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## Chronology of Political Events in the Republic of Croatia July-December 1992

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4.7. Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia, chaired by Robert Badinter, pronounces Declaration on Yugoslavia proclaiming that SFR Yugoslavia no longer exists.

8.7. Before the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia signs the Concluding Act of the Conference and other documents, making Croatia an official member of the CSCE.

8.7. During the CSCE meeting in Helsinki, President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia meets Alija Izetbegović, President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina. After their meeting a Joint Statement is issued reflecting the present relations between the two republics and offering possibilities for solving questions in dispute.

12.7. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia sends a letter to UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, President of the European Commission Jacques Delors, Secretary General of NATO Manfred Wörner and many prominent world statesmen calling for urgent and energetic international military intervention against the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor.

16.7. A meeting is held in Zagreb between President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia and British Foreign Secretary and Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the EC Douglas Hurd.

18.7. At a meeting of the heads of governments or foreign ministers of the Central European Initiative in Vienna, the Republic of Croatia is accepted into full membership of this regional organization of Danubian and Adriatic countries.

21.7. After talks in Zagreb between delegations of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia and the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović sign the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

25.7. The Olympic Torch is lit on the MONTJUIC Stadium in Barcelona to start the 25th Olympic Games at which the Croatian Olympic team took part as the 44th of a total of 172 countries.

27.7. President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina unofficially visits the Republic of Croatia. Besides talking to President Tuđman of Croatia, President Menem visits the members of the Argentinean UNPROFOR battalion in Daruvar.

28.7. UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali's report emphasizes Croatia's contribution to the implementation of the UN peace operation and proposes measures to facilitate the true confirmation of Croatia's full sovereignty on its whole territory.

29.7. In Geneva an agreement is signed between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which all prisoners, including those who have been sentenced or are on trial, are unconditionally released according to the principle "all for all".

2.8. The second multiparty elections are held for the President of the Republic and members of the House of Representatives of the Croatian Sabor.

4.8. The Croatian government sends letter to UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali to acquaint the UN with air attacks of the FRY against Slavonski Brod.

8.8. The UN Security Council extends the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia to try to prevent the mass arrival of Serbian refugees in the protected areas, the plunder or destruction of the houses of Serbs who left the territory that remained under Croatian control, and the participation of Serbs from protected areas in Croatia in the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. UNPROFOR now counts 15,700 members.

10.8. President George Bush of America sends a letter to the President of the Republic of Croatia proposing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Croatia and the USA on the level of embassies.

12.8. After taking a solemn oath, Dr Franjo Tudman becomes the President of the Republic of Croatia. A new Croatian government is named, presided over by Hrvoje Šarinić

17.8. The Croatian government decides to rationalize work and activities in the state administration and public sector.

24.8. President Franjo Tudman of Croatia replies to a letter sent by President Dobrica Ćosić of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supporting the proposal "...to end the media war" but emphasizing that Croatia is "primarily working to end the real war, because only then can the media war end, too".

The President of Croatia receives special envoy of the UN Commission for Human Rights Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who was investigating the state of human rights in former Yugoslavia.

25.8. The Embassy of the United States of America is opened in Zagreb by unveiling a plaque on the former building of the Consulate General of the USA.

26.8. The international conference on former Yugoslavia begins in London chaired by British Prime Minister John Major and UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, at which the Declaration on Principles, Action Programme and Documents on Bosnia-Herzegovina were adopted.

7.9. Consultative session of the House of Representatives of the Croatian Sabor begins in Zagreb. Stipe Mesić is elected president of the Sabor, and Zarko Domljan, Milan Đukić and Katarina Fuček vice-presidents.

9.9. The co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen come to Croatia during their tour of all the states of former Yugoslavia.

11.9. At the 88th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Stockholm, by unanimous decision of the Interparliamentary Council the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia becomes a member of this international organization.

