



© SGT Alejandro Francisco

Bosnian Cultural Orientation

February 2015

Bosnian Cultural Orientation: Contents

Chapter 1 Profile	7
Introduction	7
Area	8
Geographic Regions and Topographic Features	8
<i>Northern Lowlands</i>	8
<i>Central Mountains</i>	9
<i>Southern Plateaus</i>	10
Climate	10
Rivers and Lakes	11
<i>Rivers</i>	11
<i>Lakes</i>	12
Major Cities	13
<i>Sarajevo</i>	13
<i>Banja Luka</i>	14
<i>Mostar</i>	14
<i>Tuzla</i>	15
History	16
<i>Early History</i>	16
<i>Medieval Kingdom (1180–1463)</i>	17
<i>Ottoman Era (1463–1878)</i>	17
<i>Austro-Hungarian Era (1878–1918)</i>	17
<i>Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918–1945)</i>	18
<i>Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1945–1992)</i>	18
<i>Independence</i>	19
<i>The New Nation State: Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	20
Government	21
<i>Overview</i>	21

<i>The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska</i>	21
<i>Central Government Structure</i>	22
Media	23
Economy	23
<i>Overview</i>	23
<i>Economic Sectors</i>	24
Ethnic Groups and Languages	25
<i>Language</i>	25
<i>Religion</i>	26
Endnotes	27
<i>Overview: Chapter 1 Assessment</i>	36
Chapter 2 Religion	37
Introduction	37
Major Religions	38
<i>Roman Catholicism</i>	39
<i>Eastern Orthodox</i>	39
<i>Islam</i>	40
<i>Care and Treatment of the Quran</i>	41
Religion and Government	42
Influence of Religion on Daily Life	42
Religious Conventions and Gender Roles	43
Religious Holidays	44
<i>Christian Holidays</i>	45
<i>Muslim Holidays</i>	46
Buildings of Worship	47
Behavior in Buildings of Worship	48
<i>Churches</i>	48
Endnotes	50

<i>Overview: Chapter 2 Assessment</i>	58
---------------------------------------	----

Chapter 3 Traditions	59
-----------------------------	----

Introduction	59
Honor and Values	60
Greetings and Interaction	61
Male-Female Interactions	62
Hospitality and Gift-Giving	63
Cuisine and Eating Habits	64
<i>Eating Customs</i>	64
<i>Types of Food</i>	64
Dress Code	66
Non-Religious Holidays and Festivals	67
Do's and Don'ts	68
Endnotes	69

<i>Overview: Chapter 3 Assessment</i>	75
---------------------------------------	----

Chapter 4 Urban Life	76
-----------------------------	----

Introduction	76
Urban Issues	77
Healthcare	78
Education	79
Restaurants	80
Shopping and Markets	81
Money and ATMs	83
Transportation	84
<i>Cars</i>	84
<i>Public Transportation</i>	85

Street Crimes and Solicitations	87
<i>Crime</i>	87
Beggars	88
Endnotes	89
Overview: Chapter 4 Assessment	95
Chapter 5 Rural Life	96
Introduction	96
Land Tenure	97
Rural Economy	98
Rural Transportation	99
Healthcare	100
Education	101
Who's in Charge	102
<i>Background to the Governance Structure</i>	102
<i>Local Government Structures</i>	103
Landmines	104
Endnotes	105
Overview: Chapter 5 Assessment	112
Chapter 6 Family Life	113
Introduction	113
Typical Household	114
Traditional Family Structure	115
Status of the Elderly and Children	116
<i>Children</i>	116
Marriage, Childbirth, and Divorce	117
<i>Marriage</i>	117
<i>Childbirth</i>	118

<i>Divorce</i>	118
Social Events	119
<i>Weddings</i>	119
<i>Funerals</i>	120
<i>Birth</i>	122
Naming Conventions	122
Endnotes	124
<i>Overview: Chapter 6 Assessment</i>	131
<i>Bosnian Cultural Orientation: Final Assessment</i>	132
<i>Bosnian Cultural Orientation: Further Reading</i>	135



Bosnian Landscape
© Samir / flickr.com

Chapter 1 Profile

Introduction

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is located in the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe. This vibrant region, rich in ethnic and religious diversity, has struggled to inspire nationalism in a people who have been occupied by different kingdoms, empires, and federations. The tug-of-war between unity and ethnic identity has been a recurrent theme in Bosnia and Herzegovina's history and in its political structure, even today. Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992, prompting violent resistance from its Serb and Croat populations and their ethnic allies in neighboring states. After three and a half years of war marked by ethnic cleansing campaigns, the opposing parties of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, and the Serb-dominated Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reached a peace agreement.^{1,2} The Dayton Peace Accords established a central democratic government and two autonomous political units: the Federation of

Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (RS).³ This political division roughly mirrors the distribution of the country's three main ethnic groups. Bosniaks and Croats populate most of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising approximately 51% of the country's territory.^{4, 5, 6} The RS is controlled and predominantly populated by Bosnian Serbs.⁷



Bosnian Landscape
© Costas Tavernarakis

Area

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a heart-shaped country of approximately 3.9 million people in an area slightly smaller than the state of West Virginia.⁸ The nation is located in the middle of the former nation of Yugoslavia in the western Balkans of southeastern Europe. It shares land boundaries with Croatia to the north, west, and southwest (956 km/594 mi); Montenegro to the southeast (242 km/150mi); and Serbia to the east (345 km/214 mi). In the southwest, the country meets the Adriatic Sea along a short coastline of 20 km (12 mi). This narrow strip of land intersects Croatia's southern arm along the Adriatic coast.^{9, 10}



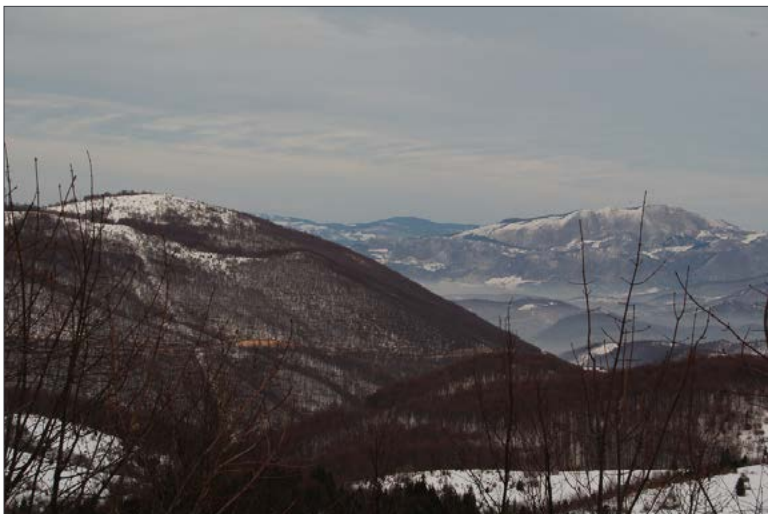
Rural Northern Bosnia
© tez_i / flickr.com

Geographic Regions and Topographic Features

Northern Lowlands

The northern lowlands of Bosnia and Herzegovina consist of fertile plains alongside the Sava River, which forms a large portion of the border with Croatia. These plains are part of the larger Pannonian Plains that extend throughout Hungary, northern Croatia, and northern Serbia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, hills, plateaus, and low mountains intersect the plains in spots. The fertile soils of the Sava River valley make this area the richest agricultural zone in the country.¹¹ While large tracts have been converted to agriculture, many areas remain richly forested.¹²

Locally, the region surrounding the Sava River is known as Posavina.¹⁴



Mountains
© Steve Calcott

Central Mountains

Bosnia and Herzegovina's central mountains are part of the Dinaric Alps, which comprise the southeastern ranges of the Eastern Alps of Europe. The Dinaric Alps run alongside the Adriatic Coast, from Italy and Slovenia in the north to Albania in the south. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the range dominates the landscape as it runs generally northwest to southeast over a broad swath of the country. The Dinaric Alps form most of the country's western border with Croatia.

Among the many individual mountain chains are the Plješivica, Grmeč, Klekovaca, Vitorog, Cincar, and Raduša. The country's many mountain peaks range in elevation from 500 m (1,640 ft) to upward of 2,000 m (6,561ft).¹⁵ The highest peak is located in the southeast, near the border with Montenegro. Here, Maglić Mountain rises to 2,386 m (7,828 ft).^{16, 17}

Running throughout the western borderlands, the Dinaric Alps are marked by karst topography, or land formations produced by the erosion of sedimentary layers that are mostly composed of limestone and dolomite. Karst features include fissures, sinkholes, and caves that gradually form from the percolation of surface water through subterranean layers.¹⁸ Besides mountain peaks, the central part of the country contains rolling green hills and wooded plateaus.¹⁹ The regional population is largely concentrated in river valleys that cut through the highlands. The valleys in the central part of the country are heavily developed. Abundant mountain mineral deposits have been mined since the Roman era.²⁰ The central mountains also retain thick forests in many areas.²¹ Fir trees are common on mountain slopes, while woodlands of oak and beech predominate in the valleys. Bears, foxes, boars, lynx, wolves, and deer live in the forest.

