

Drawings

House / yard - table

Across the fence - graves - cemetery

Soldiers w/ rifles

2 children - girl clutching stuffed animal

little boy - patch over his eye

Semin Luplov, 14 eastern Bosnian

Fled the town w/ his family -

father + grandfather were burned alive
inside his grandfather's house

While he + his pregnant mother looked on.

The killers were people his mother knew.

He wants to be a black belt in karate.

Drawing of a red cross helicopter flying over

hills w/ soldiers pointing guns -

"I don't hate anyone."

Picture of little brother holding a black + white cat

+ in the doorway of house they now

live in w/ mother, 3 yr. old boy + wife.

"Watch The mine" —
explosion on a sidewalk

Tank
broke heart w/a safety pin + a tear eye.

Last taxi to Paradise.

b for old please send me some tape + tools

Some ask for help from U.S. — will
on moops

GRS

We do the proj. in Croatia/Bosnia

Repton wrote an article

HRC/Bosnia Religious Leaders

The Road to Healing

We need so many more projects

more support to deal w/ ongoing probs

Women get raped in every war

In this war - a calculated tactic → a tactic of war
and all of the
horrible consequences
that have ensued from
that

- forced pregnancies
- forced

How does this new announcement address problem

- Not

Religious reconciliation -
^{what we see here} reflects the world's hopes for Bosnia
reconciliation
process for healing

① Applaud human community

② Grant Announcement

symbol of relig. reconciliation
because implementers are relig.

~ for women & children >

as imp ~~as~~ this work is

~~as imp~~ as this relig. reconciliation

hope this day & discussion will inspire more

HRC/Bosnia CRS/IOCC

Grant:

- expand CRS project: train social workers,
bc w/ IOCC + Muslims → hopefully will
will be able expand into
preventive services
(healr.) fr

It takes a village! →

Mental health

special health issues

Elite milit. corps gone from the country

INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHARITIES

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Dean Triantafilou

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Palmoticeva 24/1
11000 Belgrade, Serbia

International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) has worked extensively through the diocesan structures of the Serbian Orthodox Church to reach vulnerable populations in need of the most basic food and non-food relief supplies. IOCC also coordinates with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the European Community Task Force, World Food Programme and others to provide relief in UN-protected areas in Bosnia and in Serb-held territories. Ongoing assistance has included the delivery of food, infant formula, hygiene materials, medicines and medical supplies to individuals and institutions throughout the region.

This past summer, IOCC provided humanitarian assistance to Serb refugees during their flight from Krajina to Serbian-held areas of Bosnia and Serbia. The agency then provided food and supplies to the refugee centers that welcomed them. IOCC is also providing Belgrade hospitals with infant formula, OB/GYN kits, leukemia treatments, mental health kits and general medical supplies. The agency also distributes and monitors donated medicines and medical supplies for use throughout the region.

In Bosnia, IOCC delivered almost 4,000 hygiene parcels to Gorazde and Serbian areas of Bosnia.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

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Fax: 410-234-2992

E-mail: 74237.1717@compuserve.com

209 West Fayette Street

Baltimore, MD 21201-3443

Bosnia Contact:

James Kelly

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CRS-USCC

Muhameda Kantardzica 3 (Svijetlost Building)

71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia

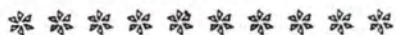
Catholic Relief Services has provided \$18 million in humanitarian assistance to more than a million refugees, displaced and affected persons regardless of their religion or ethnicity.

In the wake of the peace agreement, CRS plans to dramatically increase its support for activities aimed at bringing together former antagonists to aid in the rebuilding of war-torn economies and communities.

Much of the new support will be directed at small businesses. Throughout the conflict, rather than import relief goods, CRS opted to produce them in Sarajevo. One typical enterprise is the Sarajka Pasta Factory, which has put 500 people to work and offers Sarajevo's citizens a high-protein alternative to the bread, beans and oil that for so long formed the bulk of their diet. More than 65 percent of CRS resources in Bosnia are directed at Sarajka and similar enterprises that produce bread, socks, underwear and textiles for distribution to the local population. These projects not only provide food and clothing; they also restore pride and dignity by giving people the opportunity to be productive and provide for their families.

CRS also plans to expand programs that provide winter clothes, heating and cooking fuel for vulnerable groups; provide bricks, cement and other construction materials to rebuild destroyed houses; and help mental health counselors assist individuals and families traumatized by the war.

CRS works with four local humanitarian agencies — Caritas (Catholic), Merhamet (Muslim), Dobrotvor (Serbian Orthodox) and La Benevolencija (Jewish) — and has helped them implement joint projects. By bringing representatives of various ethnicity together, CRS is helping build the mutual trust that will aid in the creation of a cooperative post-war community.



**CRS ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN
IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

The war in the former Yugoslavia has caused a collapse of civil society. In Bosnia, more than one million citizens have left the country. Most of them have become refugees. During the three-and-a-half years of war, many Bosnians faced food insecurity. Approximately 2.7 million people are reliant upon humanitarian aid. Women and children especially have been the greatest victims of the war in Bosnia. They have been killed, wounded, displaced and separated from their families. As a result, a great many suffer from severe trauma-related stress disorders.

CRS' mission in the former Yugoslavia is an effort to help a people to survive, to maintain their dignity and to decrease their dependance on humanitarian aid.

CRS' four program areas include emergency relief, local production, counterpart strengthening and psycho-social rehabilitation. In all projects, special attention has been paid to assisting women and children.

CRS employs hundreds of women in the production of pasta, bread, winter socks, underwear and winter clothes and boots for children. The US government has contributed \$6 million toward such local production projects. For many women, these projects have provided their first opportunity in more than two years to work and earn a salary -- activities that are crucial to the restoration of pride and dignity. Moreover, they have the satisfaction of knowing they are producing commodities that will benefit their own children, as well as those of friends and relatives.

A major challenge for Bosnians centers on how to maintain the same standards of health and hygiene they enjoyed before the war. The maintenance of these standards is a question of dignity in a developed society. It is an emergency need. CRS has provided hygiene kits for 30,000 of the most needy families in Sarajevo. The kits contain a monthly supply of soap, shampoo and other commodities to meet the needs of a four-member family. In the spring of 1994, CRS supplied a hygiene kit containing winter outerwear to every infant in Sarajevo 12 months and younger. Additional kits were specially designed and distributed to their mothers and all other pregnant women throughout the city.

In addition to the foregoing, CRS improved hygienic conditions for Sarajevo's students by providing sanitation materials to all elementary and high schools in the city. CRS also addresses the needs of children by sponsoring a youth club that provides opportunities for young Sarajevans to improve their skills in such areas as foreign languages, computer sciences, and the arts.

The nation's leading advocate for humanitarian aid to the world's poorer countries

InterAction is a coalition of over 150 US-based non-profits working to promote human dignity and development in 165 countries around the world. In the US, we call these groups "private and voluntary organizations," or PVOs. InterAction's diverse membership is active in programs to ease human suffering and to strengthen people's abilities to help themselves. InterAction coordinates and promotes these activities and helps to ensure that goals are met in an ethical and cost-efficient manner.



Disaster Relief – InterAction members are often the first to respond to a crisis, whether the cause is natural or man-made. They deliver critically needed food and medical supplies; they assist and protect refugees fleeing persecution; and they work to prevent future disasters. InterAction members have responded to humanitarian emergencies in many countries, including Rwanda, Haiti and the former Yugoslavia. Closer to home, they have assisted disaster victims following floods in California and the midwestern United States, and the 1994 earthquake in Los Angeles.

Sustainable Development – InterAction members promote solutions to the inter-linked problems of poverty, environmental degradation and population growth. With particular attention to empowering women, our members work hand-in-hand with people in the developing world to improve nutrition, health, education and income levels, while protecting the planet's fragile ecosystems. Another key focus of InterAction is to support grassroots organizations in emerging democracies as they influence political change and build vibrant "civil societies" in their own countries.

Ethical Standards – InterAction has rigorous ethical standards for itself and its member agencies. The standards are designed to ensure professional competence, quality of service and accountability to donors.

Public Policy – InterAction members are working to reform foreign assistance so that US programs reach those most in need, and do so in a manner that empowers the poor and discourages future dependence. They are also engaged in efforts to make United Nations and World Bank programs more effective and relevant to the post-Cold War world.

Need More Information? InterAction staff can provide up-to-the-minute information on humanitarian conditions in a given country, tell you which member agencies are working there and what programs they sponsor. Every day, our members are on the front lines of dramatic human struggles all over the world. We can give you access to their first-hand points of view. Call or write to us:

InterAction

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Photos courtesy of CARE and World Relief Corporation

(For a complete membership list, see reverse side)

A. Bishop

McARRICK Theodore

**DRAFT REMARKS FOR ~~KEN BACKETT~~, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CATHOLIC
RELIEF SERVICES TO MAKE AT THE JANUARY 29, 1996 WHITE HOUSE
RECEPTION**

Hosted Pres. & Pope
+ his wife
... guy
on
Balkan.

In Bosnia everyone has been a victim of war. Every woman, every child has been vulnerable to its dangers and privations to some degree. CRS recognizes this and that is why we have been relentless in our efforts to reach needy people of all communities, regardless of their religion or ethnicity.

In Bosnia, as elsewhere, our refusal to limit our assistance or deny aid to any one group is rooted in the principles of Catholic Social Teaching, which emphasizes that the responsibility of the wealthy to assist the less fortunate is not limited by national boundaries or ethnic and religious distinctions.

Also in accordance with Catholic Social Teaching, we hold that problems should be solved and decisions made by the communities most affected by those decisions. As Pope John Paul II said on the occasion of his visit to Baltimore last October 8, "The best kind of assistance is that which encourages the needy to become the primary artisans of their own social and cultural development". That's why whenever possible CRS tries to work through local organizations to identify and address the needs of the population. This is most clearly exemplified in Bosnia, where we implement our activities through counterpart agencies who represent the four ethnic communities: Croatian, Serbian, Muslim and Jewish. As a Catholic organization, we believe that our presence and solidarity with *all* the peoples of Bosnia holds concrete and symbolic value. We believe that it allows us to play a unique role in helping to promote reconciliation among the

people of the region.

Recently in a symbolic act of reconciliation, Catholic Cardinal Vinko Puljic of Sarajevo attended a Christmas liturgy in a Serbian Orthodox church in Sarajevo. In remarks beforehand, he warned, "The breakdown of coexistence between the various cultures here may well lead to political and social radicalism, whose consequences would be felt far beyond the territory of this republic."

We must not let this happen. Our experience has shown us that it does not have to happen.

Each week, the directors of CRS' four counterpart organizations put aside their differences and sit down with us to decide how best to serve their communities. It isn't always easy. Centuries of animosity and resentment make this war an especially bitter one. I won't say that disagreements don't arise. Deciding that one community may be in need of more resources than another can be extremely challenging. Yet our experience has made us optimistic. It has given us a vision of what the future can hold for Bosnia. It has given us hope.

I'll give you a small example that occurred recently. During their pre-Christmas meeting, the director of Dobrotvor, our Serbian Orthodox counterpart, came forward with a request. He had nothing to give his staff after the trying year they had gone through together. No food or clothing could be spared and what little cash he had was tied up in program work. After a brief consultation, his Muslim, Jewish and Catholic counterparts offered a solution. They informed the Serbian director that they would contribute extra food and supplies so that Dobrotvor's staff could have a Christmas bonus.

At CRS we believe that this small act of generosity is a symbol of what the country as a whole can achieve.

In 1993, CRS was the first U.S. religious organization to take up residence in Sarajevo.

Throughout the war our staff stayed on, risking sniper's bullets and mortar shells. We stayed as a sign of solidarity with the people--to assure them they had not been forgotten in their hour of darkness.

Throughout the conflict, rather than import relief goods, CRS opted to produce them in both Bosnian and Serb-controlled Sarajevo. One typical enterprise is the Sarajka Pasta Factory. The project has put more than 500 people to work. After surviving for so long on a humanitarian aid diet of bread, beans and oil, seeing something as comforting and familiar as pasta on the table again, serves to bring back memories of more peaceful pre-war days. It gives back hope.

Over 65 percent of CRS' resources in Bosnia are directed at small enterprises like Sarajka that produce bread, underwear, socks and textiles for distribution to the local population. The value of these projects, however, goes far beyond the mere provision of food and clothing. Equally important are their roles in giving previously unemployed people the opportunity to be productive and provide for their families--activities that are crucial to the restoration of pride and self-respect. CRS understands that only when people have achieved some measure of physical and economic security can they begin to contemplate ideas about reconciliation.

The cornerstone of CRS' health program in Bosnia is our Trauma Recovery Program. Throughout

the region many people have been the victims of ethnic cleansing. They or their family members have been raped and brutalized; they have lost their homes and their livelihoods. Some physicians and psychologists are refugees themselves, suffering from the same trauma and shock as the people they are attempting to help. By providing local mental health care workers with training in crisis and trauma counseling, we have been able to help this seriously war-traumatized population regain control of their lives.

Like the First Lady, CRS recognizes that in times of crisis, often it is the children who suffer most and who have the least ability to bring about a change to their situation. CRS is working to help children through its support for programs designed to fulfill the most urgent needs of this vulnerable group. Throughout the war, we have distributed over **HOW MANY** winter boots, **HOW MANY** winter socks and underwear to young children. We are working to maintain a clean and healthy environment for children to learn in by providing schools with sanitation materials. CRS has also overseen deliveries of medicines to the Kosevo Pediatric Ward for treatment of children with chronic diseases.

CRS welcomes the US-brokered Dayton peace agreement with much enthusiasm. The reduction in violence and restoration of utilities has been a great relief to all citizens. It has also opened the door for us to dramatically increase our support for reconciliation and reconstruction activities. The new climate of freedom and security will allow CRS to offer new support to small businesses, **LIST NEW INITIATIVES HERE.**

In closing, let me emphasize once again that we must not allow Cardinal Puljic's warning about

the breakdown of coexistence among cultures to become a reality. In resisting such a scenario, Catholic Relief Services will continue its efforts to carry out the vision our Holy Father expressed for our agency when he said, "Each individual without exception is created in the image of God and redeemed by the Blood of Christ. In a world scarred by religious divisions and national rivalries, Catholic Relief Services testifies to the unity of the human family and to the equal and inalienable dignity of each and every person."



IOCC

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Remarks delivered on behalf of the
International Orthodox Christian Charities

by the Very Rev. Nicholas Triantafilou
Chancellor, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America

On behalf of His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, who serves as Chairman of the Standing Conference of Canonical Orthodox Bishops in America, the Board of Directors and Staff of IOCC, I want to express our gratitude to you and the United States Government for encouraging an initiative of unprecedented significance for peace. May this give hope to the most innocent victims of war.

For all people of faith, the tragedy of Bosnia - the whole of the former Yugoslavia - presents a very grave challenge. Women have been violated; mothers so traumatized they can no longer offer an infant their breast; children have the very foundations of stability and faith in family and community shattered; communities have been forcibly displaced and so many slaughtered. People of faith must, as the humble instruments of divine mercy, respond with love and charity.

But there is more. This terrible war has given us a glimpse of a future in which religion is unscrupulously manipulated to justify

International Orthodox Christian Charities

The International Humanitarian Organization of Orthodox Christians in the United States and Canada

the division of populations. This is a war in which people who spoke the same language, came from the same ethnic stock and lived as neighbors, were torn apart because of their adherence to a faith.

Thus a special burden of responsibility and opportunity rests with those of us who work in the name of faiths.

We must work to right the wrong: where religion has been made the emblem of injury and division, we must make religion agent of healing. To shrink from this challenge would be a terrible dereliction.

In the last four years agencies like IOCC have worked against considerable odds to bring a message of hope to deliver the material support to populations suffering the most terrible privations. In doing so, there has always been the vision that, amidst war, the foundations of a later reconciliation might be laid by offering the purest of charity: mercy to whomever is in need regardless of their background. Moreover, that such charity must strengthen those who have a real stake in a future of peace, namely those who belong to the societies that have been ravaged by war.

Whatever the challenges, this experience offers hope. We have seen individuals and groups resist the oppressive despair that accompanies a civil conflict. We can attest to the courage of so many who have kept parochial intransigence at bay. These are the

people to whom we are beholden. For, through them we can help nourish a culture of tolerance, communities that are healthy and thus individuals, proud of their identity but open to life with all.

This is why the initiative, announced today, is of a significance that far surpasses the individual organizations or the amounts of money made available. We welcome the recognition by our government that without the active involvement of agencies based on faith, engaging their sister Churches in the former Yugoslavia, there can be no guarantee of peace.

IOCC welcomes the opportunity to expand its cooperation with Catholic Relief Services. Indeed, much of what IOCC has been able to achieve in the last few years has been thanks to the ecumenical network of agencies that belong to the National and World Council of Churches.

Now, however there is a premium on very visible cooperation. The implementation of action for peace must not mirror the tragic fragmentation of the society it seeks to help. Our conscience in this must be the mothers and children of all who do and have inhabited the former Yugoslavia.

Thank you

January 29, 1996

BOSNIA (NGO)

Nov. '94 - 25 day old baby abandoned
by 20 yr. old mother
- 7-8 cases each month
- no space in Belgrade's orphanage so
baby still in hospital

TAFT /

NVOs + PVOs will be there for a long time
Toll free # for Amer. who want to help
organs. or the girl 18008415872

Basic assistance - food, medicine, etc.

Rebuilding gas + water lines / winterize houses

Joint work projects - allow ppl to work side by side
Train teachers to work w/ traumatized children -

HRC

Not just humanitarian but various parties to feed people

Thank Congress for passage of fr. aid bill

Travels - see the rewards of our efforts

rebuilding Europe + Japan

Ways a Cold War → freedom, dem + o

No time for U.S. to recede from our

Commitments and the world but

to move even more vigorously to

establish a civil society

by inst. forgiveness, + healing

Remember what happens in places of horror like
Bosnia

Bosnia (3)

When we think of Bosnia -

Too often blamed in gas. #s, rhetoric

HRC / Bosnia 1/29/96

Values & Role of U.S. reflected in his work

Holbrooke Pres met w/ NED, Izrael

Hoped to return to Sarajevo and walk the streets in peace as had done in Belfast
Joked abt it on the way home in the plane

Bishop in Bosnia →

every person has been a victim of the war
Principles of Catholic social teaching

Cath Card of Saraj attended Xmas liturgy in an Orthodox church

4 counterparts of Sarajevos meet 1x/wk in Sarajevos
- disagreements arise
- animosities linger

Xmas - didn't have any for Xmas bonus
Jewish, Muslim, et al dropped in

CRS = 1st to take up residence in Sarajevos (1993)

Pasta - - made locally

2 times Jewish children suffer most

have distributed 200,000 pairs of socks / 6,000 pairs of underwear / 6,000 pairs of boots / medicine / pediatric use

BOSNIA NGOS (2)

Each indiv created in the image of God - Pope JP

Triantafilo

DOCC

Initiative = unprecedented significance for peace
bc of misery of the poor & the right of the needy
I will use

Women have been violated

Mothers so traumatized

Children - foundations of faith - coming, & family → shattered

People / faith = ∅

Humble instruments of divine mercy -

We must rise & make this our need

(2 Bosnia ✓)

Relig made an emblem / injury &

Our conscience in this must be women & children -

the dead & living victims of ethnic cleansing

Son Dean's letter ^{-article} from Bosnia

funeral of a priest

22 coffins outside the church -- others
killed

Inside church 2 Bishops, 12 priests &

the sun (roof had been blown off)

Priest's 5 yr old son shoveling dirt in his
father's grave

Americans why together
to set examples

Bishop Mic

Archbishop

Julia Page

1 for #

I met some of the leaders in the East

They were 100 of soldiers fighting against

Some of ^{my} Americans - who he was
to head the
ravages of war

a/mayors

1st center

big to

ET Drones

who to together -

we are trying to rebuild
a country bc
of what we
have ~~to~~ invested
in our
country

Julia Page from Internet -
gave a toll free #

Not just in Bosnia

Rwanda, Burundi,

World Vision which brought together

Americans of Serbia + Croatia discuss
Muslims, Catholics

TO: HRC
FROM: Lissa Muscatine *LM*
RE: Column
DATE: January 29, 1996

Here is a draft of the column we talked about. I'm not sure if this is the angle you want, but it's a start. I've searched high and low for more graphic examples of the challenges facing women and children in Bosnia without much luck. Did anybody say anything to you in the receiving line that might be worth mentioning here?

Also: You'll see an addendum at the end with information about how to send valentines to troops in Bosnia.

BIOGRAPHY**JULIA VADALA TAFT, PRESIDENT AND CEO OF INTERACTION**

Julia Vadala Taft, President and CEO of InterAction, the American Council for Voluntary International Action. Mrs. Taft has served as: Director of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in AID; Director of Refugee Programs and Acting US Refugee Coordinator at the Department of State; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In addition, she has been a consultant on refugee/migration affairs and humanitarian aid to: the Ford Foundation; the World Bank; and various US agencies, both private and governmental. Mrs. Taft has received the World Hunger Award; the AID Distinguished Service Award; One of the Top Ten Men and Women in Federal Service; the USSR Supreme Soviet Award for Personal Courage in Armenia; and a White House Fellowship. Currently Mrs. Taft has memberships in: National Endowment for Democracy, Board Member; Council on Foreign Affairs, member; Council on Excellence in Government, member; UN InterAgency Standing Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, member; USAID, Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, Board Member.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 25, 1996

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
202-456-2960

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S SCHEDULE FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996**

WASHINGTON, DC -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will honor Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) for their on-going efforts to provide humanitarian relief in the former Yugoslavia, at the White House on Monday, January 29, 1996. The event will be attended by representatives from approximately 30 organizations from around the country. The First Lady will announce U.S. participation in a new initiative focusing on the most vulnerable victims of the conflict, including women, children and the elderly. The program will expand the Trauma Recovery Project which has been providing assistance to families in coping with post-traumatic stress. The initiative will also include programs to promote reconciliation and support socio-economic reconstruction in the former Yugoslavia. The U.S. partners in this effort will be the International Orthodox Christian Charities and the Catholic Relief Services. Church groups, Islamic associations, local NGO's, professional associations and others are expected to participate in the implementation. This initiative marks an important step in promoting inter-faith cooperation in the region.

HUMANITARIAN EVENT:

DATE: Monday, January 29, 1996
TIME: 10:00 AM
LOCATION: The East Room
The White House
Washington, DC

PRESS NOTE: This event is open to press coverage. Members of the press wishing to cover the event who are not White House press pass holders must fax their name, date of birth and social security number on their organization's letterhead to the attention of Karen Finney at: 202-456-7806 no later than 5:00 PM on Friday, January 26, 1996. There will be an escort from the press briefing room at 9:15 AM on Monday.

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HRC speech

My husband will shortly be leaving for Bosnia to visit our soldiers. It is their presence in Bosnia which gives the people of that war-torn land a chance to maintain the peace which we helped negotiate. It gives them a chance to rebuild their country. The success of this effort for peace and reconstruction will depend, above all, on what the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina can do for themselves. They are intelligent, capable, and hard-working. They could get the job done if they only could, after these years of strife, come together, join hands, and together lay a foundation for a better future.

But the years of warfare have not only caused the death of thousands of people and have not only destroyed buildings and infrastructure. These years have left their scars, both physical and emotional, on almost all the survivors. The very people of whom we expect that they will rebuild the country must, in the first instance, rebuild their shattered lives.

In time many of the physical scars will heal. Dealing with the emotional scars will be far more difficult. In a country in which neighbor turned against neighbor, in which thousands were witness to murder and rape, it will be difficult to re-establish mutual trust. It will be particularly difficult to help those who have been most brutally victimized, the women who have been raped, the women who have been widowed, the children who have been orphaned.

longer
The points which I have just made are points of which all of you are well aware. And you have acted on the basis of your knowledge. In the American spirit of voluntarism you have applied yourselves to the task of binding up the wounds of the people of Bosnia. You have recruited the staffs, both here and abroad, to do the needed humanitarian work and you have applied your resources to the task. You deserve the country's thanks and congratulations. I am glad to know that you have also had the full support of the Agency for International Development.

more the
In this effort private voluntary organizations affiliated with religious denominations have been joined by nondenominational groups. What all of you have shown through your actions is that your unstinting help is rendered without reference to the recipient's religious identification. I hope you don't mind my saying that I am sure there aren't many Methodists in Bosnia, yet *the United* Methodist Relief Services have been active in Bosnia, serving people of all religions. And the same has been true of all the other denominationally affiliated groups which are represented here today.

I am dwelling on this point because it means that while rendering help you are also passing on a message, a message of human brotherhood and sisterhood. For, as we know, inter-communal strife in Bosnia was not based on differences in language or ethnicity, as it is in many other places in the world. The people of Bosnia-

Herzegovina speak the same language and come from the same ethnic stock. The great and truly tragic irony is that in a region which for decades professed atheism, differences in their religious identification have divided the people who call themselves Serbs from those who call themselves Croats and has divided both these groups from those who once called themselves simply Bosnians and who are now called Muslims.

