- Lack of feeling and/or control below neck

Treatment:

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still.
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head.
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber).
- Head and neck should be immobilized.

Heat Injuries

Heat Cramps: Symptoms

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion: Symptoms

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke: Symptoms

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment:

- Victim should be treated for shock.
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering).
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added).
- Medical attention should be sought immediately; heat stroke can result in death.

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (termed degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree: Symptoms

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.

Thermal/Second Degree: Symptoms

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.
- Blisters should not be broken.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Thermal/Third Degree: Symptoms

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Electrical Burns

Treatment:

- Power source must be off.
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified.
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity.

Chemical Burns

Treatment:

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia: Symptoms

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket.
- Body parts should not be rubbed.
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages.

Frostbite: Symptoms

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water).
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing.
- Affected area must not be rubbed.
- Victim must seek medical attention.

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items.

Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
Blankets = Litters, Splints
Field Jackets = Litters
BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
Rifle Sling = Bandages
M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX H: Individual Protective Measures

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - ❑ Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
 - ❑ Photography
 - ❑ Search
 - ❑ Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
 - ❑ On the telephone
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In the hotel safe
 - ❑ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - ❑ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - ❑ Open to photography from the ceiling
 - ❑ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.

- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels
- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this

phase that the terrorist determines if a target is “hard or soft.” A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who’s Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and

conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political,

religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

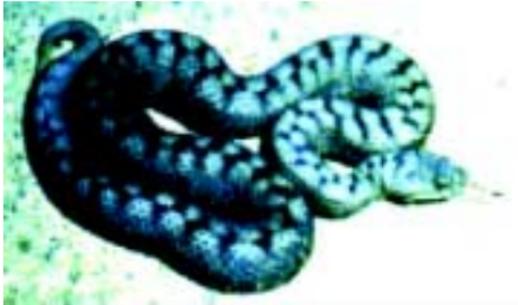
APPENDIX I: Dangerous Plants and Animals

Dangerous Snakes

Sand or Horned Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.6 to 0.7 meter, maximum of 0.9 meter. Background color usually ash grey in males and grey brown or brick-red in females, but much variation. Belly yellow, brownish or pinkish with small dark spots or blotches. Body stout, usually with prominent black or brown zigzag dorsal stripe. Tip of tail pink or red. Distinctive snout, terminating in a strongly upturned, horn-like appendage.



Belly yellow, brownish or pinkish with small dark spots or blotches. Body stout, usually with prominent black or brown zigzag dorsal stripe. Tip of tail pink or red. Distinctive snout, terminating in a strongly upturned, horn-like appendage.

Habitat:

Found in various habitats from lower plains to elevations up to 2,500 meters, most often at moderately high elevations in dry terrain with scattered bushes. Seeks gravelly, rock hills with slopes facing the sun. Frequently found in open areas with few tree and bushes or in rock formations near cultivated fields.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns

Primarily terrestrial, although occasionally climbs into bushes. Most active in the evening, except in colder weather. Generally sluggish and slow-moving. Not very aggressive. When annoyed, hisses loudly but usually does not bite unless disturbance continues, then will strike and bite quickly.

Venom characteristics:

Extremely potent hemotoxin. Symptoms may include ecchymosis, progressive swelling, lymphedema, shortness of breath, marked limb stiffness, nausea, local hemorrhage, and internal bleeding. Fatalities recorded. Fangs unusually long; may be up to 12 millimeters.

Common Adder**Alternate Names:**

European Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.5 to 0.6 meter; maximum of 0.9 meter. Stout snake with slightly flattened body. Back-



ground color varies by geographic location. Dorsal color varies from grey to copper to brown or uniformly black with dark, heavy zig-zag strip pattern on back. Belly grey, grey brown, or black; sometimes marked with white spots. Tip of tail yellow, orange, or reddish orange. Snout broadly rounded but not clearly upturned as in some other European vipers. May have X-shaped or inverted V-shaped mark on head.

Habitat:

Diverse habitats. Found in rocky or bushy hillsides, open fields, woods, shady areas, moors, swamps, marshes, and bogs. In northern parts of range, found mainly at sea level; may be found up to 2,700 meters in lakes and rivers. Can tolerate coldest environment of any viper species.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Active during the day in colder months; largely nocturnal during warmer months. Generally timid disposition; not vicious or aggressive. Tends to freeze when danger is present; however, easily alarmed and bites if threatened or stepped on. Usually occurs in colonies near suitable hibernation site.

