

Edition #70, September 2011

EUFOR
forum

MNBN Demonstrates Its Capabilities



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Foreword by Major Zhelyazko Zhelev

LOT House Bugojno Commander

I find myself writing this just hours before completing my mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and looking forward to returning to my homeland safely. However I want to express my happiness and gratitude to all our friends, old and new that we found here, and all our colleagues with whom we worked and all the people who work hard daily for the success of Operation Althea.



After spending almost seven months in this wonderful country, each of one of us: OF-2 Tzankov, OF-2 Radev, OF-2 Bozhinova, OF-1 Hristova, OF-1 Stoyanov, OF-1 Slavev, OR-7 Hristov and I leave our area of responsibility with a sense of accomplishment. We worked hard to accomplish all assigned tasks. Every day we met people, talked with them, listened to their problems and tried to help them. We proceeded strong relationships with many communities, local and non-governmental organizations, and religious communities but mostly with the ordinary people and children of the area. Their lifestyle is very similar to the Bulgarian way of life. We also visited most of the schools in our area of responsibility and held many Mine Risk Education events.

We had many difficulties, but these inspired us, to work harder to successfully complete our tasks. Whenever we needed support, we got it from everyone – COM EUFOR, Headquarters of Operation Althea, Regional Coordination Center - Banja Luka, Bulgarian Senior National Representative, National Commander of the Bulgarian contingent and all our colleagues. This support was very valuable to us and deeply appreciated.

We experienced many beautiful moments throughout the tour and they will always be with us as a reminder of our time in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I believe each one of us can be proud of the achievements accomplished and I hope that children and people of Bugojno, Vitez, Busovaca, Kiseljak, Fojnica and Kresevo will remember the Bulgarian LOT with fond thoughts.

Finally I want to wish all the best to the troops of Operation Althea, who will continue to work here and all our Bulgarian colleagues who took the torch of the new deployment a few days ago. We bless them with strength and willingness to carry out this noble mission by completing their deployment successfully.

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Dear readers of EUFOR Forum

I would like to take the opportunity to welcome you all to our September edition and also to introduce myself. I am the new Media Analyst in the Press Office and member of Austrian Armed Forces. In Austria I am appointed as the Press Information Officer in the 4th Mechanized Infantry Brigade in Upper Austria.

Therefore it is a pleasure for me to be part of the EUFOR team

here in BiH to extend my experiences and to contribute our EUFOR magazine. If you have any interesting ideas or funny stories please do not hesitate to contact us in the Press Office. We will support you with our photographer and our proofreading/editing skills if needed. So do not be shy, just call us!

This edition of EUFORUM is again only an overview of some EUFOR activities, exercises and additional stories. Especially, I would like to spotlight our Maneuver Battalion's activities and the really interesting story about the 1984 Olympic venues in Sarajevo.

Finally, for all the newcomers and experienced comrades: "Enjoy reading September EUFORUM and don't forget to contact us with your story!"

Media Analyst

Major Christian Deutinger



Major Christian Deutinger

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COM EUFOR inspects the Multinational Battalion



On 11th August 2011, COM EUFOR, Major General Bernhard Bair, conducted an inspection of the Multinational Battalion (MNBC) in order to get a first hand impression of the current state of his manoeuvre unit.

On arrival at the MNBN HQ, General Bair was received with military honours by the Commander MNBN, Lt Col Friedrich Ölböck and members of the Battalion HQ Staff. The General was briefed on the current battalion structure, activities, equipment and means of communications before moving onto practical demonstrations.

