

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S/1835  
BOX 20  
FILE 3  
ACC. 2011/0195

PART 2 - WEATHER

GENERAL

18. Yugoslavia lies in the southern part of the Northern Temperate Zone and experiences three different types of climatology:

- a. Mediterranean along the west Adriatic coast;
- b. Alpine in the high altitude Julian and Dinaric Alps; and
- c. Continental across the Pannonian Plain.

*a)* PRECIPITATION

19. Precipitation, including rain and snow varies considerably from one part of the country to another. Annual precipitation ranges from 500 mm, on the inland plains, to 1900 mm, on the higher mountains. On the coast, the maximum precipitation occurs during the winter season between October to April. Overall, the Alpine region experiences the maximum precipitation for the country and is steady throughout the year. The Pannonian Plains experience their maximum precipitation during the late spring or early summer.

*b)* TEMPERATURE

20. Temperatures throughout the plains can vary from over 33°C to -25°C and they are greatly affected by the prevailing winds in this area. The Mediterranean coast receives a much more stable climate that ranges from 37°C to -8°C. Finally, in the Alpine region the temperatures stay mostly cool in the summer and cold during the long winter that this region experiences.

*c)* WINDS

*predominant*  
21. Prevailing winds during the winter are from the north and north-east bringing with them cold weather and snow. In the spring, the country is warmed by south and south-westerly winds.



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### STORMS

22. Rainfall during the fall and snowstorms during the winter are experienced in the highlands. Snowstorms across the Pannonian Plains are light but frequent throughout the winter.

### LIGHT DATA

23. Daily light data can be obtained by contacting the undersigned.

### OCEAN CURRENTS AND TIDE DATA

24. There are two tides daily in the Adriatic. In this nearly landlocked sea, however, they are not very pronounced. On the southern part of the coast the ebb varies from 18 cm to 28 cm (Dubrovnik); whereas, it is about 100 cm in the north (Trieste). The ebb and flow are never the same along the whole coast: for instance, when it is high tide in the south, it is low tide in the north. *flow and ebb*

25. The main sea movements are caused by ocean currents. The most important current comes from the Ionian Sea, running north along the Yugoslav coast and returning along the Italian coast. This current, which warms the Yugoslav coast in the winter, has a speed of some 7 km per day south at Dubrovnik, increasing to 13 km per day near Vis Island. In the northern part of the Adriatic it never exceeds 4 km per day. There are also smaller currents caused by the tides. They are more pronounced in the arms of the sea that separate the mainland from the islands.

## PART 3 - SOCIOLOGY

### GENERAL

26. The varied terrain combined with a diverse sociology make Yugoslavia a virtual hodgepodge. Yugoslavia can be summarized as one country with two scripts, three languages, four religions, five nationalities and six republics; however, it is not as simple as that. The geographic position of this multiform state evades precise definition. In fact, Yugoslavia is a meeting point of various influences, civilizations and ways of life; a

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melting-pot of different peoples, a junction between northern and southern countries, and one of the most important crossroads of Europe (joining N,S,E and W), crossed by all migrations. These diverse cultures have left their mark throughout Yugoslavia.

#### HISTORICAL NOTES

27. Throughout known history, this area has been migrated to and from by all its neighbouring countries as well as some distant lands. Eventually, the people who settled here became known as South Slavs, hence the name Yugoslavia (Land of the South Slavs in Serbo-Croat). Additional historical notes are continued in Annex C.

#### GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

28. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is politically separated into smaller republics known as Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia. There are also two Autonomous Provinces within the boundaries of Serbia: Voivodina and Kosovo (see figure 7). These republics are further broken down into local communes. The power and responsibilities are distributed between these three levels of government.