Venom characteristics:

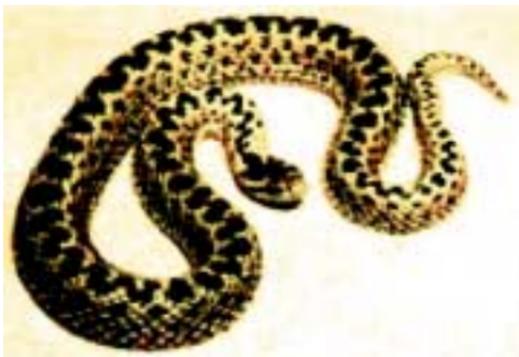
Hemotoxic; also some neurotoxic activity. Envenomation causes sharp pain or severe burning at site of bite, followed by swelling and inflammation of lymph system. Victim usually develops nausea, headaches, vomiting, chest pain, and labored breathing. Fatalities reported.

Orsini's viper**Alternate names:**

Steppe viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.5 meter; maximum of 0.65 meter. Background color grey, yellowish, greenish, or light brown. Belly usually light or dark grey,



sometimes with yellow markings. Completely black specimens reported. Dark, wavy, zig-zag line with black edges down center of back from head to tail; may be discontinuous. Head oval, narrower than that of other vipers; distinct from neck. Snout rounded, slightly upturned. Dark line extending from each eye to corner of mouth.

Habitat:

Dry plains, flatlands with few trees or bushes; more common at somewhat higher elevations. Also found on wooded hillsides in mountainous regions. Generally seeks open areas near dry clay or loamy soil. Hides in rodent dens and small animal burrows.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Primarily diurnal, but may be nocturnal during hot summers months. More active than other vipers; can move rapidly. Hibernates during winter months. Not aggressive; avoids human confrontation. Seldom bites, even when bothered, but will bite if continuously disturbed, stepped on, or handled roughly.

Arthropods

Other invertebrate include centipedes, scorpions, and black and brown widow spiders.

Plants

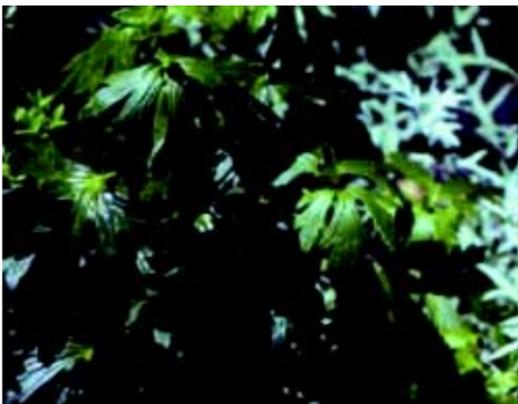
Monkshood

Other Name(s):

Wolfsbane, Aconite,
Bihk, Badger's bane.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Toxic (whole plant) by ingestion or percutaneous absorption. Aconite is a medicinal made from the dried root containing “ an extremely



toxic” alkaloid known as aconitine (a steroid alkaloid); may also have quinoline alkaloids. Root has been fatally mistaken as horseradish. Can cause instantaneous death in high doses. Fatal cardiac dysrhythmias have occurred after ingestion of one teaspoonful of dried root. Quickly fatal potential. Percutaneous absorption has resulted in paresthesias of the lips followed by cardiac toxicity.

Ingestion is followed almost immediately by oropharyngeal pain and burning. Can cause dermatitis, but this is not the main concern. Extracts have been used in arrow poison.

Comments:

Genus includes 100 northern temperate species, Presumably all contain alkaloids. Monkshood is a northern European species; a perennial herb, 2 to 6 feet in height, with thick, black, tuberous rootstock; bears blue flowers. Found in fields, woods, and roadsides and cultivated in gardens. Seed pods with numerous tiny seeds. Bihk is found in northern India. Badger's

bane is an herb with tuberous roots known in subtropical and temperate areas of China, where it is used as a medicinal despite the toxicity.

Cohosh/Baneberry

Other Name(s):

White, black, and red cohosh/baneberry, Grapewort, Snake-berry, Necklace weed, Doll's eyes.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

All parts contain an innocuous glycoside that is metabolized to form the aglycone protoanemonin, a volatile, irritant oil. As few as six

berries have caused severe symptoms (gastroenteritis, hematuria, and occasional circulatory collapse) for many hours. Handling can cause irritant dermatitis with vesiculation, severe eye irritation; ingestion can result in death.

Comments:

Perennial herbs having a berry-like fruit found in fields, deciduous forests, and roadsides.

Chervil

No Picture Available

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Poisoning similar to hemlock and "fool's parsley;" piperidine colatile alkaloids (e.g. coniine, which exhibits nicotinic activity and has a curare-like effect).