The central mountains form an imposing natural barrier that has played an important role in shaping regional history and culture. For example, the mountains protected the "Illyrians from Roman invaders, slowed the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia, and created a rugged self-reliant culture that still dominates in present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina."²²



Southern Bosnia
©, Marlene Rybka

Southern Plateaus

In the south, the terrain mostly consists of rocky, arid plateaus marked by karst features, including sinkholes, caves, and underground rivers. While this region contains some highland areas, its terrain is generally flatter, drier, and more eroded than that of the central mountains. The upland plateaus of the south are often barren due to poor soils and deforestation. These conditions contribute to sparse population density in many areas. However, the region is also marked by scattered *poljes*, or enclosed basins formed by collapsing sinkholes, which can support crops.^{23, 24}

The southwestern part of this region contains the lush lower reaches of the Neretva River valley, which hosts the city of Mostar and ultimately reaches the Adriatic Sea. Southeast of the Neretva delta, the country joins the Adriatic Sea along 20 km (12 mi) of coastline. This is where the coastal city of Neum is located. It draws tourists, but lacks a viable port.^{25, 26} The coastline is bordered by Croatia on both sides. The beach is mostly rocks and pebbles but is protected from the strong wind currents of the Adriatic Sea by the Pelješac Peninsula.²⁷



Fog
© Simon Li

Climate

Climate conditions vary according to region, proximity to the sea, and elevation. The hot summers and cold winters that typical of the continental climate are common in most parts of the country. In the south, the Mediterranean climate creates warm summers, usually the hottest in the country, and mild winters. The higher elevation of the Dinaric Alps in central Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the two climates meet, creates a unique ecosystem of its own.²⁸ Winter, with below zero temperatures, can last up to six months with snow falling well into April, while summers are short and cool.²⁹

In terms of temperature, the climate in Banja Luka in the north is typical central European weather, averaging 0°C (32°F) in January and 22°C (72°F) in July. On the other hand, the southern city of Mostar has Mediterranean weather averaging 6°C (42°F) in the winter and 26°C (78°F) in the summer. Sarajevo, lying in the mountain regions, has temperatures that range from minus 2°C (28°F) in

winter to 27°C (80°F) in the summer.^{30, 31} Temperatures in the city can change rapidly. In June 2006, both the hottest and the coldest temperatures were recorded. Temperatures can drop 10°C (18°F) in a very short time.³² The national average daily temperature in January is approximately 0.5°C (33°F) while summers are a mild 18°C (66°F).³³

Annual precipitation measures around 1,028 mm (40 in) in the entire country.³⁴ Rainfall is mostly evenly distributed throughout the year, but is highest in June and December when approximately 91-94 mm (4 in) of rain falls.³⁵ Snowfall is common during winter, particularly at higher elevations.³⁶



Neretevo River
© Adam Jones

Rivers and Lakes

Bosnia and Herzegovina is endowed with substantial fresh water, including rivers, glacial lakes, and natural springs used for mineral water or thermal health spas. Many of Bosnia and Herzegovina's rivers are international waters. The Sava, Una, and Drina rivers, for example, all define Bosnia and Herzegovina's boundaries with neighboring countries. The Sava and Una form part of the boundary between Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Croatia in the north and west. The Drina forms part of the border with Serbia in the east. Other significant rivers include the Bosna, Vrbas, and Neretva. Many rivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina are used for water sports or hydroelectric power.^{37, 38}

Rivers

The Sava is the principal river in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is the third longest tributary of the Danube River and is largest in terms of discharge.³⁹ The Sava is also the Danube River's second biggest sub-basin at 95,720 sq km (36,960 sq mi).^{40, 41} The Sava River basin includes parts of Croatia, Slovenia, and northern Serbia, but nearly half of it is located in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴²

The river emerges from the Julian Alps in Slovenia, then flows southeasterly forming the border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia before entering Serbia and joining the Danube River at Belgrade. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, it runs 345 km (214 mi) and receives the waters of the Bosna, Vrbas, Una, and Drina rivers. The Sava is navigable upstream to the Croatian city of Sisak, and is a source of hydropower in its tributaries.⁴³ Bosanski Šamac is a major city along this

river.⁴⁴

The Bosna River is one of the main internal rivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It emanates from the central region's Igman Mountain and merges with the Sava River after flowing northward 271 km (168 mi). The Bosna has many tributaries of its own—all of which are used for freshwater fishing.⁴⁵ Zenica and Doboj are the major cities along the Bosna River.

The Vrbas River is another internal river. It originates from the central mountains and flows 250 km (155 mi) before emptying into the Sava River in the north. The river has many cascades, waterfalls, rapids, and cliffs.⁴⁶ It flows through Banja Luka, the administrative seat of the Serb Republic.⁴⁷

The Neretva River is an international river that flows southeast from Bosnia and Herzegovina into Croatia.⁴⁸ It originates in the central Lebršnik mountains, flows northwest to Jablanica Lake, then runs southwest past Mostar before reaching the Adriatic Sea through Croatia.⁴⁹



Jablanica
©, Hajro / flickr.com

Lakes

Mountains in Bosnia and Herzegovina create clear glacial lakes, while rivers such as the Una, Sanica, and Pliva create river lakes. The two largest natural lakes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are Boračko Lake, located in the valley of the Prenj Mountain in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Blidinje Lake, lying between the Čvrsnica and Vran Mountains in the southwest.⁵⁰ Boračko Lake is about 750 by 400 m (2,461 by 1,312 ft) with a depth ranging to 14 m (46 ft).⁵¹ Blidinje Lake, the nation's largest mountain lake, covers 358 sq km (138 sq mi) with an average depth of about 2 m (7 ft). During extremely dry years, the lake nearly dries up.^{52, 53} Artificial lakes, such as the ones in Jablanica and Modrac, provide hydro-electricity

and are popular with tourists.⁵⁴ Near Tuzla, in northeast Bosnia, there are two artificial saltwater lakes. The first opened in 2003 and another in 2008. These are now popular tourist destinations.⁵⁵



Sarajevo
© Ville Miettinen

Major Cities

Sarajevo

Sarajevo (pop est. 438,443) is located within a river valley of the Dinaric Alps and is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.^{56, 57} Historically, this city was the gateway between Asia Minor and western European migrants, and became the first Turkish military headquarters after it was annexed by the Ottomans in mid-15th century. It continued to grow and expand under the Austro-Hungarian Empire and, later, under the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, until it was besieged for three years during the War. Today, Sarajevo is a “living museum of history.”^{58, 59} It has many centuries-old mosques, museums, Neolithic sites, and Austro-Hungarian colonial remains nearby, as well as an ancient Turkish market/trading post. The Baščaršija market, which features coffee shops, restaurants, bars, and countless souvenir shops, is showing signs of recovery after the years of war.^{60, 61} Historically, Sarajevo was one of the most ethnically diverse cities in Europe. Today, the city has a distinctly Muslim character and 98% of the population is Muslim. It is the cultural center of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the central hub of the country’s road network. It has access to the Adriatic Sea via rail. Sarajevo was the site of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games.^{62, 63}



Banja Luka
©, Amanda Lawnicki

Banja Luka

Banja Luka (pop. est. 199,191) is the nation's second-largest city.^{64, 65} It is surrounded by green hills in northwestern Republika Srpska and is the administrative seat. It lies on the banks of the Vrbas River, which divides it. Banja Luka was integrated into the Roman trade route and was an important center under the Romans. The Slavs defended the city against the Ottomans, but it eventually became the Ottoman governor's headquarters in Bosnia. After the Ottoman-Austrian wars, Austro-Hungary peacefully acquired Banja Luka in the 1800s and helped modernize the city. It became a major area of Partisan resistance during World War II, along

with the surrounding area.^{66, 67} During the 1990's war, Banja Luka was one of the major sites of ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs.⁶⁸ Thousands of Bosnian Muslims, Croats, and Roma (Gypsies), among others, were driven out of the area and their places of worship destroyed.⁶⁹ The city had already suffered the strongest earthquake in the region, a 5.4 earthquake in October 1969, which damaged major parts of the city.⁷⁰ The city has since been partly rebuilt.⁷¹



Mostar
©, Clark & Kim Kays

Mostar

The city of Mostar (pop. est. 113,169) lies in the southern section of Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁷² It is the cultural capital of the region, with Croats forming the majority population.⁷³ The old historic craft and trade center of Mostar gets its name from Stari Most (Old Bridge), a bridge on the banks of the Neretva River.^{74, 75} The single arch bridge, built by the Ottomans in the 16th century, reflects both eastern and western traditions in the western Balkans. It was destroyed by Croat forces in 1993, but was rebuilt 11 years later.

According to UNESCO, "its pre-Ottoman, eastern Ottoman, Mediterranean and western European architectural features, is an outstanding example of a multicultural urban settlement." Stari Most is now a World Heritage Site.^{76, 77} Before the war of 1992–1995, Mostar had one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the former Yugoslavia and had the highest rate of mixed marriages.⁷⁸ However,

during the early part of the war, the city was attacked by the Serb-dominated Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), along with the Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary.⁷⁹ After the Serb forces retreated to the hills surrounding the city, the Croat military forces attacked their former Bosniak allies. This put the eastern side of the city under siege for more than nine months, after most of the Bosniaks in west Mostar were expelled, deported, or killed. Bridges connecting the two banks were destroyed and many buildings were bombed, especially those located on the east bank of the river. Some of these buildings and bridges have now been reconstructed, yet ethnic divisions remain. The city's redrawn municipal boundaries follow nationalist party lines, and public institutions for either Bosniak or Croat ethnic groups has doubled.⁸⁰



Tuzla
©, Goran Necin

Tuzla

Tuzla (pop. est. 120,441) is an industrial town located in the prime agricultural region of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁸¹ Historically, the city has been long linked to its saltwater springs. Its name means salt in Turkish. During Ottoman rule, Tuzla saw a fivefold increase in salt production.⁸³ The city was annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1878. After the fall of the Empire in 1918, the city was part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.⁸⁴ The city transformed from a garrison town into “an important communications, military, trade, and cultural center in northeast Bosnia.”⁸⁵ The city served as the headquarters of the U.S. forces for the Multinational Division during Operation Joint