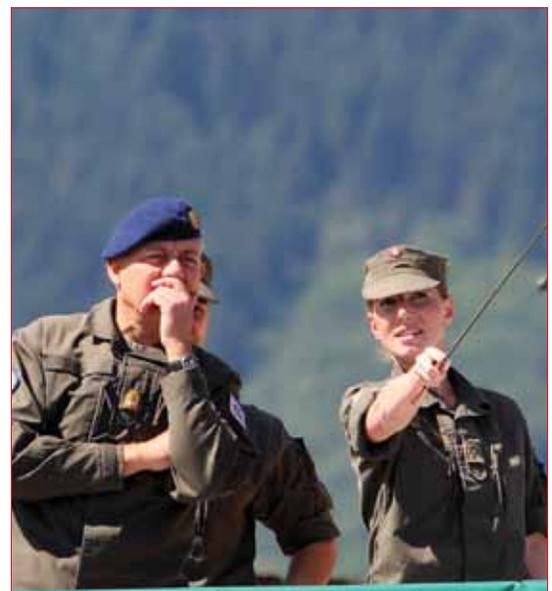
The practical demonstrations included a highly realistic Crowd and Riot Control (CRC) simulation. Soldiers from one Battalion Company acted as a belligerent crowd demonstrating against EUFOR. Having made their presence known in a loud manner, the crowd then got violent and started hurling projectiles at the EUFOR troops. At this point soldiers of the MNBN dressed in full body armour and equipped with riot gear brought the mob un-



der control, using well practiced techniques. The simulation concluded with a demonstration of how the MNBN would extract personnel from dangerous situations by Helicopters.

COM EUFOR expressed his appreciation for each individual's contribution and pointed out the importance of EUFOR's presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the supporter of a safe and secure environment.

By Lt Cdr Stuart Cantellow



Visits to HQ EUFOR



COM EUFOR with His Excellency Mr Mohammad Fadel Khalaf, Ambassador of The State of Kuwait to BiH.



COM EUFOR with His Excellency Mr Rami Rexhepi, Ambassador of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to BiH.



DCOM EUFOR, Brigadier General Zoltán Gulyás, with Colonel Fridolin Keller, the Commandant Swiss Armed Forces International Command.



COM EUFOR and His Excellency Professor Doctor Ahmet Davutoğlu, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Republic of Turkey



COM EUFOR with Her Excellency Ms Ulrike Maria Knotz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to BiH and NHQSa Commander.

Your friendly Spiderman

On 18th July, during the visit of some journalists from Austria, another person decided to join them and pay Camp Butmir a visit - EUFOR's own Spiderman! Of course, not the superhero, although still a hero in his own way.

Spiderman is a nickname given to specially trained personnel who land on minefields and extract persons trapped in such a field. They are equipped with full body armour but the most interesting part

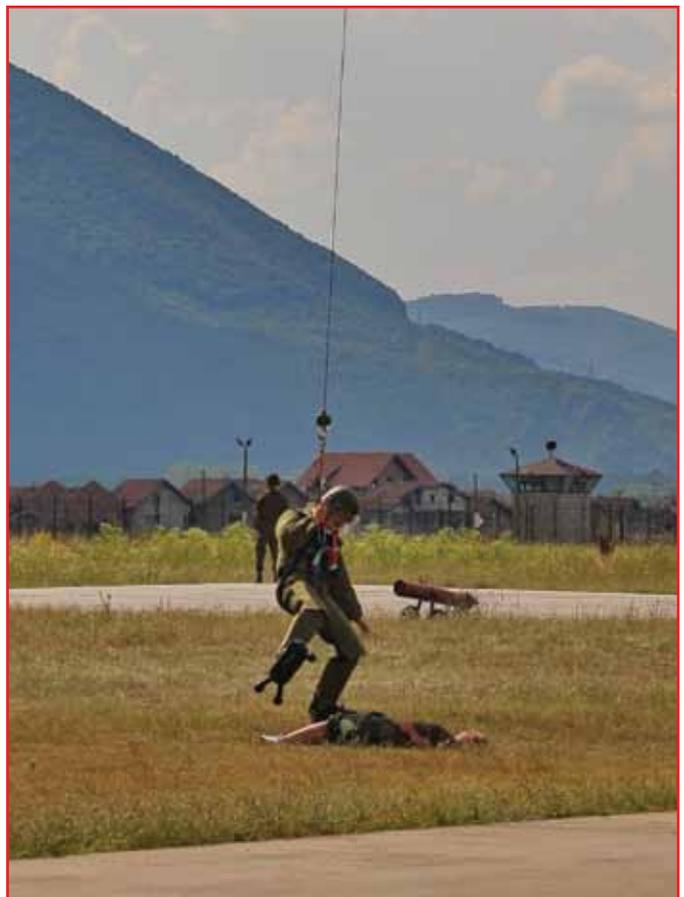


of their equipment are their boots, from which they got their nickname. These boots have four small legs, which allow the wearer to distribute the weight and they are shaped so as to provide maximum possible protection against the