Comments:

Drying of the plant results in decreased toxicity. Poisoning has occurred by mistaking the plant for parsley.

Horse Chestnut**Other Name(s):**

Buckeye.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

A saponin, aesculin, (a hydroxy derivative of coumarin) is found in leaves, bark, and seeds. Some groups have eaten the ripe nuts after roasting and treatment in lime water (absorption of the toxins is inefficient), but children have died after ingesting the nuts or drinking tea made from the leaves. Bruised branches used as a fish intoxicant. Honey made from the flowers is toxic.

**Comments:**

There are 13 species of *Aesculus*; large trees with showy flowers and seed pods, which may be smooth and leathery, or warty. Small to medium trees or shrubs. The brown nuts are held in a spiny green capsule. Bark has been used as a yellow dye.

Fool's Parsley

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

All parts are toxic, possibly due to a cicutoxin-like substance and traces of coniine. Symptoms of toxicity resemble the syndrome following *Cicuta* spp. (viz.) poisoning (profuse salivation, diaphoresis, gastroenteritis,

seizures, coma). Children have died by mistaking the plant for parsley and the roots for turnips or radishes and eating it.

Comments:

A carrot-like annual herb up to 2 feet tall.



Belladonna

Other Name:

Nightshade

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Berries, leaves, and roots contain tropane alkaloids that cause death from anticholinergic poisoning.



Comments:

Perennial plants to 3 feet high. Native to Eurasia and north Africa.

Poison Hemlock

Common Name(s):

Spotted hemlock,
fool's parsley

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Quickly fatal potential.
The leaves and unripe
fruits have the piperide
alkaloids coniine and

coniceine with highest concentrations in the seeds and roots. Drying of the plant results in decreased toxicity. One mouthful of the root has caused death after a period of nervousness (within 30 minutes), nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory failure.

Comments:

A biennial herb that resembles a carrot; smooth, spotted stems; foul odor. Naturalized in waste and marshy areas; native in temperate Eurasia. Poison hemlock appears to be an unspotted version of the former; noted in South Africa.



Croton

Common Name(s):

Ciega-vista, purging
croton.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Long-lasting vesicular
dermatitis results from
contact with the toxic
resin. The cathartic and
purgative properties of

the toxins (croton oil, a "phorbol," in leaves, stems, and seeds) causes



severe gastroenteritis, even death; 20 drops potentially lethal (the oil applied externally will blister the skin). Many members covered with hundreds of sticky hairs that cling to the skin if contacted. Contact with the eyes can be very serious.

Comments:

Croton is a woolly-haired annual herb, or evergreen bush, or small tree with smooth ash-colored bark, yellowish-green leaves, small flowers, and fruit.

Spindle Tree

Other Names:

Burning bush, Wahoo.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Spindle tree is the most toxic member of the genus. The flowers are yellowish-green; the attractive pink (or orange-red) drupes are enticing but have phyllorhodin, several cardiac glycosides, and other unknown substances as the toxic principles, which result in symptoms 10-12 hours after ingestion - bloody diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, fever, hallucinations, somnolence, eventual coma and seizures.



Comments:

Deciduous or evergreen **shrubs** or **trees**; fruit a three- to five- valved, brightly colored capsule dehiscent to expose bird-dispersed to scarlet to orange seeds. Until further data is available, the other species of this group should be considered toxic.

Mole Plant

Other Name(s):

Caper spurge, Mexican fire plant, milkweed, red spurge, poison spurge, mala mujer, cypress spurge, cat's milk, wartwort, sun spurge, candelabra cactus, Indian spurge tree, milkwood, pencil tree, pencil cactus, rubber euphorbia.



Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Herbs, often with colored or milky sap, containing complex terpenes; irritate the eyes, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract, and many cause dermatitis by direct irritation. In some cases rain water dripping from the plant will contain enough toxic principle to produce dermatitis and keratoconjunctivitis; can blind. Some contain urticating hairs (skin contact breaks off ends and toxic chemicals are injected). The caper spurge has killed those who mistook the fruit for capers. The Mexican fire plant was known for medicinal properties in the first century and has killed children. Red spurge causes dermatitis. The pencil cactus has an abundant, white, acrid sap extremely irritating to the skin; has caused temporary blindness when accidentally splashed in the eyes, and has killed as a result of severe gastroenteritis after ingestion.

Comments:

2,000 species of extremely variable form; may appear as herbs, shrubs or trees — many are cactus-like. Fruit is usually a capsule opening in three parts, each one seeded; sometimes a drupe.