You are able to remind the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina of a past in which their differences were de-emphasized, to show them that Americans, coming from a country of much greater diversity, can join in reaching out to them, to all of them, without making distinctions based on their religious identification.

Given the needs which I have here identified, I am particularly pleased to announce a project sponsored jointly by two of the charitable organizations represented here today, a project which deals with all these needs.

Building on a program which has been in existence for a while, Catholic Relief Services and International Orthodox Christian Charities, with the assistance of the Agency for International Development, will together help repair and equip social service centers and provide training for psychologists and social workers to help them deal with clients who suffer from war-related post-traumatic stress. In Bosnia the program will be a joint effort of Muslim, Catholic, Orthodox and Jewish charitable organizations. The staffs of the centers will be drawn from all the Bosnian communities and will serve members of all the Bosnian communities.

I am confident that this is merely the beginning of a joint effort among the PVO's, an effort which I am sure will receive widespread public support. For only through efforts such as those in which you are engaged can we make certain that the peace which our soldiers are now protecting will hold after they return home. Bosnia has seen enough of war, of mourning. In the words of Ecclesiastes, let this be, at long last, a time for healing, for building, for embracing, a time for peace.

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Boyley T. M. Wright

C/BSA 380 m/90

I would like to welcome our distinguished guests; ~~Arch-Bishop Theodore McCarriek of the Arch-Diocese of New Jersey~~; the Very Reverend Nicholas Triantafilou, Chancellor of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, and Julia Taft, President of Interaction. I am also pleased to welcome Brian Atwood, Director of the United States Agency for International Development, A/S John Shattuck who has just returned from Bosnia; Members of Congress (name them); leaders of our religious and humanitarian aid communities. Our thanks goes out to each and every one of those organizations. They have done a magnificent job in upholding the American tradition by searching out those who have been victims of this terrible war. You understand that by mentioning just a few, I would raise the question as to those I have left out. But, I hope you don't mind if I say that I felt particularly good about seeing my own faith group, the United Methodist Relief Committee, so actively involved in Bosnia. I was also very moved by the World Vision exhibit of Bosnian children's drawings and photographs on display here today.

Religious non-denominational As a Methodist I'm proud

Every day we bear witness to the terrible legacy of the war in the former Yugoslavia -- the women who have been brutally raped, children who have seen their parents killed or taken away, young men traumatized by battle, the elderly left without dignity, people left enraged and without hope.

Now that the fighting is over, the long process of rehabilitation and reconciliation begins. American PVO's, both non-denominational and religiously-affiliated, are at work to start the healing process. I am proud of the support that the United State Government has provided to this effort. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of continued U.S. engagement in the former Yugoslavia. We have more experience than any other nation in responding to post-crisis transitions. We have the wherewithal, the infrastructure, the institutions and the expertise to render effective assistance. Not only that, for American involvement to end when we withdraw our troops would be doing the job halfway -- Americans like to finish what they start.

I also want to stress that I am equally proud of the American spirit reflected by those NGOs that bring hope and assistance to the people of Bosnia without the aid of government funds.

While peace has been brought to harbor in Bosnia, harmony is still at bay. This has been a war among people of the same ethnic stock who speak the same language. It has savagely divided people according to their religious identity. They have been incited to violence by extremists who exploited their religious differences.

That is why it is an important part of any reconciliation effort to demonstrate that organizations of different faiths can work in harmony. It sets an example for Serbs, Croats, and Bosnian Muslims. Given the religious make-up of the people of Bosnia, Catholic Relief Services, International Orthodox Christian Charities, and the Bosnian Muslim organization Merhamet have indeed set an example. It is fortunate that they are here today to reaffirm their commitment and for USAID to have pledged its continued financial support.

All the experienced charities who are working in Bosnia have met some of the sternest tests of providing relief to divided communities: they have worked with people and agencies of all faiths; they have sponsored local organizations of all faiths; they have helped people in need regardless of their creed.

These agencies have recognized this need, as has the United States Government. All have gathered and agreed to join forces in an effort to encourage religious institutions to use social and emergency programs to break down barriers of suspicion and gradually build confidence among communities.

As with so many other commendable efforts of American PVOs, IOCC and CRS have already embarked on this course. CRS, for the last three years, trained people of all faiths and ethnic backgrounds in the former Yugoslavia to enhance their skills in addressing the needs of women and children traumatized by this conflict. In Western Bosnia, IOCC has negotiated agreements which allow Caritas, the local agency of the Roman Catholic Church, to expand its social and emergency programs. These are just two examples from a myriad of initiatives.

I am honoured to announce a new initiative, another small step toward rehabilitation, in Bosnia. IOCC and CRS propose today to launch a cooperative project that will expand the USAID funded Psychosocial Trauma Recovery Project of CRS that has been operating since early 1995. To date the project has (1) provided basic skills for para-professionals working in refugee collection centers in Sarajevo; (2) improved the capacity of psychologists and social workers in Sarajevo social service centers to treat war-related psychological trauma, and; (3) selected and developed seventeen professionals as trainers to expand the training program outside of Sarajevo.

CRS and IOCC have agreed to expand phase two of the Trauma Recovery Program to include the areas of Tuzla and majority-Serb Sarajevo. These areas are particularly important because Tuzla has the largest concentration of displaced people and Serb majority-Sarajevo will be reintegrated from Serb-control to Federation-control.

The project also includes a community-building component to follow the individual-focused trauma recovery activities. This will include projects to foster recovery and reconciliation by providing people with positive experiences of cooperation in achieving community goals. These projects will focus particularly on mixed-ethnic communities and will rely on the knowledge and participation of local faith-based organizations.

To explain their roles and the importance of this cooperation, I am pleased to share the podium with esteemed representatives of the two churches...



Lorin

A.I.C.F./U S A

Partnership

Quarterly Newsletter

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Fourth Quarter, 1995

Međunarodna akcija protiv gladi
International Action Against Hunger

1995-96 WINTERIZATION PROGRAM

Heat and warm clothing--two things readily available that many often take for granted to get through the cold winter months. For the vulnerable population of Bosnia, however, where the four-year-old war has just ended, surviving the harsh mountain climate requires preparation--and outside intervention.

For that reason, AICF/USA, with the assistance of a grant from OFDA, is now implementing its winterization program. The aim of the program is to provide the elderly and vulnerable of Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf (central Bosnia) with 2.5 area meters of firewood (about one-fourth of their need for the whole winter), long underwear and socks. Reaching 5,000 beneficiaries in Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf, the program has received overwhelming community support for the second year in a row.

Problems have arisen, however. With the heavy onset of winter on the first of November, local forestry officials had difficulties getting into the forests and delivering wood to people's homes. Further complications have occurred with lack of proper equipment to cut and haul wood (much has been stolen during the war, and spare parts are rare) and with personnel being called to the front line. However, with the hope that the snow will subside for awhile, and in anticipation of woodcutters returning from their military obligation, forestry officials estimate they will still be able to meet the need of all beneficiaries by the end of January.

Throughout the project AICF/USA has enjoyed excellent cooperation with UNPROFOR and the United Nations Office Vienna (UNOV) to help cut and chop wood into ready-to-burn pieces once firewood has been delivered to individuals' homes. On both the Bosniac and Croat sides of Gornji Vakuf, UNOV has organized volunteers from both ethnic groups to chop side-by-side. In one case, a Bosniac man came to the Croat side of Gornji Vakuf for the first time in three years to cut wood for people he formerly considered the enemy.



UNPROFOR AND LOCAL WORKERS CUTTING FIREWOOD FOR THE BENEFIT OF ELDERLY IN BUGOJNO, NOVEMBER 1995

One thing is clear: the program has provided urgent and emergency assistance to pensioners, widows, displaced persons and others who have limited resources and are disadvantaged. Monitoring thus far has shown that for many, the materials received from AICF/USA are the only resources they have to combat the cold, Bosnian winter.

Simultaneously, AICF/USA has been conducting a reforestation program with funding from USAID, to replenish the natural resources. To date, AICF/USA has worked in partnership with the reforestation committee in Canton VI to reforest plots in Bugojno, Gornji Vakuf, and Novi Travnik. More than 60 hectares has been reforested with white pine and spruce coniferous seedlings. See related article on page 2.

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Environmental Awareness Program

Edo Rustempasic, Program Assistant

As part of a USAID funded reforestation program, AICF/USA, in cooperation with the "gymnasium" (high school) and forestry company "Koprivnica" of Bugojno, conducted an environmental awareness program. The program took three months (September through November 95). Around 300 high school students took part in this program.

Through the talks with teachers and forestry engineers we decided to divide the program in two parts: theoretical and practical. Both parts were conducted on weekends. On three weekends in a row, teachers would hold lectures at the gymnasium, and on the fourth one we would organize a fieldtrip. So, in total we organized three field trips and nine lectures. The topics that were discussed at the lectures were various. Here are some of the topics: pollution of the hydrosphere, pollution of the Bosnian rivers as a result of the war, militarism and ecology, etc.

The first fieldtrip was organized on Rostovo mountain, five kilometers from Bugojno. The students were shown some deforested areas and an expert from the local forestry company explained to them all the aspects of deforestation, as well as the outcomes.

The second fieldtrip was at the same place, but this time we did the actual reforestation. Busovaca Nursery donated some 700 seedlings, mainly spruce. AICF/USA organized the transport of the seedlings from Busovaca to Bugojno, and five students from Bugojno came to Busovaca to help us with taking the seedlings out. The experts from the forestry company selected a deforested area and explained to the students how to plant the seedlings.

The third fieldtrip was about river pollution. We went to the river near Bugojno. It was a perfect example, since some parts of the river were full of garbage.

It is important to stress that the students were extremely interested in this program. They were eager to learn as much as possible about this area and showed an interest to continue this program.

Edo Rustempasic has worked for AICF/USA in Bugojno since August 1993, and is currently the Program Assistant on the Reforestation Program which includes the Environmental Awareness Education program started in



"I am desirous of light, sun and freedom..."

"Our war days..."

"Now is winter in Bosnia, and war is hard and dirty. War lasts already 3 years. We can't see the end of it. We, our parents, brothers and sisters live in such Bosnia."

"In early winter morning, my mom wakes me up to go to school. I look for my clothing by flashlight. I dress myself by candle light, because we don't have electricity. Mom makes me hurry. I put a lot of clothing on me. The classrooms are cold, with no heating, with plastic sheeting on windows. I go to school with my friends, and in plastic bag I carry some firewood. We all do that in order to light the fire in a primitive metal stove in classroom."

"Mom is telling me to hurry because of shelling. Do we always have to think of damned shells? Because of the danger teaching takes only 2 hours. I do my best to listen to what teacher is saying. Return to home in hurry and then a kind of house arrest. Sometimes I do my homework on the floor and sometimes I feel like small mouse. I always have to hide in some dark corners and basements."

"I am desirous of light, sun and freedom. When night is falling, I imagine the big town with illuminated streets and big colorful store windows. Those children don't know how it looks like to have one notebook for all subjects, notebook you have got from UNHCR. Many times I have dreams of hamburgers, hot dogs and oranges. In dreams like that, but in real life cold and misery. We are far from you, lost in snow, forgotten in dark and grief."

The letter above was written in January 1995 by a 12 year old student in Bugojno to a 12 year old in Michigan, as part of a letter exchange program facilitated by AICF/USA. The letter exchange has expanded in 1995, and includes children in Gorzji Vakuf, Novi Travnik (Bosnia) as well as California, Canada and the UK.

AICF/USA continues programs for primary school children, including the rehabilitation of main primary schools in Bugojno and village schools in Gorzji Vakuf. An art therapy program to assist war traumatized children was initiated in Bugojno and is being replicated in other municipalities.

In 1995, much of the central electricity infrastructure was repaired by local electric companies and ODA Emergency Engineers. Wood continues to be the main heating source in the primary schools.

Shelling in Bugojno ceased after signing of the Paris Peace Agreement on December 14, 1995.

In partnership with local educational authorities, programs will continue in 1996 to serve the children of the area.

By My = honor words

transition - pleased to announce new initiative -
~~don't put it off~~

I would like to welcome our distinguished guests; Arch-Bishop Theodore McCarrick of the Arch-Diocese of New Jersey; the Very Reverend Nicholas Triantafilou, Chancellor of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, and Julia Taft, President of Interaction. I am also pleased to welcome Brian Atwood, Director of the United States Agency for International Development, A/S John Shattuck who has just returned from Bosnia; Members of Congress; leaders of our religious and humanitarian aid communities. In particular I would like to recognize the Inter-Action, the International Rescue Committee, World Vision, the United Methodists Committee on Relief, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee... (?)

Every day we bear witness to the terrible legacy of the war in the former Yugoslavia -- the women who have been brutally raped, children who have seen their parents killed or taken away, young men traumatized by battle, the elderly left without dignity, people left enraged and without hope. *President's trip*

Since the war broke out, American NGOs have been at work in Bosnia, assisting its victims. They deserve our thanks and congratulations. I am proud of the support that the United States Government has provided to this effort. I am equally proud of the American spirit reflected by those NGOs that bring hope and assistance to the people of Bosnia without the aid of government funds. *Today we honor - - -*

Now that the fighting is over, the long process of rehabilitation and reconciliation begins. American PVO's, both non-denominational and religiously-affiliated, are at work to start the healing process.

While peace has been brought to harbor in Bosnia, harmony is still at bay. This has been a war among people of the same ethnic stock who speak the same language. It has savagely divided people according to their religious identity. They have been incited to violence by extremists who exploited their religious differences.

Now, the women and children of Bosnia need the example of these institutions that provide moral/spiritual leadership to lead the way towards reconciliation and away from the fatal cycle of suspicion and violence. It is to these institutions of faith that we must now turn to use their influence to heal the wounds and build a society in which people - above all women and children - may live without fear.

That is why it is critical that organizations of different faiths continue to work together. It sets an example for Serbs, Croats, and Bosnian Muslims. Catholic Relief Services and International

*my husband's trip
a deland / by?
he met up
a Bosnia girl
Zak Filo -*

*Julia Taft - will tell us
of
criticism
and*

Orthodox Christian Charities - representing the main Christian faiths in the area (Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy) and the Bosnian Muslim organization Merhamet have indeed set an example. They have been involved for the last four years in providing help in Bosnia. And, it is fortunate that they are here today to reaffirm their commitment to reconciliation and for USAID to have pledged its continued financial support.

All the experienced charities who are working in Bosnia have met some of the sternest tests of providing relief to divided communities: they have worked with people and agencies of all faiths; they have sponsored local organizations of all faiths; they have helped people in need regardless of their creed.

These agencies have recognized this need, as has the United States Government. All have gathered and agreed to join forces in an effort to encourage religious institutions to use social and emergency programs to break down barriers of suspicion and gradually build confidence among communities.

As with so many other commendable efforts of American PVOs, IOCC and CRS have already embarked on this course. CRS, funded by USAID has, for the last three years, trained people of all faiths and ethnic backgrounds in the former Yugoslavia to enhance their skills in addressing the needs of women and children traumatized by this conflict. In Western Bosnia, IOCC has negotiated agreements which allow Caritas, the local agency of the Roman Catholic Church, to expand its social and emergency programs.

These are just two examples from a myriad of initiatives. It is, however, the symbolic impact of the two Churches promoting programs that reconcile and engage all which must be emphasized.

That is why I am so honoured to share the podium with such esteemed religious leaders. And, it is to them that I turn now...

Lissa:

HRC will speak first in Monday's program. The purpose is to provide a "big picture" take on the announcement. Nicole estimates 5-10 minute remarks. There will be three other speakers following her, and at the close of her remarks, HRC should introduce each of them in turn.

There will be a 5:45pm "wrap up" meeting on the event today. Nicole thinks you may want to come, but if you are crashing, I should go in your place. If possible, we should bring some kind of a draft to the meeting.

Matt Lorin came by with a draft (see attached). He's the NSC guy who's putting the whole event together. Please call him when you get back from lunch.

S

Project Number 813- 94- 011

Psycho- social Trauma Rehabilitation Project

Final Report

Period Covered by this Report: From 8/94 to 11/95

PROJECT SYNOPSIS AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This final report of the Sarajevo Trauma Rehabilitation Project (TRP) covers the period from August, 1994 through December 1995. It is difficult to adequately describe in a report such as this the many complicated variables that have characterized the process of developing and implementing this project. The fact that all the proposed goals of the project have been met and in many cases exceeded despite many unexpected obstacles and war related problems is a source of great satisfaction to the TRP staff.

The primary thrust of the project was to expand the availability and increase the effectiveness of psycho social rehabilitation services to the people of Sarajevo and displaced persons currently residing in the city, and to do so by increasing the capacity of the existing psycho social infrastructure to utilize new techniques and current thinking on psycho social rehabilitation. In this way the project proposed to have long term consequences extending well beyond the limits of the project itself.

Specifically the TRP proposed to target staff from Social Service Centers, Kosevo Hospital, General Medical Centers, and the collective centers in the city for displaced persons. The project achieved the proposed educational goals through a three level training format.

Level 1 consisted of a series of formal presentations and informal discussion and case consultation groups directed at paraprofessionals recruited in the seven collective centers for displaced persons. The emphasis was on identifying consequences of psycho social trauma among the residents of the collectives and teaching simple techniques for helping traumatized individuals and families deal more effectively with their symptoms.

Level 2 consisted of a more sophisticated series of formal presentations and informal training groups that utilized local and

expatriate experts representing a wide variety of experience with psycho social rehabilitation. This training was directed at those psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists working in the hospital, five social service centers, and health care centers. The smaller training groups were held in the work stations of the various professionals to promote team building and provide experts a better idea of the working conditions of local care providers.

Level 3 consisted of an additional series of formal presentations for selected individuals who had completed Level 2 training. The focus of these presentations was to prepare the participants to function as trainers who would be able to provide additional training to local professionals in Sarajevo and throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the project the educational presentations were supplemented and supported by the acquisition of a professional library of scientific papers and books which were made available to all participants in the project and to staff of other humanitarian aid organizations in Sarajevo.

available an ongoing program of translating important publications was carried out. During the project over one thousand five hundred pages of material relating to psycho social rehabilitation were translated and distributed to professionals throughout the city.

An important element in this project was provision of emotional and physical support to the local professionals and paraprofessionals who were providing essential psycho social rehabilitation services in the city. These professionals experienced the same consequences of the war related trauma as those they served, and the importance of meeting their needs for dealing with these consequences was deemed of critical importance.

To address this need special presentations were organized for local professionals on protecting the care givers own mental health and professional support groups were organized in the hospital, social service centers, and in the collective centers. In addition when it was possible materials and equipment were provided to improve the working conditions in the social service centers and the collective centers. Such support included fixtures that could provide heat in the social service centers during the winter months, sanitation equipment and materials for keeping records and making reports.

From the first facilitation of the integration of psycho social rehabilitation service in the city was seen as a high project priority. To this end every effort was made to coordinate project activities with all governmental and NGO groups working in the city. The fact that the project was cited as a model for other agencies to emulate with regards to coordination by representatives

of WHO testifies to the projects success in this regard.

Special workshops and presentations were organized and presented at the request of Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Marie Stopes International (MSI) and WHO. All level 2 presentations were open to other groups working in the city, and were well attended by representatives of such agencies.

Throughout the project an effort was made to develop local CRS professional staff expertise with regard to psycho social rehabilitation. Opportunities for staff development both in country and out of country were utilized to accomplish this goal. At present the CRS staff is in the view of the chief project consultant the most sophisticated staff dealing with psycho social rehabilitation in the city and possibly in the country.

Representatives of the CRS staff have been invited to give scientific presentations as a result of their work in the project in a variety of centers for psycho social rehabilitation outside of the country. Such invitations have come from The United States, England, Holland, France, Israel and Hungary.

The project proposed at its conclusion to organize an international conference on psycho social rehabilitation. This conference was to highlight the achievements of both local and international efforts relating to psycho social rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and serve as a symbolic gesture that such rehabilitation was possible. During much of the project period the obstacles to holding such a conference seemed insurmountable. Never the less the conference has been planned, and all arrangements have been completed. The conference will be held in Sarajevo on March, 14 and 15. Since the Conference will take place in March, the report and final financial report will be provided at that time.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:

In the beginning of the project a highly qualified local professional staff was recruited consisting of two physicians, two psychologists, and a professional translator. A chief consultant was recruited from the United States. All parties were oriented to the purpose and goals of the project. Initial staff training was conducted in the United States and in Sarajevo.

Contacts with relevant governmental agencies and other humanitarian organizations working in Sarajevo were established, and these groups along with representatives of the targeted groups were included in developing final arrangements for implementing project activities.

Training activities were organized at three levels. Level 1 was directed at a group of fourteen paraprofessionals in the seven permanent collective centers for displaced persons. Level 2 was directed at staff in the five social service centers, social work

staff at Kosovo Hospital, and social work staff at health care centers. Level 3 was directed at a select group destined to become trainers for other groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Training was organized around large formal workshops and small group formats situated in the various work sites of the participants. Subjects and location of training are described in the appendix along with participant evaluations.

Support groups were organized at the work sites of all targeted groups. These were weekly facilitated by CRS staff and continue to function at this time. Groups were organized at the eight locations and were well attended, well received and consistent. Feedback from Social Service Center directors indicated that these groups were of extreme importance in maintaining the workers morale. Further details about the number, locations and the level of participation are included in appendix).

A professional library was established in the CRS offices and made available to all targeted groups and NGOs working in Sarajevo. Relevant material was translated and distributed to the targeted groups throughout the project period. Library acquisition is included in the appendix.

Additional training activities were organized at the request of MSF, IRC, WHO, and MSI. Six seminars were given to MSF staff, three to WHO training participants and three workshops were organized for IRC and MSI professional staff (more details in the appendix).

Materials to provide heating during cold weather, sanitary supplies, and materials for maintaining necessary records were provided to the Social Service Centers.

Plans for an International Conference on psycho social rehabilitation were completed and the conference has now been scheduled for March 15 and 16.

ACHIVEMENT OF PROJECT RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES:

The overall goal of the project was to increase the amount, quality, and efficiency of psycho social rehabilitation services available to the population of Sarajevo and develop a community model and training resources that could be used to replicate the program in other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was achieved and the specific goals set out as necessary steps in this regard were met.

Goal 1: To increase the competence of the staff of the social service centers, the staff of social workers at Kosovo Hospital, and staff of general health care centers in recognizing evidence of psycho social stress and providing effective direct psycho social help to citizens and displaced persons in the city of Sarajevo.

This goal was achieved by providing twelve two day presentations to

the staffs in these centers. Nine expatriate experts from the United States and Western Europe and six local experts as well as local CRS staff participated in these presentations. Each of these presentations was presented in two locations to insure that all targeted professionals could attend. In addition these experts conducted small group training sessions in each of the centers. A total of 51 care- providers participated and successfully fulfilled training requirements. Presentations were followed by weekly small group discussion sessions with the various groups. Subjects covered in these presentations, attendance records and participant evaluations are included in the appendix.

Over 1500 pages of translated professional material was prepared and distributed to targeted groups. A list of translated material is included in the appendix.

Goal 2: To develop a core of skilled trainers in the area of psycho social rehabilitation for use in expanding the existing psycho social service system:

This goal was achieved by selecting seventeen highly qualified individuals who had completed the program as outlined under goal 1 for further training as future trainers. This group was entered into a program of intense preparation that included seven multi day formal training workshops. Seven experts from outside the country, one local expert and the CRS staff participated in these workshops. Topics of presentations and participant evaluations are included in the appendix.

Four of the participants were selected to go outside of Sarajevo for additional training in the SPA-CRS program in Croatia. These in turn were used to further the training of the rest of the group.

At the end of this training the participants were divided into teams and assigned specific areas related to psycho social rehabilitation that they will be responsible for in future training.

Goal 3: To improve the appropriateness of referrals within the existing social, medical, and psychiatric systems.

This goal was addressed throughout all phases of the training programs. It is difficult to quantify the success in achieving this goal. That it was achieved is apparent in unsolicited comments by the Chief of Psychiatric Services and the Director of the Social Service Centers that there had been a significant improvement in the appropriateness of referrals to the Kosevo Psychiatric Clinic.

Goal 4: To increase the access of displaced persons in collective centers to psycho social services.

Fourteen individuals in the collective centers were selected for training as paraprofessionals who would work in the collectives and liaison with staff in the social service centers. All of these

individuals completed twenty one small group training sessions conducted by expatriate and local experts. In addition the project director conducted weekly small group discussion groups with this group. The paraprofessionals were invited to attend presentations for the other target groups and frequently did so. A list of subjects covered is included in the appendix.

These paraprofessionals are currently working in the collective centers. They provide the only consistent psycho social services available in the collective centers at this time.

Goal 5: To facilitate the effort by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Refugees and Social Welfare, and WHO to develop a community based social and medical system in the city.

A final plan for an integrated service system in Sarajevo designed by the ministries and WHO is to be completed this month. The staff of the CRS project has been consulted in the process of developing this plan, and recommendations from the project have been included in the plan.

CRS has been informed that the groups trained by CRS will form important components in the final plan.