Endeavor in 1995-1996, and later for the Stabilization Force.^{86, 87}

Tuzla still claims to be the cultural, economic, and scientific center of northeast Bosnia. Indeed, major construction, commercial, and industrial companies are located in Tuzla, employing a large percentage of the country's workers.⁸⁸ In addition, the city has good roads and railways that facilitate transportation of agricultural goods.⁸⁹



Roman glass
© Courtesy of Wikipedia

History

Early History

The area around present-day Bosnia Herzegovina has been inhabited since the Stone Age.⁹⁰ Among the earliest known settlers were various tribes of the Illyrians. During the 4th century B.C.E., Celtic tribes entered the region from the north. Beginning in the 3rd century B.C.E., the Romans launched several military campaigns in the region, eventually incorporating all of modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina into their provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia. During the 4th and 5th centuries C.E., the Goths invaded and defeated the Roman armies, taking control of both Dalmatia and Pannonia. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the Balkans became the battleground between the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire and the Goths. The Byzantines finally drove out the Goths in the mid-6th century.^{91, 92, 93}

At this time, Slavs began to settle in the region. Two powerful tribes, the Croat and the Serb, were part of the second wave of migration from the east during the 7th century. The Croat tribes are believed to have settled in areas now corresponding to Croatia and much of Bosnia. The Serb settlements occupied what is now southwestern Serbia and continued westward into easternmost Bosnia, eastern Herzegovina, and Montenegro.^{94, 95} These two tribes are the ancestors of the current peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They assimilated with the indigenous people and adopted a variety of customs and traditions. This produced a new cultural mix that included pagan, Roman, Hellenistic, and Celtic customs.⁹⁶ Those

Croats and Serbs occupying coastal and more accessible regions were the first converts to Christianity. In much of remote Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the other hand, pagan beliefs lasted much longer.⁹⁷ Literacy was established using the Cyrillic and Glagolitic alphabets during the missionary movements of the 9th century. Eastern Orthodox Slavs used the Cyrillic alphabet, while Roman Catholic Slavs used the Glagolitic script.^{98, 99}

Medieval Kingdom (1180–1463)

During the late medieval era, much of modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina became a unified and semi-autonomous state, initially under Hungarian vassalage and later an independent kingdom. Bosnian territory included present-day Herzegovina and a section of the Adriatic coastline in Dalmatia. This expansion, along with the establishment of important trade routes, helped Bosnia and Herzegovina to become a powerful state that lasted for a short time in the 1300s.¹⁰⁰

Most of Bosnia (excluding modern-day Herzegovina) remained Roman Catholic after the Christian church split into the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches in 1054. Bosnia developed a unique form of Catholicism that many Roman Catholic leaders viewed as heretical. Their controversial practices strained Bosnia's relations with the Vatican and eventually led the Bosnian King to allow the introduction of a Franciscan order within the kingdom. By 1391, the Franciscan Church was well established in Bosnia, especially along the coast and in the central region. Meanwhile, Orthodox Christianity flourished among the Serbs in Herzegovina.^{101, 102} When the Ottoman Turks introduced Islam in the 1460s, within the social setting of a divided Christian church, many Bosnian citizens converted to Islam voluntarily.^{103, 104}

Ottoman Era (1463–1878)

By 1463, most of Bosnia was under Ottoman control except for northern Bosnia and parts of Herzegovina, which remained under Hungarian until the early 1500s.¹⁰⁵ By 1580, the Ottomans integrated Bosnia and parts of Serbia and Croatia into the Ottoman Empire, making the region a province in the empire. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Empire began to decline. Positioned between Venice and Austria-Hungary, two of the Ottoman Empire's enemies, Bosnia was a frontier province that was involved in many of the Empire's wars. The treaties following two of these wars (1714–1718, 1736–1739) helped define Bosnia and Herzegovina's southwestern and northern borders, respectively.¹⁰⁶ In 1876, Serbia and Montenegro declared war on the Ottoman Empire.^{107, 108} When Russia joined them a year later, they defeated the Ottomans. The Ottoman defeat did not bring autonomy to the Bosnians. Instead, the Berlin Congress determined that Bosnia and Herzegovina would be occupied and governed by Austria-Hungary.¹⁰⁹

Austro-Hungarian Era (1878–1918)

Austro-Hungarian rulers preserved many aspects of the Ottoman feudal system, including its administrative divisions and laws. Improvements were made in infrastructure so that by 1907 Bosnia had extensive roads and railways. Newly built schools help promote education. At the same time, growing movements of Croatian, Serbian, and Yugoslav (“South Slav”) nationalism were emerging.^{110, 111} Although the Bosnian people had previously identified as Catholics, Orthodox Christians, or Muslims, during the mid-1800s ethno-nationalist labels such as “Serbs” and “Croats” were applied to the Orthodox and Catholic religious communities in Bosnia.¹¹² Bosnian

Muslims were the only group to refer to themselves regularly as *Bošnjaci* (“Bosnians”).¹¹³ By the early 20th century, Serbs, Croats, and Muslims had established “national organizations” akin to political parties. Adding to the crisis were organized strikes about labor disputes. In addition, a peasant rebellion in 1910 reached other parts of Bosnia.¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ In 1914 a Bosnian Serb assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Hapsburg throne, thus causing Austria to declare war on Serbia and started the First World War. Throughout the war, Bosnia was under martial law. When the war ended, the Austro-Hungary Empire collapsed and Bosnia became part of the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes renamed Yugoslavia in 1929.^{116, 117}



Bridge damaged in WWII
© Ancient Land of Bosoni at en.wikipedia

Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918–1945)

Bosnia and Herzegovina came to this new union with a bad economy, a small population, and rising religious and ethnic tensions. Bosnian Muslims and Croats favored stronger regional governance within the new union, while the Serbs insisted on a centralist government ruling from Belgrade. In 1939, a new Croatian territory was created within Bosnia, and Serbia gained other territories in the country.¹¹⁸ Hitler took advantages of Yugoslavia’s weakness and invaded the nation in 1941. After 11 days, the Yugoslavs surrendered and fell under the control of the newly created fascist state of Croatia.¹¹⁹ The Croatian fascists killed tens of

thousands of Bosnian Serbs and many more died in death camps. Some partisan fighters joined the Germans and committed grave atrocities against the Bosnian Muslims, many of whom then joined with the Germans to try to exact revenge against local Serbs.¹²⁰ By the time World War II ended, 164,000 Serbs, 75,000 Muslims, and 64,000 Croats had died.¹²¹

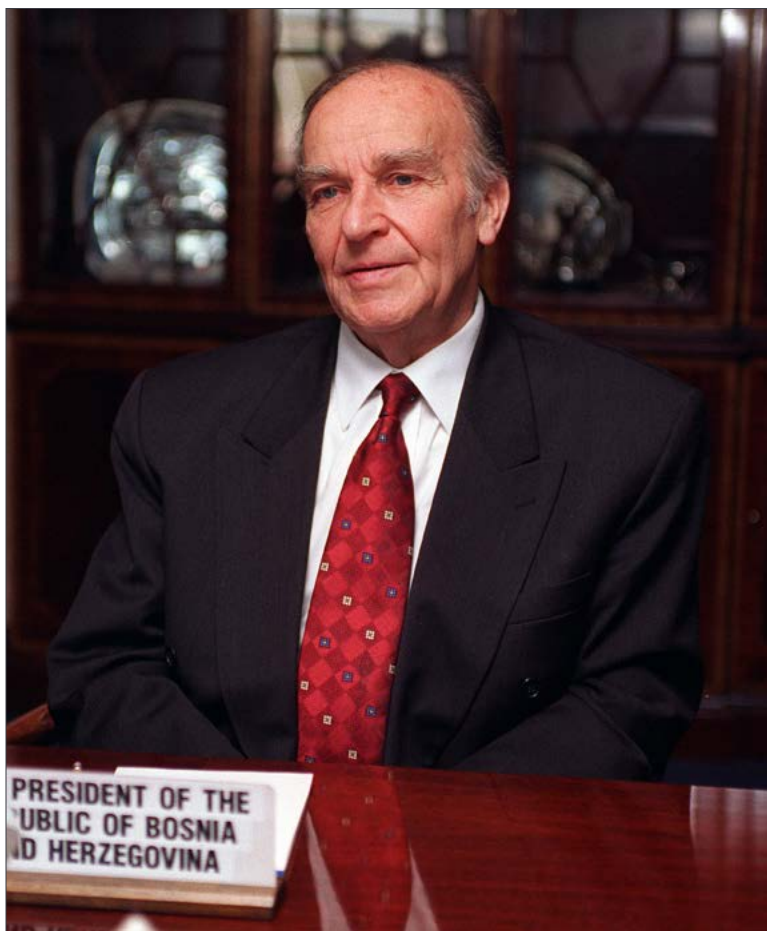
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1945–1992)

After the war, the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina joined Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, and the autonomous regions of Kosovo and Vojvodina to form the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The nation’s leader, Josip Tito, attempted to suppress cultural and political differences and to unite people under the banner of communism.¹²² Nonetheless, Tito granted nationhood to Muslims who were slowly becoming a majority in Bosnia in 1968. In the mid-1990s, Bosniak became the term for ethnic Bosnian Muslims.^{123, 124}

Nationalism surged in the 1970s. Both Serbs and Croats wanted to divide Bosnia and

Herzegovina and join with Croatia or Serbia. The Bosniaks, however, felt strongly that Bosnia and Herzegovina was their homeland and should stay united. By the mid-1980s, economic problems fueled protests and brought to the fore a new leader, Slobodan Milošević.^{125, 126} With the fall of communism, Yugoslavia's republics wanted more autonomy from the central government. The Serbs violently opposed the breakup of the republic or the loosening of their central power.^{127, 128}