Snake's Head

No Photo Available

Other Names:

Guinea flower, Crown imperial.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Many contain veratrum alkaloids, used in some areas as medicinals.

Comments:

This genus has 100 species from western Europe and the Mediterranean to eastern Asia, but only a few have been clearly implicated as etiology of dermatitis.

Heliotrope

Other Name(s):

Cherry pie, scorpion's tail, Indian heliotrope.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.

Comments:

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).



Christmas Rose

Other Name(s):

Hellebore, Stinking Helleborus, Bear's Foot, Green Hellebore.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

An ancient medicinal, reportedly used as a chemical weapon hundreds of years BC.

Alkaloids are very toxic and have a burning taste. The rootstocks and leaves contain cardiac and saponin glycosides and protoanemonin as the main toxic elements.

Comments:

The hellebores are native to Europe but are naturalized in many other areas.



Cow Parsnip

Common name(s):

Wild rhubarb, Giant hogweed, Hogweed.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Many species within this genus contain **furocoumarins**; roots and rind have phototoxic sap resulting in acute bullous dermatitis a few hours to two days after contact if then exposed to the sun, followed by pigmentation (may take months to years to disappear).



Black Henbane

Other Names

Insane root, Fetid nightshade.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Old well-known medicinal and deadly poison (hyoscyamine, atropine) with many uses in many cultures. Tropan alkaloids in the seeds (in a pod); has resulted in death; dermatitis (low risk); has killed.



Comments:

Erect, hairy annual with coarse, hairy stems 1-5 feet tall, native to Europe. Found in "weed communities" along roadsides on nutrient-rich sandy soils and loam. Dirty yellow flowers with violet veins. Fruits are a capsule with many black seeds (can be confused with the poppy plant seeds).

Golden Chain/Rain

Mechanisms of Toxicity/Injury:

All parts of this species are poisonous. Beans are cooked for food (boiled with several changes of water) in the tropics. Cytisine is the toxic principle, particularly concentrated in



the seeds and bark. Excreted in cow's milk — poisoning may occur after milk ingestion. Has proven fatal.

Comments:

Cultivated ornamental trees and shrubs with timber as hard as ebony. Native to southern Europe.

Annual/French Mercury

No Picture Available

Other Name(s):

Dog's Mercury

Mechanisms of Toxicity/Injury:

Native to Europe; entire plant is toxic. Has been mistaken for edible greens. Emetic and purgative. Has proven fatal.

Comments:

Dye source; carpeting rhizome herb often characteristic of disturbed woodland.

Coffeeberry

Other Name(s):

Alder buckthorn, common buckthorn, cascara.

Mechanism(s) of Toxicity/Injury:

The fresh bark is recognized as a particularly strong laxative. There are reports of deaths in children after ingesting buckthorn berries.



Comments:

Cascara bark is source of American cascara. Of low relative toxicity, requires chronic use to result in chronic diarrhea and/or melanin pig-

mentation of the mucous membranes of the colon. Freshly prepared cascara products contain anthrones and can lead to severe vomiting and intestinal cramping. The bark should be stored for at least a year before use or detoxified by heating (in air) to reduce the presence of anthrones.

Poison Ivy

Other Name(s):

Manzanillo, western poison oak, eastern poison oak, poison sumac, Chinese/Japanese lacquer tree, Japanese tallow or wax tree, scarlet rhus, sumac



Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

All contain allergenic nonvolatile oils known as urushiols in the resin canals; these oils are highly sensitizing (delayed, type IV sensitivity) for some individuals

Comments:

All species are deciduous, and the leaves turn red before being shed. Poison ivy is a climbing or trailing vine with trifoliate, alternate leaves smooth above and hairy beneath. Poison oak is never a climbing shrub, alternately three-leafed, smooth above and hairy beneath. Found in disturbed areas and along trails in North America and is a common source of dermatitis. Poison sumac is a shrub or small tree with 7 to 13 alternate leaflets, and is found in swampy areas of North America. Very few cases of dermatitis are caused by this species because it inhabits isolated areas and few people are exposed to it. Some individuals suffer intense, debilitating reactions from contact with the sensitizing chemicals.

Burn Bean

No Picture Available

Other Name:

Colorines, mescal bean, red hots, necklacepod sophora, silverbush, pagoda tree.

Mechanism(s) of toxicity/injury:

Dark to bright red beans in woody pods are hallucinogenic; used by American Indians before peyote was discovered. Seeds and flowers are very poisonous, causing convulsions; has caused death. One seed can kill a child. Cytisine acts much like a nicotinic ganglionic stimulation agent.