13.9. To "realize and ensure the equality, identity, overall development and other interests and goals of the Serbs in the Republic of Croatia", the Community of the Serbian People in the Republic of Croatia is founded as a social organization representing all the Serbs in Croatia regardless of their political views.

22.9. In a speech at the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly President Franjo Tudman of Croatia emphasizes Croatia's firm devotion to the Charter and principles of the world organization.

22.9. UN General Assembly Resolution 777 rules that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must submit a request for membership in the United Nations Organization, and that it

cannot succeed the membership of the former Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. In this way Yugoslavia was excluded from the United Nations.

24.9. A two-day session of the Croatian Sabor begins chaired by Stipe Mesić.

30.9. Dr Franjo Tuđman and Dobrica Ćosić meet in Geneva under the patronage of the co-chairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and sign an agreement in eight points.

2.10. President George Bush of the United States of America outlines a plan to increase the security of humanitarian convoys in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the effect of sanctions against Serbia and international presence in Kosovo, as some of the measures for ending the war in former Yugoslavia.

6.10. UN Security Council empowers UNPROFOR to overlook the demilitarization of Prevlaka Point, accepts the report of Secretary General Boutros Ghali on UNPROFOR activities in Croatia, and decides to establish a Commission for War Crimes committed in former Yugoslavia.

7.10. In the night between Wednesday and Thursday the bridge between Slavonski Brod and Bosanski Brod is destroyed, which means the fall of Bosanski Brod. The Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia announces that the State Attorney has submitted a request to ban the work of the Serbian Democratic Party and the Croatian Party of Rights.

9.10. The Government of the Republic of Croatia adopts measures to combat inflation and stimulate production as part of an economic package that is to hold until the end of the year.

12.10. In accordance with the agreement signed in Geneva at the end of September by the two presidents, Dr Franjo Tuđman and Dobrica Ćosić, the first session of the Interstate Commission of representatives of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is held in Zagreb.

13.10. One-day talks between the state delegations of Croatia and Slovenia begin by the meeting of President Tuđman of Croatia and the President of the Presidency of Slovenia Milan Kučan.

14.10. The House of Representatives of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia begins its third autumn session, at which it is decided to revoke the immunity of three Sabor members belonging to the Croatian Party of Rights.

17.10. The central event of the humanitarian project *Days of Bread - Our Everyday Bread* is held on Ban Jelačić Square under the patronage of Dr Franjo Tuđman.

18.10. Dr Mato Granić, Vice-president of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and Dr Tibor Varady, minister of jurisprudence of the FR Yugoslavia, sign in Geneva an agreement about the end of the exchange of prisoners and speeding up processes of seeking for missing persons.

20.10. President Tuđman of Croatia participates at the second round of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia in Geneva and proposes the overall regulation of relations with the FR Yugoslavia. The basic starting point in the plan of nine points that elaborates all the sensitive questions of mutual relations is the mutual recognition of the two states.

In Croatia Hotel in Cavtat delegations of the Ministries of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and Montenegro institute the procedure for taking over the demilitarized zone on both sides of the state border. This ends the withdrawal of Yugoslav Army units from the southern part of the Dubrovnik municipality, in accordance with resolutions of the international community and the Tuđman-Ćosić agreement.

28.10. End, on the Brijuni Islands, of the Croatian-French economic forum that gathered businessmen and representatives of large firms, representatives of ministries and government agencies in Croatia and France.

29.10. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia visits Dubrovnik as part of his tour of liberated South Croatia.

30.10. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia meets co-chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia Cyrus Vance and David Owen, and Croatian views on the resolution of the crisis and ending the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina are confirmed.

1.11. Dr Franjo Tuđman and Alija Izetbegović meet in Zagreb to discuss implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation and Friendship between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and many current questions of interest to both states. The two presidents unanimously conclude that the latest conflict between some units of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and of the Croatian Defence Council are harmful for the further struggle against the common aggressor.