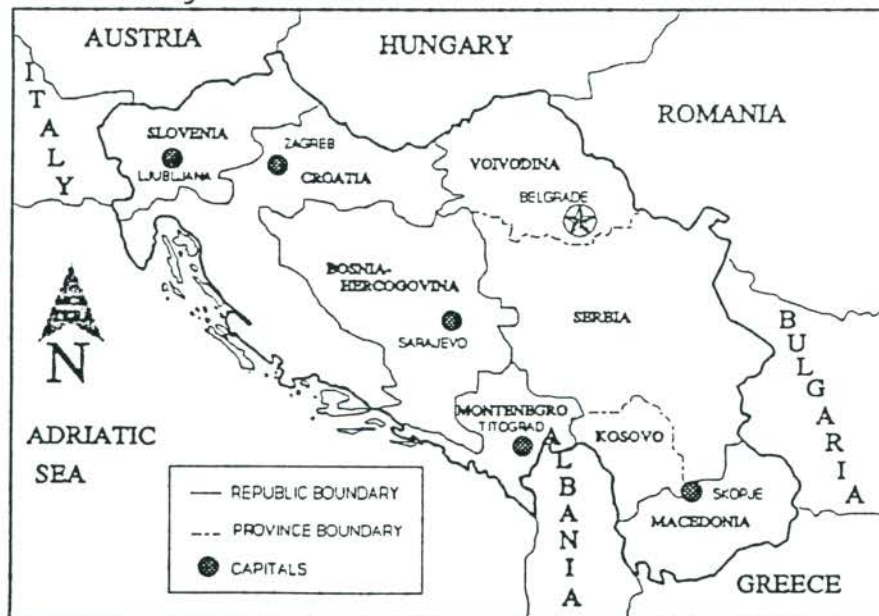


Figure 7 Republic Boundaries

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PEOPLE

29. Population. Yugoslavia of the early 1980s was the most ethnically diverse of the East European states. The 1981 census enumerated six "nations" whose traditional territory lay primarily within Yugoslavia's post-1918 boundaries: Serbs, Croats, ethnic (Bosnian) Muslims, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Macedonians. In addition, the 1946, 1963 and 1974 constitutions along with the relevant amendments recognized various "nationalities" or national minorities: Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Romanians, Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Turks were most prominent. Finally, there were several smaller ethnic groups which represented less than 0.1 % of the total population: Romany Gypsies, Vlacks (remnants of the pre-Slavic settlers of the region), a fraction of the pre-World War II Sephardic Jewish community, Greeks, Poles, Russians, Austrians - to name a few.

30. Rights. In general, nationalities have the rights to which all citizens are entitled, for example, the right to the use of their native language and participation in public life, government and the armed forces.

31. Ethnic Background. Ethnic complexity reflected a degree of political, historical, linguistic, religious and cultural diversity unparalleled in a twentieth-century European nation-state. The country's population encapsulates the vagaries of Balkan history. The Theologian Line dividing the western Roman world from the eastern Byzantine world cut through what is now modern Yugoslavia. The country's population comprised three major religious creeds: Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Islam with a significant protestant and atheist population. The population of the country is estimated at 23,700,000 with a male to female ratio of 100 to 105. An ethnical comparison is at Annex D.

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DEVELOPMENT

32. Life Expectancy/Death rate

- a. Life expectancy Male 69 years;
- b. Life expectancy Female 75 years;
- c. Birth rate 15/1000;
- d. Death rate 9/1000; and
- e. Infant Mortality 25/1000.

33. Education. The great majority of Yugoslavians have had several years of basic education. The amount of money spent on education is 3.8% of the GNP. There is an estimated literacy rate of 90%.

34. Economic Background. Yugoslavia has a number of problems with its economy. Among them are ones similar to those of a developing country: rapid inflation, significant unemployment and severe imbalance of payment and debt pressures. Nagging debt payment difficulties have forced Belgrade to reschedule payments.

35. Economic Distribution. A significant economic gap exists between the poor southern regions and the relatively affluent north. For example, the Republic of Slovenia enjoys a per capita income five times greater than that of the province of Kosovo. In periods of retrenchment, the poor areas of the country suffer the most. According to western analysts, economic growth is vital to maintain domestic stability.

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36. Recent Economic Developments. Finally, the ongoing five month civil war has had an adverse effect on the economy. Most noticeably, tourism has almost disappeared; and this is one of the main industries of Croatia with the Adriatic Coast being the most favoured tourist spot. Industries in the areas of strife have also suffered; all of which causes an economic domino effect in the country.

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Annexes:

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Annex A | Major Airfields - Federal Republic of Yugoslavia |
| Annex B | Port Facilities - Federal Republic of Yugoslavia |
| Annex C | Historical Summary - Yugoslavia                  |
| Annex D | Ethnic Comparison - Yugoslavia                   |

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ANNEX A  
 TO 3235-3-3-5 (MCE)  
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MAJOR AIRFIELDS - FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