Goal 6: To address recognized needs for psycho social support services among psycho social care providers.

Special presentations on ways to protect the mental health of care providers were organized early in the project, and this subject was reinforced throughout the project period.

Staff support groups were organized in all the targeted centers. These support groups were facilitated by CRS staff members on a weekly basis until they were self sustaining. Participation was uniformly high. A total of support groups meetings conducted during the Project was _____ and the total number of participants was _____.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

There were many obstacles to achieving the goals and objectives of the project. They were primarily related to the changing military and political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These obstacles tended to fall into four groups. These were: 1) physical risk, 2) problems with transportation, 3) inclement weather and absence of essential city services, and 4) intermittent falling morale among local professionals. Although many of the problems in such categories are interrelated it is useful to consider them separately.

Physical risks to local project participants, CRS staff, and expatriate experts were related to the periodic shelling of the city and continuous sniper activity. In addition at times the

necessity of traveling over mount Igman in inclement weather posed significant risk to CRS staff and outside experts. These problems required cancellation of all types of presentations and required rescheduling. This posed significant problems particularly when experts had traveled long distances to present to project participants or when local professionals were forbidden by governmental edict to travel the streets.

Transportation within the city was a problem throughout the project period. Although the project selected sites for presentations as near local work stations as possible there were many occasions when the problems with transportation would have prevented some individuals from attending certain training sessions if extraordinary means for moving participants had not been found. Transportation in and out of the city posed even more significant project difficulties when war related activities prevented travel into the city.

Expatriate experts were stranded on several occasions in Split or Zagreb and were unable to provide their presentations at the scheduled times. The reverse was also occasionally true that expatriate experts were stranded for as long as a week in Sarajevo.

The winter months in Sarajevo were bitterly cold. Rooms used for presentations could not be heated and participants as well as presenters were forced to deal with settings nonconductive to optimal learning. At times snow and ice further complicated already difficult transportation problems. Despite these complications participants and presenters were able to carry out successful sessions and the evaluations of the participants demonstrated this fact.

The absence of such essential services as electricity, water, and gas for heating were obstacles to providing many project activities. Although the difficulties posed by this lack of services complicated the tasks of project staff, they were never major impediments to the completion of project activities. But these difficulties were the reason for purchasing some basic equipment for heating in order to improve working condition at the centers. The basic sanitation equipment was also provided to the each center as a donation from the CRS School Sanitation Project.

Periods of intense military activity around the city often resulted in a decrease in the morale of local professionals. At such times it was necessary for CRS staff to increase their work in the various social service centers. Since such periods were at times when the physical risk to staff was greatest and transportation all but nonexistent it was difficult to maintain project activities at an adequate level.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Sarajevo TRP has demonstrated that an effective and comprehensive psycho social rehabilitation project can be developed and carried out in an area of intense military activity, and that it can have significant positive consequences for the civilian population subjected to the trauma associated with war related activity. It has further demonstrated the advantage of designing

such a project in such a way that it is directed at the development of the existing psycho social infrastructure and creates a model for collaboration and cooperation within the area it serves.

In addition the experience of TRP would seem to support the idea of identifying and developing local professional staff and providing outside expertise as needed as an effective way to design future psycho social rehabilitation projects. The importance of staff development as an integral part of such a project has become increasingly apparent as the TRP activities have progressed. *has not become*

of critical importance to the success of TRP has been the ability to elicit and utilize local input, both in terms of subject matter and mode of presentation. This has created a level of trust and a sense of ownership among local participants that have made it possible to overcome many of the obstacles encountered. Only with the knowledge gained from local professionals and paraprofessionals in regard to cultural and professional norms has it been possible to select expatriate experts who could work effectively in the local setting.

In a program such as TRP the preparation and translation of relevant materials are extremely important in achieving desired goals. Equipment to prepare such materials and translators who understand the professional ideas to be translated are essential. TRP underestimated this need at the beginning of the project, but rapidly learned its importance. Future programs of this type should recognize this need.

All scheduling that relates to outside experts used in a program like TRP, can be no more than tentative. Both local participants and expatriate experts should be made clearly aware of this from the beginning of the project.

Finally the TRP program has had significant successes throughout the project period. Among these successes, the staff considers the following the most important.

- a. Identification of a highly qualified local staff and successful team building.
- b. Organization and motivation of target groups.
- c. Integration of local and expatriate experts.
- d. Establishment of paraprofessional group in collective centers.
- e. Successful completion of all three levels of project training.
- f. Establishment of support groups in targeted work sites that have become self sustaining.
- g. Development of an important and permanent professional library for general use in Sarajevo.
- h. Translation of highly relevant professional materials for distribution.
- i. Completion of planning of international conference on Psycho Social Rehabilitation in Sarajevo on March 15 and 16 (see planned program in appendix).

Throughout the project, CRS staff have looked beyond the current project period toward an expanded effort to be built on the successes of Phase One. A proposal has been prepared and funding partially secured for a two-year Phase Two effort that will use individuals trained in TRP to promote additional training for others throughout Bosnia. Support will continue for the social service centers in Sarajevo and the effort in the collectives for displaced persons will be expanded.

HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

WHAT AMERICAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) ARE DOING

A Media Resource Guide

Produced by

InterAction

January, 1996

US Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Currently Operating Relief and Development Programs in the Former Yugoslavia

This guide offers journalists an overview of the work that US-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are doing in the former Yugoslavia to promote the peace process and provide critical aid to victims of the conflict.

Throughout the conflict, NGOs — the umbrella name for a wide variety of independent, non-profit, humanitarian organizations — have been involved in refugee resettlement, ethnic reconciliation, reconstruction, emergency assistance, medical and mental health care, trauma counseling, food distribution, agriculture programs and education. The topic index on the following pages helps you quickly identify which agencies are doing which.

All NGOs listed in this guide are members of InterAction, a coalition of 150 humanitarian relief, development and refugee organizations working in some 160 nations. As such, they subscribe to institutional, ethical and practical standards that aim to promote effectiveness and accountability.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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For more info about the former Yugoslavia, see our Web site at:
<http://www.interaction.org/ia/>

REPORTERS, EDITORS, PRODUCERS:

Your readers or audience can receive, free of charge, a one-page list of the agencies in this guide by calling

1-800-841-5872

through 2/29/96

This guide was produced by the Alliance for a Global Community, the communications program of InterAction. As part of its mission to increase public understanding of relief and development issues, the Alliance seeks to improve media coverage of humanitarian assistance and human development issues worldwide.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

The following agencies are listed in this guide, in alphabetical order:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AICF/USA (International Action Against Hunger)
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Red Cross
American Refugee Committee
Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
Baptist World Aid
Brother's Brother Foundation
CARE
Catholic Relief Services
Church World Service
Croatian Democracy Project
Direct Relief International
Doctors of the World
Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres
Food for the Hungry
Heifer Project International
Immigration and Refugee Services of America
International Aid
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Medical Corps
International Orthodox Christian Charities
International Rescue Committee
Islamic African Relief Agency/USA
Lutheran World Relief
MAP International
Mercy Corps International
Operation USA
Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief/Episcopal Church
Save the Children
United Methodist Committee on Relief
US Committee for UNICEF
World Concern
World Relief
World Vision

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NGO field offices and/or press contacts in the former Yugoslavia, by city:

SARAJEVO

**Adventist Development and Relief Agency
(ADRA)**

Ivan Brehelmaher
Tel: 511-944

American Red Cross

Jessica Barry
Tel: 656-894

American Refugee Committee

Steven Frost/Jennifer Poole/Sandrine Brettoniere
Tel: 412-125

Catholic Relief Services

James Kelly
Tel: 670-823 or 663-781 or 670-821

Doctors Without Borders

Alex Parisel
Tel: 663-477

International Rescue Committee

Mark Bartolini
Tel: 440-030

ZAGREB

ADRA

Tihomir Lipohar
Tel: 174-196

CARE

Brenda Cupper/Rick Grant
Tel: 273-998 or 422-381 or 422-362

Catholic Relief Services

Karel Zelenka
Tel: 455-3134 or 454-3139

Croatian Democracy Project

Lidija Japec
Tel: 419-766

Immigration and Refugee Services of America

Amy Horton
Tel: 229-053

International Catholic Migration Commission

Dale Buscher
Tel: 277-956

International Rescue Committee

William Carlos
Tel: 4512-714

Islamic African Relief Agency

Amin Mahmoud
Tel: 329-993

Mercy Corps International

Terry Heselius
Tel: 417-449

UNICEF

Brigitte Duchesne
Tel: 233-2610 or 233-6222

SPLIT

American Refugee Committee

Steve Segal
Tel: 355-515

International Medical Corps

Tel: 589-218 or 514-655

Save the Children

Jim Nuttall
Tel: 355-408

United Methodist Committee on Relief

Dirk Van Gorp

Tel: 651-983

TUZLA

Doctors Without Borders

Tel: 821-336 or 213-488

International Medical Corps

Tel: 821-169

International Rescue Committee

Kurt Tjossem

Tel: 821-176

World Vision

Serge Duss

Tel: 211-324 or 215-344

BELGRADE

ADRA

Tomislav Stefanovic

Tel: 653-256

Doctors Without Borders

Tel: 660-270 or 661-509

International Orthodox Christian Charities

Dean Triantafilou

Tel: 332-375

ZENICA

American Refugee Committee

Steven Frost, et al.

Tel: 412-125

Heifer Project International/UMCOR

Robert Jacobi

Tel: 417-091

International Medical Corps

Tel: 413-129 or 415-201

World Vision

Serge Duss

Tel: 410-409

BIHAC

International Medical Corps

Tel: 229-077

OSIJEK

Brother's Brother Foundation/

Lutheran World Relief

Hermina Nilolaisen

Tel: 25-825

KOSOVO

Doctors of the World

Tel: 34124

SELECTED TOPIC INDEX

Below are some issues you might be particularly interested in, and the names of some of the organizations whose work focuses on these areas.

- **Agriculture:** AICF/USA, Brother's Brother Foundation, Heifer Project International, International Rescue Committee
- **Children:** American Red Cross, Immigration and Refugee Services of America, International Medical Corps, Save the Children, US Committee for UNICEF
- **Economic Development:** AICF/USA, Catholic Relief Services, Islamic African Relief Agency, Mercy Corps International, United Methodist Committee on Relief
- **Education:** Brother's Brother Foundation, CARE, Doctors of the World, Islamic African Relief Agency, Save the Children
- **Environment:** AICF/USA
- **Health/ Medical Needs:** American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, American Red Cross, American Refugee Committee, CARE, Croatian Democracy Project, Direct Relief International, Doctors of the World, Doctors Without Borders, International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Islamic African Relief Agency, MAP International, Mercy Corps International, Operation USA, US Committee for UNICEF
- **Relief Supplies (food, clothing, etc.):** Adventist Development & Relief Agency, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, American Red Cross, Brother's Brother Foundation, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Food for the Hungry, International Aid, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran World Relief, Mercy Corps International, United Methodist Committee on Relief, US Committee for UNICEF, World Relief, World Vision
- **Reconciliation:** American Refugee Committee, Croatian Democracy Project, Mercy Corps International, World Vision
- **Reconstruction:** AICF/USA, American Refugee Committee, International Rescue Committee
- **Refugee Assistance/Resettlement:** American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, American Red Cross, American Refugee Committee, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Rescue Committee, Islamic African Relief Agency, Lutheran World Relief, Mercy Corps International, World Relief
- **Trauma Counseling:** American Refugee Committee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Islamic African Relief Agency, Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief, Save the Children, United Methodist Committee on Relief

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY

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Silver Spring, MD 20904

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Fax: 011-385-1-174-861

Prilaz Gjura Dezelica 77
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

Bosnia Contact:

Ivan Brehelmaher
Tel: 011-387-71-511-944
Fax: 011-387-71-219-078

Tepebasina 7
71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia

Serbia Contact:

**Tomislav Stefanovic or
Michael Milosevic** (translator)
Tel/Fax: 011-381-11-653-256

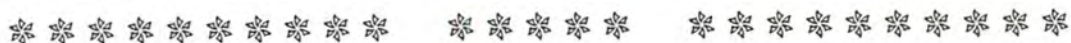
Bozidara Adzije 4
11000 Belgrade, Serbia

ADRA has distributed more than \$7.5 million worth of relief supplies — from more than 16 countries — to the former Yugoslavia since 1991. It has also acted as Sarajevo's only mail delivery system.

ADRA has offices in Sarajevo, Zagreb and Belgrade, and dozens of local volunteers aid the agency in its emergency distribution of relief supplies. In the past four years, ADRA has provided food, clothing, medical supplies and blankets to people in Banja Luka, Tuzla, Split, Mostar and Srebrenica. Because of ADRA's known neutrality among all ethnic and religious groups in the region, its emergency-assistance convoys have been able to travel on a regular basis.

The most unique aspect of ADRA's humanitarian portfolio in the former Yugoslavia is its mail delivery system in Sarajevo. Through the assistance of more than 100 volunteers, the agency has continued the city's only source of mail, delivering some 800,000 items to its stranded residents.

ADRA is committed to supporting the peace initiative through both immediate and long-term development assistance.



AICF/USA

Michael Chommie

1511 K Street, NW

Suite 1025

Washington, DC 20005

AICF/USA has been operational in Central Bosnia since April 1993. Its work focuses on several key sectors: agricultural, economic and environmental development; reconstruction, shelter and winterization; health; and promotion of ethnic reconciliation.

The organization has provided some 3,250 metric tons (MT) of seeds since spring, 1993, which have produced more than 27,000 MT of grains and vegetables. It also helped entrepreneurs create sustainable businesses; planted 150,000 tree seedlings; provided 9,000 elderly people with warm clothing, boots and firewood; helped rebuild schools and medical facilities; and provided children with art therapy as an outlet for anger and loss. AICF/USA estimates that 200,000 people have benefited from its programs.

AICF/USA's base of operations is in Bugojno, in central Bosnia. The program is managed by five expatriate and 14 national staff members (Bosnians, Serbs and Croats). AICF/USA works with local organizations and other international NGOs to implement its projects.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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Amir Shaviv

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711 Third Avenue

10th Floor

New York, NY 10017

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC) has been involved in relief efforts in the former Yugoslavia since April, 1992. AJJDC's activities in the region fall into three principal areas: rescue operations, humanitarian relief and refugee care.

Over the last three years, AJJDC has helped evacuate more than 2,000 people, including 1,001 Jews and 1,103 members of the Muslim and Christian communities. It has also distributed more than 1,000 tons of food, as well as medication and clothing, to refugees.

Together with the Sarajevo Jewish community's La Benevolencija — which has been recognized for its outstanding humanitarian, non-sectarian work throughout the crisis — AJJDC operates free pharmacies in Sarajevo. At times, these pharmacies provide up to 50 percent of the pharmaceuticals available in the city, and have filled more than one million prescriptions for Muslims, Christians and Jews. A home-care program has been developed to help home-bound elderly, who are visited by a team of physicians, nurses and pharmacists, and a food pantry serves 300 hot meals a day.

With the cooperation of local Jewish communities, AJJDC has provided financial help, housing and medical care for approximately 1,800 Bosnian Jews who have found refuge in Belgrade and Croatia. In addition to its financial support, AJJDC has undertaken a special self-help venture called the Menorah Club. Over the past year the 43 members of the club have crocheted 5,000 *kippot* (skullcaps) with their own distinctive design. These *kippot* have been distributed in the US and throughout Europe.



AMERICAN RED CROSS

US Contact:

Ann Stingle

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Fax: 202-223-1328

Pager: 800-SKYPAGE (PIN: 347-3018)

2025 E Street, NW

3rd Floor

Washington, DC 20006

Bosnia Contact:

Jessica Barry

Tel: 011-387-71-656-894

Sarajevo, Bosnia

The International Red Cross Movement has been active in Bosnia since the onset of the conflict, providing emergency food, water and medical assistance to victims of war and "ethnic cleansing" policies throughout the region.

The Red Cross helps reestablish contact between family members who have been separated by the conflict, and seeks to determine the fate of missing loved ones. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is uniquely qualified to visit and register detainees in detention centers in the region.

The American Red Cross has, since 1991, provided approximately \$25 million worth of food, relief commodities and cash to aid programs in the former Yugoslavia. In conjunction with the ICRC, and with the support of USAID, the American Red Cross has initiated a major feeding project for 59,000 especially vulnerable people in central Bosnia. A second project plans to provide winter clothing to 200,000 refugees in Croatia. The American Red Cross has also handled thousands of messages between people in Bosnia and their loved ones in the United States.

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AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE

US Contact:

John Wingate
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E-mail: AKCH33A@prodigy.com

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Croatia Contact:

Steve Segal
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Fax: 011-385-21-355-686

Hrvatskog Narodnog
Preporoda 10, 5th Floor
58000 Split, Croatia

Bosnia Contacts:

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or Sandrine Brettoniere**
Tel/Fax: 011-387-72-412-125

Dom Penzionera Hotel
Prve Zenicke Brigade, 1D
Zenica, Bosnia

American Refugee Committee (ARC) has been providing humanitarian assistance in the region since 1993. Its current efforts include:

Reconciliation and War Reconstruction: The American Refugee Committee is promoting reconciliation through innovative war reconstruction projects that bring together former rivals — Bosnian Croats and Muslims — to work in teams repairing war-torn homes, classrooms, markets and other public buildings. Projects are in the central Bosnian communities of Zenica, Novi Travnik, Fojnica, Zepce, Zavidovici.

To date, ARC has repaired four apartment buildings (homes for 90 families), 60 houses, two kindergarten classrooms, two hospitals, one soup kitchen and one department store. ARC sees the program as a model for post-war reconstruction, as it ties reconciliation to the economic revitalization of the region; it has already strengthened the Federation of Muslim and Croat peoples at the local level. The program's initial phase is funded by a \$2 million grant from the US Agency for International Development.

Trauma Counseling and Health Care: Through a staff of indigenous psychologists, nurses and social workers, ARC is providing critical counseling to the emotionally traumatized victims of war — who have fled violence, leaving behind their loved ones, homes, livelihoods and dignity. Mobile health teams provide trauma counseling at collective centers. ARC also provides primary health care to innocent war victims at several sites in Bosnia and Croatia — as well as heaters, fuel, blankets and bedding to displaced persons who are now enduring another brutal winter.

Community Development: During the holiday season, ARC operates a gift shop in Docletian's Palace, an historic landmark in Split, Croatia. Refugee-made art and gift products — including jewelry, hand-painted plates, cards and Christmas stockings — are sold there, with all proceeds going directly to the artists. The store is one component of ARC's work to bolster self-sufficiency and assist community development.



ANANDA MARGA UNIVERSAL RELIEF TEAM

US Contact:

Clark Forden

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Fax: 202-829-0462

E-mail: amurt-wdc@amps.org

Bosnia/Croatia Contact:

E-mail: ananda-marga_ka@zamir-zg.ztn.apc.org

The Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT) is providing rice, flour, salt and oil for people in Western Slavonia, Croatia. Distribution is carried out with the assistance of the UN Civilian Police.

AMURT chapters in Switzerland and Italy are sending items for personal use and women's hygiene to relief camps in Croatia.

*** **

BAPTIST WORLD AID

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Paul Montacute

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6733 Curran Street

McLean, VA 22101-3804

Baptist World Aid hosted a December 9 roundtable in Hamburg, Germany, for Baptist leaders from Croatia and Serbia, as well as Baptist agencies; all are involved in providing relief to refugees and displaced persons, and in Bosnian rehabilitation.

It was agreed that Baptist World Aid would continue channeling relief goods into Bosnia through local Baptist agencies in both Serbia and Croatia. These agencies are also providing assistance to refugees and displaced persons in their own communities. Relief is also being provided to the small Baptist community, about 300 people, who fled the Krajina for Serbia last August.

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BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION

US Contact:

Luke Hingson

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1501 Reedsdale Street, #305
Pittsburgh, PA 15233-3160

Croatia Contact:

Hermine Nikolaisen

Tel/Fax: 011-385-54-25-825

c/o The Lutheran World Federation
HR - 31000 Osijek
Kardinala Stepinca 4

Brother's Brother Foundation (BBF) has sent or committed shipments of food, seeds, medical supplies, clothing and educational materials worth approximately \$52 million to Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia and Serbia. The consignees of BBF shipments are: the Baptist Union, Moj Bliznji, the Catholic Church of Croatia, International Islamic Relief Organization, the Orthodox Church of Serbia, Pilgrim's Peace Center, American Bosnia-Herzegovina Relief Fund, Agase, Catholic Relief Services, Mercy International, Merhamet, Croatian Ministry of Health, World Health Organization and other groups.

In November 1992, BBF signed a sub-agreement with the American Red Cross to distribute 2,000 metric tons (MT) of food given by USAID for sites in Croatia and Bosnia. With USAID funding, BBF also provided 2,000 wood-burning stoves to those in need in Croatia and Bosnia. In addition to sending sea shipments — which to date weigh 4,900 MT — BBF has airlifted 20 consignments of relief supplies to Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia and Serbia. BBF is currently operating a USAID-financed feeding program in Osijek, Croatia and Orasje, Bosnia

CARE

US Contacts:

Wendy Driscoll
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Tel: 404-875-9024 (home)
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Lisa Swenarski
Tel: 404-681-2552, x206
Tel: 404-325-2847 (home)
E-mail: swenarsk@care.org

151 Ellis Street NE
Atlanta, GA 30303-2426

Croatia Contacts:

Brenda Cupper or Rick Grant
Tel/Fax: 011-385-1-273998
Tel: 011-385-1-422381 or -422362

Andrije Medulica 40/II
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

CARE has been active in the former Yugoslavia since the start of the war in 1991. CARE's program has targeted relief to all sides affected by the fighting — Croats, Serbs and Muslims alike. The agency has provided food, medicine, shelter and other relief supplies; managed refugee and displaced-persons camps; mounted water purification projects; offered trauma counseling, mobile gynecological services for rape victims, and medical rehabilitation for children injured by sniper fire. Current programs include:

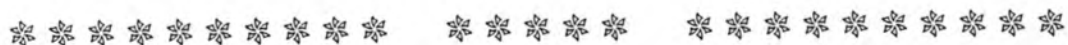
CARE Packages: CARE reaches elderly and other most vulnerable people (the sick, mothers, pregnant women) in Sarajevo and other regions of Bosnia with food packages, clothing distributions and baby hygienic packages. On December 14, CARE will launch a nationwide campaign to send packages containing school supplies, food and hygienic products to Bosnian children. CARE sent 1,000 similar packages last year, as well as carpentry and masonry kits to help adult Bosnians rebuild their homes.

Mobile Gynecological Clinics: Ambulances staffed with gynecologists and pediatricians assist brutalized women, many of whom have fled the besieged "safe areas" of Srebrenica and Zepa. Each mobile clinic can help between 80-100 patients per day. The Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal determined that in 1992 up to 20,000 women and girls as young as 10 had been systematically raped as a means of terrorizing the Muslim community. In Ljuboski, CARE staff provide trauma counseling to refugees who have experienced extreme stress from the conflict.

Medical Care: CARE staff visit homes and provide aid to more than 1,000 of Sarajevo's critically ill children and elderly. Its REACH program has placed 26 teams of professionals in 11 areas of Bosnia to help the most vulnerable victims. Each team is composed of two doctors, two nurses, social workers and in-home care providers.

Water Purification: CARE installs and maintains solar-powered water purification units throughout Sarajevo. CARE is also working to provide water and sanitation to 32,000 people in Travnik, Vitez and Zenica in central Bosnia; in Croatia, CARE helped repair the water system for the Pakrac-Lipik area.

Other CARE projects include helping people meet winter clothing and fuel needs; Mobile Field Kitchens that provide supplemental food and water; a Paper Project that gathers in-kind contributions of paper for use in producing textbooks, periodicals and newspapers.



CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

US Contact:

Nanci Martin

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Fax: 410-234-2992

E-mail: 74237.1717@compuserve.com

209 West Fayette Street

Baltimore, MD 21201-3443

Bosnia Contact:

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or -663781 or -670821

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CRS-USCC

Muhameda Kantardzica 3

(Svitjetlost Building)

71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia

Croatia Contact:

Karel Zelenka

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011-385-1-454-3139

Fax: 011-385-1-455-3119

CRS/CARITAS

Gotovceva 1

41000 Zagreb, Croatia

In the former Yugoslavia, Catholic Relief Services has provided \$30 million in humanitarian assistance to more than a million refugees, displaced and affected persons regardless of their religion or ethnicity.

In the wake of the peace agreement, CRS plans to dramatically increase its support for activities aimed at bringing together former antagonists to aid in the rebuilding of war-torn economies and communities.

Much of the new support will be directed at small businesses. Throughout the conflict, rather than import relief goods, CRS opted to produce them in Sarajevo. One typical enterprise is the Sarajka Pasta Factory, which has put 500 people to work and offers Sarajevo's citizens a high-protein alternative to the bread, beans and oil that for so long formed the bulk of their diet. More than 65 percent of CRS resources in Bosnia are directed at Sarajka and similar enterprises that produce bread, socks, underwear and textiles for distribution to the local population. These projects not only provide food and clothing; they also restore pride and dignity by giving people the opportunity to be productive and provide for their families.