In February 1992, referenda for independence took place in Croatia, Slovenia, and BiH. While the Croats and Bosniaks overwhelmingly voted in favor, the majority of Serbs boycotted the vote. Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence. However, on April 5, the day that the European Community recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina's independence, the Yugoslav People's Army and the Serbian paramilitary launched an attack on Sarajevo.¹²⁹



Alija Izetbegovic
© Dod photo by Helene C. Stikkel

agreement creating the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ending the Muslim-Croat conflict but fighting with the Bosnian Serbs continued through most of 1995.¹³⁴

The conflict did not end until NATO's involvement in May 1995. After the Serbs rejected

Independence

What resulted was a level of atrocities and genocide not seen since WWII. Aside from the mass killings and rapes, Serbs used concentration camps to “cleanse” cities of unwanted populations, particularly in northeastern Bosnia. The biggest concentration camps were located in Prijedor, Brcko, and Zvornik.¹³⁰ The earliest victims of the ethnic cleansing were Muslims in eastern Bosnia. In April 1992, almost all of the Bosnian Muslims from cities such as Foča, Visegrád, and Zvornik were expelled. Both the Serbs and the Croats had large armies and abundant equipment, unlike the Muslims who had no army and few weapons.¹³¹ Serb forces took control of two-thirds of Bosnia within two and a half months.¹³²

After BiH President Alija Izetbegović rejected the formation of a Bosnian-Croat federation, Croats attacked Muslims in Prozor and Mostar in early 1993 and began expelling the Muslim population. Mostar remained under siege for nearly a year. Thousands of Bosniaks were expelled from the city and hundreds of others were killed.¹³³ In March 1994, Muslims and Croats in Bosnia signed an

several peace proposals, NATO began air strikes against the Serbs until the warring factions agreed to U.S.-sponsored peace talks.^{135, 136} Before the war ended in 1995, 250,000 Bosnians had died, 1.8 million people were displaced, and the country was extensively damaged.¹³⁷

The New Nation State: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian leaders negotiated the Dayton Peace Accords to end the war on 21 November 1995 in Dayton, Ohio. This retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's international boundaries and established a multi-ethnic democratic government.^{138, 139} The Office of the High Representative was established to oversee the implementation of the civilian aspects of the agreement. In 1997, the High Representative gained the authority to impose legislation and remove officials.¹⁴⁰

In 1995 and 1996, NATO-led peacekeeping forces (IFOR) served in Bosnia to implement and monitor the military aspects of the agreement. IFOR was succeeded by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR), whose mission was to deter renewed hostilities. European Union troops (EUFOR) replaced SFOR in December 2004; their mission was to maintain peace and stability throughout the country.¹⁴¹ EUFOR's mission changed in October 2007, with its focus primarily on the trafficking of drugs, weapons, and people.¹⁴² In June of 2014, there were about 600 troops in the country.¹⁴³

Nationalist politicians rose to power during the 1998 national elections, and they continue to overshadow moderates. In the 2006 national elections, nationalist parties lost but moderates still relied heavily on ethnically based messages to appeal to voters. They created a six-party coalition to form the national government, but the Serb Party for Democratic Progress withdrew from the coalition in February 2009. The latest general election was held on 3 October 2010.¹⁴⁴ Some feared that the campaign's focus on ethnic divisions would diminish "prospects for a more functional central state and faster reform."¹⁴⁵

In November 2004, the Bosnian Serb government apologized for the 1995 Srebrenica massacre that killed 7,800 Muslims. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established in 1993. It began conducting war crimes tribunals in 1996, and it has thus far indicted 161 persons.¹⁴⁶ Radovan Karadžić, a key suspect, was arrested in July 2008. The former Serb leader faces 11 war crime charges, including genocide and crimes against humanity. His trial was ongoing in August 2014.¹⁴⁷ His general, Ratko Mladić, was arrested in 2011. He is currently on trial.¹⁴⁸



Bosnian Parliament
© Ex13/wikipedia.org

Government

Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina's march toward the creation of a multi-ethnic and democratic nation has been slow. For the most part, nationalist parties continue to dominate the political spheres and attempts to create a strong central government have resulted in only moderate success.¹⁴⁹

In February 2014, violent civil unrest flared throughout the nation. Protestors' main grievances focus on economic issues, government corruption, and calls by some in the Republika Srpska to secede.^{150, 151, 152}

The state of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a complex governance system. The 1995 Dayton Peace Accords created a new democratic government in Bosnia and Herzegovina and added a second tier of government composed of two autonomous entities, each with their own government: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. The Federation is home to the bulk of the nation's Croats and Bosniaks. The Republic, on the other hand, is home to many of the nation's Serbians. A third self-governing administrative unit, the pre-war municipality of Brcko in the northwest, was established in 1999 and remains under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, it is demilitarized and internationally supervised.^{153, 154, 155} The Dayton Peace Accords also established a central constitution and a central government.¹⁵⁶ While the central government is charged with conducting foreign, diplomatic, and fiscal policy, the Federation and the Republic are responsible for overseeing most government functions.¹⁵⁷



Srebrenica Genocide
© Michael Büker

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska

The Federation has a president, two vice presidents, and a more powerful prime minister. The positions of president and prime minister rotate between the two major ethnic groups: the Bosniaks and the Croats. The Federation has a bicameral legislature. The 98 members of the Predstavnički Dom Federacije (House of Representatives) are directly elected to four-year terms. The 61 members of the Dom Naroda

Federacije (House of Peoples) are elected by cantonal (state) assemblies.¹⁵⁸

The Republic has an executive president and two executive vice presidents. The head of the government is the prime minister. The legislature consists of the Narodna Skupština Republike Srpske (National Assembly), whose 83 members are elected for a four-year term, and the Vijeće Naroda (Council of Peoples). The Council's 28 members consist of eight Bosniaks, eight Croats, eight Serbs, and four others. Members are elected by the National Assembly.¹⁵⁹

The Federation and the Republic are further subdivided into additional levels of administration. The Federation consists of 80 municipalities and 10 cantons, or districts. The Republic has 63 municipalities. Both the cantons and the municipalities have their own local governments, but fall under the jurisdiction of their respective Federation or the Republic.¹⁶⁰



Government

© U.S. Air Force/Staff Sgt. Brian Schlumbohm

Central Government Structure

The central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary democracy. The central institutions of the state include the president (head of state), the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of government), and the Council of Ministers (the cabinet). The president appoints the Chairman of the Council, who will take office only with the approval of the lower house of parliament; at least one third of the lower house of parliament must be from the Republic.^{161, 162, 163} The presidency is a four-year term that rotates every eight months between a directly elected Bosniak, Serb, and Croat. Presidents are restricted to two consecutive

terms.^{164, 165}

The legislature is bicameral. The lower parliamentary chamber is the Predstavnički Dom (House of Representatives), whose 42 members are directly elected. Two thirds of the members are from the Federation and one-third from the Republic. The upper chamber is the 15-member Dom Naroda (House of Peoples) whose members are equally divided among the main ethnic groups: five Bosniaks, five Croats, and five Serbs. The Bosniak and Croat members are selected by the Predstavnički Dom Federacije and the Serbian deputies are appointed by the Vijeće Naroda. All members serve four-year terms.¹⁶⁶

These institutions are overseen by a multi-national Peace Implementation Council and the UN-mandated High Representative who has significant power and the right to dismiss elected officials and to revoke legislation. The High Representative (OHR) is the

ultimate civilian authority whose primary function is to ensure the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords. Although the office was supposed to close in 2008, political progress has been too slow. Progress toward meeting the conditions necessary to close the OHR has apparently stalled. The office remains open and active in 2014.^{167, 168, 169}

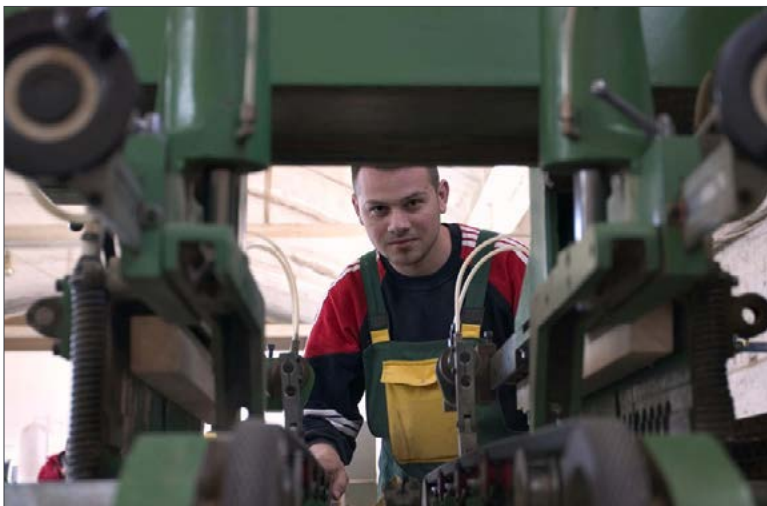


Media in Banja Luka
© David Bailey

Media

Freedom of the press was enshrined as a right in the Dayton Accords. In practice, the right is not always recognized.¹⁷⁰ The nation has about 200 radio and television stations.¹⁷¹ These include 7 major television stations, dozens of smaller television stations, and numerous radio stations.^{172, 173} These stations typically appeal to a narrow spectrum of ethnic audiences. Few present substantive or credible investigative reporting. Although the national public broadcast station (BiHR) is supposed to reach across ethnic lines, it has come under increasing pressure by government officials.^{174, 175}

There are about 11 daily newspapers, and nearly 100 magazines, all of which are privately owned. Like the broadcast media, these publications tend to focus on ethnic audiences and they are not often read outside their local areas. Fires have been set at some newspaper offices and journalists have been threatened and beaten.^{176, 177, 178, 179}