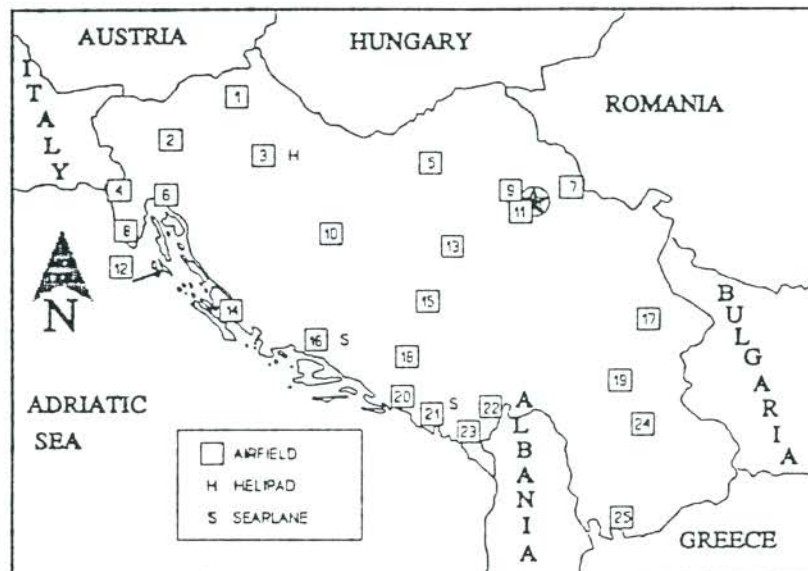


Figure 1 AIRFIELD

| SER | NAME           | LAT     | LONG    | EL  | AZ  | LEN          | WID      | SURFACE          | COMMENTS        |
|-----|----------------|---------|---------|-----|-----|--------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 01  | Maribor        | N46°28' | E15°41' | 230 | 15° | 2730<br>1310 | 50<br>65 | asphalt<br>grass | civil           |
| 02  | Ljubljana Intl | N46°13' | E14°27' | 424 | 13° | 3609         | 50       | asphalt          | intl<br>civil   |
| 03  | Zagreb         | N45°44' | E16°04' | 117 | 5°  | 3554         | 50       | asphalt          | civil also helo |
| 04  | Portoroz       | N45°28' | E13°37' | 2   | 15° | 1312         | 30       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 05  | Osijek         | N45°27' | E18°48' | 96  | 11° | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 06  | Rijeka         | N45°13' | E14°34' | 93  | 14° | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 07  | VRSAC          | N45°08' | E21°18' | ?   | ?   | ?            | ?        | ?                | ?               |
| 08  | Pula           | N44°53' | E13°55' | 92  | 9°  | 3226         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 09  | Beograd        | N44°49' | E20°18' | 112 | 12° | 3718         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 10  | Banja Luka     | N44°56' | E17°17' | 133 | 17° | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |

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ANNEX A  
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| SER | NAME              | LAT     | LONG    | EL  | AZ        | LEN          | WID      | SURFACE          | COMMENTS        |
|-----|-------------------|---------|---------|-----|-----------|--------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11  | Kovin             | N44°46' | E20°58' | ?   | ?         | ?            | ?        | ?                | ?               |
| 12  | Losinj Island     | N44°31' | E14°28' | ?   | ?         | ?            | ?        | ?                | ?               |
| 13  | Tuzla             | N44°28' | E18°45' | ?   | ?         | ?            | ?        | ?                | 3 flds          |
| 14  | Zadar             | N44°05' | E15°21' | 96  | 4°<br>14° | 218<br>2734  | 50<br>50 | asphalt          | mil & civil     |
| 15  | Sarajevo (Butmir) | N43°40' | E18°20' | 569 | 12°       | 2843         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 6   | Split             | N43°32' | E16°18' | 26  | 5°        | 2788         | 50       | conc             | civil sea-plane |
| 17  | Nis               | N43°20' | E21°50' | 216 | 11°       | 2165<br>1859 | 50<br>54 | asphalt<br>grass | civil           |
| 18  | Mostar            | N43°17' | E17°50' | 52  | 16°       | 262          | 53       | asphalt          | 2 flds 1 listd  |
| 19  | Pristina          | N42°34' | E21°02' | 596 | 17°       | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 20  | Dubrovnik         | N42°33' | E18°16' | 176 | 12°       | 3609         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 21  | Kotor/Denovici    | N42°26' | E18°37' | ?   | ?         | ?            | ?        | ?                | sea-plane       |
| 22  | Titograd Intl     | N42°22' | E19°16' | 40  | 18°       | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil intl      |
| 23  | Tivat             | N42°24' | E18°43' | 6   | 14°       | 2734         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 24  | Skopje            | N41°57' | E21°37' | 260 | 16°       | 2679         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |
| 25  | Ohrid             | N41°10' | E20°44' | 771 | 2°        | 2788         | 50       | asphalt          | civil           |

All measurements in Metres

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ANNEX B  
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PORT FACILITIES - FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