CRS also plans to expand programs that provide winter clothes, heating and cooking fuel for vulnerable groups, as well as bricks, cement and other construction materials to rebuild destroyed houses. CRS is also providing mental health counselors with trauma counseling, and teaching them new techniques to help other individuals and families who have traumatized by the war.

CRS works with four local humanitarian agencies — Caritas (Catholic), Merhamet (Muslim), Dobrotvor (Serbian Orthodox) and La Benevolencija (Jewish) — and has helped them implement joint projects. By bringing representatives of various ethnicity together, CRS is helping build the mutual trust that will aid in the creation of a cooperative post-war community.

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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

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477 Riverside Drive

Room 677

New York, NY 10115

Since the beginning of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, Church World Service has delivered more than \$16 million in material aid to victims on all sides of the conflict — including food, blankets, bedding, shoes, health kits and school kits. CWS maintains an office in the region to facilitate delivery of the supplies.

CWS also participates in international dialogues as the religious communities in the former Yugoslavia work toward peace in the region. Through the National Council of Churches, the agency is helping US Protestants engage in public debate on US policy choices in the Balkan conflict.

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CROATIAN DEMOCRACY PROJECT

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1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Croatia Contact:

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Vlaska 86
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

The Croatian Democracy Project (CDP), a Washington DC-based private voluntary organization, was established in 1990 to assist in the social, political and economic development of the emerging democracies of the former Yugoslavia. CDP has years of experience working in the region and managing democracy-building, training, visitor and humanitarian-assistance programs. CDP works closely with community, political, and religious leaders to promote the development of vibrant civil societies dedicated to political liberty, economic freedom and inter-ethnic reconciliation.

Through its field office in Zagreb, CDP is able to ascertain the region's technical and developmental needs and administer the following programs:

Centers for Ethnic Reconciliation: Two of these centers — to be open by the end of December in the Federation territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina — will encourage respect for human, civil and minority rights, promote inter-ethnic cooperation and bolster the democratic process at the grassroots level. The centers will host activities such as conflict prevention and dispute mediation, civic education, legal assistance and human rights services, micro-enterprise development, public administration and other programs through skills training, technical assistance, and subgrants.

Clinic on Wheels: in collaboration with the Mother and Child Hospital in Zagreb, CDP runs a mobile vehicle program that delivers medical services to refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, with an emphasis on child and women's care.

Training/Visitor Programs: building the leadership skills of regional leaders and strengthening the capabilities of their institutions, including political parties, local government, universities and non-governmental organizations. Recent training/visitor programs have been sponsored by USAID through Partners for International Education and Training. They have included such programs as training Croatian women politicians and activists on politics, NGO involvement, and the use of the media; bringing seven government officials from the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina to Washington, DC to train them in implementing the Federation constitution; and training a Croatian economist in privatization and economic restructuring.



DIRECT RELIEF INTERNATIONAL

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27 South La Patera Lane

Santa Barbara, CA 93117

Since July 1992, Direct Relief International has donated and successfully delivered critical medical goods valued at more than \$1.5 million wholesale to health facilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. Direct Relief has dispatched numerous shipments of antibiotics, vitamins, orthopedic hardware and software, surgical and trauma supplies and medical equipment to both urban and field hospitals. In keeping with the organization's mission, all material assistance has been extended to the former Yugoslavia on a non-sectarian basis. Direct Relief's most recent shipments have been dispatched to Sarajevo and Banja Luka.

Direct Relief International is one of the United States' oldest international non-profit, non-sectarian health assistance organizations. Since 1948, it has worked in partnership with more than 3,000 charitable institutions in 140 countries, supporting long-term health care programs and providing medical relief to victims of poverty, war and natural disaster.

DOCTORS OF THE WORLD

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TF 3/5 CAV

Doctors of the World, Unit 40200

OPN.ABLE Sentry

AP AE 09790

Doctors of the World's (DOW) goal in the former Yugoslavia is to provide much-needed medical assistance while serving as a catalyst for reconciliation and cooperation. DOW's activities were centered in Kosovo, the poorest and most disease-ridden area of the former Yugoslavia until October, 1995, when it launched needs-assessment missions to Mostar and Tuzla. DOW plans to develop proposals for projects that will support the overburdened clinic and hospital facilities in these areas, and provide them with medical personnel and equipment.

Through its Distribution of Health and Nutrition Commodities project, DOW distributes nutritional supplements, vitamins and basic hygienic items to approximately 15,000 households in Kosovo. The project also provides tuberculosis control and child immunization support in the Greater Urosevac District of Kosovo. DOW helps screen and treat tuberculosis, vaccinate children against major childhood diseases, train health promoters in community-based primary health care, provide technical assistance in record-keeping and data-gathering, and educate the public on health issues.

DOW's new initiatives include a maternal and infant health-care project, and a partnership with Doctors of the World-Greece to establish and manage a children's hospital and outreach center in Strpce, Kosovo.

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS USA
(MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES)

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Tel: 011-387-75-821-336
011-387-75-213-488

Medical care for 2.5 million people. Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) has been working in the former Yugoslavia since the war started in 1991. MSF teams support 280 medical facilities which provide 2.5 million people with medical care that includes surgery, general consultations, drug distribution and family parcels. MSF teams also distribute hygienic supplies.

Trauma counseling. With peace comes time to think about losses suffered during the war: depression is setting in, and psychologists expect the suicide rate to increase in coming months. MSF is expanding psychological training programs throughout Bosnia that since 1994 have helped provide 2,250 people with counseling services. Forty trained Bosnian counselors now run therapy sessions for families, paraplegics, orphans, bereaved mothers, soldiers and traumatized children, and MSF is training 30 more.

Live on Air. To reach those who still do not have access to therapy, MSF teams have developed a live radio counseling program. The show is broadcast twice a week on Sarajevo radio, and Bosnians from as far away as Germany and the Czech Republic call in to discuss their problems and fears. Psychologists who serve as the program's hosts talk with callers about their issues, and notify listeners about counseling sessions taking place throughout Bosnia.

Monitoring resettlement. Teams of doctors and nurses are closely monitoring health and sanitary conditions of people returning and resettling in their homes.

MSF was the only private organization working in the enclave of Srebrenica when it fell this past summer, and was one of the few NGOs providing supplies and medical assistance to the population of Gorazde throughout the siege of that enclave. In 1991, MSF teams evacuated the wounded from the besieged town of Vukovar. MSF also provided health care and medical supplies to the Serbs displaced in August from the Krajina, and continues to provide assistance to Bosnian and Croat displaced persons throughout the former Yugoslavia.



FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY

US Contact:

Marissa Leinart

Tel: 602-998-3100, x128

Fax: 602-998-4806

E-mail: marissal@fh.org

7729 E. Greenway Road

Scottsdale, AZ 85260

Food for the Hungry is sending relief supplies to orphanages in Bosnia. It has shipped a 40-foot, 10,000-kg container of food and clothing, which was distributed by the Croatian organization Feed the Children (not affiliated with Feed the Children/Larry Jones Ministries of Oklahoma City).

*** **

HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL

US Contact:

Tom Peterson

Tel: 501-376-6836

Fax: 501-376-8906

E-mail: WorldArk@aol.com

PO Box 808

Little Rock, AR 72203

Bosnia Contact:

Robert Jacobi

Tel: 011-387-72-417-091

Fax/Tel: 011-387-72-415-027

Zenica, Bosnia

Many families in Bosnia have lost their farm animals to the war, leaving barns empty. Heifer Project International, in partnership with the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), is replacing livestock — primarily goats and dairy cattle — to provide farmers with a source of nutrition and income. Each family also receives training in sustainable agriculture and “passes on the gift” of one or more of their animal’s offspring to another struggling family.

Since 1944, Heifer Project International has provided nutrition- and income-producing animals to more than one million families in 110 countries.

*** **

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES OF AMERICA

US Contact:

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Suite 701

Washington, DC 20036

Croatia Contact:

Amy Horton

Tel/Fax: 011-385-1-229-053

Kersovanijev

Trg. 2/I

41000 Zagreb, Croatia

Through its Prijatelj ("Friends") Project, IRSA has helped provide preventive mental health and social service programs to displaced Bosnian and Croatian children in private accommodations in Croatia. Utilizing Croatian staff and Bosnian volunteers, Prijatelj operates two community centers for youth and families. The centers offer a safe and structured environment in which both displaced people and the members of their host communities can participate in activities designed to normalize their lives and prepare them for uncertain futures.

The Prijatelj program also offers leadership training and skills development for local professionals. Local staff are currently in the process of assuming all authority and responsibility for the project's work as they form their own non-governmental organization (NGO). IRSA headquarters is guiding that process and exploring possibilities for replication of the project in Bosnia.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL AID

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Director of Communications

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Fax: 616-846-3842

E-mail: intlaid@xc.org

17011 West Hickory

Spring Lake, MI 49456

International Aid has been providing emergency aid to victims of Bosnia's war for nearly four years. Major shipments of blankets, food, medical supplies and medicine, valued at over \$5 million, have been sent to war zones in Sarajevo and Mostar, refugee camps in Tuzla and Mejugorje, and hospitals in Osijek and Zenica.

In the fall of 1995, International Aid staff were directly involved in the delivery and distribution of over 7,000 pounds of broad-spectrum antibiotics to key hospitals in Split, Croatia and Mostar, Bosnia.

International Aid is developing plans to restore the emergency and surgical units of the Kosovo Hospital in Sarajevo. Additionally, a major campaign will be mounted to raise funds for relief, medical and rehabilitation assistance.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION

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Mitzi Schroeder

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Fax: 202-393-2908

1319 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Croatia Contact:

Dale Buscher

Tel: 011-385-1-277-956

Fax: 011-385-1-420-141

Berislaviceva 11
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

On behalf of all the US resettlement agencies, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) operates the US Refugee Processing Program Office in Zagreb, which assists refugees throughout Croatia who are seeking resettlement in the US. ICMC's Cultural Orientation Program provides pre-arrival training to refugees approved for resettlement in the US.

ICMC is currently developing programs that will help reintegrate refugees and displaced persons within Bosnia. It is fostering cooperation between Bosnians, Croats and Serbs through community harmonization programs that are based on joint economic development activities and assistance to displaced women.

ICMC also supports the material assistance programs run by its affiliate, Caritas Croatia.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS

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Tel: 011-387-72-413-129

Tel/Fax: 011-387-72-415-201

E-mail: imc_ze@zamir-tz.ztn.apc.org

Bulevar Kralja Tvrtka 17
72000 Zenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Tuzla Contact:

Tel/Fax: 011-387-75-821-169

Rudarski Institute
Soba 47
75000 Tuzla, Bosnia

Bihac Contact:

Tel/Fax: 011-387-77-229-077

Poliklinika Bihac
Soba 95
77000 Bihac, Bosnia

Croatia Contact:

Tel: 011-385-21-589-218

Tel/Fax: 011-385-21-514-655

E-mail: imc@efst.hr

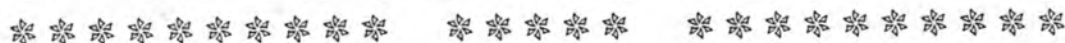
Put Brodarice 6, Ured 5
21000 Split, Croatia

International Medical Corps (IMC) has been operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina since 1993. It established the first Western-style emergency department in Central Bosnia at Zenica Hospital; launched emergency immunization campaigns in Zenica, Tuzla, Bihac, Gorazde and outlying areas; and initiated one of the first child mental-health programs in the region. The scope of IMC's emergency programs has grown steadily, to meet the many challenges of this war-ravaged nation. Its medical and logistical teams have conducted the following emergency relief and training activities:

Emergency Department Program: IMC has developed an emergency department at the Zenica Hospital in Central Bosnia, which includes a four-year training program for Bosnian doctors and nurses in all aspects of emergency care. Since 1993, IMC volunteer physicians have trained more than 500 Bosnian health professionals. More than 1,000 patients are served by the emergency care facilities each month. IMC is now working to integrate the emergency medical specialization into Bosnia's medical training program at Sarajevo University.

Emergency Immunization Program: In collaboration with UNICEF, IMC is conducting emergency immunization campaigns and training programs in Tuzla, Bihac and Gorazde, and plans to expand the program to Mostar, Sarajevo and other regions. Since 1994, IMC has vaccinated more than 340,000 children and women in the Zenica/Tuzla area, and has trained 545 Bosnian doctors and nurses in emergency immunization techniques.

Child Mental Health Program: IMC implemented this program in 1994 to provide counseling and therapeutic activities to war-traumatized Bosnian children, while at the same time training young Bosnian medical students as mental health workers. Since the program began, IMC has provided mental health support for nearly 600 displaced Bosnian children. With the agency's assistance, IMC-trained mental health workers have created their own independent NGO, Sezam, which recently began a new therapeutic cycle for 300 of the displaced Bosnian children.



INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHARITIES

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Elaine Klugh

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Fax: 410-243-9824

711 West 40th St., Suite 306
Baltimore, MD 21211

Serbia Contact:

Dean Triantafilou

Tel: 011-381-11-332-375

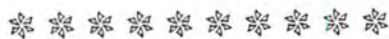
Fax: 011-381-11-332-706

Palmoiceva 24/1
11000 Belgrade, Serbia

International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) has worked extensively through the diocesan structures of the Serbian Orthodox Church to reach vulnerable populations in need of the most basic food and non-food relief supplies. IOCC also coordinates with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the European Community Task Force, World Food Programme and others to provide relief in UN-protected areas in Bosnia and in Serb-held territories. Ongoing assistance has included the delivery of food, infant formula, hygiene materials, medicines and medical supplies to individuals and institutions throughout the region.

This past summer, IOCC provided humanitarian assistance to Serb refugees during their flight from Krajina to Serbian-held areas of Bosnia and Serbia. The agency then provided food and supplies to the refugee centers that welcomed them. IOCC is also providing Belgrade hospitals with infant formula, OB/GYN kits, leukemia treatments, mental health kits and general medical supplies. The agency also distributes and monitors donated medicines and medical supplies for use throughout the region.

In Bosnia, IOCC delivered almost 4,000 hygiene parcels to Gorazde and Serbian areas of Bosnia.



INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

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Zagreb Contact:

William Carlos

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Fax: 011-385-41-4511-243

Iblerov Trg 9, Kat II
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia

Sarajevo Contact:

Mark Bartolini

Tel/Fax: 011-387-71-440-030

E-mail: irc_sa@zamir-sa.ztn.apc.org

Strosmajerova 312
Sarajevo 71000, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Tuzla Contact:

Kurt Tjossem

Tel/Fax: 011-387-75-821-176

Husinska Rudara BB
7500 Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina

IRC was the first US organization on the scene in the former Yugoslavia, and has been helping victims of the fighting in Bosnia since 1992. It has country offices in Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia.

IRC's activities in the former Yugoslavia include reconstruction projects — upgrading buildings and service infrastructure (water, gas, etc.) — the provision of emergency relief supplies, medical and mental health programs, distribution of food and seeds (some 50 million pounds to date) and special care for war-injured children. IRC is also responsible for processing Bosnian refugees seeking resettlement in the US. As much as possible, IRC designs its programs to encourage self-sufficiency and local development, and stimulates local economies by arranging for relief supplies to be manufactured locally.

In Bosnia, IRC has:

- contracted with local firms to rehabilitate public buildings for use as shelter, repairing windows, installing extra toilets, sinks and showers, and restoring gas and water service.
- spent \$10.5 million to improve Sarajevo's natural gas system, and installed two supplementary water purification units and a pumping system that supplies water to 150,000 city residents. The agency also contracted with Sarajevo Gas to install 10,000 underground gas distribution fixtures and to replace unsafe connections in 5,000 homes. IRC also restored Sarajevo's hot-water distribution network.
- distributed coal and fuel oil to hospitals, collective centers and public kitchens, and has repaired gas lines in Sarajevo and Mostar.

- carried out three winterization programs that provide supplies such as stoves, solid fuels, blankets, clothing, and children's boots. Last winter, some 180,000 people benefited from the program.
- implemented several public health programs, including rat control, trash collection and distribution of sanitation supplies and lice and scabies medicines. IRC has also addressed the psychological stresses of war in Sarajevo through a local organization called *Corridor*, which established eight mental-health counseling centers in the hardest hit communities in Sarajevo.

IRC is helping **Croatia** cope with the strain of providing for 400,000 refugees and displaced persons. It hires local construction workers and engineers to repair and improve the collective centers and private homes that house refugees, and has given special attention to the needs of refugee women and children.

IRC helps the refugees deal with war trauma through a network of 30 community-based mental health centers in Croatia and 10 in Bosnia. By providing medicine and financial support to a children's hospital and rehabilitation project in Zagreb, IRC has made it possible to treat sick and war-injured children in Croatia rather than evacuating them to western Europe or the US. A Zagreb-based IRC project is also working to reunite the 15,000 Bosnian children who have become separated from their families. So far, the program has located almost 2,500 children.

IRC is also working in **Serbia and Montenegro**, where it has coordinated the distribution of food to 560,000 refugees and 160,000 other people at risk, as well as procured and distributed drugs and spare parts for health care equipment.

Refugee Resettlement: IRC operates a joint resettlement processing program, based in Zagreb, on behalf of ten private agencies involved in refugee resettlement in the US. Bosnians interested in resettling in the US can apply for admission at the IRC office, where they receive help in filling out the proper forms and documenting their claims to refugee status. Applications are then reviewed by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service, and those granted admission are assigned to one of the resettlement agencies. IRC helped resettle approximately 1,300 Bosnians in 1994 alone.

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ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY/USA (IARA)

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Fax: 314-443-5975
E-mail: iara usa@aol.com

PO Box 7084
201 East Cherry, Suite D
Columbia, MO 65205

Croatia Contact:

Dr. Amin Mahmoud
Tel: 011-385-1-329-993
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ISRA
Nova Cesta-89A
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

IARA's partner organization, the Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), is involved in a variety of activities in Bosnia: reconstructing damaged schools; helping students prepare for a return to school; publishing schoolbooks and texts; opening a rehabilitation center to provide new employment skills for traumatized war victims, rape victims and the handicapped; sponsoring medical staff in Bosnia; and providing material aid to refugees from Srebrenica.

IARA has also been involved in providing food, medicine, clothing and other relief. It has established an intensive care unit in Tushan and is running a primary school and health clinic in Kalysea with the help of the local government. With financial backing from the Islamic Circle of North America, ISRA started the Rehabilitation and Transit Center Project in Split, Croatia to assist people in urgent need of medical care and to provide shelter for Bosnians who could not be accommodated by Croatian hospitals. Through a sponsorship program, IARA/USA has matched 150 orphans with sponsors.

* *

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF

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Croatia Contact:

Hermina Nilolaisen

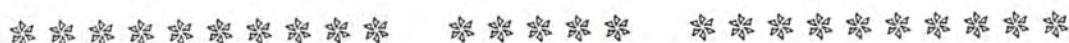
Tel/Fax: 011-385-31-25825

Osijek, Croatia

390 Park Avenue South

New York, NY 10016

Through its local partner, the Lutheran World Federation, Lutheran World Relief is helping displaced and refugee populations in northern and central Bosnia and eastern and central Croatia, in the cities of Tuzla, Bihac, Osijek, Banja Luka and Vukovar. Aid to Tuzla and Bihac includes food parcels for teachers and seeds and fertilizers for farmers. Other LWR-supported relief and rehabilitation projects include feeding programs for schools and elderly refugees, refugee housing, and repairs for war-damaged schools and homes. LWR is also supporting refugees from the former Yugoslavia who are now in Hungary. The agency recently sent to them a sixth shipment of clothing, quilts, health kits, school kits, baby layettes and other materials. LWR support for refugees in the former Yugoslavia since 1992 totals \$4.2 million.



MAP INTERNATIONAL

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Marcy Amerson

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Fax: 912-265-6170

E-mail: map@map.org

2200 Glyngo Parkway

Brunswick, GA 31521

MAP International has provided hospitals, clinics and refugee centers in the former Yugoslavia with medicine and medical supplies valued at more than \$30 million.

MAP's recent medical shipments to Bosnia include IV sets, \$4.9 million worth of Dynabac antibiotics, other medicines and hospital supplies. In Croatia, MAP is helping resupply hospitals in Osijek, Split, Dubrovnik and Gospić with medicine and equipment. Under an agreement with Mercy Corps, MAP is also conducting health training in Kosovo for obstetricians, pediatricians and general practitioners.



MERCY CORPS INTERNATIONAL

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3030 SW First Avenue

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Croatia Contact:

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Iblerov Trg 9/3, Room 67

Zagreb 41000, Croatia

Through programs in Bosnia and Kosovo, Mercy Corps International is helping more than 500,000 people affected by the ongoing civil strife in the former Yugoslavia. Mercy Corps was awarded \$4.9 million from the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to expand its programs.

Bosnia: Mercy Corps currently has a team of senior officials in Bosnia working to assess needs and plan innovative programs that will strengthen the Bosnian Federation. To support the peace plan, Mercy Corps will use its expertise in linking democracy-building initiatives to humanitarian assistance.

In collaboration with its partner agency, Scottish European Aid (SEA), Mercy Corps is already working in the regions around Tuzla, Zenica and Mostar to provide essential medicines and supplies to set up rural diagnostics laboratories; distribute powdered detergent, liquid soap and hygiene parcels to promote proper hygiene; repair damaged water systems; and repair local infrastructure and provide shelter.

Kosovo and Montenegro: Mercy Corps has been working in Kosovo since 1993, where it provides food, medicines and medical equipment, clothing and blankets, plastic sheeting and sleeping pads, and offers microenterprise opportunities. Through its partnership with the Mother Theresa Society, Mercy Corps provides assistance to more than 57,000 families. Mercy Corps also assists some 8,000 families in Montenegro, distributing food, baby packs and hygiene supplies to those living in extreme poverty.

* * * * *

OPERATION USA

US Contact:

Richard Walden
Tel: 213-658-8876
Fax: 213-653-7846

8320 Melrose Avenue
Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90069

Since 1992, Operation USA has shipped \$2.4 million worth of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to Bosnia and Croatia. In its most recent shipments, this past spring and summer, Operation USA sent approximately \$50,000 in supplies to Croatia and \$700,000 in supplies to Bosnia. The materials were received and distributed by a variety of UN agencies, area hospitals and partner agencies in the region.

Operation USA is currently working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to determine needs and arrange additional shipments for early 1996.

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PRESIDING BISHOP'S FUND FOR WORLD RELIEF (THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

US Contact:

Nancy Marvel
Tel: 212-922-5129
Fax: 212-983-6377

815 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017

The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief is a granting agency of the Episcopal Church. It works with church communions in the US and abroad. The Fund also works through ecumenical and cooperative agencies, especially in cases where there is no Anglican connection.

In Bosnia, the Fund has helped purchase a mobile clinic to help treat and provide trauma counseling to women and children. It has also purchased medical supplies, food and other emergency items.

*** **

SAVE THE CHILDREN

US Contact:

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E-mail: jablett@savechildren.org

54 Wilton Road
Westport, CT 06880

Croatia Contact:

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Fax: 011-385-21-587-310

E-mail: exyugoslavia@savechildren.org

Fausta Vrancica 19, PO Box 387
21000 Split, Croatia

Working with parents and communities, Save the Children has established 275 preschools in the former Yugoslavia, which are currently serving 7,500 Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian children.

These innovative, self-help preschools help address the emotional and psychological needs of war-weary children aged three to seven years. Designed by a team of education experts, the program involves parents in finding suitable sites for the preschools and recruits them to serve as volunteer assistants, thereby helping to rebuild a sense of community. Save the Children provides seed money to launch the preschools and train teachers; the schools then operate independently. All programs are designed so that they can be replicated and sustained.



UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF

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Bosnia/Croatia Contact:

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E-mail: 103126.2656@compuserve.com

Split, Croatia

The United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is committed to life-sustaining emergency relief programs, community service programs that rebuild traumatized lives, and re-development projects that help communities rebuild from the devastation of war. In Bosnia, UMCOR provides essential pharmaceuticals; offers medical, occupational and psychological rehabilitation of war-injured persons; supports cottage industry enterprises that benefit vulnerable persons; helps rebuild war-damaged housing and community structures; and helps return and repatriate refugees and displaced persons.

Support for UMCOR's projects in the former Yugoslavia comes from United Methodists worldwide. UMCOR also works in cooperative partnerships with US government agencies, the United Nations, World Council of Churches, NGOs and a variety of other agencies.

US COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

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New York, NY 10016

Former Yugoslavia Contact:

Brigitte Duchesne

Tel: 011-385-1-233-2610 or 233-6222

Zagreb, Croatia

UNICEF is responding to the survival needs of children and women in the former Yugoslavia through primary health care, immunization, nutrition, water and hygiene programs. It is also providing basic education for children and young women.

In **Bosnia**, UNICEF is helping feed particularly vulnerable populations, immunize children and ensure clean water and adequate sanitation. The agency is also helping train professionals in the treatment of traumatized children.