Factory in Bosnia
© COSPE / flickr.com

Economy

Overview

The economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina is in transition, with limited market reforms. Despite an increase in production, per capita income, and GDP growth, BiH did not weather the financial crisis well. The international economic meltdown lowered GDP, exports, and employment in BiH. This led to a fiscal crisis in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁸⁰ The economy remains largely dependent on heavy metal, energy, and textile exports. The private sector is growing, albeit slowly. High levels of unemployment, officially recorded at slightly more than 43% in May 2014, have caused recent violent demonstrations throughout the country. Most economic

activity remains unofficial and off the record, making it difficult to track accurately.^{181, 182} Today, BiH remains one of the poorest countries in Europe.¹⁸³

The main challenges to Bosnia and Herzegovina's economic growth and development are the multilayered government structure and a shortage of skilled labor. The complex system of government in BiH undermines transparency and accountability and limits foreign investment.¹⁸⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked 72nd out of 177 countries worldwide in the 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index.¹⁸⁵ A skilled labor shortage is one of biggest hindrances to enterprise growth.¹⁸⁶ Unemployment remains high (40%) despite the unmet need for workers. Throughout the country, state industries are overstaffed, closed down, or barely operational.¹⁸⁷



Hay Stacks
©, Michelle Walz

Economic Sectors

Agriculture accounts for only 8% of national GDP and employs about 19% of the labor force.¹⁸⁸ Approximately 52% of Bosnians are rural, and agriculture is a critical factor contributing to their food security.^{189, 190, 191} Even though about 47% of the total land area is agricultural, BiH has poor agriculture resources. Mountains and hills cover about two-thirds of the nation, and only about 20% of the land is suitable for intensive agriculture. Most farms are small family-run ventures that mostly grow food for personal use. The majority of farms average less than 2 hectares in size (5 acres).^{192, 193} Livestock production, including sheep, cattle, and pigs, comprises only about a third of the sector. The main agricultural

products are wheat, corn, fruits, and vegetables. There is good potential in fishing. However, it is an underdeveloped enterprise in the country.¹⁹⁴

The industry sector accounts for approximately 26% of national GDP and employs about 30% of the population. Major industries include steel, coal, iron ore, lead, other minerals, vehicle assembly, textiles, and tobacco products.¹⁹⁵

The national economy is primarily driven by services that account for approximately two-thirds of GDP and employ about 51% of the population.^{196, 197} One of the fastest growing sub-sectors is tourism. Winter sports, cultural tourism, and ecotourism represent major potential growth areas. Tourism's share of GDP has declined, however, and in 2008 it accounted for only 2% of GDP.¹⁹⁸

Ethnic Groups and Languages

Language

The three main ethnic groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina are Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs. However, none can claim a majority. Population estimates showed Bosniaks (48%) as the largest group, followed by Serbs (37%) and Croats (14%).¹⁹⁹ Most Bosniaks and Croats live in the Federation, while Serbs live primarily in the Republika Srpska. The distinguishing characteristics between the three ethnic groups, aside from political affiliation, are minor linguistic and major religious differences.²⁰⁰

Almost all of Bosnia and Herzegovina's 3.79 million (residents speak closely related dialects that once were collectively known as Serbo-Croatian, a Slavic Indo-European language.^{201, 202, 203, 204} These mutually intelligible dialects are now known individually—according to the speaker's ethnic identity or nationality—as the Bosnian, Serbian, and Croatian languages. The three languages are virtually the same except for some variations in vocabulary and pronunciation. In terms of vocabulary, Croatian speakers tend to preserve their native Slavic words whereas Serbian speakers have borrowed many words from western European languages.²⁰⁵ In contrast to both, Bosnian has borrowed significantly from Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. The main difference is in orthography. In the 1990s, to assert national identity, Serbs chose to use the Cyrillic alphabet for their language, while the Bosniaks and the Croats continued to use the Latin script.²⁰⁶ Other linguistic groups in the country include a small number of Romani speakers and small groups of Hungarian, Albanian, and Slovene speakers.^{207, 208}



Women Talking
© Quinn Van Valer-Campbell



Muslim girls
©, Kashfi Halford

Religion

While languages are important expressions of group identity, religion is more strongly associated with national identity.²⁰⁹ Most Bosnians' religious affiliations fall along ethnic lines. Bosniaks are predominantly Muslim, Serbs are generally Eastern Orthodox, and Croats are largely Roman Catholic.²¹⁰ About 14% of the population is Protestant, and followers of other forms of religion.²¹¹

Although actual cultural and linguistic differences between the groups may be small, ethnic religious identity is a major factor of life in BiH. Much of this serves a political purpose, but its importance is impossible to overstate. In the early years of Ottoman rule in the region, "Serb" and "Croat" referred to people from two South Slav tribes. In the 19th century, the terms came to signify people from Serbia or Croatia. With the rise of nationalism in the Balkan states, Bosnians who practiced Serbian Orthodoxy were encouraged to begin to refer to themselves as "Serbs," while Roman Catholic Bosnians became known as Croats. Later, Bosnian Muslims experienced a growing awareness of their own Muslim origins. In the 1990s, the term "Bosniak" was used to refer to Bosnian Muslims. The result of this shift is that one's ethnic label is largely dependent on one's religious identity. Religion assumed an even more significant role with the fall of communism, the disintegration of Yugoslavia, and the civil war (1992-1995). In many areas of life, the three groups remain segregated. The lack of integration is partly based on traditions and sentiment, but much of it is the result of institutional divisions that complicate the quest for unity.^{212, 213}

Endnotes

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Introduction," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 2 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Dayton Accords," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/153203/Dayton-Accords>
- 3 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Dayton Accords," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/153203/Dayton-Accords>
- 4 The term "Bosniak" has replaced "Muslim" as an ethnic term to avoid confusion with the religious term Muslim. *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnian Conflict," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1365562/Bosnian-conflict>
- 5 Ante Čuvalo, "Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina/Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine," in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 87-88.
- 6 The European Elections Monitor, "Bosnia and Herzegovina—Presidential and General Elections," 13 September 2010, <http://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/eem/1066-presidential-and-general-elections-in-bosnia-herzegovina-3rd-october-2010>
- 7 Ante Čuvalo, "Serb Republic/Republika Srpska (RS)," in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 214–215.
- 8 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina," 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 9 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Geography," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 10 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 3.
- 11 Mary Englar, *Bosnia in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publishing Group, 2007), 10.
- 12 Bosnia and Herzegovina Tourism, "Northeast Region," n.d., <http://www.bhtourism.ba/eng/region5.wbsp>
- 13 Food and Agricultural Organization, "Natural Forest Formations: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Forest Cover Map," 14 December 2011, <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/18314/en/bih/>
- 14 Ante Čuvalo, "Introduction," in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), xx.
- 15 International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, "Bosnia-Herzegovina," n.d., http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-pages/bosnia_herzegovina.htm
- 16 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Land: Relief," 2014, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-42659>
- 17 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 5.
- 18 Mary Englar, *Bosnia in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publishing Group, 2007), 10.
- 19 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia-Herzegovina," 2014, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-9110558>
- 20 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 4.
- 21 "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Land and Climate," CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 22 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 6.
- 23 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Polje," 2014, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-9060639>
- 24 Mary Englar, *Bosnia in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publishing Group, 2007), 10.
- 25 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Land: Relief," 2014, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-42659>
- 26 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 5.
- 27 Travel, "Makarska, Poljica Beaches," n.d., <http://www.travel-attractions-country.info/makarska-poljica-beaches>

- 28 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7-8.
- 29 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.
- 30 Lonely Planet, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: When to Go and Weather," 2014, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/weather>
- 31 Weatherbase, "Bosnia and Herzegovina—Weather Averages," 2014, <http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/city.php3?c=BA>
- 32 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.
- 33 Weatherbase, "Bosnia and Herzegovina—Weather Averages," 2014, <http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/city.php3?c=BA>
- 34 Trading Economics, "Average Precipitation in Depth (mm per year) in Bosnia and Herzegovina," 2014, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/average-precipitation-in-depth-mm-per-year-wb-data.html>
- 35 Travel Guide, "Bosnia Herzegovina Climate: When to Go to Bosnia Herzegovina," n.d., <http://www.travelguide-en.org/bosnia-herzegovina-climate/#>
- 36 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.
- 37 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Drainage," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina/42660/Drainage?anchor=ref476236>
- 38 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.
- 39 International Sava River Basin Commission, Sava River Basin, "About Basin," 2 May 2009, http://www.savacommission.org/basin_about
- 40 International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, "Bosnia-Herzegovina," n.d., http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-pages/bosnia_herzegovina.htm
- 41 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Sava River," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/525629/Sava-River>
- 42 International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, "Bosnia-Herzegovina," n.d., http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-pages/bosnia_herzegovina.htm
- 43 International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, "Bosnia-Herzegovina," n.d., http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-pages/bosnia_herzegovina.htm
- 44 Lucien Ellington, *Eastern Europe: Introduction to the People, Lands, and Culture* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2005), 622.
- 45 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosna River," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/74676/Bosna-River>
- 46 Exploring Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Vrbas," n.d., <http://www.exploringbosnia.com/default.asp?ItemID=C398D680FAA3F440B1F58952FA190B3D>
- 47 Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Bosnia and Herzegovina," n.d., <http://eca.state.gov/files/bureau/bosnia-guidebook.pdf>
- 48 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Drainage," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina/42660/Drainage?anchor=ref476236>
- 49 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Neretva River," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/409448/Neretva-River>
- 50 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.
- 51 Come Enjoy Bosnia, "Boračko Lake," 2014, http://www.come-enjoy-bosnia.com/destinacija_3_1_bora-ko-see_en
- 52 Meet Blidinje, "Blidinje Lake," 2014, <http://www.meet-blidinje.com/blidinje-lake.html>
- 53 Balkans Geotourism Travel, "Blidinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina," National Geographic Society, 2011, <http://www.balkansgeotourism.travel/content/blidinje-bosnia-and-herzegovina/see133DCDF3996FA9127>
- 54 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 7.