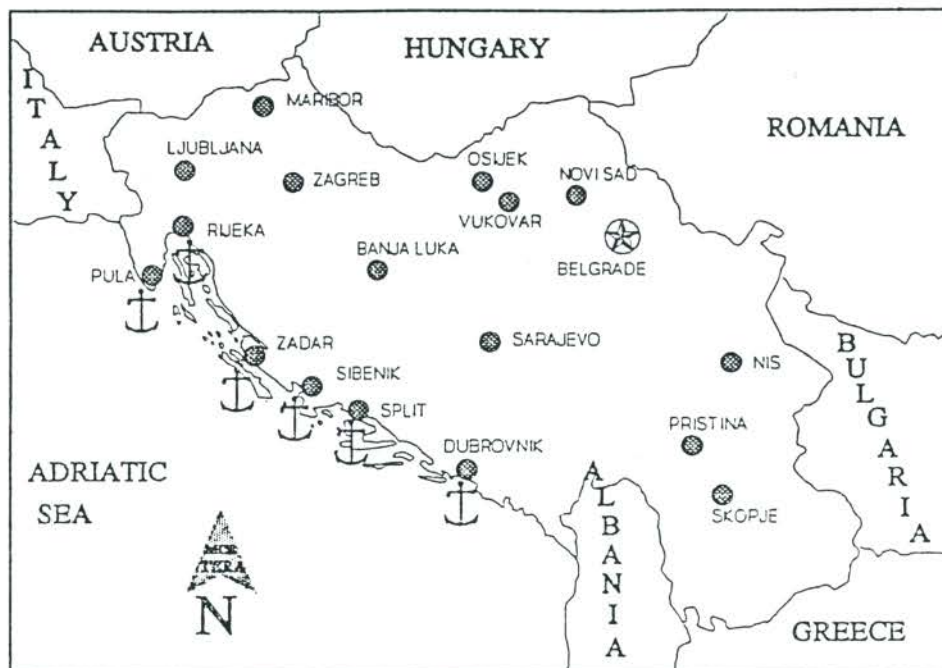


Figure 1 PORT FACILITIES

| R | NAME      | LAT     | LONG    | FACILITIES  | POL | COMMENTS   |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|---|-----|--|
|   | Rijeka    | N45°23' | E14°30' | Breakwater<br>2x150 m wharf<br>1x125 m wharf<br>1x100 m wharf<br>2x75 m docks<br>375x175 m berth<br>2x70 m pier | yes | *1st class deep water harbour,<br>*largest port<br>*shipyard builds up to 120,000<br>deadweight tonnage ships,<br>*4 million tons of shipping,<br>*start point of many ship lines, |
|   | Pula      | N44°53' | E13°55' | 1x140 m wharf<br>1x50 m wharf<br>2x30 m wharf<br>1x60 m dock area<br>1x125 m<br>breakwater?                     | ?   | *1st class natural harbour,<br>*deep channels,<br>*rail link to Trieste and Rijeka,<br>*shipyard builds up to 120,000<br>deadweight tonnage ships                                  |
|   | Zadar     | N44°08' | E15°15' | west 1x 75m wharf<br>centre 220m dock<br>120m<br>wharf/breakwater<br>35m wharf with<br>150m breakwater          | ?   |  |
|   | Sibenik   | N43°43' | E15°54' | unknown   | ?   | *natural harbour,<br>*deep channels,<br>*large industrial and harbour<br>installations,<br>1 million tons  |
|   | Split     | N43°31' | E16°24' | 1100 m harbour<br>2x175 m wharf<br>1x75 m wharf<br>1x400 m<br>breakwater<br>3xjetties                           | ?   | *2nd largest natural port,<br>*busiest int'l,<br>*used heavily in summer,<br>*shipyard 120,000 capable   |
|   | Dubrovnik | N42°39' | E18°06' | 35 m wharf<br>30 m wharf  | ?   | mostly recreational and fishing<br>boats   |

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## HISTORICAL SUMMARY

### YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Balkan Peninsula, the bridge between Europe and the East, has been an eternal battlefield, the - "powder-keg of Europe". The territory of present-day Yugoslavia was intersected by the frontiers dividing Hellenic civilization from the Barbarians, the Eastern from Western Roman Empire, Catholicism from Orthodoxy, and Islam from Christianity.
2. Prior to World War I, the area that became Yugoslavia comprised the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, plus parts of the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian Empires. This area occupied a strategic geopolitical position and was the object of rivalry between the great European powers. In 1914, world attention focused on Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia, the site of the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz-Ferdinand; and this was the spark which ignited World War I. Serbia had led the movement for unification, and in December 1918, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes emerged from the war as a new nation. In 1929, its name was changed to Yugoslavia.
3. Between the two World Wars, Yugoslav politics were dominated by nationalistic conflicts between the Serbs and the Croats. Adoption of the constitution of 28 June 1921 placed all parts of the country under a centralized administration. The Serbs and their political allies, the Slovenes, dominated the highly centralized government at Belgrade. The Croats pressed for a federal structure granting a certain amount of regional and ethnic autonomy. The political struggle between the Serbs and the Croats erupted violently in 1928 when a Montenegrin Serb shot a Croatian leader in parliament for insulting the Serbs.