explosion of mines

During the exercise, EUFOR helicopter winched down our own EUFOR Spiderman, Major Horst Unterrieder and enabled him to extract the endangered person from the minefield and deliver him to the waiting MEDEVAC team, which proceeded with a triage.

By **Haris Daul**



Negotiating Division and Cooperation in Today's BiH

EUFOR Forum brings you a two-part analysis about the current situation in BiH. The second part will be published in the Edition #71 of EUFOR Forum in October, so stay tuned!

As BiH is recovering from the latest crisis - once more the largest one since Dayton - it is useful to reflect on the underlying challenges Bosnia is facing today. When the late Richard Holbrooke brokered the Dayton Peace Accords in late 1995, most attention was devoted to drawing the new internal boundaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina (henceforth, Bosnia) to arrive at the “magical formula” which implemented the previously agreed division of the country into 49 percent under the control of the Serb Republic and 51 percent under the control of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the predominantly Bosniak and Croat entity. Thus emerged an over 1,000 km long border known euphemistically as the inter-entity boundary line (IEBL). On the other hand, the constitution and new institutions of the country received only scant attention during the negotiations. It is thus not without irony that it is those institutions which have been at the core of the profound political crisis which Bosnia has been slipping into over the past five years, while the borders have remained relatively untested.

Invisible Line

Does this mean that too much



attention has been placed on borders and too little on institutions? While certainly the institutions established at Dayton were often flawed, the border drawing was controversial and remains potentially a source of contestation. The boundary between the two entities largely followed the ceasefire line and only contained two major adjustments: one in western Bosnia to accommodate the 49/51 formula by placing thinly populated regions under the control of the RS and granting the Federation full control over parts of Sarajevo previously under Bosnian Serb rule - a territorial transfer which came about with the last chapter of ethnic cleansing, with most Serbs leaving the neighborhoods under pressure from the RS leadership in March 1996.

The border between the entities has become largely invisible over the past 15 years: in the first years, many feared crossing

the border and police check points in the vicinity of the border constituted efforts by the entities to prevent people from moving freely within Bosnia. Even if the police were absent, this invisible line became visible by stalls selling cheap cigarettes from the other entity and taxi drivers waiting for customers from the other side, as few were willing to cross this line with the wrong license

plates. With a common currency and a unified license plate, and a decline in the profitability of the cross-entity cigarette trade, the most visible reminders today are the large signs reading “Welcome to the Republic of Srpska”.

With few exceptions, the IEBL has also become the ethnic dividing line in Bosnia. Prior to the war, most municipalities were multinational. The ethnic cleansing during the war largely destroyed this diversity and territorialized ethnic belonging. The internationally administered return process was possibly the largest experiment to undo the consequences of ethnic cleansing. Refugees and internally displaced persons did not only have an unconditional right to return (unlike what seems currently likely in either Cyprus or Palestine/Israel), but were also assisted if they did want to go back home.

Cementing Ethnic Divisions

Only three municipalities bucked the trend and ‘changed hands’ since the end of the war. Grahovo, Drvar and Glamoc in Western Bosnia today have Serb majorities, as they did before the war, although they lie in a Federation canton named after the Croat secessionist project, ‘Herceg Bosna.’ The main reason that these municipalities saw such massive returns after the war was due to the overwhelming Serb majority they had before the war and the fact that Serbs were expelled from the region only towards the end of the war in 1995. These three towns are thus the exceptions which prove the rule that ethnic cleansing has largely worked. A second category of borders in Bosnia are the external borders with its three neighbors Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro. Here a two-level border regime emerged. The physical border became more substantial since 1995 as Bosnia’s border regime evolved, and it is likely to increase in significance as Croatia’s EU accession will lead, if not immediately, to a Schengen border between the two countries. On the hand, there is an ethnic border regime: an overwhelming number of Croats in Bosnia hold Croatian passports and a growing, but unknown number of Serbs in the RS have been acquiring Serbian passports. According to the Gallup Balkan Monitor in 2009 and 2010, 15.4 and 7.5% respectively of surveyed inhabitants hold a