- 55 “Tuzla’s Lakes: Bosnia’s Salt Lake City,” *Economist*, 20 July 2012, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/easternapproaches/2012/07/tuzlas-lakes>
- 56 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 14 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/197866.htm>
- 57 Institute for Statistics of FB&H, Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013,” (report, December 2013), 83, <http://www.fzs.ba/PopisNaseljenaM.pdf>
- 58 Lonely Planet, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/bosnia-and-hercegovina/sarajevo/history>
- 59 Sylvia Poggioli, “Two Decades after Siege, Sarajevo Still a City Divided,” National Public Radio, 5 August 2012, <http://www.npr.org/2012/04/05/150009152/two-decades-after-siege-sarajevo-still-a-city-divided>
- 60 Aloha Dean, “Bascarsija—Heritage Centre of Bosnia and Herzegovina,” VTHawaii, 2006, <http://www.vthawaii.com/EXTRA/Sarajevo/Bascarsija.html>
- 61 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Sarajevo,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523918/Sarajevo>
- 62 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Sarajevo,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523918/Sarajevo>
- 63 France 24, “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided,” 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>
- 64 In Your Pocket Guides, “Introducing Banja Luka,” n.d., <http://www.inyourpocket.com/bosnia-herzegovina/banja-luka>
- 65 Institute of Statistics, Republika Srpska, “Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BH 2013, on the Territory of Republika Srpska: Preliminary Results,” (census report, 2013), 9, http://www2.rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/popis/PreliminarniRezultati_Popis2013.pdf
- 66 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Banja Luka,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/51867/Banja-Luka>
- 67 In Your Pocket Guides, “Introducing Banja Luka,” n.d., <http://www.inyourpocket.com/bosnia-herzegovina/banja-luka>
- 68 United Nations Commission on Human Rights, “War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina: UN Cease-Fire Won’t Help Banja Luka,” 1 June 1994, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,HRW,BIH,45cb0ca52,0.html>
- 69 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Banja Luka,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/51867/Banja-Luka>
- 70 Balkan Insight, “Sarajevo Rocked by Two Earthquakes,” 31 March 2009, <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/sarajevo-rocked-by-two-earthquakes>
- 71 In Your Pocket Guides, “Introducing Banja Luka,” n.d., <http://www.inyourpocket.com/bosnia-herzegovina/banja-luka>
- 72 Institute for Statistics of FB&H, Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013,” (report, December 2013), 17, <http://www.fzs.ba/PopisNaseljenaM.pdf>
- 73 International Crisis Group, “Bosnia: A Test of Political Maturity in Mostar,” (policy briefing, 27 July 2009), 1-2, [http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/b54_bosnia_a_test_of_political_maturity_in_mostar.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/europe/b54_bosnia_a_test_of_political_maturity_in_mostar.pdf)
- 74 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 14 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/197866.htm>
- 75 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Mostar,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/393845/Mostar>
- 76 United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization, World Heritage List, “Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar,” 28 October 2010, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/946>
- 77 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Mostar,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/393845/Mostar>
- 78 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 4.

- 79 Kristóf Gosztönyi, "4.4 Mostar and the West (1992–1994)," in *Negotiating in Humanitarian Interventions: The Case of the International Intervention Into the War in Bosnia-Herzegovina* (Dissertation, Freie Universität Berlin. 2004), 128, http://www.diss.fu-berlin.de/diss/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/FUDISS_derivate_000000001228/4_4_Mostar.pdf?hosts=
- 80 Azra Nuhefendić, "Mostar: The Old One, Twenty years Later," *Balcani Caucaso*, 8 November 2013, <http://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Regions-and-countries/Bosnia-Herzegovina/Mostar-the-Old-One-twenty-years-later-143828>
- 81 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina," 14 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/197866.htm>
- 82 Institute for Statistics of FB&H, Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013," (report, December 2013), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/PopisNaseljenaM.pdf>
- 83 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 238.
- 84 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Tuzla," 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/610805/Tuzla>
- 85 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 238.
- 86 Global Security, "Operation Joint Endeavor," 10 September 2013, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/joint_endeavor.htm
- 87 ITN Source, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry visits IFOR Troops I Tuzla," 3 January 1996, <http://www.itnsource.com/shotlist/RTV/1996/01/03/605271289/?s=tuzla>
- 88 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 238.
- 89 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Tuzla," 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/610805/Tuzla>
- 90 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 13.
- 91 History of Nations, "History of Bosnia and Herzegovina," 2004, <http://www.historyofnations.net/europe/bosniaandherzegovina.html>
- 92 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 13-15.
- 93 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: History," 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 94 Noel Malcolm, *Bosnia: A Short History* (New York: New York University Press, 1994), 8.
- 95 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 15.
- 96 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 15.
- 97 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 15.
- 98 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Glagolitic Alphabet," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/234767/Glagolitic-alphabet>
- 99 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 19-20.
- 100 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 101 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: History," 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 102 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 16-17
- 103 Malcolm Noel, *Bosnia: A Short History* (New York: New York University Press, 1994), 57-58.
- 104 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 22-23
- 105 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia and Herzegovina," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 106 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 24-25.

- 107 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 108 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 109 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 110 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 111 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 25-27.
- 112 Malcolm Noel, *Bosnia: A Short History* (New York: New York University Press, 1994), 126-127.
- 113 Malcolm Noel, *Bosnia: A Short History* (New York: New York University Press, 1994), 147-148.
- 114 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 27-28.
- 115 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 116 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 117 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 27-28.
- 118 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 28-29
- 119 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 120 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 121 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 122 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 123 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 124 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 33, 35.
- 125 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 36-37.
- 126 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 127 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 128 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 36-38
- 129 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 38-39.
- 130 Public Broadcasting Service, “Mapping the Serbian Concentration Camps,” Frontline2010, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/karadzic/atrocities/map.html>
- 131 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 39.
- 132 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 133 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 39.
- 134 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 14 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/197866.htm>
- 135 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford,

CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 39-42.

136 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>

137 “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.

138 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: History,” 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>

139 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 42-43.

140 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Introduction,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

141 Geographic Guide, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 2004, <http://www.geographicguide.com/europe/bosnia.htm>

142 Cornelius Friesendorf and Susan E. Penska, “Militarized Law Enforcement in Peace Operations: EUFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” *International Peacekeeping* 15, no. 5 (2008): 677-678, http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/political_science/shared/political_science/7183/10th%20week/Friesendorf_Penska.pdf

143 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Introduction,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

144 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 14 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/197866.htm>

145 Reuters, “FACTBOX-Key Political Risks to Watch in Western Balkans,” 1 June 2010, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE64P0WU20100601>

146 International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, “About the ICTY,” n.d., <http://www.icty.org/sections/AbouttheICTY>

147 International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, “Radovan Karadžić” (case information sheet IT-95-5/18), n.d., <http://www.icty.org/x/cases/karadzic/cis/en/>

[cis_karadzic_en.pdf](#)

148 International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, “Ratko Mladić,” (case information sheet, IT-09-92, 2014), http://www.icty.org/x/cases/mladic/cis/en/cis_mladic_en.pdf

149 Arabella Thorp, “Bosnia’s Political Structures,” (Standard Notes, House of Common’s Library, 2 June 2011), 6, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm

150 What’s in Blue, “Council Debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina,” U.N. Security Council Report, 13 May 2014, <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2014/05/council-debate-on-bosnia-and-herzegovina.php>

151 Denis Dzidic, “Bosnia-Herzegovina Hit by Wave of Violent Protests,” *Guardian*, 7 February 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/feb/07/bosnia-herzegovina-wave-violent-protests>

152 Margherita Belgioioso, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Evolution, not Revolution,” *Political Violence@ a Glance*, 18 March 2014, <http://politicalviolenceataglace.org/2014/03/18/bosnia-and-herzegovina-evolution-not-revolution/>

153 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Introduction,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

154 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 3 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/154116.htm>

155 Arabella Thorp, “Bosnia’s Political Structures,” (Standard Notes, House of Common’s Library, 2 June 2011), 2-6, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm

156 Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook*. “Bosnia-Herzegovina.” 3 August 2010. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

157 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Introduction,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