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4. During World War II, the country was torn by invaders and by internal ethnic, religious and political strife. A Fascist, pro-Nazi, Croatian separatist group, the "Ustahe" seized power in Zagreb and, on 10 April 1941, established the so-called Independent State of Croatia that allied itself with the Axis Powers. Resistance groups in Yugoslavia were split into the Yugoslav Army for the Fatherland known as Chetniks, which had close ties with the exiled government; and the National Liberation Army (partisans) led by Marshal Tito and the Communist Party. In vicious and tragic fighting against the occupiers and each other, the war cost close to 2 million Yugoslav lives, about half of them at the hands of fellow Yugoslavs.

5. On 31 January 1946 a Soviet type constitution was adopted and Yugoslavia officially became a "people's republic", headed by Tito. Tito embarked on policies to consolidate public support, strengthen the economy and justify Yugoslavia's "independent road to socialism".

6. Yugoslavia's search for an independent base produced efforts in the mid-1950s to identify itself as a leader of nonaligned nations, avoiding proximity to either the Soviet or Western military bloc.

7. Tito served as President of the Republic until his death in May 1980; when in accordance with the constitution, the Vice President of the Presidency became President, and Tito's position as President of the Republic was abolished. The President's one year term rotates each 15 May among the members of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in a prescribed order.

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ANNEX D  
TO 3235-3-3-5 (MCE)  
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LANGUAGES, ETHNIC GROUPS AND RELIGIONS

| Languages       | %  | Ethnic Groups | %  | Religions                                       | %  |
|-----------------|----|---------------|----|---|----|
| Serbo-Croatian* | 72 | Serbian       | 36 | Orthodox (Serbs, Slovenes and Macedonian)       | 35 |
| Slovene*        | 8  | Croatian      | 20 | Roman Catholic (Croats, Slovenes and Hungarian) | 26 |
| Albanian        | 3  | Bosnian       | 9  | Atheist   | 17 |
| Macedonian      | 6  | Slovenian     | 8  | Christian (other)                               | 11 |
| Hungarian       | 2  | Albanian      | 8  | Muslim (Bosnian, Turk & Albanian)               | 10 |
| Romany          | 2  | Macedonian    | 6  | Other   | 1  |
| Italian         | 1  | Montenegrin   | 3  |   |    |
| Other           | 1  | Other         | 10 |   |    |

POPULATION DENSITY

| REPUBLICS              | % OF TOTAL | POPULATION/SQ KM |
|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Serbia                 | 25         | 101              |
| Croatia                | 21         | 81               |
| Bosnia and Hercegovina | 18         | 80               |
| Slovenia               | 8          | 93               |
| Macedonia              | 9          | 74               |
| Montenegro             | 3          | 42               |
| AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES   |            |                  |
| Voivodina              | 9          | 94               |
| Kosova                 | 7          | 146              |

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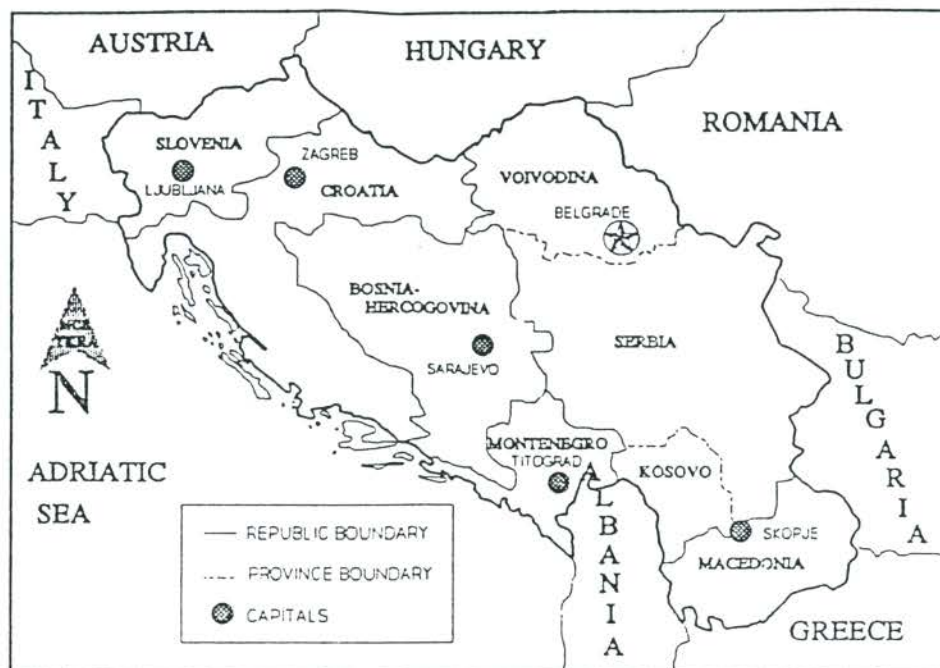