In **Croatia**, UNICEF is focusing its assistance on the cities of Dubrovnik, Osijek and Vinkovici, where it is providing health supplies and equipment, supplementary food, infant and hygiene parcels, and basic education supplies. It is also providing vitamin supplements to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies, carrying out vaccination programs, and promoting breastfeeding; providing materials to help five hospitals become "baby-friendly." The agency is also developing plans to offer landmine awareness training.

In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNICEF is making available acute respiratory infection kits, hospital kits and oral rehydration salts; training health workers to respond to respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases; and supporting immunization, breastfeeding and other childhood health care. UNICEF is also providing training for 600 psychologists, 120 school administrators and 50 pediatricians to identify and treat stress and trauma among children in primary schools.

UNICEF is also conducting an immunization campaign and maternal and child health programs in the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

WORLD CONCERN

US Contact:

Christy Gardner

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19303 Fremont Avenue North

Seattle, WA 98133

With the help of local schools, churches and businesses, World Concern collected more than 2,000 "Kid Packs" filled with hygiene supplies for Bosnian refugee children and their families. The supplies were airlifted to Bosnia in November and distributed to refugees in Tuzla and Bihac by World Concern's partner agency, Agape Relief.

* * * * *

WORLD RELIEF

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E-mail: 74457.3176@compuserve.org

PO Box WRC

Wheaton, IL 60187

Since 1991, World Relief has helped provide more than \$1 million worth of emergency food, medical supplies and shelter to displaced people in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia. Most recently, this work includes providing emergency food and medicines to displaced people arriving in Tuzla and Mostar, Bosnia; food and bedding materials to refugees arriving in Belgrade, Novi Sad and Backi Petrovac, Yugoslavia; hot meals to refugees in Osijek, Croatia; and counseling and rehabilitation services to war orphans and rape victims in Crkvenica and Celse, Croatia.

World Relief is the international assistance arm of the National Association of Evangelicals.

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WORLD VISION

US Contacts:

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Kathleen Brown
Sara Anderson
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Pagers:

800-SKYTEL2 (PIN: 191-8763)
800-SKY8888 (PIN: 824-7304)
800-SKYPAGE (PIN: 922-3292)

220 I Street, NE
Suite 270
Washington, DC 20002

Bosnia Contact:

Serge Duss
Zenica

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Fax: 011-387-72-417-187

World Vision has been working in the former Yugoslavia since 1992, and has committed over \$8 million in assistance — including \$5.6 million in gift-in-kind commodity donations. Currently, World Vision is working in both emergency relief and long-term interventions.

World Vision is providing assistance in Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar, Zepec, Fojnica and Bihac. World Vision has an office in Zenica, which oversees its operations in the region, and it has just opened an office in Sarajevo. In addition to food and medical assistance, the agency has initiated a mobile “reconciliation” team that trains teachers and community leaders in counseling and trauma relief, facilitates women’s self-help groups and supports multi-ethnic work projects. A winterization program, which will focus on the needs of senior citizens is being launched in Sarajevo this winter.

Spokespeople in Bosnia can be reached through the above contacts in the Washington, DC office.

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— END —

Julia Taft Remarks

White House -- January 29, 1996

(NOTE: THIS IS A FIRST DRAFT NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION HERE)

I am delighted to be here today. I want personally to thank Mrs. Clinton for the great interest she has shown in humanitarian relief and development work around the world and her willingness to host this event today to highlight the efforts of U.S. private voluntary organizations in the former Yugoslavia

To be honest, Mrs. Clinton, we could use your help. The American people strongly support your view, so eloquently expressed in your new book, "It Takes a Village to Raise a Child," that every child is important and that America's compassion for children knows no borders.

But our own humanitarian work in the former Yugoslavia -- our efforts to help thousands of children and their families recover from the worst European war in half a century -- has largely gone unnoticed. So we welcome this opportunity you have given us this morning to let the American people know about our work and to promote a new toll-free number, the Bosnia helpline, which the public can call to find out more about what we are doing.

As president of InterAction. I represent a coalition of over 150 private voluntary agencies. We are the largest association of relief, development and refugee-assistance agencies in the United States. More than 35 of our members are now on the ground and hard at work in the former Yugoslavia trying to make the Dayton peace accords meaningful at the grassroots level.

Our agencies are working to help families and children recover from four years of bloodshed that has left over 200,000 dead and forced more than 2 million people from their homes. We are involved in a vast array of new projects. We are providing basic necessities like food, medicine and clothing. We are offering psychological counseling to many victims of war and we are deeply involved in reconstruction and reconciliation efforts.

I am proud to say that in all of these efforts our agencies have strived to achieve a pattern of cooperation and a standard of conduct that reflect basic American values. Throughout the former Yugoslavia you will find secular and non-secular agencies of various faiths and persuasions working together to meet two common goals: to ease human suffering and to help people help themselves.

In the months ahead, I might add, the goal of helping people help themselves will become critically important. A key to our success in the Balkans will be creating new partnerships at the community level that will help former combatants avoid the violence of the past. Economic investments must reinforce local efforts to recover and rebuild. We cannot simply import European and U.S. contractors to do this work for local communities. Local people must be involved throughout the process.

Another key to success will be a sustained commitment on the part of the world community to see that the job is completed. Creating a civil society is not like hitting the TV's remote control button and changing the channel from hate to hope. It's more like a long, grueling marathon. Reconciliation and reconstruction takes time. Our agencies know that we must be engaged over the long term if we hope to reinforce democratic stability.

Mrs. Clinton, all of us in this room share your great love for children. We strongly agree with the old African proverb, "It takes a village to raise a child." But we also know that it takes leadership -- the kind of leadership you are demonstrating today -- to remind all Americans of their own personal commitment to make the world better.

As always, our agencies stand ready to work with you in helping get this message to the public, and I hope the media here today will help us in publicizing this toll free number which Americans can call to find out more about what we are doing.

Thank you again, Mrs. Clinton, for your support..

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

August 30, 1995, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 2A

LENGTH: 320 words

HEADLINE: Teen-ager's words reveal her trauma // Diary describes conflict's emotional toll

BYLINE: Jack Kelley

DATELINE: KOSTANJNICA, Croatia

BODY:

Child psychiatrists call the journal kept by Serbian teen-ager Ivana disturbing but normal for a child suffering war's trauma.

"They make the enemy into demons and it's their patriotic duty to go after these people," said psychiatrist Brian Doyle of Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C.

Trauma occurs when children's senses are overwhelmed by their surroundings. It's manifested in anger, depression, sleeplessness and even suicide.

Experts who have seen pages of the journal are comparing Ivana's diary to that of the Jewish girl Anne Frank, who hid in Amsterdam for two years during World War II before being caught and sent to a Nazi concentration camp, where she died at age 13.

They also compare it to a diary written by a 10-year-old Bosnian girl from Sarajevo named Zlata Filipovic and published last year.

But Frank and Filipovic painted themselves as victims and vented their feelings. Ivana writes about killing Croats and Muslims, without remorse.

"You don't hear 'Daddy says' or 'Uncle Fred says,' you hear her saying these things," said child psychiatrist Jaye-Jo Portanova of Torrence, Calif. "She's emotionally cut off or numb and doesn't let her feelings in. It's very sad."

The 40-month-old Bosnian war has taken a tremendous toll on children:

More than 200,000 people - at least 10% of them children - have been killed since the war began in April 1992, when Bosnian Serbs rebelled against a Muslim and Croatian declaration of independence from Serb-dominated Yugoslavia.

More than half of the 2.1 million people displaced by the war have been children.

Experts here and in the USA are eager to study Ivana's journal for more clues

USA TODAY, August 30, 1995

about the behavior of Balkan war victims.

"This is a unique document like the diary of Anne Frank. There aren't too many like this which we know of," said psychology professor Michael Merbaum of Washington University at St. Louis.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 31, 1995

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

January 28, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 4; Page 13; Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 740 words

HEADLINE: Foreign Affairs;
Come To Africa

BYLINE: By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

DATELINE: KIGALI, Rwanda

BODY:

While on a stopover in Rwanda, the American U.N. representative, Madeleine Albright, asked her staff and the crew of their Air Force jet to pose for a picture on the runway of Kigali international airport. They all stood on the steps of their Boeing 737, which was emblazoned with the words "United States of America." There was a Greek-American, a Czech-American, Jewish Americans, black Americans and white Americans, there were Air Force crewmen from small towns and State Department experts from Ivy League colleges, and they were all standing there shoulder to shoulder. As they posed for the camera, I watched the Rwandan ground crew watching them. They had a slightly quizzical look. I couldn't help but wonder what the Rwandans made of this scene.

That picture represented everything that is good about America: the spirit of community, the melting pot, the willingness to help strangers in need and a concept of citizenship based on allegiance to an idea not a tribe. It is everything that a country like Rwanda is not.

I thought about that scene and I started to get mad -- mad about the budget debate in America today. We have something so special compared with almost every country in the world, but if we want to preserve it, we have to pay for it. I don't know exactly where the budget compromises should come. And there is certainly truth to the argument that to preserve our social safety nets, they have to be reformed and probably reduced in scope. But I do know this: When I listen to many of these freshmen Republicans I hear mean-spirited voices, uninterested in any compromise. I hear cold, Jacobin voices, who denounce government, who really want to let the market rule and who really want to scrap as much welfare, gun control, Medicare, Medicaid and taxes as they can.

Well, Africa today is a freshman Republican's paradise.

Nobody in Liberia pays taxes, there is no gun control in Angola, there is no minimum wage in Burundi and there is no welfare as we know it in Rwanda -- but a lot of their people sure wish there was. Like the desk clerk in Luanda, who looked at me as if I was out of my mind when I asked her if it was safe to take a walk three blocks from the hotel, down the main street of the Angolan capital in the middle of the day. No, no, no, she shook her head -- not safe. I'll bet

The New York Times, January 28, 1996

she wouldn't mind paying some taxes for more police.

And then there was the Liberian journalist who approached me in Monrovia and demanded to know why the U.S. Marines came to Liberia after the civil war broke out in 1989, evacuated the U.S. citizens and then just left the Liberians to fight it out alone. "We all thought, the Marines are coming, we will be saved," he said, "but then they left. How could they leave?" Poor fellow, his country has no marines to come rescue him. I'll bet he wouldn't mind paying some taxes for a few marines.

They don't worry about "Big Government" in Liberia. They don't worry about government at all -- thanks to the gangs and warlords who rule most of the land. No, Liberians may never again have to worry about government regulations or red tape. In fact the only regulation I saw at the Executive Mansion there was a sign on a bullet-shattered window at the front door. It said: "Deposit Your Weapons Here."

Employers don't have to fret at all about pesky worker-safety rules in Angola, let alone services for the handicapped. The 70,000 Angolans who have had limbs blown off by land mines planted during the last 25 years of civil war seem to make do just fine on their own. You see them limping around the streets of Luanda, hustling for food and using tree limbs as a substitute for the human variety. They sure looked happy to me.

And in Rwanda and Burundi, no one is asked to pay for Head Start, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, national service or student loan programs. Instead they just have a brutal competition for scarce land, energy and water, in which Tutsi and Hutu take turns downsizing the other tribe in order to grab more resources for their own.

They say the freshmen Republicans almost never go on Congressional junkets. Too bad. They might want to come to Africa and glimpse what happens to countries where there is no sense of community, no sense that people owe their government anything, no sense that anyone is responsible for anyone else and where everyone, rich or poor, is left to the tender mercies of the global marketplace.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 28, 1996

HRC speech

My husband will shortly be leaving for Bosnia to visit our soldiers. It is their presence in Bosnia which gives the people of that war-torn land a chance to maintain the peace which we helped negotiate. It gives them a chance to rebuild their country. The success of this effort for peace and reconstruction will depend, above all, on what the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina can do for themselves. They are intelligent, capable, and hard-working. They could get the job done if they only could, after these years of strife, come together, join hands, and together lay a foundation for a better future.

But the years of warfare have not only caused the death of thousands of people and have not only destroyed buildings and infrastructure. These years have left their scars, both physical and emotional, on almost all the survivors. The very people of whom we expect that they will rebuild the country must, in the first instance, rebuild their shattered lives.

In time many of the physical scars will heal. Dealing with the emotional scars will be far more difficult. In a country in which neighbor turned against neighbor, in which thousands were witness to murder and rape, it will be difficult to re-establish mutual trust. It will be particularly difficult to help those who have been most brutally victimized, the women who have been raped, the women who have been widowed, the children who have been orphaned.

The points which I have just made are points of which all of you are well aware. And you have acted on the basis of your knowledge. In the American spirit of voluntarism you have applied yourselves to the task of binding up the wounds of the people of Bosnia. You have recruited the staffs, both here and abroad, to do the needed humanitarian work and you have applied your resources to the task. You deserve the country's thanks and congratulations. I am glad to know that you have also had the full support of the Agency for International Development.

In this effort private voluntary organizations affiliated with religious denominations have been joined by nondenominational groups. What all of you have shown through your actions is that your unstinting help is rendered without reference to the recipient's religious identification. I hope you don't mind my saying that I am sure there aren't many Methodists in Bosnia, yet ~~Methodist Relief Services~~ ^{the United} ~~have~~ been active in Bosnia, serving people of all religions. And the same has been true of all the other denominationally affiliated groups which are represented here today.

I am dwelling on this point because it means that while rendering help you are also passing on a message, a message of human brotherhood and sisterhood. For, as we know, inter-communal strife in Bosnia was not based on differences in language or ethnicity, as it is in many other places in the world. The people of Bosnia-

Herzegovina speak the same language and come from the same ethnic stock. The great and truly tragic irony is that in a region which for decades professed atheism, differences in their religious identification have divided the people who call themselves Serbs from those who call themselves Croats and has divided both these groups from those who once called themselves simply Bosnians and who are now called Muslims.

You are able to remind the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina of a past in which their differences were de-emphasized, to show them that Americans, coming from a country of much greater diversity, can join in reaching out to them, to all of them, without making distinctions based on their religious identification.

Given the needs which I have here identified, I am particularly pleased to announce a project sponsored jointly by two of the charitable organizations represented here today, a project which deals with all these needs.

Building on a program which has been in existence for a while, Catholic Relief Services and International Orthodox Christian Charities, with the assistance of the Agency for International Development, will together help repair and equip social service centers and provide training for psychologists and social workers to help them deal with clients who suffer from war-related post-traumatic stress. In Bosnia the program will be a joint effort of Muslim, Catholic, Orthodox and Jewish charitable organizations. The staffs of the centers will be drawn from all the Bosnian communities and will serve members of all the Bosnian communities.

I am confident that this is merely the beginning of a joint effort among the PVO's, an effort which I am sure will receive widespread public support. For only through efforts such as those in which you are engaged can we make certain that the peace which our soldiers are now protecting will hold after they return home. Bosnia has seen enough of war, of mourning. In the words of Ecclesiastes, let this be, at long last, a time for healing, for building, for embracing, a time for peace.

Points for HRC Address

Since 1991, the United States Government has provided nearly US\$1 billion in humanitarian assistance in the Balkans. Throughout the war, the U.S. Agency for International Development has funded the delivery of food, clothing, housing supplies, and medicines and the repair of water, gas and electric lines.

U.S. humanitarian assistance is based on need, not on political affiliation or ethnic group. Our aid reaches Bosnian Serbs, Muslims and Croats throughout the region.

The cost of repairing the damage of war and transforming Bosnia into a stable democracy will reach into the billions of dollars. The bulk of this cost ultimately will be borne by the Bosnians themselves. But the international community must help them jump-start their productive capacity. After All prosperity is the most persuasive force against tribalism and violence.

We fully expect the Europeans and the international financial institutions to take the lead in Bosnia. But American involvement in reconstruction, as in peacekeeping, is indispensable. President Clinton has announced that he will seek \$600 million for the reconstruction of Bosnia -- 10 percent of the international total.

The reasons for American engagement are more than symbolic: The U.S. has more experience than any other nation in responding to post-crisis transitions. We have the wherewithal, the infrastructure, the institutions and the expertise to render effective assistance. Not only that, for American involvement to end when the troops leave would be doing the job halfway -- Americans like to finish what they start.

We will be repairing homes and reopening schools, immunizing children and feeding the elderly.

Short-term and long-term, our investment in Bosnia will pay us back, diplomatically, military and financially, in Europe and elsewhere. It will create markets where most expected sinkholes. It will give failing states other options. And possibly, just possibly, it may even help Bosnia emerge as a nation.

But just as with humanitarian aid we have a moral obligation to remain engaged. We must lend our support to the healing process of women who have been brutally raped, children who have seen their parents killed or taken away, young men traumatized by battle, elderly people left without dignity, people left enraged and without hope.

These are all reasons to try. The idealism and hope they demand reflect American values at their best.

The war in the former Yugoslavia has savagely divided people along lines of religious identity, and it is to those people and institutions of faith that one must now turn to use their influence to heal the wounds and build a society in which people - above all women and children - may live without fear.

Among these is the community of organizations, inspired by their faiths, who now bear a special responsibility to engage and accompany their co-religions down the long path of peace and reconciliation.

Two such organizations - Catholic Relief Services and International Orthodox Christian Charities - representing the main Christian faiths in the area (Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy) have been involved for the last four years in providing help in Bosnia.

They have - as have all other experienced charities - met some of the sternest tests of providing relief to divided communities: they have worked with people and agencies of all faiths; they have sponsored local organizations of all faiths; they have helped people in need regardless of their creed.

But now there is an even sterner test: the women and children of Bosnia need the example of institutions that provide moral/spiritual leadership to lead the way towards reconciliation and away from the fatal cycle of reciprocal communal fear and suspicion.

These two agencies have recognized this need, as has the United States Government, and all three have gathered and agreed to join forces in an effort - process - which explicitly encourages all initiatives in which religious institutions use social and emergency programs to break down barriers of suspicion and gradually build confidence among communities.

As with so many other commendable efforts of American PVOs, these two agencies have already embarked on this course. CRS, funded by USAID has, for the last three years, trained people of all faiths and ethnic backgrounds in the former Yugoslavia to enhance their skills in addressing the needs of women and children traumatized by this conflict. In Western Bosnia, IOCC has negotiated agreements which allow Caritas, the local agency of

the Roman Catholic Church, to expand its social and emergency programs.

These are just two examples from a myriad of such initiatives. It is, however, the symbolic impact of the two Churches promoting programs that reconcile and engage all which must be emphasized.

The activities already selected for the initial phase of this project include; rehabilitation of social service centers; expansion of training in trauma counseling for women and children; support for small projects which bring the communities together; and, relief to those whose most basic needs are still not being met.

The damage done to Bosnia's infrastructure, homes, factories, and other physical assets is there for all to see. The damage done to people is less obvious but just as real.

The war has set neighbor against neighbor, created sharp lines of division. Tens of thousands have been killed or maimed. Survivors are traumatized; women, many of them raped, have been widowed; children have been orphaned.

In keeping with American tradition, American PVO's have been at work in Bosnia, assisting the victims of the fighting during the conflict. They deserve our thanks and congratulations. Now that the fighting is over, the long process of rehabilitation and reconciliation begins. American PVO's, both nondenominational and religiously-affiliated, are at work to start the healing process. They have been assisted by the U.S. Agency for International Development and will continue to be assisted by USAID.

Strangely, this has been a war among people of the same ethnic stock, speaking the same language. They have been incited to violence by extremists who stressed differences based largely on religious identification. That is why it is an important part of any reconciliation effort to demonstrate that organizations of different faiths can work in harmony. It sets an example for Serbs, Croats, and Bosnian Muslims. Given the religious make-up of the people of Bosnia, Catholic Relief Services, International Orthodox Christian Charities, and the Bosnian Muslim organization Merhamet have indeed set an example. It is fortunate that they are here today to reaffirm their commitment and for USAID to have pledged its continued financial support.

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Key Facts about Yugoslavia

Brief History of Tito Era

- In the early 1950s, Tito switched from a Soviet-style centrally-directed political and economic system to what he called the "self-management" system, Yugoslavia's unique contribution to socialist theory.
- From the 1960s on, and as codified in the 1974 constitution, political power effectively devolved to the six republics and two provinces (Vojvodina and Kosovo, parts of "greater Serbia") of Yugoslavia. Though technically of unequal status, in fact the provinces were treated as equal partners in the federation.
- Each republic and province had its own constitution, its own national bank, and collected and spent 80% of all public revenues. The federal government was in fact constitutionally responsible for only a few basic activities: the conduct of foreign policy and foreign trade, defense, foreign exchange regulations, and monetary policy. This is why 80-85% of the federal budget of Yugoslavia traditionally went to the military and veterans' pensions.
- The republic and provincial constitutions always defined which ethnic groups constituted "constituent nationalities" of the republic or province, which groups were recognized national minorities, and which were simply nationalities. Different levels of rights attached to each category, such as the right to be educated in one's own language or have a given level of representation in parliament.
- Politically, the self-management system meant that people (to the extent they cared) participated in local decision-making, albeit as members of a group, rather than have the government decide for them. In addition, the self-management system had strong legal safeguards for individuals built in that the government could not get around -- in fact the government had no authority in this area.
- Organizations and enterprises were organized into Basic Organizations of Associated Labor; these BOALs would then elect delegates to represent their interests. This structure was adhered to in all organizations except the League of Communists and the Self-Management Communities of Interest (SIZs).

The "Key" System and its Significance for the Break-up

- The presidencies of both the country and the League of Communists were collective and had a representative from each of the eight federal units. The presidency of Yugoslavia had a ninth member - the president of the presidency of the League of Communists (Tito until his death). By the late 1980s, this ninth

member had effectively disappeared from the roster, leaving eight voting members.

- Key federal posts (including important ambassadorships) were staffed on the nationality-based "Key" system, which meant that a representative of each republic and province was named in succession to these posts. Presidency members were elected every five years, but the president of the presidency was rotated annually. Thus in every presidency, five of the eight would at some point be president; the key system of rotation was followed religiously.

- Although majority rule was constitutionally provided for in the federal and most republic constitutions, almost all decisions were taken by consensus. Thus Milosevic's first move (in 1989) was to do away with the independence of Kosovo and Vojvodina by having their parliaments "vote" to be reabsorbed by Serbia (Tito had broken them out in order to weaken Serbia.) However, they still remained on the federal presidency.

- Thus when Slovenia declared its independence in 1992, Croatia was certain to follow, as Serbia would then control four (including Montenegro) of the seven remaining votes on the Presidency -- and a Serbian-dominated federation was something to which Croatia could not agree.

The Economy and Sanctions

- SIZs were Republic-level and opstina (county)-level organizations that in effect paralleled republic and local governments. They were responsible for delivering social services such as health care, local transportation, and education, which in other countries are normally the responsibility of local governments. Their task was to represent public "consumers'" interests and they were independent of formal government control. SIZs had a de facto taxation authority (they negotiated annual "contributions" from the local enterprises) and collected two-thirds of all local taxes in the former Yugoslavia. (Sales taxes and import duties were the primary sources of revenue for the federal government.) SIZs had more impact on daily life than any part of the government and, like almost all organizations in former Yugoslavia, operated on a consensus basis.

- All physical property in the country (land, factories, equipment) were turned over by the national government in the early 1950s to the workers/residents who used these assets. The government gave up any claims to ownership, yet at the same time significant private ownership was prohibited. Thus assets became "socially-owned," which in our terms would mean that there is no legally-identifiable owner.

- Workers, residents, or local authorities had to agree on the use or disposition of assets over which they had control or in which they worked. Private ownership was (federal) constitutionally limited to 10 hectares of land, or 20 hectares in mountainous areas not considered arable. Privately-owned enterprises were regulated by the republic/province governments, which limited them in size to a maximum of five or ten employees, depending on the republic or province. Everything else was "socially-owned."

- The newly-independent successor states to Yugoslavia are still in the throes of trying to establish new economic systems, but they continue to operate largely on the "self-management" basis. Increasingly, however, the Serbian and Croatian governments have been taking over companies and other assets that they wish to control. No compensation for such "nationalization" is required because there is no owner to be compensated. The self-management still in place allows many enterprises to defend themselves from government control, even in Serbia. Economic liberalization is the stated goal of Slovenia, Croatia, and Macedonia, but they are making only slow progress at best and often don't have any idea of how to go about accomplishing this.

- The Yugoslav economy was in a downward spiral long before the beginning of the conflict or the imposition of sanctions. Because of the peculiarity of the economic system, there had been net disinvestment in plant and equipment (i.e. depreciation exceeded new investment) since 1979, and hard currency accounted for some 70% or more of the money supply. From at least the early 1980s productivity was declining, unemployment was increasing, and the government money supply policy had no effect, since it could not control the "primary emission" of foreign exchange inflow into the country.

- Most of the population in pre-conflict Yugoslavia had hard-currency savings which they could exchange on the street for the increasingly worthless Dinar. Sanctions have, if anything, had the beneficial effect of "privatizing" foreign trade and a good part of the economy in the "FRY" -- i.e. in order to ensure survival of the economy, the federal government has been forced to permit free enterprise in the form of smugglers and black marketeers.