Serbian passport; in the Federation, 15.2% and 33.8%, respectively, hold Croatian citizenship

This trend was certainly encouraged by the one-year gap between the EU decision to liberalize the visa regime for Serbian (2009) and Bosnian citizens (2010). Beyond formal dual citizenship, other informal privileges granted to Croats or inhabit-

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ants of the RS create a virtual ethnic trans-border community. There are two ways of looking at this reality. Often, the ethnic ties are seen as a negative hold-over from the war years and help to undermine the already weak Bosnian state cohesion. These networks produce and reproduce loyalties and identities which can challenge the Bosnian state. This is exemplified by statements from the current president of the RS, Milorad Dodik, in which he stated that “in case that tomorrow Bosnia and Serbia would play, I would cheer for Serbia.”

Alternative Spheres

Alternatively, one could also interpret these ties as having a moderating effect. In 2009, Tim Judah, the Balkan correspondent of *The Economist* coined the term *Yugosphere*. This *Yugosphere* describes the network of ties with the countries of former Yugoslavia in business and cul-

ture which have emerged since the end of the wars. They do not express a desire to re-constitute a political unit called Yugoslavia, but rather describe an alternative within the framework of existing states. Now, in addition to the *Yugosphere*, there are also a ‘*Croatosphere*’, and a ‘*Serbosphere*’. These are cross-border networks based on affinity along national lines. These ties are fostered by the above mentioned examples of state policies, including citizenship regimes, and create a sense of community. If the *Yugosphere* does not necessarily present a challenge to the existing states, it could be argued that the national spheres similarly provide for another layer of identity, but do not have to undermine multi-national states per se. It could be argued that these linkages provide for multiple centres and networks, which might reduce the degree of contestation over only one, namely the state.

The challenge for Bosnia arising from the ‘*Croatosphere*’ and the ‘*Serbosphere*’ is that these often enjoy more legitimacy and have been able to provide greater benefits to Bosnian citizens which partake in these alternative spheres, including freedom to travel and jobs, than the state. Moreover, these spheres are exclusive and the largest Bosnian community, *Bosniaks*, lack such a comparable dimension.

To be continued in the next issue of EUFOR Forum

By Dr. Florian Bieber





LOT House Bugojno

Winning the hearts and minds of the local people



The last six months have been an extremely busy period for the Bulgarian soldiers in LOT House Bugojno. Aside from their routine duties the soldiers have endeavoured to engage with the local community at every opportunity possible. This engagement has easily exceeded what was expected from them and on a recent visit COM EUFOR praised the soldiers warmly for their efforts.

Some of their most significant achievements are highlighted below.

Bulgarian “Day of Valour”

It is a Bulgarian tradition that

on the annual “Day of Valour”, those that have shown courage and bravery are honoured. Soldiers from LOT House Bugojno decided to honour some very brave and courageous children from the Leptir Kinder Centre. The Centre looks after children with learning difficulties and for some of them everyday tasks are major challenges.

The soldiers presented the children with a television, DVD player and refrigerator. The Bulgarian Senior Representative Colonel Kosta Andreev and the Bulgarian National Commander Milko Donchev were also present for the event.

Engaging With Remote Schools

Within LOT House Bugojno area of responsibility there are a number of remote schools. These schools are often in poor condition and may only have a few children attending. However the soldiers from the LOT house made it a priority to visit as many of these schools as possible including Zivcici, Rizvici, Dusina and Hum. During the visits the soldiers presented the children with soccer balls and badminton rackets. Whilst they may seem like very small gifts they were really appreciated by the children from such remote areas.