- 158 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 4-5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 159 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 160 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 4-5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 161 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina," 3 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/154116.htm>
- 162 Global Security, "Presidency of BiH," n.d., http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 163 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 164 The Federation elects the Bosniak and the Croat presidents and the Republika Srpska elects the Serb president.
- 165 SETimes, "BiH Country Info," n.d., http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/infoCountryPage/setimes/resource_centre/countries/bih?country=BiH
- 166 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 167 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (Standard Notes, House of Common's Library, 2 June 2011), 6 http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 168 Office of the High Representative, "Home," 2014, <http://www.ohr.int/>
- 169 What's in Blue, "Council Debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina," U.N. Security Council Report, 13 May 2014, <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2014/05/council-debate-on-bosnia-and-herzegovina.php>
- 170 Freedom House, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Freedom in the World 2014," n.d., <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/bosnia-and-herzegovina-0#.UYksGOTeXs>
- 171 BBC News, "Bosnia-Herzegovina Country Profile," 7 April 2010, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1066886.stm#media
- 172 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Communications," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 173 Tarik Jusić, "Bosnia Herzegovina," Media Landscapes, n.d., http://ejc.net/media_landscapes/bosnia-and-herzegovina
- 174 Freedom House, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Freedom in the World 2014," n.d., <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/bosnia-and-herzegovina-0#.UYksGOTeXs>
- 175 Tarik Jusić, "Bosnia Herzegovina," Media Landscapes, n.d., http://ejc.net/media_landscapes/bosnia-and-herzegovina
- 176 Freedom House, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Freedom in the World 2014," n.d., <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/bosnia-and-herzegovina-0#.UYksGOTeXs>
- 177 Tarik Jusić, "Bosnia Herzegovina," Media Landscapes, n.d., http://ejc.net/media_landscapes/bosnia-and-herzegovina
- 178 Reporters without Borders, "Website Editor Attacked and Beaten over Documentary," 23 July 2012, <http://en.rsf.org/bosnie-herzegovine-website-editor-attacked-and-beaten-23-07-2012.43082.html>
- 179 OSCE, "New Attacks on Media Freedom in Bosnia and Herzegovina, OSCE Representative Calls for Swift and Thorough Investigation," 24 June 2014, <http://www.osce.org/fom/120155>
- 180 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 181 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 182 Raiffeisen Research, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Economic Report,” (quarterly report, August 2014), 9, http://www.rbinternational.com/eBusiness/services/resources/media/826124957350877869-6100030434411352_826101618230137223_826102026788901786-860501621044684703-1-1-NA.pdf
- 183 Central Intelligence Agency, Country Comparison: GDP Per Capita (PPP), in *The World Factbook*, 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2004rank.html>
- 184 The World Bank, “Bosnia-Herzegovina Country Partnership Strategy for FY08-FY11: IV. Managing Risks,” (report, n.d.), 35, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BOSNIAHERZEXTN/Resources/362025-1240235526234/CPS_BH_risks.pdf
- 185 Transparency International, “Corruption Perceptions Index 2013,” 2013 <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results>
- 186 The World Bank, “Skills Constraining Growth in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (The World Bank Office in Bosnia-Herzegovina Newsletter, July 2010), <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBOSNIAHERZ/147270-1216292936696/22666490/ENewsletterJuly2010eng.pdf>
- 187 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 188 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 189 European Commission, “Bosnia and Herzegovina—Agriculture and Enlargement,” (country profile, n.d.), 2, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/enlargement/countries/bosnia-herzegovina/profile_en.pdf
- 190 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 191 J. M. Suttie and S. G. Reynolds, “Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profile: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Food and Agriculture Organization, December 2009, http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Bosnia_Herzegovina/Bosnia_Herzegovina.htm
- 192 European Commission, “Bosnia and Herzegovina—Agriculture and Enlargement,” (country profile, n.d.), 2, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/enlargement/countries/bosnia-herzegovina/profile_en.pdf
- 193 J. M. Suttie and S. G. Reynolds, “Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profile: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Food and Agriculture Organization, December 2009, http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Bosnia_Herzegovina/Bosnia_Herzegovina.htm
- 194 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 195 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 196 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 197 Quandl, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Economy Data,” 2014, <http://www.quandl.com/c/bosnia-and-herzegovina/bosnia-and-herzegovina-economy-data>
- 198 Directorate of Economic and Social Research, Development Bank of Turkey, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Sector Reports: Tourism Sector,” (report, January 2010), 1-5, 21, http://www.sarajevobusinessforum.com/projects/TOURISM_2.pdf
- 199 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 200 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 201 Serbo-Croatian is spoken widely in the Balkans. It is the native language of most speakers in Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro,

and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

202 Institute for Statistics of FB&H, Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013,” (report, December 2013), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/PopisNaseljenaM.pdf>

203 Institute of Statistics, Republika Srpska, “Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BH 2013, on the Territory of Republika Srpska: Preliminary Results,” (census report, 2013), 9, http://www2.rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/popis/PreliminarniRezultati_Popis2013.pdf

204 Agency for Statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Preliminary Results of the 2013 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (census report, 5 November 2013, http://www.bhas.ba/obavjestenja/Preliminarni_rezultati_bos.pdf

205 UCLA Language Materials Project, “Bosnian,” n.d., <http://www.lmp.ucla.edu/Profile.aspx?LangID=189&menu=004>

206 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>

207 Paul M. Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, eds., *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 7th Ed. (Dallas, TX: SIL International, 2014) <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/ba/languages>

208 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Languages,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.

209 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>

210 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

211 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>

212 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>

213 France 24, “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided,” 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>

Overview: Chapter 1 Assessment

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is in southwestern Europe.

FALSE

Bosnia and Herzegovina is in southeastern Europe.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina formed when it declared its independence from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

TRUE

Bosnia Herzegovina declared independence from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992. After three and a half years of fighting, it was recognized as an independent republic in the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords.

3. The conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina centered on language differences.

FALSE

The conflicts are primarily ethnic/religious. Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian are essentially the same language, with Bosniaks and Croats using the Latin alphabet and Serbs using Cyrillic.

4. Tito's goal was to nurture and encourage the co-existence of cultural and political differences in Yugoslavia's eight republics.

FALSE

Tito sought to eliminate cultural and political identification, with the goal of uniting Yugoslavs as one people under communism.

5. Today, Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the most prosperous countries in Europe.

FALSE

It is one of the poorest due to repeated wars, destruction of infrastructure, shortage of skilled labor, complex regulations and a slow transition to a market economy from communism.



Girls in Bosnia
©, Kashfi Halford

Chapter 2 Religion

Introduction

The people of modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Bosna i Hercegovina* or BiH) were introduced to different religions and customs as various empires entered the region. The Holy Roman Empire established Roman Catholicism in the Balkan provinces, the Byzantine Empire instituted Eastern Orthodoxy, and the Ottoman Empire ushered in Islam. The majority of the people in Bosnia and Herzegovina today are descendants of the followers of these three faiths. Approximately 40% of the population is Muslim, 31% Eastern Orthodox, and 15% are Roman Catholic. Religious affiliations in Bosnia and Herzegovina are deeply integrated into ethnic identity.¹ Bosniaks (48% of the population) primarily practice Islam, Serbs (37%) are largely Eastern Orthodox, and Croats (14%) are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.² About 4% of the population is Protestant, while 1% practices other forms of religion.

The degree of religious observation varies between ethnic groups, regions, and individuals.^{3, 4} Before the 1990s, religious observance was not very important. Even today, most Bosnians are not very observant, particularly in multi-ethnic areas.^{5, 6, 7, 8} However, religion is an important component of national and ethnic identity, especially in rural areas.⁹ For many persons, religious affiliation provides a community and ethnic identity, while religious practice may be confined to significant rites of passage, such as birth, marriage, and death.^{10, 11}

The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have traditionally embraced the notion of ethnic intermarriage and intermixing. Members of one ethnic group often celebrated the religious holidays and customs of their friends and colleagues who belonged to other faiths.^{12, 13} However, ethnic cleansing during the war of 1992–1995 caused internal migration and refugee flows, which segregated the population into ethno-religious enclaves.¹⁴ As a result, most Serbian Orthodox live in Republika Srpska (RS), and most Muslims and Catholics reside in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within the Federation, distinct Muslim and Catholic majority areas remain, with Catholics living in Herzegovina and Muslims living in central and northwest Bosnia. The Jewish community, like Protestants and most other small religious groups, live mainly in Sarajevo.^{15, 16, 17, 18}

Major Religions

During the Middle Ages, Bosnia and Herzegovina was on the frontlines of religious battles between two Christian empires, the western Holy Roman Empire and the eastern Byzantine Empire. Having grown apart since the 5th century, they finally split in 1054 when the leaders of each church excommunicated each other. The Western Church became the Roman Catholic Church, and the Eastern Church became the Eastern Orthodox Church.¹⁹ Despite this schism, there are still common practices and beliefs within the two churches. Both believe in one God, composed of a trinity (three persons in one God), which includes Jesus Christ. Both believe in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, attend church for prayer and communion, and are led spiritually by priests and ministers.²⁰



Roman Catholic Church
© gnuckx / flickr.com

Roman Catholicism

Croats, Bosnia and Herzegovina's majority Catholic population, were likely exposed to Christianity shortly after their settlement in the western Balkans sometime during the 7th century.²¹ Although their state was located on the edge of the western Roman Empire, Croats assimilated with the local Latinized population and eventually accepted Roman Catholicism as their spiritual faith, centuries later.^{22, 23}

The Roman Catholic Church is the oldest of all western institutions, and is led by the Pope in the Vatican in Rome. Popes in Catholicism are part

of a succession that Catholics believe traces back to Saint Peter, one of Jesus Christ's apostles. Such apostolic succession grants popes the right to speak infallibly about spiritual matters. After the pope, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests make up the rest of the hierarchy.²⁴ Catholic religious practice "revolves around the seven sacraments - baptism, reconciliation, Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, holy orders (joining the priesthood) and the sacrament of the sick."²⁵ Devotion to the Virgin Mary (the mother of Jesus Christ), the use of the rosary, and going on pilgrimages are other important features of Catholicism.^{26, 27}



Eastern Orthodox Church
© Melissa Enderle

Eastern Orthodox

Eastern Orthodoxy (also called Orthodox Catholicism or Orthodox Christianity) is practiced worldwide.²⁸ "Orthodox" means "right believing" and its tradition developed from the faith of the Eastern Roman Catholic Empire. Like other Christian faiths, the Orthodox Church believes in the Holy Trinity and in the distinct but inseparable divine and human natures of Jesus. The Church recognizes a number of saints, including Mary mother of Jesus.^{29, 30} The veneration of icons, and the inclusion of mystical forms of prayer, are a central feature of their practices. Orthodox Christians often venerate the icons by bowing or kissing the images.³¹ The Church has a strong

monastic tradition. This means that all members, lay people and monks alike, should follow the same requirements and live according to the teachings of Christ.^{32, 33} Other differences include the Eastern Orthodox Church's refusal to pledge allegiance to the