Bosnia

- Bosnia basically duplicated the key system in its own government because of the multi-ethnic nature of the Republic. It had -- and still has -- a collective presidency of seven members: two to represent Serbs, two to represent Muslims, two to Represent Croats, and one to represent all others (this last is Ejup Ganic in the current presidency). Izetbegovic is President of the presidency, but has not rotated out of that position (as he normally would have

done by now) under the provisions of Article 50 of the Bosnian constitution -- and some corridor negotiating. However, he could not remain in office without the support of the majority of the presidency and the de facto agreement of the parliament.

- "Muslim," in the Yugoslav use, means a nationality, not a religion, although the Serbs have successfully sold the outside world on the opposite. The category was established by Tito for the 1971 census so that neither the Croats or Serbs would have a numerical majority in Bosnia. The category of a "Muslim" nationality was subsequently enshrined in the 1974 Constitution. Prior to 1992, no notable distinction was made among Bosnians either by themselves or others; they were commonly referred to as Bosnian. The next-to-last (pre-break up) federal Prime Minister was a Bosnian -- Branko Mikulic -- who was reportedly of mixed parentage, but no one knew or cared; it was never an issue. The terms "Bosnian Serb," "Bosnian Croat," and "Bosnian Muslim" began to be used only in 1992 as the Serbs sought to distinguish themselves from other Bosnians. Bosnia and its government have been secular at least since 1948 and remain so.

- Approximately 15-20% of the Bosnian population is of mixed parentage and is for the most part loyal to the Bosnian government -- a fact that has been continually ignored in ethnicity counts and previous constitutional negotiations. Thus the mixed population in Bosnia is equally as numerous as the Bosnian Croats -- which the Serbs and Croats have both been careful to avoid bringing up.

- Bosnia refused to sign on to the 1981 census (the census was taken every ten years) because census takers had refused to let Bosnians declare themselves what they wished. The 1991 census for Yugoslavia is also incomplete, because the Albanians largely refused to participate. Thus the last agreed census was in 1971 (like everything else, all parties had to agree to the census for it to be official).

- In Bosnia, only 30% or so of land was privately-owned prior to 1992, according to the Federal Institute for Statistics in Belgrade; the rest was "socially-owned." Of privately-owned land, Serbs owned an estimated 60%, since they are disproportionately represented in the rural population. Thus, Serbs owned a maximum of 19% of the land in Bosnia prior to the conflict. The 60% ownership of land which the Serbs claim applies only to privately-held land.

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Sunday Times

June 19, 1994, Sunday

SECTION: Overseas news

LENGTH: 430 words

HEADLINE: 'Anne Frank' seeks return to Sarajevo

BYLINE: By Anna Pukas, Paris

BODY:

SHE is about to become a millionairess twice over, lives a stone's throw from the Champs-Elysees and has left the horrors of war far behind her.

But Zlata Filipovic, the 13-year-old Bosnian schoolgirl whose diary earned her the title of Sarajevo's Anne Frank, wants to give it all up tomorrow to go home to her war-stricken city. In the six months since she left Bosnia, Zlata has learned to handle all the gifts of success everything except the guilt she feels at having them in the first place.

Clutching her toy panda and monkey her only possessions from home as she looked down from her balcony at the bustling Parisian street below, Zlata said: 'I feel guilty that I am here when there are so many wounded children who need to get out of Sarajevo.

'I feel guilty that if I want a Coke, I can have it. I can go to the Disney store round the corner and look at all the toys and games, but then I think of my little friend back home, who is four. She has no toys and has never known anything but war.

'Mother and father are still wearing the same clothes they brought from Sarajevo. I only have new ones because I am growing but I don't feel like going to buy dresses in Christian Dior. I keep asking myself why all this happened to me. I only wrote a diary which any child in Sarajevo could have written.'

Zlata's Diary, written by candlelight against a background cacophony of gunfire, brought her family escape from Sarajevo on a French government jet two days before last Christmas and took them to both the White House and the Vatican. The book is a bestseller in 33 languages, selling 80,000 copies each in France and Italy and half a million in the English language. Japan and Brazil are reprinting.

Her parents Alicia, a 45-year-old chemist, and Malik, a 47-year-old lawyer, have been plunged into a new world. For three months they shuttled around Europe and North America, smiling for cameras and answering the same questions for 16 hours a day. Zlata met President Bill Clinton and debated Bosnia with US congressmen. She appeared on Blue Peter and CNN's Larry King Live.

The Filipovics now have a French residence permit for a year.

Times Newspapers Limited, June 19, 1994

Accountants advised them to move to Ireland where authors pay no tax, and they also considered moving to Slovenia because they speak the language, the country is at peace and it is closer to Bosnia. In the end, they decided to stay put.

'As long as Sarajevo is under siege, it doesn't matter how close we are,' said Zlata. 'We might as well be in Australia.'

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 22, 1994

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Los Angeles Times

March 20, 1994, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 16; Column 3; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 335 words

HEADLINE: END OF BALKAN WAR 'CLOSER,' CLINTON TELLS BOSNIA TEEN-AGER

BYLINE: By NORMAN KEMPSTER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

In a televised exchange with Zlata Filipovic, the Bosnian teen-ager whose diary has made her the best-known child of the Balkan war, President Clinton said Saturday that the end of the bloody and frustrating conflict may be within reach.

"Usually people, when they start war, they say, 'With this war, we will get things,' " Filipovic told the President. "But I think usually all of them lose things. And I think it's really big stupidity. And I would like to ask you . . . is the end of that stupidity close?"

"I think it is closer," Clinton replied. "And I agree with you."

The exchange came in the White House East Room during a question-and-answer session between the President and a carefully selected group of elementary and high school students.

Filipovic, whose moving diary of daily life under fire in Sarajevo became a best seller and in the process helped her escape from the war-torn city, was the only non-American in the audience.

Clinton told her that he believes the federation agreement between the Bosnian government and Bosnian Croats signed Friday in Washington will help bring the conflict to a close.

The 90-minute program, televised by ABC, seemed to be a tonic to the President. Not one of the youths asked about the Whitewater investigation, the staple of Clinton's recent exchanges with the adult press.

The most prevalent theme seemed to be violence -- by adults against children and by children against each other.

Seven-year-old Annie Nichol, sister of Polly Klaas, the Petaluma girl who was kidnapped from her home and murdered, told Clinton, "I just don't feel very safe."

"You do live in a country that's too dangerous," Clinton said. "And we have

to make it less dangerous. And that is a huge obligation that I feel and I think about every day. . . . I want the children of this country to be able to grow up on safe streets and safe schools and safer homes.

"When I was a kid, people beat each other up. . . . Nobody ever shot anybody," the President said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Clinton with Zlata Filipovic. Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 21, 1994

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March 28, 1994

SECTION: Vol. 210 ; No. 13 ; Pg. 31; ISSN: 0028-6583

LENGTH: 3249 words

HEADLINE: Zlata's Diary: A Child's Life in Sarajevo._book reviews

BYLINE: Rieff, David

BODY:

It has become almost platitudinous to point out that Sarajevo was, before the war, a genteel European city. Its older citizens might remember the slaughter of fifty years before, but for its postwar generations the expectation was that life in Sarajevo would not be very different from life in Trieste or Turin. The fact that Sarajevans were cruelly mistaken about what the future held in store for them does not make their expectations any less central to the way that they, and those who have sympathized with them, have understood, or misunderstood, what has been going on in Bosnia over the past two years. Not that the bourgeois blandishments of Sarajevo have done its citizens much good, for all the cheap talk, not least from the secretary-general of the United Nations, that their Europeaness had garnered them a sympathy that they did not deserve. (Only someone as wealthy as Boutros Boutros-Ghali would have felt free to deride Bosnia as "a rich man's war.") But those blandishments do help to explain the distorted picture of what has been happening there.

Wars were not supposed to take place in the hardwood forests of Europe in the 1990s, between people for whom the ownership of seaside cottages, second cars and university educations had become commonplace. Wars occurred in the poor world. In a rich country such as the former Yugoslavia, its sanguinary history notwithstanding, a well-appointed, civilized peace was supposed to reign. As Janine Di Giovanni, a correspondent for The London Times with long experience in Bosnia, writes in her preface to Zlata's Diary, the notebooks of a Sarajevan schoolchild named Zlata Filipovic, "before the war Zlata led a very happy, normal life.... She only thought about things that any normal 13-year-old girl thinks about: pop music, movies, boys, Linda Evangelista and Claudia Schiffer, skiing in the mountains outside Sarajevo and her next holiday in Italy or at the beach."

This is true, as far as it goes, as anyone who has spent time in Bosnia in the past two years can attest. The country's urban middle class, particularly in the cities of Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla and Banja Luka, listened to the speeches of Slobodan Milosevic and Radovan Karadzic and heard nothing. Even today they cannot quite take in what has happened to them. It is this cognitive dissonance that differentiates the reaction of Bosnians to what has happened to them from, say, that of Afghans or Angolans. In Sarajevo the universal pain that war

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carries with it is tinged with the surprise of those who believed their material lives would always be happy. So much for Francis Fukuyama's notion that "the end of history," which was never anything more than the end of communism, would be followed by a dull and pacifying age of consumerism.

"We're Europeans," my friends in Sarajevo kept repeating during the first year of the siege. These protestations were advanced as a feeble attempt at refuting the Serb (and later Croat) propaganda about Muslim fundamentalism, propaganda that soon found its echo in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States. But they were, more profoundly, a simple statement of the belief that this European identity should have protected them against what happened. And as late as the summer of 1993 Sarajevans clung to the idea that this "West," with which they so ardently identified themselves, would come to their rescue. But white Europeans or not, they were to be left to their fate.

In war, almost everyone (except for psychopaths and black marketeers) ends up sentimentalizing the lives that they lived during peacetime. But when those former lives really were as comfortable as those of Zlata Filipovic, the disaster becomes even harder to comprehend. Zlata's diary is full of references to piano teachers, to television programs, to holidays. In one entry Zlata writes wonderingly that "this really is war." In another, she writes of what is going on with the distance of a tourist. "Sometimes I think of all the films that could be made in Sarajevo, there are loads of subjects here."

This amalgam of responding directly to the experience of the siege of Sarajevo and yet also viewing it as if it were a television show pervades Zlata's diaries, as it has pervaded the experience of ordinary middle-class Sarajevans. (The destitute refugees from eastern Bosnia who have fled to the city during the past two years have as radically different an experience of wartime as they had of peacetime.) When there is electricity in the city, it is possible to watch mtv, broadcast on the other side of the siege line from the Bosnian Serb capital, Pale. In a small black-market cafe in downtown Sarajevo, I watched the CNN coverage of the Los Angeles earthquake on a television set powered by a car battery with the sound of sniper fire in the background. Such experiences are anything but unusual.

If there has been a tendency among the journalists who have covered the Bosnian war, and the many other Westerners who have ardently sympathized with Bosnia from abroad, to sentimentalize what has gone on there, to view the Bosnians as hapless victims of something more akin to a natural disaster or a mugging than a war, many of the cues come from Bosnians, and particularly the Sarajevans, themselves. The last entry in Zlata's diary reads, "People worry about us, they think about us, but subhumans want to destroy us. Why? I keep asking myself why? We haven't done anything. We're innocent. But helpless!" This is affecting, and to some degree it is representative of a strain of feeling in Sarajevo; but it takes nothing away from the truth of this sentiment to insist that it distorts and oversimplifies.

As an emblem of the Bosnian predicament, accounts such as Zlata's do not cast very much light. The appeal of their message is clear. After all, the Bosnians really have been the victims, first of Serb aggression and later of Croat aggression. The murder and the displacement of the Bosnian Muslims is the third genocide of a European minority (the Armenians, remember) in the span of eighty years. To insist that there is more to the story than guilt and innocence, or that the innocence of a child such as Zlata is not the same as the innocence of

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a people, may appear callous in the extreme. And many foreign journalists, who had seen the horror of what happened in Bosnia, sometimes wrote as if they felt that the more complicated the story, the less sympathy the Bosnians were likely to get.

Perhaps they were right. In practice, however, this approach has meant that the attempt to win sympathy for the Bosnian cause, which is a just one, has been overwhelmed by the attention lavished on the Bosnians as suffering innocents, as a nation of victims. In a sentimental time, a time of Schindler's List, there may be no other way. Still, it is apparent that many people, Bosnians and sympathetic foreigners alike, have chosen to leech the Bosnian tragedy of its complexity. They have preferred to concentrate on the fact that the Bosnians have suffered, and not on the fact that the ideals for which so many of them have suffered are precisely the ones to which we in the West pay lip service, the ones that we should be defending also as our own.

To have described the Bosnian tragedy in this way would have been to describe it in adult terms. Instead, the canonical images of Bosnian suffering have been images of wounded children, just as now--with the publication of Zlata's Diary, which has already appeared in twelve countries, been a best-seller in France and been sold to Universal Pictures--it is the war as seen through a child's eyes that is being presented as the deepest truth of the Bosnian situation.

As agitprop, or more politely, as a way of mobilizing popular indignation in the West, the suffering of children and raped women seems to have much to recommend it. The blinded child whom Bianca Jagger heard about and went to extraordinary lengths to evacuate and take back to live with her temporarily; Baby Irma lying in the Kosevo hospital in Sarajevo, whose plight finally goaded Western European and American authorities to expedite medical evacuations from the city: these are the stories from Bosnia that have really "played."

It is in this context that the extraordinary reception of Zlata Filipovic's diary should be understood. Ours is a culture where children are thought to be not only purer than adults, but also wiser. As the flap copy for the American edition of the book puts it, "in a voice both innocent and wise, touchingly reminiscent of Anne Frank's, Zlata Filipovic's diary has awoken the conscience of the world."

The accompanying publicity release goes further: "Reading Zlata's Diary, we see the development of a writer and a mind. And like Anne Frank, with whom Zlata has often been compared, we are reminded of the resilience of youth in the face of unspeakable atrocities." Normally, the world at large treats such inflated claims with a grain of salt; but in Newsweek's excerpt of the book, featured with Zlata Filipovic's fancily shot photograph as a cover story, these extraordinary, sentimentalizing and by no means entirely defensible assertions were repeated almost verbatim on the cover, which read, "A Child's Diary of War; Excerpts from Bosnia's Anne Frank."

I am not sure that even Anne Frank was "Anne Frank," in the sense in which she is described by Newsweek or the Viking Penguin publicity department. No one, certainly, would claim that Frank's diaries tell all one needs to know about the extermination of European Jewry. Quite the contrary: what is immortal about them is their particularity, the sense that one has, reading them, of encountering an intelligent, complicated and often confused young girl. To a very large extent, the analogy between Anne Frank and Zlata Filipovic seems to have originated with

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the girl's parents, and with foreign journalists in Sarajevo. Janine Di Giovanni recalls in her preface learning from a Bosnian friend of "a young girl who was being called the Anne Frank of Sarajevo." In the diaries themselves, the first reference to Frank is dated March 30, 1992 (the first diary entry included in the book is seven months earlier, September 2, 1991): "Hey! Diary! You know

what I think? Since Anne Frank called her diary Kitty, maybe I could give you a name." Zlata settles on "Mimmy," and thereafter almost all the entries are addressed "Dear Mimmy" and are signed either "Ciao" or "Love, Zlata."

There is something jarring about this, something that does not ring true. To a large extent, the force of Zlata's diary lies in the fact that we are privy to this middle-class girl being stripped of her normal life. As Di Giovanni puts it, "when Zlata began writing her diary ... she had no idea that the family weekend house outside Sarajevo would be destroyed; that her best friends would be killed while playing in a park." What, then, was Zlata doing on March 30, 1992, before the siege of Sarajevo started, let alone before it became clear that it would go on for at least twenty-two months and would destroy the city, comparing herself to Anne Frank? And Zlata's own personal history also undermines her. It is more than a little surprising to find her invoking Anne Frank after confessing on January 14, 1992, that "every night I dream that I'm asking Michael Jackson for his autograph" and then breaking off to watch a Bugs Bunny cartoon, confessing again on February 4, 1992, to pasting pictures of fashion models into a special notebook and nowhere giving any sign of a precocious interest either in history or in literature. And even if she knew of her alleged predecessor, why should she imagine that she, too, will be trapped in Sarajevo, her own "secret passage"? Only a few days before, on March 24, Zlata has noted that "there's no more trouble in Sarajevo.... We're safer now."

Were the mention of Anne Frank the only false note in Zlata's diary, it might be easier to overlook. But there is more material in the book that sits oddly with Zlata's customary childish tone. Again and again, the girl moves from detailing her own experiences during the course of the day to more general accounts of political developments or new horrors of the war; and the two strains of narrative do not cohere. Worse still, the diaries as published by Viking Penguin do not correspond entirely to an earlier edition of the book published by UNICEF in Croatia last year, and widely available in Sarajevo.

It is true that this first version had a different translator and it contains, in any case, only a selection of Zlata's entries. But it also contains a photocopy of Zlata's original diaries, which were written sequentially on lined paper, one entry following the other in quite close spacing. And in a significant number of these entries, material included in the Viking Penguin edition is simply absent, both from the first English translation and from Zlata's handwritten original. Take, for example, the entry dated April 3, 1992, written just on the eve of the siege. In the Viking edition, it reads as follows:

Dear Mimmy, Mommy is at work. Daddy has gone to Zenica. I'm home from school and have been thinking. Azra leaves for Austria today. She's afraid of war. Hey! Still, I keep thinking of what Melica heard at the hairdresser's. What do I do if they bomb Sarajevo? Safia is here, and I'm listening to Radio-M. I feel safer.

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Mommy says that what Melica heard at the hairdresser's is misinformation. I hope so!

Daddy came back from Zenica all upset. He says there are terrible crowds at the train and bus stations. People are leaving Sarajevo. Sad scenes. They're the people who believe the misinformation. Mothers and children are leaving, the fathers are staying behind, or just children are leaving, while their parents stay. Everybody is in tears. Daddy says he wishes he hadn't seen that.

Love you, Mimmy,

Zlata.

But in the original edition, none of the paragraph about Zenica appears. In the original translation, by the Bosnian poet and translator Ferida Durakovic, the entire entry reads:

Dear Mimmy, What should I do if someone bombs Sarajevo? Azra leaves for Austria today. She is afraid of war. Wow! Safija came. I am listening to Radio-M. I feel safer. Mum says that what Melica heard at the hairdresser's is misinformation. Oh Lord, I wish it was. Mimmy, I love you.

Again and again, Zlata's references to various political events are nowhere to be found in the original edition of her diaries. Anne Frank's father was pilloried for having suppressed some sexual and family references in his daughter's diaries. With Zlata, the problem is that so much has been added. What might have been a moving tale simply told reads instead like propaganda, whether or not the text has been tampered with; and crude propaganda at that. Compare the original entry with the entry in the Viking edition for October 1, 1992. The first version reads:

Dear Mimmy, Here it is! October is here! We will bring a little stove upstairs at our home. Now it is placed in the yard and everyone can cook on it.

Mum came to work today in a state of shock: Two of her friends came from Grbavica. No sign of Mum's relatives or Nedo's or Lela. Nedo is made of anger.

The entry may not be well-written (or well-translated), but in a few words it conveys to the reader the circumstances of daily life, material and psychological, in Sarajevo during the siege. The version contained in the Viking edition, by contrast, strains so hard for effect, piling incident on incident, that it loses all force. It reads:

Dear Mimmy, Spring has been and gone and summer has been and gone, and now it's autumn. October has started. And the war is still on. The days are getting shorter and colder. Soon we'll move the stove upstairs to the apartment. But how will we keep warm? God, is anyone thinking of us here in Sarajevo? Are we going to start winter without electricity, water or gas, and with a war going on?

The "kids" are negotiating. Will they finally negotiate something? Are they thinking about us when they negotiate, or are they just trying to outwit each other, and leave us to our fate?

Daddy has been checking the attic and cellar for wood. It looks to me as

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though part of the furniture is going to wind up in the stove if this keeps up until winter. It seems that nobody is thinking of us, that this madness is going to go on and on. We have no choice, we have to rely on ourselves, to take care of ourselves and find a way to fight off the oncoming winter.

Mommy came home from work in a state of shock today. Two of her colleagues came from Grbavica. It really is true that people are being expelled from there. There's no sign of Mommy's and Nedo's relatives or of Lalo. Nedo is going berserk.

Your Zlata.

Instead of a girl responding to the strains of upcoming winter, we have a reminder that the fine furniture is soon to go up in smoke. The talk of soldiering on could have come from a speech by Alia Izetbegovic, or from a Bosnian army music video of the kind that filmmakers in Sarajevo still produce when they are not shooting their own documentaries about the siege; but the one context, surely, in which it does not carry conviction is in the diary of a 12-year-old girl. And the point about expulsions from Grbavica-- which started, in fact, six months earlier, at the beginning of the war, and would have surprised no Sarajevan by the fall of 1992-- makes no sense at all. Zlata might as well have paused to note that the Serbs were shelling the city. In passages like this, she is not Anne Frank, she is a recruiting poster in prose.

More's the pity, since none of these interpolations adds anything to Zlata's Diary, and none of them is necessary to make the Bosnian case. What is needed to make the Bosnian case, however, is an adult viewpoint, and that is the one thing that Zlata, in any language, and however many dramatic episodes she narrates, cannot provide. And not only Zlata. When Sarajevans greet visitors with the declaration that they live in the largest concentration camp in the world, or joke that the difference between Sarajevo and Auschwitz is that Auschwitz had gas, their bitterness is understandable; but their sense of proportion has failed them. Sarajevo is a city cruelly under siege, which is bad enough, and reason enough for Western action. But Sarajevo is not Auschwitz, any more than Zlata Filipovic is Anne Frank. Anne Frank and her parents were not allowed to leave their hiding place for a five-city book tour. This has been the happy fate of the Filipovics, which is rather mysterious, since minors are not permitted on the United Nations airlift flights.

So Zlata has become Bosnia's first celebrity. But the same attention should be paid to books by grown-up Bosnians such as Zlatko Dizdarevic, a writer and an editor at Oslobođenje, the resilient Sarajevan newspaper. Dizdarevic, in his own book, *Sarajevo: A War Journal*, has provided an account of the siege that is a model of tough-mindedness and militancy. From Zlata's Diary you will learn that all the villains are "subhuman" and all the heroes are victims, devoid of any allegiance except to their own innocence. This is too bad. People can be heroes without being children. And causes can be just without being so simple that a child of 12 can speak on their behalf. David Rieff is writing a book about the Bosnian war.

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March 28, 1994

SECTION: WORLD; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Pg. 37

LENGTH: 1044 words

HEADLINE: Dear diary

BYLINE: PATRICIA CHISHOLM

HIGHLIGHT:

A Sarajevo girl's war journal ignites controversy

BODY:

In the past three weeks, 13-year-old Zlata Filipovic has met President Bill Clinton, fielded questions from powerful U.S. senators and appeared on the Today show. Her heart-shaped face recently gazed from the cover of Newsweek and, in May, she is scheduled to meet the Pope. Widely hailed as "Bosnia's Anne Frank," Filipovic has attained celebrity status as the author of a diary that chronicles her family's struggle to survive during the siege of Sarajevo. An affecting tale of the fear, hardship and growing desperation felt by ordinary residents of Sarajevo trapped in the two-year-old ethnic conflict, the diary became an instant best-seller when it was published in France late last year. By last week, Zlata's Diary was a Top 1- best-seller in Britain, the United States and Canada. But having survived the bombardment of her native city, Filipovic is now the target of attacks from critics, some of whom have questioned the political and commercial motives behind the diary's publication and cast doubt on its authenticity. "This is a vicious attack," says Susanne Lea, foreign rights director for Editions Robert Laffont/Fixot, Filipovic's French publisher. "Zlata herself is very hurt by it."

The growing controversy of Zlata's Diary has been fuelled by negative reviews in such publications as The New York Times Book Review, The New Republic and The Globe and Mail. Some reviewers complain that parts of the book appear to have been written or heavily revised by its editors. And as a publicity juggernaut rolled through five U.S. cities last week, other critics questioned the commercial motives behind the publication. The tour's promoters, Penguin Books Ltd. of London, paid \$ 760,000 for the English-language rights to the diary. And Universal Pictures has paid \$ 1.4 million for film rights.

In most quarters, however, there has been nothing but praise for Filipovic herself, who has succeeded in putting a human face on a war that too often seems incomprehensible. Asked recently about her long-term goals, the young writer replied modestly: "I would just like to have a normal life."

That poignant yearning for what should be the right of any youngster runs throughout the diary's 185 pages. The only child of lawyer Malik Rilipovic and his wife, Alicia, a biochemist, Zlata is of mixed Croatian, Serbian and Muslim descent. Her family is not religious. She says that she began the diary in

September, 1991, with no thought that it might be published. But only seven months later, war erupted in Bosnia-Herzegovina and her concerns turned abruptly from Madonna, fashion and school to her family's growing terror. At the onset of the fighting, all the windows in their apartment were shattered.

Eventually, they were confined to only one room, the kitchen, which also became their bedroom and bathroom. During heavy shelling, they cowered in a dank, dark cellar. Most meals consisted of rice and beans, and there was seldom any electricity, running water or gas.