Celebrating Ajvatovica Islamic Holiday

In June of this year soldiers of the LOT house were invited by the Director of the Islamic Culture Centre “Prince Dzevhre” to attend a special dinner celebrating the start of the Islamic Holiday Ajvatovica. Many dignitaries were present including Member of BiH Presidency Bakir Izetbegovic, the main Imam of Canton 6, the Premier of Canton 6, 18 municipality mayors, local Imams and other local representatives. The Director of the Centre specifically thanked the LOT soldiers for their hard work and cooperation with the local community. Ajvatovica is a large Islamic religious and cultural event celebrated near Prusac in BiH. It was named after Ajvazdedo who was a devout Muslim working to enlighten the population and achieve progress in the area.



Mine Education in Fojnica

In August LOT house personnel attended a large mountaineering and sports convention at the Reumal centre in Fojnica. Here the soldiers set up a stand and helped out with a Mine Risk Education event. They handed out mine contamination maps to locals involved in mountain activities, given the nature of these activities they are at extra risk of encountering mines. The soldiers also organised games for the local children and presented prizes to the winners of bike competition. Finally they made a charity donation to help a two month old local baby with liver damage.



By Major Zhelyazko Zhelev

The Month of the Ramadan

“better than a 1000 months”

Ramadan is a special month of the year for the Muslims throughout the world, one of the 5 “pillars” of the Islam and the month when Qur’an was revealed to the people. It is a time for inner reflection, devotion to God, and self-control. It is also a time of intensive worship, reading of the Qur’an, giving charity, purifying one’s behavior, and doing good deeds. Ramadan is an opportunity to gain by giving up and to grow stronger by enduring weakness.

Fasting during the month of the Ramadan is obligatory for those who are able. Sick people and some travellers in certain conditions, people who perform hard labor are exempted from the fast but must make it up as they are able. Those who can fast, but with great difficulty, may substitute feeding one poor person for each day of breaking the fast.

The daily period of fasting starts at the breaking of dawn and ends at the setting of the sun. In between Muslims totally abstain from food, drink, smoking and sex. The usual practice is to have a pre-fast meal (sehur) before dawn and a post-fast meal (iftar) after sunset.

“Physical” fasting will not be complete without “inner” spiritual dimension. Muslims read as much of the Qur’an as they can. Some spend part of their day listening to the recitation of the Qur’an in a mosque, meet for Qur’an studies or for con-



Turkish municipality of Bayrampaşa (in Istanbul) organized an iftar for 2,000 people in Gorazde this year.

gregation prayers. Fasting is a way of experiencing hunger and developing sympathy for the less fortunate, and learning to thankful and appreciation for all of God’s gifts. It is also beneficial to the health and provides a break in the cycle of every day non healthy habits (human body cleans itself). It is intended to teach Muslims about patience, humility and spirituality and is a time for Muslims to fast for the sake of God and to offer more prayer than usual. During Ramadan, Muslims ask forgiveness for past sins, pray for guidance and help in refraining from everyday evils, and try to purify themselves through self-restraint and good deeds.

The last ten days of Ramadan are a time of special spiritual power as everyone tries to come closer to God through devotions and good deeds. The night on

which the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet, known as the Night of Power (Lailat ul-Qadr), is generally taken to be the 27th night of the month. Many Muslims spend the entire night in prayer. Value of this night is so high that is referred to as the “night better than 1000 other nights”.

After the month of Ramadan is the holiday of Eid ul-Fitr (Bosnian: Ramazanski Bajram). It marks the end of the fasting period of Ramadan and the first day of the following month. Eid ul-Fitr means the Festival of Breaking the Fast; a special celebration is made. Food is donated to the poor (Zakat al-fitr); everyone puts on their best, usually new clothes and communal prayers are held in the early morning, followed by feasting and visiting relatives and friends. Ramadan Bayram last 3 days.

