

ASSESSING AND DEFINING RESPONSIBILITY IN THE BALKANS

If you were a judge, how would you assess the “responsibility” of these people for what happened in the Balkans between 1991 and 1995? Next to each example, indicate one of the following:

1. Not Responsible
2. Minimally Responsible
3. Responsible
4. Very Responsible

- ___ 1. A person in Bosnia who voted for a nationalist political party in 1990 that emphasized group differences.
- ___ 2. A Bosnian Serb who identified Muslim neighbors to militias.
- ___ 3. International negotiators who treated all the “warring parties” as equal, refusing to name an aggressor.
- ___ 4. A sniper who, under orders from a superior, killed civilians.
- ___ 5. A civil servant who oversaw the transfer of possessions from Muslims to Serbs.
- ___ 6. A Bosnian Serb soldier who let local “toughs” enter a holding camp and beat Muslim and Croatian detainees.
- ___ 7. A general with the Bosnian government army who did not punish troops who had committed atrocities.
- ___ 8. UN peacekeeping forces at Sarajevo airport that shone lights on civilians attempting to flee the siege on Sarajevo, thereby making them visible to Bosnian Serb snipers.
- ___ 9. An American citizen who tuned out all news from the conflict because it was too confusing.
- ___ 10. International governments that imposed an arms embargo on the entire region, reinforcing the Serb military advantage.
- ___ 11. Slobodan Milosevic, President of Serbia during the conflict, who inflamed popular nationalist sentiments and provided military support to the Bosnian Serb armed forces forcibly displacing non-Serb civilians.
- ___ 12. The UN official who turned down a request from UN peacekeeping forces for more help because the request was on the wrong form.
- ___ 13. A Major in the Bosnian Serb army who questioned orders to execute POWs, but carried them out anyway.
- ___ 14. The Croatian military commander who ordered the destruction of the historic bridge in Mostar.
- ___ 15. A civilian from any side who took over the abandoned home of someone displaced during the conflict.
- ___ 16. A civilian in Belgrade, capital of Serbia, who refused to hear evidence of Serbian atrocities.
- ___ 17. A Croatian nationalist who spoke admiringly of the World War II Croatian regime that killed hundreds of thousands, including many Serbs and Jews.