Figure 1

REPUBLIC BOUNDARIES

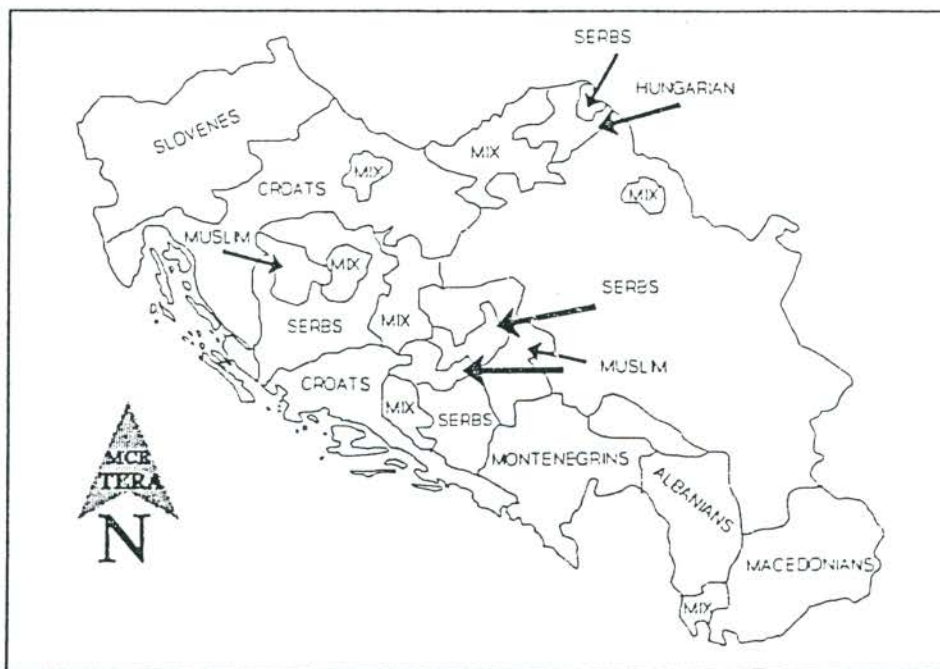


Figure 2

ETHNIC BOUNDARIES

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO HQ B-H OPO NO1

GENERAL SITUATION

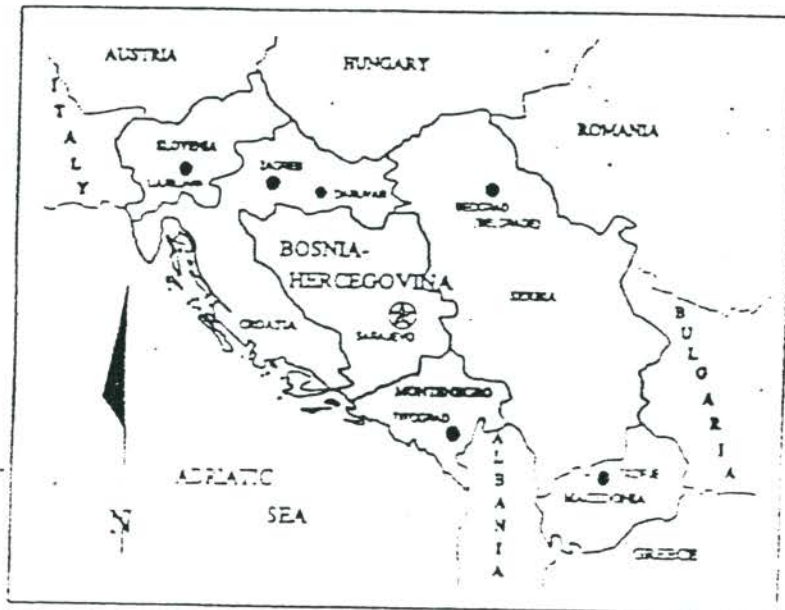
PART 1 - GEOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

1.1. This section provides an outline geographic briefing on the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. It covers a general, geographical outline of the whole area, a description of man-made features, communication facilities and the weather within the Republic.