For Bosnian Muslims, as for

most Muslims in general, Eid is a family holiday. Traditionally, the first day of festivities starts with men (and boys) going to mosque for morning prayer, called Bayram Namaz. After the visit to the mosque follows Eid lunch at home, with special food and sweets. Children, as well as women, receive gifts. The afternoon is spent with the closest family, relatives and friends. The feeling of community and belonging, as well as satisfaction by having done one of the most important things for a Muslim is obvious everywhere. Another important dimension that is obvious during Ramadan and Eid: charity, in times of social and economical crisis and high pov-

Quran-2:185': "Ramadan is the month during which the Quran was revealed, providing guidance for the people, clear teachings, and the statute book. Those of you who witness this month shall fast therein. Those who are ill or traveling may substitute the same number of other days. GOD wishes for you convenience, not hardship, that you may fulfill your obligations, and to glorify GOD for guiding you, and to express your appreciation."

erty, many help those that are living in hardship. This is a time when people share with each other and remember the less lucky ones. In many cities all over Bosnia so called "narodne kuhinje", public restaurants will offer free meals to fasting ones, as well as hungry ones that can't offer food that day. A lot of delicious food

is prepared, with cakes and sweets. On the second day of Eid Bosniaks usually pay a visit to the cemeteries and honor beloved ones, and in BiH is named as "Day of the sehids", martyrs (Bosnian: Dan Sehida"), ones that gave their lives for the homeland.

This year, the month of Ramadan starts 11th August and ends 8th September. Ramadan Bayram lasts three days, starting on 9th September. In FBiH the first day of Bayram is an official holiday when the institutions, public offices and private sector are closed.

By Historical Office

LOT Bratunac patrol assists survivors of car accident

On 9th August at 11:30, a patrol from Liaison and Observation Team (LOT) Bratunac had to interrupt their patrol activities caused by a car accident on the road from Vlasenica to Kladanj. The LOT patrol did not witness, but passed the location immediately after the crash. After getting the overview of the situation, the LOT members immediately provided first aid and general support to manage the situation. One of the LOT members managed the



traffic regulation, while the second LOT member tried to rescue the accident victim with other local persons who were present on the spot. At about 11:40, the

ambulance, the local police and the fire fighters arrived on the spot and took over the responsibility for the rescue measures.

By 1st Lt Egon Zagler

Helicopters on Highways



Background

In 2010 EUFOR Op Althea received a second mandate. As

a result of this executive mandate a number of Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) have been es-

tablished. One of these teams is the Military Movement Control (MMC), whose task is to train and prepare future officers/instructors from the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH) in transportation of military equipment within a designated area.

The training is led by the Polish Officers - Lt Col Mariusz Pasięka and Captain Piotr Ciećko from the National Movement Coordination Centre (NMCC) in Warsaw. This training has been ongoing for more than 10 months to date, focusing on all aspects of movement and transportation.



Training in Practice

This training was put into practical use in July of this year when eight Mi-8T helicopters from the BiH Air Force needed to be moved 17km from Zaluznai to Mahovljani in the Banja Luka region. Normally such a short distance for helicopters would take a matter of minutes however these helicopters were unserviceable and had to be moved by road.

After careful assessment of the route it was decided the helicopters could be towed by trucks on their own undercarriage. However the route presented sixteen major areas of concern, including flyovers, tunnels and severe bends in the road. The most difficult obstacle was the flyover at Laktaši, where the clearance between the helicopters and the flyover was as low as 5cm in places. The tunnels also proved to be extremely challenging as there were ceiling ventilators protruding in various positions. Additionally towing helicopters



this distance meant the wheels, tyres and brakes had to be constantly monitored for increased temperature and wear.

Given the complexity of the task only two helicopters could be moved in a single convoy and the roads had to be closed to all other traffic resulting in the moves taking place between 0030 hrs and 0530 hrs. The convoy also included a crane, ambulance and support vehicles with spare parts in case of any emergency.

The movement Commander for the operation was Major Milan Damjanić from the MCC of AFBiH, Doboij and he was supported by Lt Col Mariusz Pasięka. Having completed all four moves without incident the training delivered by EUFOR personnel has proven to be effective and the team can be rightly proud of their achievements.

By Lt Col Mariusz Pasięka



Hej!