One of the few bright spots came in October, 1992, when the family learned that a portion of Zlata's diary would be published by UNICEF, the United Nations children's fund, in an attempt to draw attention to the plight of children in Sarajevo. The international agency had learned of Zlata's diary from one of her teachers. The overwhelming response to the excerpt, released in July, 1993, finally resulted in a promise of full publication in France. In December, 1993, the family received a UN escort out of the city by armored car and airplane. They now live in Paris.

That happy ending for the Filipovics helped fuel much of the criticism against the diary. Critics take exception to the inevitable comparisons between Filipovic and Anne Frank, the young Jewish girl who kept a diary for two years during the Second World War while her family hid from the Nazis in an Amsterdam warehouse. Filipovic herself is conscious of the parallel. In a March 30, 1992, entry, she wrote: "Hey, Diary! You know what I think? Since Anne Frank called her diary Kitty, maybe I could give you a name, too." Each subsequent entry is addressed to "Mimmy," a name with no apparent significance. In other sections of the diary and in public appearances, however, she is careful to note the many differences between herself and Frank, who died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945 and who had no idea while she was writing her journal that it would one day be published.

Some critics have also questioned the authenticity of the diary. In The New Republic, David Rieff, who has visited Bosnia and is writing a book about the region, alleges that significant additions were made to certain passages of the diary for partisan purposes. As proof, he compares the sections originally published by UNICEF with the North American edition. In the earlier version, entries under the same dates are far less detailed and lack specific references to the turmoil in the city. In response, Zlata claims that the earlier versions were edited and that all sections of the diary were written by her without assistance.

The Filipovics, still traumatized by their experiences, are considering moving to Slovenia, where they have friends and relatives. They may even be able to return to Sarajevo, where warring Serbs and Muslims have signed an agreement to open roads to civilian traffic, effectively ending the 23-month siege of the Bosnian capital. And although Serbian and Muslim snipers continued to claim victims around Sarajevo, Bosnian Croats and Muslims also signed an accord to create a bicomunal federation in Bosnia, raising hopes that peace may spread throughout the region.

Zlata's most important accomplishment may simply have been to draw a compelling portrait of the suffering behind the headlines of the Bosnian conflict. Even Serbian partisans acknowledge as much. "Hopefully, she's trying

to put a human face on a tragic conflict," says Daniel Dostanich, executive director of the Serbian Media Centre in Toronto. "But," he adds, "it is also intended as demonization of the Serbs." In this most horrific and inexplicable of wars, the questions of innocence and guilt remain as insoluble as ever.

' GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Zlata: a poignant yearning for 'normal life', ALEXANDRA BOULAT/SIPA; Picture 2, Children and UN peacekeepers in Sarajevo: human faces of war, OLEG POPOV/REUTER

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 1994

Dublin, November 1995.

Dear Mr. President,

I would like, in my own name, but in the name of all the children of Sarajevo, my hometown, and of all children of Bosnia, to thank you most sincerely on what you, with the power of your authority and with your human power, have done to help the reason win. With your help, the peace in my country has been signed - the chance is given to reason and to reasonable people, so that the peace in my country becomes reality.

Once again the reason will be tested, but I believe that it will win and that everything what have happened during this horrible war will be one ugly past, but to clever ones the lesson and acknowledgement of what the old Latins have said - *Historia est magistra vitae*.

Thank you for helping the civilization not to die over there, because ordinary people and children truly don't deserve it. Thank you on opening the door of the future for the children of my country, because everything that happened to them was a historical injustice. The innocent ones lost the right to live, to enjoy the life, to educate. The time which is in front of us will give them the opportunity for that. What is lost is

impossible to bring back, children which were
like are gone forever - no one can bring them
back, but for all those who survived these
sufferings, there is future. The war, unfortunately,
made them more mature, serious and I hope
that it will be the capital with which they will
enter the better life, and taught by the mistakes
of which they were victims themselves, they will
build the better life. I believe that they will
show that, and the history will show it as well.

This century started with the war in
Sarajevo, let it end with peace in Sarajevo.
Once again in the name of children who
have suffered, thank you, and we will not
forget.

Best wishes,
with all my heart
and with love

Zlata Filipović

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USA TODAY

August 30, 1995, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1429 words

HEADLINE: 'I am a Serbian child,' declares Ivana in diary

BYLINE: Jack Kelley

DATELINE: KOSTANJNICA, Croatia

BODY:

Portraits of Serbian fighters are painted on her bedroom walls. Cassettes of Serbian fight songs are on her shelf.

And tucked inside her small, black journal is a clipping of a Serbian war hero and she has written: "I am going to hang little Croats on little poles. I am a Serbian child from my head onto my toes."

Those words were written in 1991 by a Serbian girl named Ivana when she was only 13 years old.

Croat troops recaptured this town during a lightning offensive into the Krajina region more than three weeks ago. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs fled.

Ivana's family, like other Serb refugees, left in a hurry. Half-eaten bread and a cup of tea were left on a kitchen counter. Dentures and eyeglasses were on a table. Women's undergarments were hanging on a clothesline. Ivana's journal was on the floor of an upstairs bedroom.

Ivana's family had moved into the two-story house in downtown Kostanjnica in 1991, after Serb troops took over this part of Croatia and evicted all its Croatian residents.

Now the town is back in Croat hands, and the Croatian owners of the house, Pieter and Stefanija Racic, both 69, have returned. Discovering Ivana's journal, they planned to burn it and all the other reminders of war. A reporter who had accompanied them asked to keep it. Then he set out to find Ivana.

U.N. officials were asked for assistance in finding the girl and her family. After contacting the United Nations' three aid agencies, which assisted some of the 200,000 Serb refugees who fled Croatia, officials came up empty. They explained that nearly 90% of Serb refugees are staying with family or friends or hiding in the country's green hills.

Like many others, Ivana seems to have vanished. What was left was her 148-page journal, a teen-ager's impressions of war. Written over a four-year period beginning when Ivana was 13 - she would now be about 16 or 17 - it's a

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collection of poems, songs and writings, most about the Serbian cause.

Some of the entries are original compositions, others are adaptations of traditional Yugoslav songs. All show a fervor for the Serbian war that is familiar to those who study children in war. Ivana's passion, say therapists asked to assess the journal, is not unlike that expressed by youthful supporters of Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution or Hitler's propaganda machine.

"You see a kid who has completely embraced this line of thought," says psychiatrist Jaye-Jo Portanova of Torrance, Calif., a leading expert on child war victims. "She has chosen to associate herself not as a victim but as a victor. It's the strongest position to take if you're going to survive in the long run."

Ivana writes the journal in the Cyrillic alphabet of the Serbian language, but later switches to the Roman alphabet. The journal is full of green and black drawings of Serbian soldiers, and contains dozens of poems, songs and stories about the Serbian effort. Most are not tied to a specific date, but in some sense mirror the war. Here are some examples:

April 30, 1992: A bridge over the Sava River linking Bosnia and Croatia is blown up after a heavy night of Serb shelling.

Ivana, parroting a Yugoslav poem by changing the words, writes: "Whoever says that Serbia is small is lying. . . . It fought three times and it will fight again and again. It won't be a slave."

Jan. 20, 1994: The United Nations suspends its airlift into Sarajevo after a second relief plane was struck by Serb shells.

Ivana draws a picture of a black plane and copies a well-known Serb song: "We are the Serbian army. Our rifles are cocked. We are going to kill the (U.N.) guardsmen. We are going to slaughter (Croatian President Franjo) Tudjman and Croatia will fall. We are going to tear down Bosnia and kill (Bosnian President) Alija (Izetbegovic), that poor little Balia (a derogatory Serb term for Muslims). The grave is waiting."

May 6, 1994: Serb soldiers blast the U.N. haven of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia despite international protests.

Ivana, in what appears to be an original poem, writes: "The man from Serbia has fire in his gun and all of Europe is shaking. Tremble Europe, tremble. God is on the side of Serbia. God is guarding his Serbs."

Other entries appear to be original poems and songs.

"I've loved you as I've always loved you, my Serbia," she writes on April 5 of one year. "I'll defend you as I've always defended you, my Serbia. C'mon out lad, come out to the terrace and say hi to our Serbian race."

Psychiatrists say the journal offers a glimpse of only one child but her statements fit a disturbing pattern: Serbian children often express themselves as the aggressors while Croatian and Bosnian children see themselves as innocent victims.

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All three sides - Serbs, Croats and Bosnians - have been accused of atrocities, but State Department and U.N. officials say Serbs committed the majority of war crimes.

The Serb cause

Ivana explains repeatedly that the Serbs take a more aggressive stand because the Serbs were oppressed by the Turks for nearly 500 years and have vowed to never let it happen again.

"300 Turkish wolves are standing in the trench," Ivana writes in one song. "They are becoming more and more numerous. They are punishing us. We stood for a moment. We pulled our pistols from our gunbelts and fired. We stood again but not for long. They had beaten us. We were dead."

The Serbs were crucified, beheaded and impaled on stakes by the Turks, all scenes which Ivana, in her journal, vividly describes Serbs doing to Croats.

Ivana's fervor may have been influenced by a male figure, who appears to be a Serb soldier and a student of past wars.

A dark green Serb military coat, black army socks and size 10 army boots hang in his closet. A broken Serb knife, gun holster and empty handgrenade cases are on a hall shelf.

Books on Soviet leaders Josef Stalin and the Russian revolution are on his night table.

"She has a parroting quality. It sounds programmed," Portanova says. "She's trying on her parent's emotional clothes to see if they fit. This is an adolescent living in an adult world."

Still, Ivana has some teen-age interests. Pictures of Hugh Grant, Madonna and New Kids on the Block are taped to her walls. But they pale next to St. George, a patron saint of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and her soldier drawings.

A list of Scandinavian names, one of which is outlined in hearts and has a telephone number, is also taped to her wall and included in the journal. They are believed to be the names of U.N. peacekeepers from Denmark posted less than 100 yards away at an observation post. The Danish commander refused to be interviewed. There is no answer at the number.

But her true love appears to be Serbia. The journal includes a map of the former Yugoslavia with the Serbian strongholds of Belgrade, Knin and Glina encircled by hearts.

She also has drawn a skull and crossbones around the Serbian symbol of four C's on a cross - which stands for "Only Unity Saves the Serbs" - and "K.S.S.: Circle of Serbian Sisters" - a group of women who supported Serb soldiers by cooking their meals, cleaning their clothes, and even fighting on the battlefield.

The return

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Since Ivana and her family fled, only 200 Croats have returned to Kostanjnica. Most, like the Racic family, have found their homes looted, burned and destroyed. There is no water or electricity here; only the phones work.

The house in which Ivana lived has a 6-foot wide mortar hole in the roof. The explosion was so powerful it cracked all the walls on both floors and shattered the windows, says Croat Tvrtko Racic, 31, who grew up here.

"Disgusting," he says, surveying the damage on returning home. "Shocking." His parents plan to repaint the room where Ivana left her journal.

Across the street, Croat soldiers have put up a flyer with the name of one of their troops, Ratko Djetic, who was killed here on Aug. 4, 1995, by an airstrike.

"It must have been an awful, disgusting battle," says Racic, stepping into Ivana's upstairs room, which is covered in broken glass, fallen books and smashed tapes.

Ivana must have felt the same way. She seemed ready to fight if not on the battlefield than in her mind.

"I don't know what to do, really. European fascists from all sides are barking. They want to swallow our Serbia," she writes near the diary's end.

She then finishes with a haunting message:

"Serbia is calling. I have to go. Bravely in the trench, I'll go. If I don't come back, light a candle in the church. Tell my mother, I was a hero. Tell her I fought with honor."

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC, b/w, Kevin Rechin, USA TODAY (Map); PHOTO, color, Jack Kelley, USA TODAY

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 31, 1995

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

**A PEACE INITIATIVE FOR
BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA
RELIGION: CONFLICT & PEACE**

(RELIGION: A contributing cause of the Bosnian Conflict, and its potential to contribute to peace through joint religious action.)

The IPHD (International Partnership for Human Development) founded in 1983, is registered under the IRS Code (501(c)(3)). It is also registered with A.I.D. as a U.S. voluntary agency.

January 5, 1995

Bosnia and Hercegovina were part of the Roman Empire. However, around A.D.375, the Germans, Huns, Avars and later the Slavs began their migrations into this region. They destroyed both Roman settlements and their cultural institutions. The Slavs migrated into the Balkans in two waves. The first, sometime after A.D.375, was combined with the migrations of Huns and Avars. This first Slav group settled the area from the Black Sea to the Tyrol. The second Slavic migration began in A.D.626 when the Croats crossed the Carpathian Mountains at the request of Heraclius I, Byzantine Emperor (A.D.610-41), who needed allies against the Avars. In agreement with Emperor Heraclius, they settled in the Roman Province of Dalmatia, from Istria to the Drina River, now Bosnia's eastern and southern borders. A short time later, the Serbs migrated to the Balkans from northwestern Bohemia and Germany. They were given land near the Drina River and eastward. The Bulgars were the last to arrive and settled near Kosovo to the Black Sea.

During the Middle Ages, Bosnia and Hercegovina were Croatian lands. Byzantine documents substantiate this. Bosnia, however, had an autonomous government and began to develop its own customs and practices. In A.D. 640-1, Pope John IV sent Catholic missionaries to the Croats, who converted to Catholicism. This resulted in the re-establishment of the Archdiocese of Split, which included the region of Bosnia and Hercegovina, with the Drina River as its eastern boundary. During the reign of the Bulgarian Emperor, Peter (A.D.927-69), a Bulgarian Orthodox priest called Bogomil began to teach a new religious doctrine which bore his name, Bogomilism. Its main characteristic was its religious dualism, asserting that the world is governed by two principles, the principle of good, and the principle of evil. Bogomilism, a heresy, spread rapidly to Croatia (and what is Bosnia), especially when it came under the dominion of the Bulgarian emperors between A.D.960 and 1018. In Bosnia, a separate Bogomilism diocese was created and called the Croatian Church (Ecclesia Sclavoniae). By the beginning of the 14th Century, the majority of inhabitants had become followers of Bogomilism. Following the failure of the Crusades of 1222-7, and 1235-9, Dominican priests were sent to Bosnia, and there in 1339, following the visit of the General of the Franciscans to Bosnia, Franciscan priests from all over Europe went to Bosnia, where they created a special Franciscan unit, Vicaria Bosnea. This continued until Bosnia fell to the Turks in 1463.

The Franciscans were very successful. In 1402, they reported that about 500,000 followers of Bogomilism had been converted to Catholicism. Just prior to the Turkish conquest in 1463, the religious and ethnic makeup of Bosnia and Hercegovina was

reported as: 750,000 Croatian Catholics, 80,000-90,000 Croatsians who adhered to Bogomilism, 12,000-15,000 non-Slavic Vlachs, and 25,000-28,000 Serbs. The Serbs lived in Podrinje, an area annexed by the Bosnian ruler Tvrtko I between 1366-1373.

WHO THEN ARE THE BOSNIANS?

It is a fact that the Muslims from the Near East never settled in groups in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The Turks were never able to settle even a small group that spoke Turkish. The present-day Muslims in Bosnia and Hercegovina are mainly descendants of the Bosnian natives who are ethnically Croatian; their ancestors were followers of the Catholic faith or of Bogomil's teaching. Some were ethnic Vlachs and other small groups.

Following the Middle Ages, both Catholics and Muslims continued to speak exclusively in Croatian, in the Shtokavian dialect of the previous period. Only those educated in Constantinople knew Turkish and wrote it. In 1489, twenty-five years after the Turkish conquest, there were 25,068 Christian, and 4,485 Muslim families, and 4,026 unmarried adult Christians, and 2,348 unmarried Muslims in the Sanjak area of Bosnia. Almost all of the Muslims were converts from Bogomilism.

In the early 16th Century, the relations between Christians and Muslims in Bosnia and Hercegovina changed. Christians sided with the free Croatian state to the north in its struggle with the Turks. As a result, churches built between 1463 and 1516 were torn down and Christians were persecuted. Bosnian Catholics and their spiritual leaders, the Franciscan Fathers, were officially proclaimed enemies of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks imposed economic sanctions upon the Christians through heavy taxes, but exempting the Muslims. Catholics were suspect because they recognized the Roman Pontiff as their spiritual leader. To avoid persecution, large numbers of Croatian Catholics in Bosnia and Hercegovina began to emigrate to the free regions of Croatia and other areas in Europe. However, the greater number of Catholics remained in Bosnia, especially the peasants. To save themselves from economic destruction, many embraced Islam, some only outwardly, in their hearts remaining Christian.

According to records of the Ottoman Empire, by 1530, there were 135,480 Muslims in the Sanjak and 221,328 in the entire region of Bosnia and Hercegovina. This increase came partly from Bogomil's church, but still 120,000 to 150,000 Croatian Catholics were converted. In 1624, there were 900,000 Muslims, 300,000 Catholics and 150,000 Greek Orthodox. In

some areas, families combined both Muslim and Christian practices, i.e. circumcising boy babies and having them baptized also. Some Catholics were sold into slavery, as far away as the Near East and Africa.

The Serbs did not participate in spreading Islam in Bosnia. Under pressure from the Turks, the medieval Serbs did not retreat west into Bosnia, but moved north into present-day Vojvodina and southern Hungary. Moreover, during the first centuries of Turkish rule over Serbia, the Turks did not persecute the Orthodox church to which all Serbs belonged. The Patriarch of Constantinople and the Orthodox Serbs cooperated closely with the Turkish government, and so this church was favored within the Ottoman Empire. Although Serbia was subjugated by the Turks in 1459, by 1530, there were only 4,307 Muslim families compared to 169,916 Greek Orthodox families in the Serbian Sanjak area. Most of the Muslim families came from the outside as soldiers or craftsmen.

In the middle of the 16th Century, when the Muslims intensified their persecution of the Catholic Church, a large number of Catholics embraced the Orthodox religion. Others were forced to accept Islam. Most of the conversions to Orthodoxy were initiated by the Patriarchs in Constantinople with the aid of the Orthodox Church in Serbia, which as noted was in a privileged position and considered the only legitimate representative of Christianity in the Ottoman Empire. Priests and nuns left Bosnia and Hercegovina. Bosnian Catholics complained that the Orthodox were worse in their persecution of Catholics than were the Muslims. Many Croatian Catholics saw conversion to Orthodoxy as a way to maintaining their Christian faith. The Serbian Church, being very nationalistic, brought with it the Serbian language and culture. Today, it is estimated that one-third of the Serbs in present-day Bosnia are descendants of Croatian Catholics who converted to Orthodoxy at that time.

Until the Viennese wars (1683-99), when the Turkish might was broken, Bosnians under Turkish leadership protected Bosnia from the Western powers with their own military might. During these wars, the Bosnian Muslims developed a religious zeal and a nationalism. Bosnian Muslims became very strong and periodically they rebelled against Istanbul over strong attempts to control them or to regulate their culture. Up until this time, Christians and Muslims lived amicably. Families sometimes had members of both religions. Even at the time of the Viennese Wars, there were Bosnian Catholic and Orthodox units in the Ottoman army.

In the first half of the 18th Century, there was a rigorous and carefully planned campaign among members of the Orthodox

Church to convince Bosnians that they were Serbs. This campaign was executed by teachers in Serbian parochial schools and by the athletic organization "Sokol", as well as by Orthodox clergy. In 1863, the Serbian Minister of State pushed the campaign even further.

Cultural and national renewal in the Balkans was accelerated by Napoleon's intervention. There was a national awakening that affected both Catholics and Muslims. Young Muslims studying the roots of their culture realized they were descended from Catholics and Bogomils, and that they were Croatian in history. These new political concepts from the West spread rapidly as a part of this awakening.

According to present-day research on the origin of Muslims in Bosnia and Hercegovina, 10-12 percent are descendants of Bosnian-Hercegovinian Catholics of the Bogomil sect, 70-75 percent come from Bosnian-Hercegovinian Croatian Catholics, 12-13 percent from Croatian Muslims of neighboring Croatian provinces and Montenegro, 2-3 percent are of ethnic Turkish origin, and only 1-2 percent of Vlach and Serb ethnic origin. The converts to Islam were called "Turks" by the Catholics.

Some studies show that the ethnic origin of present-day Serbs in Bosnia and Hercegovina is as follows: 2-3 percent from the Croats of Bogomil, 30-32 percent from Croatian Catholics who were forcibly converted to the Orthodox Church, 50-52 percent from non-Slavic Mauro-Vlachs (a Romanian group), 6-7 percent from Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians and Albanians, and only 8-10 percent from Serbian immigrants from Serbia proper.

By 1921, the population was composed as follows: Catholics- 209,391; Muslims- 448,613; Orthodox- 496,485 (total population 1,158,440).

In 1953, the population was: 601,489 - Catholics; 917,720 - Muslims; 1,002,737 - Orthodox (total population - 2,847,790). A census in 1961 gave no data on religious affiliation. Today, it is as follows:

Religious affiliation has, over the last few centuries, become synonymous for ethnic groups: Catholics are seen as Croatian, Muslims as Turks, and the Orthodox as Serbs. Conflict between these groups continued after World War II, but on a small local scale because of the authoritarian control of the Yugoslav Government. However, Muslims dominated Bosnia's political life. Moreover, they were more oriented towards Croatia than to Serbia. On the other hand, the settlement of ethnic Serbs intensified after 1945 when Serbian workers were settled in many industrial centers of Bosnia and Hercegovina. This, too, intensified religious and cultural conflict.

Today, the population of Bosnia and Hercegovina is as follows:

Muslims:	40%
Orthodox:	31%
Catholics:	15%
Protestants:	10%
Other:	4%

This compares well with what is given as the ethnic breakdown:

Slavic Muslims:	44%
Serbs:	33%
Croatians:	17%
Others:	6%

The slightly higher percentages are accounted for by Protestants and non-believers. The total population is around 4.4 million (1991 figures). The annual birth rate in Bosnia and Hercegovina had dropped from 35.5 per 1,000 population in 1958 to 15.9 in 1988. The death rate had also decreased, from 9.6 per 1,000 population to 6.7 in 1988.

During the period 1955 to 1980, Bosnian Muslims played an important role in providing Yugoslav leadership among the "non-aligned nations". Muslims became diplomats, advocates of Third World issues, and key officials liaising with the Muslim world. Many became official members of the Communist Party and like Catholic communists, they largely abandoned their religion. Under Communism, in its early years, there was a tendency to categorize Bosnian Muslims as Muslim Croats, Muslim Serbs, or Muslims. Most opted for the last but vague category. Between 1950 and 1970, many Serbs left Bosnia to work in Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia since Bosnia was a backwater of development, one of Yugoslavia's poorest regions. Proportionately, the Muslim population grew larger. Between 1960 and 1990, there was a rise of Muslim nationhood and pride, led by Alija Izetbegovic and others. Dr. Izetbegovic was imprisoned in 1983 for encouraging the people to express their religious identity. His "Islamic Declaration", written in the late 1960s, as a general treatise on politics and Islam, was addressed to the whole Muslim world; it is not about Bosnia. However, he ruled out the creation of an Islamic government in Bosnia, realizing this would be tyranny because Muslims formed only one of three ethnic groups, none having a majority. The Serbs interpreted the Declaration differently and viewed it as a blueprint for the 1990 elections and as a plan to oppress them in order to create an Islamic society and government. Some saw it as a Declaration in step with Islamic fundamentalism. There were fears of "jihad", stirred up by the Serbian media and Orthodox Church. When the Muslims won 99 of 240 Assembly seats to 85

for the Serbs, Serb mobilization began for creating a Serb Autonomous Region. On the other hand, and for the most part, Bosnian Catholics have tried to help create a multi-religious, multi-ethnic state. Nonetheless, there has and will continue to be Catholic-Muslim conflict, mostly rooted in religious and cultural differences.

While it is accepted that religious conflict has been a way of life in Bosnia and Hercegovina for centuries, we do not know the extent it has contributed to the current civil war nor what religious symbols, movements, and pronouncements are used to maintain religious fervor, especially among Orthodox Serbs, but probably among Muslims also. The press and political scholars have stayed away from this area. We know, however, that worldwide the Muslims support the Bosnian Muslims, even to the point of sending them so-called freedom fighters. On the other hand, some Orthodox clergy view this conflict as an extension of the Christian-Muslim wars of centuries past. Serbia also supports the Bosnian Serbs. Catholic Bosnians have their own advocate, Croatia, but perhaps because of historical circumstances, they appear to be able to work with Muslims more than with the Orthodox. Without a doubt, we need a better understanding of the role religion plays today in the conflict, and how it can be channeled to help bring peace to this area of the world.

LEVEL 2 - 30 OF 33 STORIES

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Sunday Mail

July 23, 1995, Sunday

SECTION: Page 30

LENGTH: 1387 words

HEADLINE: SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN;
Edina's tragic tears for the bloodbath of Bosnia;
Bosnian refugee Edina Silajdzic

BYLINE: Clare Holland

BODY:

Teenager Edina Silajdzic sobs as she tightly clutches a tiny threadbare teddy ... her only tangible memory of the bloody homeland she was forced to flee.