GENERAL

1.2. The Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina is a former Republic of the old Yugoslavia. It is surrounded by Croatia on the West and North, Serbia on the East and Montenegro on the South. It is almost entirely landlocked, with only a small strip of land that has access to the ADRIATIC SEA.



GEOGRAPHY

1.3. The terrain of Bosnia Hercegovina is mainly rugged, the key feature being the DINARIC ALPS, which run from the Northwest Corner of the Republic to the Macedonian Plain in the Southeast. These alps are characterized by underground drainage and a network of caves and cavities caused by the dissolution of sedimentary limestone bedrock. In the very north of the Republic, there is a narrow stretch of the PANNOIC PLAIN which is generally flat with some small rolling hills.

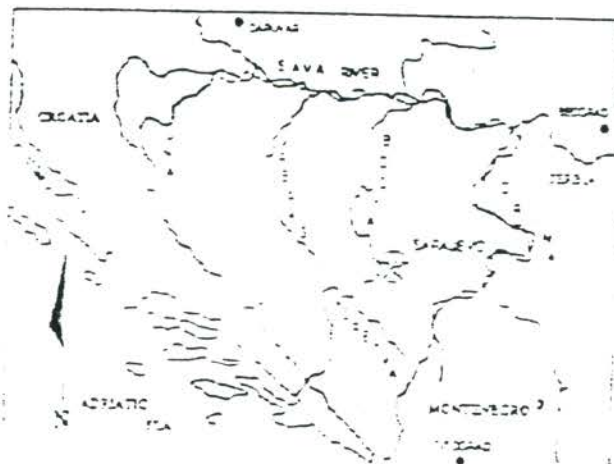


1.4. The DINARIC ALPS, which form the vast majority of the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina, are a series of transverse mountain ranges that parallel the Adriatic coastline. They are characterized by numerous disappearing streams, vegetation filled depressions or sinkholes that can sink as much as 10 m into the ground, and an extensive network of caves and caverns. This rough and generally barren area of hills and ridges, ranging from 300 to 2500 m in height, covers over 90% of the Republic. Note that venomous snakes are found throughout the region. It is a volcanically unstable region, in which the mountains that face the Adriatic Sea are steeper than those facing the PANNONIAN PLAIN.

#### DRAINAGE

1.5. Bosnia Hercegovina has two main drainage systems. Of the total surface area, about 70% drains to the Sava River in the north and about 30% of the surface area drains into the Adriatic Sea to the southwest (see Figure 4). Most of the tributaries to the main rivers are short and angular in nature, due to the harsh terrain. In the north the tributaries take on a more regular pattern.

1.6. Sava River Drainage Basin. This river system is influenced by the Eastern Dinaric region. The river valleys are spaced approximately 70 kms apart. The Sava River itself usually has a steady flow through this relatively flat terrain. Major tributaries of the Sava River are the:





- a. Una;
- b. Vrbas;
- c. Bosna; and
- d. Drina rivers.

1.7. Adriatic Drainage Basin. The porous limestone in the Western Dinaric region causes most of the drainage to be underground. The pattern therefore appears sparse and disintegrated. The rivers that do exist occupy short, steeply-graded valleys, due to the swift descent to the sea. There are some disappearing streams fed from underground sources. The only major river that gets from the interior to the sea is the Neretva. Many of the karst lakes exist only seasonally.