My name is Johan Ryden and I am the one and only Swedish officer in EUFOR. I am 44 years old and from Stockholm. My rank is major (OF-3) and I belong to the Royal Swedish Navy. Our Navy has two arms, The Fleet and the Amphibious Corps (Marines), which are designed for operations in archipelago or where the sea meets the land. On the one hand the Amphibious Corps is typical army/marine infantry and derived from the late Kustartilleriet (Coastal Artillery) and Kustjägarna (Commandos). On the other hand it has more ships than the Navy and is entirely sea going. When my battalion was deployed to Tchad it had to borrow all vehicles from the Army and had to do some extra training. It worked out well. Interestingly, operating in desert and at sea is not that different from many aspects. Another area where two worlds meet is in the Swedish Reserve Officer's system which was modeled from the Prussian army in the late 19th century. As a Reserve Officer it normally means that one has two careers to follow. One is the civilian and the other is the military. It does not formally matter if you are "full time" or "reserve" because you have an employment in the Armed Forces of Sweden in both cases until you resign or retire at 65 and the status when serving in command or staff position is equal. Of course, the number of positions and career opportunities you have as a Reserve Officer are different from what you



Major Johan Ryden

have as a full time officer and it all depends on your qualifications. It is sometimes difficult to combine the fact that you have two careers to take care of. But it is possible at least if you let them have different proportions at different times. In most cases however, family situation, personal capacity and age makes it either more comfortable or lucrative to focus on the civilian career than to maintain a professional military level and that is why many Reserve Officers resign before they reach retirement. Certain qualifications like that of doctors, journalists and lawyers, just to mention a few, can only be obtained outside the armed forces education system and therefore offer Reserve Officers unique opportunities to serve in higher staff positions. The law supports the system and it is mandatory for a civilian employer to grant leave for service in the Armed Forces. In my case, I studied Law at Uppsala University and com-

bined my studies with my first assignments as platoon leader, deputy company commander and artillery officer in my Amphibious Battalion. After graduation and working as a lawyer, I decided to go on my first mission abroad and went to Kosovo in 2001 as Staff Officer CIMIC. I immediately liked the international atmosphere, working with people from different worlds so to say, with all its challenges and mostly good cooperation. Since then I have participated in missions as Military Observer for UN in Georgia and in Pakistan-India (Kashmir) and of course in between carried on with my civilian work. Since 5th of June I am Staff Officer in Training, Planning and Coordination Team within the Capacity Building & Training Division. My task is to liaise with NATO HQ Sarajevo and to coordinate EUFOR's planned capacity-building and training activities with AFBiH Joint Staff. I find the work very interesting and the comradeship and experience within EUFOR most rewarding. I am confident that my 12 months here will not only give me many new friends and pleasant memories but also valuable experience for future assignments. If you are interested in hunting, fishing and like to discuss history and politics in a gentlemanly fashion, you're most welcome to join me over a pipe and a drink next time you see me outside one of the "gunrooms" of Camp Butmir!

Summer Tourist at the Winter Olympics

I have been in BiH less than month and it is very clear that Bosnians and especially Sarajevans are extremely proud of their moment in the world spotlight when they hosted the Winter Olympics in 1984. However I was also very surprised to find out that all the major venues are still tourist attractions for locals and visitors alike. When people spoke to me about these venues I thought it must be a joke of some sort. Not deterred by this I decided to explore some of these venues for myself and I was very glad that I took the time to find them. I think the most interesting of these old venues is the Bobsleigh run on Trebević Mountain. Most of the old run is still intact; however it is now covered in graffiti and over grown with vegetation in parts. The circuit also has a darker side from the recent war when it was used as a position to attack Sarajevo – all adding to the post apocalyptic atmosphere of the area. For



a more upbeat visit I would also recommend an afternoon in Jahorina where alpine skiing events were held. Here you can see the ski slopes and this time of year you can enjoy a hike and take in some wonderful views. You can also finish the afternoon of with a cold beer in one of the many cafes in the resort.



For more detailed information on the 1984 Winter Olympics I recommend searching on Wikipedia and for some interesting videos you can also search YouTube. Please let EUFOR FORUM staff know if you have found any interesting places to

visit in BiH.

By Lt Cdr Stuart Cantellow





Oda radosti

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