Comments:

Fruit is source of a yellow dye. Dried flowers are sold as medicinal in Indonesia; used for bleeding problems.

Black Nightshade

Other Name:

Deadly nightshade, common nightshade, horse nettle, bittersweet, Jerusalem cherry, nipple fruit, quena, potato buch, wild tomato, apple of Sodom, white-edged nightshade.



Mechanisms of Toxicity/Injury:

The fruit of the Jerusalem cherry is a black berry; the fully ripe berries are eaten; unripe berries contain solanine alkaloids, which can cause gastroenteritis, weakness, circulatory depression. Can kill

Comments:

Approaching 2,000 species of herbs, vines, shrubs covered with small star-shaped hairs. Perfect white, yellow, or blue flowers. Berries have dry or juicy pulp and several seeds.

English Yew**Other Name(s):**

Ground hemlock, American yew, Japanese yew.

Mechanism(s) of**Toxicity/Injury:**

Taxine A and B, classed as steroid alkaloids, are present in all plant parts except the

aril. A single chewed seed is deadly. An hour after ingestion, nausea, dizziness, and abdominal pain begin. This is followed by reddening of the lips, dilatation of the pupils, shallow breathing, tachycardia, and coma. Then the pulse slows, blood pressure drops, and death occurs through respiratory paralysis. No proven treatment exists. Emptying the stomach hours after ingestion may be helpful as leaves may not pass through the GI tract expeditiously. Various clinical measures (circulatory stimulants, artificial respiration, cardiac pacemaker) have not prevented death in suicide cases.

Comments:

An evergreen shrub or small tree bearing a characteristic fleshy, red, sweet-tasting aril with a single green to black, partly exposed, hard-shelled seed within. In North America, the Japanese yew, the toxicity of which may exceed that of the English yew, has repeatedly caused fatal animal poisonings. Was known as the “tree of death” in antiquity.



Stinging Nettle

Common Name(s):

Roman nettle, Roman nettle, dog or small nettle.

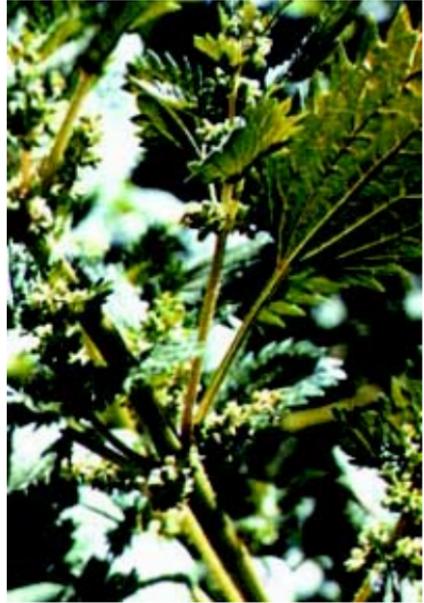
Mechanism(s) of Toxicity/Injury:

Brushing against the plant shears off a protective cap from specialized siliceous stinging hairs, allowing skin puncture. After puncture, an irritant liquid is released that can contain several pro-inflammatory mediators including alkaloids, histamine, acetylcholine, and 5 hydroxytryptamine. These substances cause the immediate reaction after a nettle sting. The term

"urticaria," describing the characteristic skin eruption, is derived from the genus name. Thought to be a defense against browsing animals; usually does not involve a hypersensitivity reaction. Stinging can persist at the site for more than 12 hours after clinical features of urticaria have disappeared. This persistence of symptoms is due to secondary release of inflammatory mediators, or persistence of implanted hairs.

Comments :

Genus of 30 species, usually perennial, single-stalked herbs less than 0.3 meter (1 foot) in height, found mainly in northern temperate areas. The tender tips are used as a leafy vegetable in some locales; simmering in water renders the stingers ineffective.



Herb Paris

No Picture Available

Mechanisms of Toxicity/Injury:

Narcotic in large doses, producing abdominal pain, delirium, seizures; has caused fatalities in children.

Comments:

Common in Europe.

Whorled Solomon's Seal

No Picture Available

Mechanism(s) of Toxicity/Injury:

Although not known as a highly toxic group, they contain saponins, volatile oils, and tannic acid. Dermatitis is the most common symptom after handling or eating. Fruits are toxic (**saponins**), similar to herb Paris. Ingestion results in vomiting, oral pain, and diarrhea.

APPENDIX J:

International Telephone Codes

International Telephone Codes

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263
AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On-base	550-HOME or 550-2USA