That tattered teddy is her one reminder of life before the blood-chilling atrocities which slaughtered her childhood innocence.

And the agonised faces of Edina and all the children who have suffered the ravages of war-torn Bosnia have touched the hearts of the western world.

Edina's teddy is a reminder of the days before her classroom became a torture chamber and her dad was thrown in a prison camp.

It was her only comfort as she trudged barefoot across sniper-infested countryside to escape the men who vowed to kill her.

Edina is a Bosnian refugee who fled the north west town of Cljuc with her mum, Zada, 49, and her 19-year-old brother, Edin, after Serbians announced that they would execute Muslims who stayed.

Shelling and gunfire erupted on all sides as the terrified youngster trudged 25 kilometres across mountainous countryside to safety.

Every painful step took her further from her dad, Ismet, 45 - a social worker imprisoned in a concentration camp.

Even now, with her family safely reunited in Scotland, she cries as she describes the nightmare she lived through.

Edina, who now attends Hillhead High School in Glasgow, weeps: "Many Serbs lived in our street. They were our friends until the war broke out, then they ignored us, tried to steal our things or shouted abuse at us.

"It was Eid, a bit like Christmas, when the soldiers came to take dad. They said he was being taken in for questioning but we knew he would not be back.



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"We had to hide my brother or they would have taken him too. I wanted to throw stones at the soldiers but mum held me back.

"One of the soldiers was dad's friend."

With the adult males imprisoned the women and children were helpless to defend themselves against looters and merciless soldiers.

"There was an 8pm curfew for Muslims and they would bomb our houses at night," said Edina.

"We had to sleep on the floor downstairs so as we could escape quickly if we needed to.

"One night we heard they had raped a 60-year-old woman outside her own house. Every day we heard of things like that. A village near our town was destroyed. Women, children and old people were killed.

"They used my school as a place to beat people up. But we were lucky.

"We had a nice big house with a garage so they didn't bomb it.

"They knew sooner or later we would be driven out and they could take all our things.

"Serbs came round selling things. It helped them find out who had money and they would return later to rob us." The family finally fled after a chilling radio announcement that Muslims who stayed would be slaughtered.

Edina's mum paid 800 deutschmarks to get them on a beat-up bus leaving the city.

"We waited until near the deadline, hoping dad would come back," she said. "But we had to leave without him."

They were dumped on a remote mountainside miles from Croatia.

"My feet were cut and bleeding," Edina said.

"Soldiers were shooting at us but their fire helped us see the way. There was a terrible smell as we passed one part. The convoy before us had all been killed by shells.

"THE SMELL CAME FROM THE BODIES."

The outcasts eventually reached Touile in Croatia where they spent a week before being flown to Britain.

Charities got them in a flat in Glasgow where they lived for two months before being joined by Edina's dad. He was among a group of prisoners released after negotiations with the Red Cross. They still have phone links with relatives in Bosnia.

"My uncle is married to a Serb and refused to leave her," said Edina.



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"The phones are bugged and all they can tell us is 'We're alive'."

Heartbreaking news coverage of the war also awakens terrible memories which will haunt Edina for life.

Her face hardens as she swears: "The Serbs are worse than Nazis.

"They treated us like animals and would just shoot Muslims if they felt like it.

"I'll never forgive them for what they did to us and I'll never forget."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 23, 1995



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LEVEL 1 - 72 OF 427 STORIES

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

December 21, 1995 Thursday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL/WORLD; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1270 words

HEADLINE: Deeper pain haunts children of Bosnia;
Mental anguish will long endure, but some are trying to treat it.

BYLINE: DIANE CARROLL, Staff Writer

BODY:

After seeing their relatives slain, their mothers raped and their houses burned, Bosnia's children have become a generation severely scarred by memories.

Many feel guilty about surviving and almost all feel suicidal, according to a long-term study begun in Bosnia by Arshad Husain, a University of Missouri psychiatrist.

In fact, the coming of peace may even heighten the psychological damage, said Husain, who has just returned from Bosnia.

During the war, the children ignored their emotional pain while they focused on getting through each day, Husain said.

"I think that their psychological problems will become worse - because now, if they don't have to focus on their survival, they will have to confront their losses," Husain said recently in a telephone interview from Columbia.

"Many of them won't be able to go back to their houses or even their towns. Relatives and friends and parents who have been killed are not going to come back. So I think that those parts of them that say, 'I want to kill myself,' will become more intense."

At 57, Husain is leading what is believed to be the most comprehensive ongoing mental health effort to help the children of Bosnia. He spent nine days there this month training teachers and mental health professionals on suicide prevention. He expects to return sometime early next year, perhaps in February or March.

Husain first visited Bosnia in early 1994 after a council that coordinates relief efforts there asked him to help the children.

Husain, chief of child psychiatry at MU and an authority on trauma psychology, also helped train professionals in Oklahoma City after the bombing of the federal building there.



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Husain, who has been at MU more than 20 years, has been to Bosnia eight times. Often he is accompanied by other MU professors or mental health professionals who volunteer their time.

He has set up a clinic in Sarajevo to treat the children and to train teachers and mental health professionals to help them. He has evaluated 791 children, ages 8 to 16, and plans to track their progress for a long-term study he started last year on the effects of war trauma on children.

The children are suffering depression and post-traumatic stress syndrome. One can understand why, Husain said, when you hear their stories:

An 11-year-old boy told Husain in February 1994 that he lost his mother in late summer 1993 when Serbian soldiers threw a grenade at their house in a small town outside Sarajevo. The house burned down.

Several months later, while walking down a road in Sarajevo with his father, a sniper shot and killed his father. Several months after that, the boy was playing in a schoolyard in Sarajevo with his 7-year-old sister and other children. A grenade killed 12 children, including his sister.

In September, a 13-year-old boy from Srebrenica told Husain that Serbian soldiers forced him to watch when they went to his house earlier that month and beat and hanged his father. They also made him watch while they raped his mother and his 7-year-old sister and then threw his mother from a second-story window. She suffered broken legs.

This month a 9-year-old boy told Husain that neighbors went to his house in Srebrenica in September and slaughtered his father and older brother in front of him with knives. "I can't figure out why my neighbor would do that," Husain quoted the boy as saying.

All of the children in Bosnia have been affected by the war in one way or another, Husain said.

Since war began four years ago, about 6,000 children in Sarajevo - about 10 percent of the city's children - have been killed, he said. A large number from throughout Bosnia have lost their homes, and many now are refugees in Sarajevo.

Often, the children talk about their experiences in a detached way, Husain said, as if those things happened to someone else.

"I always ask them what their three wishes are when I talk with them," he said. "Invariably, they want war to stop, and then the second wish is they want to go back and reunite with their family and friends, even those who have died.

"Their third wish is around their favorite food. They want to go to a bakery and find their favorite cake or favorite fruit



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because they have been so deprived."

Conditions are improving somewhat, Husain said. Many children had been living through winters in houses without heat, he said, and now heat is becoming more available. Food also is becoming easier to get because of relief efforts.

The family unit is strong, Husain said, another factor in the children's favor. Aunts and uncles, for example, often have stepped in to help those in need.

Even so, Husain's study reveals just how bad the children can feel and just how much they have suffered. Of the 791 who were interviewed:

Ninety-two percent reported feeling suicidal, 90 percent said they felt ugly and that "bad things are my fault," and a third felt guilty about their survival.

Seventy-seven percent reported trouble sleeping and replied affirmatively to the statement: "I hate myself."

More than 80 percent said they had been exposed to gunfire, and more than a fourth had been shot at by snipers. One girl said she had been used as a human shield against sniper fire.

Seventy-one percent reported family members had been killed, and more than 45 percent said they had lost friends.

Almost 15 percent said they had feared they would die from the cold.

All of the children with whom Husain has worked are receiving treatment, either through his center or through the more than 1,000 teachers or professionals he has helped train. The total number of children who are being helped is about 10,000, he estimates.

"What we are doing is important and substantial," he said - but considering the scope of the problem, he feels "it is but a drop in the bucket."

One of the ways the children work out their feelings is through drawing pictures. Often, their pictures show soldiers pointing guns, houses burning and blood dripping from people who have lost limbs.

One picture shows tears running down a woman's face.

Husain's work is supported by several international humanitarian and relief agencies and by the United Nations.

John Higdon, a clinical psychologist from Columbia, went to Bosnia this month with Husain to teach professionals there about a new eye-movement technique that reportedly provides some relief from traumatic experiences.



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"The people over there are very eager to learn," Higdon said.

They also are very appreciative of the help, said Michael Pullis, chairman of MU's special education department, who accompanied Husain during a trip in September.

"People would pull me aside," he said, "and say, 'We are so grateful. Thank you for not forgetting us. '"

Anyone who wants to help the children in Bosnia can contribute to a center Husain has set up at MU to help train people to work in Bosnia.

Checks should be made out to the University of Missouri (Trauma Psychology Center) and mailed to the International Center for Trauma Psychology, Department of Psychology and Neurology, School of Medicine, University of Missouri, N119 University Hospital and Clinics, One Hospital Drive, Columbia, MO 65212.

GRAPHIC: Graphics (2, illustrations), Psychiatrist Arshad Husain encourages Bosnian children to confront their feelings in pictures. The images are often horrifying.; Photo
, Husain

LOAD-DATE: December 21, 1995



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LEVEL 1 - 81 OF 427 STORIES

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

December 17, 1995 Sunday CITY FINAL EDITION

SECTION: FOCUS; Pg. D01

LENGTH: 1248 words

HEADLINE: Children of WAR;
As emotional scars linger, school becomes a comfort zone.

BYLINE: DANIEL J. YOVICH; CORRESPONDENT

BODY:

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - At first glance, Emina Hodzic looks like any other 9-year-old schoolgirl, sitting ramrod straight at her desk and studiously drawing a picture of her family home.

But her home has been gone since 1993, destroyed by a rocket attack in the western Sarajevo suburb of Stup. Emina's right leg is also gone, severed above the knee in a similar barrage three days later as the remnants of her family trekked by foot to the Bosnian capital through the killing zone that has encircled the city for much of the 47-month-old war.

While Emina will eventually be fitted with a prosthetic leg that should enable her to walk like most children, it's the psychological scars of war that most worry her teachers and counselors.

Long after the destroyed utility plants and public transportation routes of Sarajevo are repaired, the children who have survived the worst slaughter in Europe since World War II will still remember the horror of what should have been the best years of their lives.

For Emina, the scars of siege and psychological torture wrought by the war are just beginning to surface. Mood swings and frequent crying jags punctuate her school day. A vivid memory of her life under the gun is frequently played out in her drawings of slaughter and death. The drawings are part of a special program for traumatized children.

"I feel very sad about the war because it has destroyed my family and my life," said Emina through a translator as she gazed out her classroom window. "I guess it is just my destiny. Sometimes I think I will go mad because of all this and I have lost hope long ago that those things can be normal again.

"They can start bombing and shooting again, you know. "
Grim statistics



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Emina and her classmates at Isak Samakovlija Elementary School no longer have to run a gantlet of sniper- plagued streets to attend school.

The fragile peace plan signed last week in Paris has left Sarajevo residents living in something of a twilight zone: no longer in wartime conditions but far from the type of life they knew before the conflict began in April 1992.

It is the state of suspended existence - not really war and not really peace - that will bring most of the trying times for Sarajevoan children, said United Nations Children's Fund Program Director Giovanna Barberis. With water, gas and electricity restored to much of the Bosnian capital, children have more time to think about their experiences during the war.

"The children are carrying with them the scars of almost four years of psychological torture," Barberis said. "How do you assess what . . . months of almost constant shelling and . . . months of death and destruction has done? The experience of Sarajevo will never leave them, but through proper support and counseling their suffering can be decreased. "

That is why UNICEF is training local teachers and psychologists to help traumatized children, Barberis said. With many of the youngsters reluctant to verbalize their feelings, creative activities like drawing and painting classes are used to break the ice and slowly draw out what psychological traumas the children may suffer.

"Through the drawings we get something of a sketch as to what is on their minds," Barberis said. "It has become an invaluable tool for further diagnosis and we hope it will enable us to get a better handle on what treatment to provide for the children," Barberis said.

The Samakovlija school has been at the forefront of the creative diagnostic program, which Barberis and fourth- grade teacher Nadzida Sljivo hope will serve as a model for the 19 other primary schools in the Bosnian capital. The task has been complicated by a lack of qualified teachers, lost through war wounds, death and exodus from the city, Sljivo said.

"Ideally, we wanted our school to be a place where the children could come anytime for help or a respite from the way things are in their homes," Sljivo said. "It hasn't always worked out that way.

Our government, our young state, objectively doesn't have the time or money to work on these psychosocial problems concretely as they are too busy fighting the war. And the international agencies like UNICEF have their hands full. But we do the best we can with what we have and hope always for the best. "

There are no hard statistics that establish the number of



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casualties inflicted upon the children during the siege of Sarajevo. UNICEF estimates nearly 1,800 children killed and more than 16,000 wounded. Additionally, most of the youngsters have survived on a meager diet of bread, rice and pasta. Most haven't eaten fresh fruit or vegetables for over three years, Barberis said, and the pale, drawn and anemic faces of Emina's classmates illustrate the hardships far better than UNICEF statistics ever could.

Like Emina, most of the other 1,200 Samakovlija students are refugees totally dependent upon humanitarian aid. Almost a tenth of the schoolchildren have lost at least one parent during the war; three teachers have been killed on their way to school; and the vice principal was shot dead by a sniper last month.

Nevertheless, the school operates daily and provides the only semblance of normality for Emina's classmates like Almasa Liscyas, an 11-year-old refugee from a northern Serb-held Sarajevo suburb.

Almasa still clings to the dream she and her family will one day be able to return home. In the meantime, she passes her days (and some evenings) at the school, drawing, singing and playing games, a far cry from the six months she and her family were "exchanged" with Bosnian government authorities for a Serb family that wished to leave Sarajevo.

"It is much better now than it was then," said Almasa. "But I am still very afraid and scared of the shooting and the grenades. I never know when my father goes out the door to work (he is an ambulance driver in the Bosnian government army) if it will be the last time I see him. "

Almasa doesn't know what she wants to be when she grows up, she just lives day by day and hopes for an end of the war. She misses her friends - Muslim, Serb and Croat - that she grew up with. She holds no bitterness toward them or their parents for the war.

"I would like to tell you people (in America) that nobody should live the way we have, and I hope they never have to," Almasa said. "Something like this is terrible for everyone. "

Almasa excused herself shortly after she spoke to use the toilet, itself a major improvement in her demeanor over when she arrived at the school just 10 months ago. Many of the pupils stutter and wet themselves, a symptom of post traumatic stress syndrome, Sljivo said. Almasa's progress is due to weekly counseling sessions she receives at the school by UNICEF-trained volunteers.

"You can see for yourself how important all of this is," Sljivo said. "Most of these children have somehow survived the war and will go on to build new lives, new communities and new countries.

"But what kind of countries these children will go to build,



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what kind of leaders will they be, what kind of parents will be determined by what the adults can accomplish working with them in the coming months and years. "

GRAPHIC: COLOR PHOTOS; PHOTO; SIDE BY SIDE: An 8-year old pupil at the Samakovlija

school studies as a French Member of the United Nations peacekeeping force stands guard. The presence of troops in the schools is commonplace in Sarajevo.; LOOKING GLASS: A young boy peers through a battle-scarred door at the Isak Samakovlija Elementary School in Sarajevo. Many of the school's pupils are refugees, dependent totally on humanitarian aid.; PERSONAL TOUCH: Fourth-grade teacher Nadzida Sljivo comforts a student. Many qualified teachers in Sarajevo have been lost through war injuries and death. Many others have preferred to move away.; MARK DAVIS

LOAD-DATE: December 18, 1995



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LEVEL 2 - 14 OF 33 STORIES

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October 31, 1995, Tuesday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: October 30, 1995, Monday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 1408 words

HEADLINE: FEATURE - For Bosnia's children, the healing has only just begun

BYLINE: By Angus MacSwan

DATELINE: SARAJEVO, Oct 31

BODY:

Imagine these as childhood memories:

Seeing your brother killed by a sniper. Watching a teacher's brains sprayed across a blackboard. Or huddling in a basement for weeks in fear of artillery fire.

The children of Bosnia are trying to forget such horrors.

As the wars in former Yugoslavia seem to grind towards a halt, the psychic damage suffered by children shows more and more.

"Our children did not have real childhoods," said Milada Zahiragic, who runs the Selma therapy centre in Sarajevo.

"Every family is suffering. Every child in this town is under stress."

About 300 women and children attend the centre in a house on a sidestreet on a hill above the Old Town. Its walls are covered with children's drawings and, when a visitor arrived, six teenagers strumming guitars were gathered round a teacher.

"In this place we speak about everything," said Jasmina, a fragile, blonde 13-year-old who picked at her hands as she spoke.

"I have found friends. We have dances so we can forget this stupid war."

She recalls being unable to leave her home as Bosnian Serb gunners rained shells and bombs down on the besieged city.

"We hid in the basement. We would stay in there all day and all night, always in the dark."

She once spent two months in the basement without coming out, she said. "I was really afraid."

Most of her old friends have left Sarajevo -- she stayed to be with her



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soldier father, although he has been home from the front to see her only 14 days in the past three months.

"Now most of my friends are refugees," she said. "They have suffered more than I have."

The war still breaks into the sanctuary of the therapy group. One member, a six-year-old boy named Adnan, was killed in the bombing of a Sarajevo street on August 28. They still prefer not to talk about it.

Milada told the story of another boy, also called Adnan.

His brother was killed by a sniper as they chatted with friends in the street.

"For a long time he couldn't speak with his friends. With the help of psychologists and the children here, he has started to talk about his brother. He has found himself here," she said.

No one has told him yet that his soldier father was killed this month.

In a particularly horrific case, an 11-year-old named Haris was at school last year when a shell fell on the classroom. Haris was splashed with blood from injured classmates and saw his teacher's brains dripping on the blackboard.

For a long time, he was withdrawn, depressed and had nightmares about his friends. Now, after therapy with the group, he is back attending classes and playing with friends.

"Anyone you speak to has seen terrible things. Each family has lost somebody -- relatives and good friends. Many were expelled from their homes by the Chetniks (Serbs). Some have seen their mothers killed," said Milada.

Selma is one of 11 centres for women and children in Sarajevo which started on their own initiative and now receive U.S. funds through the International Rescue Committee. They have more than 6,000 beneficiaries.

Milada, a mechanical engineer by training, started Selma after her own experiences in a bomb shelter during a bombardment.

She organised games for her two young boys and other children joined in. Later, parents asked her to keep the group going and one woman who had been with them in the shelter offered use of her house.

The project is also helping children catch up on their education. Schools were closed for months at a time during the siege. Jasmina said she missed a whole year.

A recent European Union report estimated that 1.4 million residents of Bosnia and Croatia will need psychological counselling.

"The psychological problems are beginning to show up," Malida said. "It will be worse when peace comes because they were repressed before. When there was shelling people could only think about how to survive."



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"Now they need a place where they can forget the bad things."

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 01, 1995



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LEVEL 2 - 8 OF 33 STORIES

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The Daily Telegraph

December 7, 1995, Thursday

SECTION: FEATURES; Pg. 15

LENGTH: 1264 words

HEADLINE: The agony of Bosnia's war children Many have lost their homes and seen their parents and friends killed or wounded. What can be done to help children traumatised by war? W. F. Deedes visits Mostar to find out

BYLINE: By W.F. DEEDES

BODY:

THE soldiers ordered us out of our house and then burned it down. After that they took us to the train, where they ordered all the men to lie down on the ground. From the group, they chose the ones they were going to kill. They picked my uncle and a neighbour. Then they machine-gunned them to death. After that, the soldiers put the women in the front cars of the train and the men in the back. As the train started moving, they disconnected the back cars and took the men off to the camps. I saw it all. Alik, 13, refugee HOW DO you heal the minds of children who have gone through that sort of experience? What can be said to a girl who saw her mother repeatedly raped by soldiers and killed? Or to children so constantly in danger that they gave up expecting to live? (A survey of children in Sarajevo a year ago showed that three quarters of those interviewed did not think they would survive). "Children are wonderfully resilient," says Brenda Cupper, country director of the charity Care in the former Yugoslavia, who has seen it all. But she puts the number of children traumatised by their experiences in the four-year Bosnian war at "scores of thousands". It is, she adds, our first experience of post-traumatic stress among children on this scale: "We are in the territory of the unknown." Some of the children worry more about cold and hunger than the snipers and bombers, says Prof William Yule at London's Institute of Psychiatry. For them, physical well-being helps to restore peace of mind. But there are many more whose agonising experiences during the war have left a lasting mark. Prof Yule has been giving about a quarter of his time to the children in Mostar, a town which once had a population of about 100,000, and which I saw last month. The damage done by shelling and bombing is enormous; there appears to be no undamaged building. Under Prof Yule's guidance, more than 100 school teachers in the town have been taught to screen children, identify severe trauma and provide psychological "first aid", with help from charities such as the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and Care. There are 10,600 children between the ages of seven and 14 in Mostar's schools, and 4,000 more between 14 and 18. Those in need of help usually show symptoms such as aggressive behaviour, nightmares or bed-wetting, says Ms Cupper. "You must identify the cause. What happened? How serious was the incident? How often did it happen? How long did it go on for? Some of these children witnessed unspeakable cruelties. They saw their mothers violated. Many were themselves victims of indiscriminate violence. They have to be persuaded to bring out all the details." Sometimes it can be dealt with in small school groups. But children suffering severe forms of trauma must receive



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individual help from professionals, and some will take a long time to heal, says Ms Cupper. A psycho-social survey of children in Mostar showed 85 per cent had been forced to leave their towns or villages during the war; more than half reported that one or both of their parents had been wounded; 62 per cent had seen dead bodies; nine out of 10 had seen someone injured in the war; 95 per cent had been in a situation in which they expected to be killed; two-thirds had been shot at by snipers; a quarter thought they would die from the cold. At Unicef headquarters in Zagreb, officials said treatment of the severely traumatised was best done quickly, preferably before the war ended. Prof Yule agrees; the longer some of these memories remain in the children's minds, the more damage is done. They have a corrosive effect. He says there may be one mental state during battle, and a different one after ceasefire, when children become affected by what they have seen. Prof Yule recalls a boy in Mostar who could not forget the horror of people being mown down as they were crossing a bridge. The boy survived, but implanted in his mind was the pile of dead bodies below. How long would some of us go on dreaming of that? Talking about it, says Prof Yule, is in most instances essential. He tells of one or two schools where various therapies were applied - painting, music, acting. (It is often the painting that reveals the child's state of mind; some use only black crayons, while others draw violent scenes.) But, says Prof Yule, teachers in these schools had overlooked the essential factor, which was to debrief the children. Much of the work going on in the former Yugoslavia is path-finding. The expression post-traumatic stress was coined only about 15 years ago. Even now, the world is not over-endowed with professionals in this field, which means that providing sufficient help for children in places such as Mostar and Sarajevo requires high gearing. Locals will eventually take over the work; but until the new government finds its feet, there will be heavy dependence on non-government organisations such as Unicef, Save the Children, Care and many others. In addition to children with terrible recollections, there are others who have lost everything - home, family, friends. Some are now in hostels and institutions, where they merely exist. For many, the best solution will be finding - and financing - foster homes. Years ago, working at the Home Office, I had some responsibility for foster mothers. It is work in which the labourer is worthy of her hire. There has to be a financial incentive, but finding the money needed for thousands of foster mothers, whether from overseas aid or charity, will be a formidable task. Fostering will not be light work with children who have experienced four years of war. Many have outgrown school. They want to smoke in class; they find school discipline irksome and disrupt it. If, at the age of 11, you have fetched water every day for your family while dodging snipers and mortar bombs, you will not find it easy to settle down in class quietly and catch up with the neglected three Rs. This has become a country of deeply disturbed children. They have lost years of schooling and have forfeited a child's joy of looking forward - to birthdays, to festivals - because they did not expect to live that long. They have undergone suffering during the most impressionable years of their lives. There are still thousands displaced by the war whose needs are unknown. That is why Care has developed Reach teams, comprising eight or 10 people of different professions. One such team, working in Bihac, visits children in their homes and encourages the less afflicted to draw together in community centres where counselling is available. There are puppet shows and a soft-toy library, and children are encouraged to play, draw, paint and be creative in ways designed to help them cope with what they have suffered. Just ahead, there lies another area of doubt for some of these children. When the soldiers return, will families hold together? After all wars, marriage break-ups soar. As Prof Yule puts it, the soldier comes back and finds



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himself unable to talk about his experiences. The wife cannot get through. They become strangers to each other. In the former Yugoslavia, the tensions will be higher, because mixed marriages account for about 30 per cent of the total. Given the propaganda, the atrocities, the hatreds, the separation, how many of these marriages will founder? There remains a small minority in this country that thinks counselling for post-traumatic stress is a sign of weakness, and that psychiatry is gobbledegook. Yet for many children of the former Yugoslavia, all their future dreams depend on it.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 7, 1995



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