#### VEGETATION

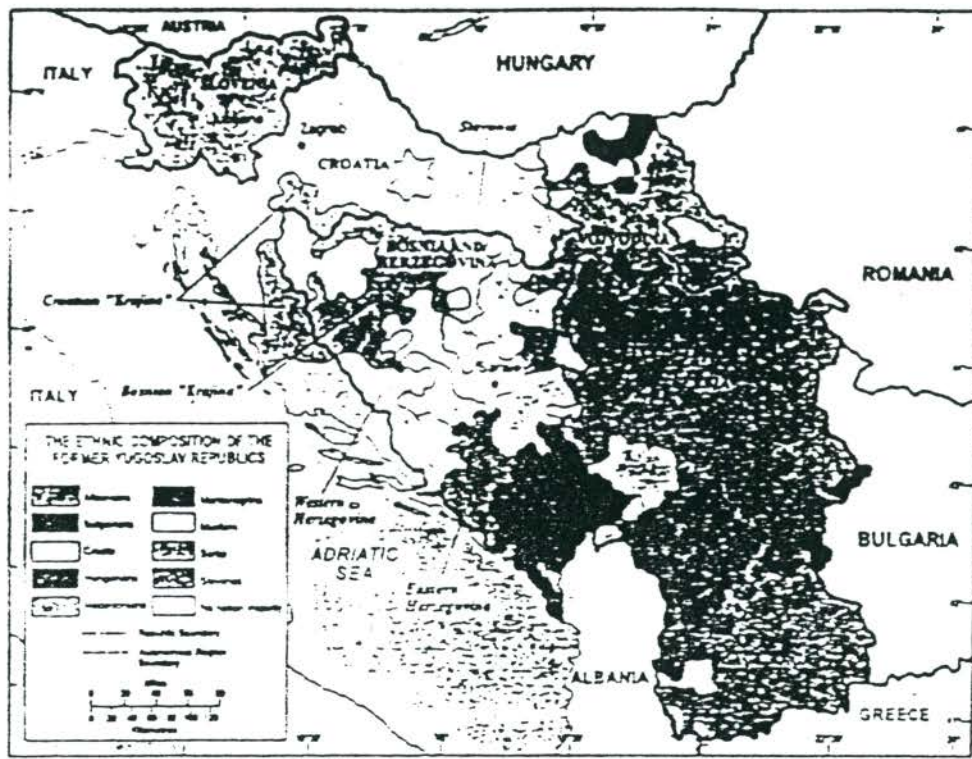
1.8. The mountainous areas support extensive forests. Pine, fir and junipers can be found on the highest areas. Large areas of the DINARIC ALPS are barren and on the gentler slopes, large pastures support livestock. The plains and wide rivers support a considerable amount of agriculture, with the main crops being maize, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, fruits and vegetables.

#### SURFACE MATERIALS

1.9. In general, the surface is made up of bedrock and thin soils in the highlands and deeper fertile soils on the flatlands. Throughout the land, the ground is littered with boulders and rocks. Specifically the DINARIC ALPS are made up of exposed limestone bedrock and thin layers of red clay soil. The soil is poor and consists of heavy clay called Polja. At the same time the northern part of the Republic shares part of the most fertile soil in all of the former Yugoslavia.

#### POPULATION CENTERS

1.10. Bosnia Hercegovina has a population of approximately 4,354,911 inhabitants. This number will vary as it is impossible to track accurately the number of refugees who have left the Republic or the number of people killed during the war. The breakdown of population is 43.7% Muslims, 31.3% Serb, 17.3% Croats, 3.5% Yugoslavs and 1.2% others.



1.11. The following is a list of major cities within the Republic:

- a. Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia Hercegovina with a population of approximately 449,000.
- b. Banja Luka is the capital of the so called Serb Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina has a population of 195,139.
- c. Doboj with a population of approximately 102,546.
- d. Mostar with a population of approximately 126,067.
- e. Prijedor with a population of approximately 112,470.

#### TRANSPORTATION - GROUND

1.12. Considering the very rugged terrain, which makes natural barriers for communications routes, there is a fair road network throughout B-H. The republic has several major roads that run North to South, and one which crosses through the center of the area running West to East. The road network through the DINNAPIC ALPS is sparse and irregular. Little information is available on the condition of the roads, although vehicle convoys continue to be able to reach Sarajevo.



## UN RESTRICTED

1.13. Throughout the DINNARIC ALPS there is a sparse rail network that has a north to south orientation. This system runs from the PANNONIAN PLAIN in the north to the Adriatic Coast in the south.

### TRANSPORTATION - AIR

1.14. There are several airports located throughout the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. The most major of these are located at:

- a. Sarajevo (large civilian airport that has been reopened for humanitarian relief flights);
- b. Banja Luka (large military airbase that is the home for all of the Serbian Airforce as there have been reports of both MIG 21 and helicopters flying from this location);
- c. Mostar; and
- d. Tuzla (the condition of this airfield is unknown, but it has been suggested as a possible landing site for humanitarian flights into this area).
- e. Bihac which has reportedly been destroyed but evidence would suggest that repairs could be done quickly to reopen the landing strip.

### TRANSPORTATION INLAND WATERWAYS

1.15. Very few facilities are available using this form of transportation, although the SAVA River which runs across the top of the Republic is one of the major routes for inland waterway traffic.

### WEATHER

1.16. The climate in Bosnia Hercegovina is of the Alpine variety throughout most of the region. The summers are relatively dry, but during the remainder of the year it experiences steady precipitation. The temperatures stay mostly cool in the summer and cold during the long winter, when the winds from the North and Northeast bring cold weather and snow with temperatures of -20C.