4.11. A two-day session of the House of Representatives of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia begins in Zagreb.

5.11. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia receives trade-union representatives who announced a general strike for 13.11. as an answer to the government's Salary Regulation.

7.11. A definite agreement is reached between the Croatian Government and the trade unions on all the disputed questions, which removes the reasons for the general strike. In the agreement both sides undertake to cooperate in shaping and implementing the economic and social policy of the Republic of Croatia.

7.11. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia sends a letter to UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali inviting the world organization and Croatia to do everything to make UNPROFOR more effective until the end of its mandate in Croatia than it was during former months.

9.11. President Tuđman receives the delegation of the Council of Europe headed by its secretary Catherine Lalumier, which is a step in the direction of Croatia's acceptance in the Council of Europe.

9.11. Pope John Paul II appeals to the EC and the world public opinion calling for help in the reconstruction of war torn Croatia.

10.11. The Republic of Croatia and the Russian Federation sign in Moscow a long-term inter-state agreement on the supply of Russian natural gas to Croatia until 2010.

15.11. President Tuđman receives delegation of the USA and acquaints it with political and economic conditions in Croatia, with Croatian stands regarding the resolution of the crisis and ending of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, on the problems of refugees and the slow implementation of the Vance Plan.

16.11. The 750th anniversary of the Golden Bull of Bela IV, which gave the town of Zagreb the rights of a royal free city, is marked in Zagreb with many events. At a ceremonious session of the Assembly of the City of Zagreb Dr Franjo Tuđman is presented with a Charter proclaiming him the first honorary citizen of Zagreb.

18.11. The Government of the Republic of Croatia accepts the Draft of the Law on the Territories of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia Bill.

23.11. The Department for Information and Research of the Ministry of Health publishes that from the beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Croatia on 17 August 1992, 6,050 persons have been killed and 21,483 wounded in the war in Croatia.

25.11. The Government of the Republic of Croatia proposes changes in the law on the transformation of enterprises, on the Croatian Fund for privatization, on statehood, humanitarian aid and privileges in traffic, and passes many decisions on the increase of prices of energy, TV subscription, postal services etc.

25.11. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by the Minister of External Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati, comes on a three-day visit to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

26.11. A several-day session of the House of Representatives of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia begins, dominated by discussions of the proposals for the territorial constitution of Croatia and the establishment of new local self-government, and the Ministry of the Interior's Report on the state of security in Croatia.

3.12. At its assembly the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts chooses new full and corresponding members, and associate members. The President of the Republic Dr Franjo Tuđman is chosen full member in the class for social sciences.

3.12. The Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees of the Croatian Government stops issuing transit permits for citizens of other states.

4.12. President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia and the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović meet in Zagreb.

10.12. For the Day of the Rights of Man, President Tuđman sends an Address to the Public.

11.12. President Tuđman sends a letter to the President of the UN Security Council proposing measures for the more effective and decisive implementation of the Vance Plan in Croatia.

15.12. Croatia becomes member of the European Bank for Renewal and Development, and the Board of Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund excludes Yugoslavia from membership in this international financial organization and decides to accept its five successors into membership by so-called partial succession.

15.12. The 22nd Session of Presidents of Chambers of Commerce of the Alps-Adriatic Work Community is held in Zagreb.

17.12. The co-chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen talk in Zagreb with Dr Tuđman, Alija Izetbegović and Mato Boban, preparing a new session of the Geneva Conference planned for the end of the year.

18.12. Croatian Prime Minister Hrvoje Šarinić opens in Molve the trial operation of Central Gas Station III, which will ensure better and safer gas supply in Croatia.

19.12. The director for Europe of the World Health Organization and his associates spend several days in Zagreb.

22.12. The last annual session, lasting two days, of the House of Representatives of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia begins in Zagreb.

28.12. In the Palace of Nations in Geneva a new round of talks of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia begins, attended by President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia.

*Prepared by Ksenija Jurišić*