Pope, and the date it celebrates Easter.^{34, 35}

Serbs are the major practitioners of Eastern Orthodox Christianity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their church, the Serbian Orthodox Church, founded by St. Sava in 1219, is the second oldest of the Slavic Orthodox churches, after the Church of Russia.³⁶ It was the westernmost church of Orthodox Christianity during Ottoman rule (1463–1878).³⁷ Recognized and included under the authority of the Ottomans, the number of Church followers increased during this time.³⁸ Although the Serbian Orthodox Church’s followers are located worldwide, most are in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro.³⁹ The Church is one of the 15 autocephalous (administratively independent) churches in the Eastern Orthodox community.⁴⁰ The newly installed patriarch of the Church, Irinej Gavrilovica, is considered a moderate who might seek to improve the Church’s relations with the Roman Catholic Church.⁴¹



Mosque
© Jamie Silva

Islam

Islam is a totally monotheistic religion, whose followers believe in one God. The Muslim community, or *umma*, uses the Arabic term for God, *Allah*. In addition, the Arabic term *islam* means “submission” or “surrender.” Therefore, a Muslim is one who submits to the will of *Allah*.⁴² Muslims believe that *Allah* revealed his message to the Prophet Muhammad, a merchant who lived in Arabia from 570 to 632 C.E. They consider Muhammad as the last in a long line of prophets that include Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. *Allah*’s message, as relayed by Muhammad, is delivered in the Quran, the sacred text of Islam. Additional doctrinal guides include the *Hadith*, a collection of the words, sayings, and deeds of Muhammad;

and the *Sunna*, which describes the practices of Islam by way of Muhammad’s example.⁴³

All Muslims, regardless of sect, are obliged to follow the Five Pillars of Islam, which capture the essential beliefs and rites of the Muslim religion. These include the declaration of faith (*shahada*), “There is no god but God and Muhammad is the messenger of God;” ritual prayer (*salat*); fasting during the holy month of Ramadan (*sawm*); making a pilgrimage to Mecca (*hajj*); and the giving of alms (*zakat*).^{44, 45}

Most Slavs converted to Islam during the first 150 years of Ottoman rule (i.e., by the 1600s).⁴⁶ Most are moderate Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi sect.^{47, 48} Many Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina are, like their Christian counterparts, only nominally religious and do not observe many of the standard practices of Islam. For example, it is not

unusual for Bosniaks to drink alcohol, or for fashionably dressed Bosniak women to have their heads uncovered. However, in some places, religious practices are more rigidly adhered to by more devout Muslims.^{49, 50, 51} The Muslim identity in Bosnia is more than adherence to a set of religious principles. It must be understood in terms of the specific history of Bosnia, where each of the ethnic groups have a shared history, and the historical blending of the Christian (Catholic) and Islamic faiths.^{52, 53}



Quran
© Hajro / flickr.com

Care and Treatment of the Quran

Islam's holy book is the Quran. It is regarded as sacred and should be treated with respect. It should not be touched with dirty hands and should be kept off the floor and out of latrines. When sitting on the floor, the Quran should be held above one's lap or waist. When not in use, the Quran should be protected with a dustcover. Nothing should be placed on top of the Quran. Muslims often keep the Quran on the highest shelf of a bookcase.⁵⁴ Old or damaged copies can be properly disposed of in one of two ways: burning or burying. Burning is acceptable as long as the process is conducted with respect. Texts should not be burned with trash or other items. For burial, the Quran should be wrapped in something clean

and buried where people do not walk.^{55, 56}

Religion and Government

Bosnia and Herzegovina's constitution provides for a separation of church and state. Churches and religious communities have legal status in the country and their followers are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion. However, the lines between religion, politics, and ethnicity are often blurred.⁵⁷ Since ethnic identity is strongly tied to religious identity, politicians use religion to win votes and gain credibility. Religious leaders also influence and shape government policy and programs that may affect non-believers or followers of other religions.⁵⁸ The inefficient government appears paralyzed by its current structure, which requires a sharing of the presidency among each of the three major ethnic (religious) groups.^{59, 60, 61, 62}

Influence of Religion on Daily Life

Spiritual faith and practice is fostered through religious education. National laws on religious freedom guarantee each citizen the right to religious education at public and private preschools, primary schools, and universities.⁶³ However, religious studies are only provided for the majority religion in a municipality. Students have the option of not attending religious classes.⁶⁴

Despite governmental protections of religious freedom, societal discrimination based on religious affiliation remains a serious problem. Although the number of incidents aimed at religious symbols, clerics, and property in all three ethnic majority areas has decreased, acts of violence, theft, and vandalism against religious sites or figures still occur. Some residents find it difficult to find work or to receive pensions based on their religious ethnicity.^{65, 66, 67} Devout Muslims practice ritual prayer five times a day. Friday mid-day prayer is the most important community prayer of the week because Friday is considered the Islamic holy day. While Bosnian women do not wear the full body veil, women may wear headscarves as a symbol of modesty.^{68, 69} In Sarajevo in particular, there has been a revival of Islamic dress and expression among the younger generation. This is leading women to don the Islamic headscarf in a traditionally secular environment.⁷⁰ Headscarves are permitted in universities and schools, a privilege that has encouraged Muslim female students from other countries to come to Sarajevo to study.^{71, 72} Religion is deeply integrated into ethnic identity. This has important effects on daily life and mirrors the divisions within the nation. Students from each group attend different schools and study different curriculum. Each ethnic group travels in different train coaches on international journeys because of separate financing and organization. These and other institutional divisions are evident in virtually every feature of life in the nation.^{73, 74}

Religious Conventions and Gender Roles

Women's roles in Bosnia remain largely defined by religious and cultural traditions. Regardless of religious affiliation, women are expected to be wives and homemakers.⁷⁵ Clerical views regard women as equal to, but different from men. Men are regarded as the head of the household, responsible for the protection of the family. The most honorable role for a woman is that of mother. Men are not expected to, nor are they supposed to, share in the duties of family life related to childbearing or domestic chores.⁷⁶

Women employed outside the home generally work in professions regarded as female-appropriate, such as teachers or nurses. Women's work is generally less valued, and women are viewed as having limited abilities.⁷⁷ It is frowned upon for women to stay out late, to be away from home for days at a time, or to travel on business. Such ideas of gender roles have made it difficult for women to participate fully in Bosnian society.⁷⁸

In addition to cultural traditions that encourage women to marry young, have children, and take care of the house and family, traditional religious values prevail with regards to birth control and marriage, especially among Catholic Christians. Practicing Catholics adhere to the Church's prohibition against contraception and abortion, as well as its promotion of 'natural' family planning.⁷⁹ Although abortion is legal in Bosnia during the first two and a half months of pregnancy, the practice is generally frowned upon.⁸⁰ Special authorization for abortion is required after 10 weeks of pregnancy for all women.⁸¹ The abortion restrictions in the country have led many Bosnian women to travel outside the nation to seek abortions.⁸² Contraception is available, but not widely used. In 2005/2006, the latest year for which data are available, only 36% of women used contraception.⁸³ Expectant couples are supposed to marry, and illegitimate children are stigmatized.⁸⁴



Woman weaving
© MacKenzie Frady

Exchange 1: Do I need to cover my head?

Soldier:	Do I need to cover my head?	tRebaam lee pokReetee glaavoo?
Local:	Yes.	daa



Christmas in Sarajevo
©, aidaweb101 / flickr.com

Religious Holidays

A number of religious holy days and observances mark the different calendars observed by Bosnia and Herzegovina's Catholic, Orthodox, and Muslim populations. The main religious holidays are Christmas, Easter, *Kurban Bayram* (*Eid al-Adha* in Arabic) and *Ramazanski Bajram* (*Eid al-Fitr* in Arabic). Since Catholic and Orthodox Bosnians adhere to different calendars, Christian holidays fall on different dates. Roman Catholics observe the internationally accepted Gregorian calendar, while Orthodox Christians follow the older Julian calendar. The dates of Muslim

holidays are based on a lunar calendar called the *Hajiri* Calendar. Dates will vary year by year and by a person's location.^{85, 86, 87}

While religious holy days are not observed as official holidays by state-level government, cantonal and entity authorities recognize religious holidays celebrated locally.^{88, 89} Within the Bosniak-Croat Federation, all employees are allowed to take off four religious or "traditional needs" holidays a year, although they are paid for only two of them.⁹⁰ Republika Srpska labor law recognizes Christmas, Easter, Orthodox Good Friday, *Kurban Bajram*, and *Ramazanski Bajram* as holidays. Christians and Muslims are entitled to excused and paid absences on these days. Members of other denominations have a right to choose two days a year for observance of other religious holidays. All institutions in the Republika Srpska are closed during Orthodox holidays.⁹¹



Easter Eggs
©, David Bailey

Christian Holidays

Christmas (*Božić* or *Pravoslavni Božić* for *Orthodox Christmas*), the celebration of the birth of Christ, is observed on 25 December by Roman Catholics and 7 January by Eastern Orthodox Christians. It is a major holiday but quieter, with less shopping than in the west.^{92, 93} Orthodox Christmas Eve night, called *Badnje Veče*, is celebrated with bonfires in churchyards, and the singing of hymns.⁹⁴ On the next day, family and friends gather for a special meal that includes *sarma*, a dish made of rice and beef wrapped in grape or cabbage leaves.⁹⁵

Good Friday, *Veliki petak*, (3 April 2015) is a day of fasting for Bosnian Catholics. Orthodox Christians celebrate the day, *Pravoslavni Veliki peta*, on 10 April 2015.^{96, 97} Easter (*Uskrs* or *pravoslavni Uskrs* for Orthodox Easter), commemorating the resurrection of Christ three days after his death by crucifixion, is the oldest holiday in Christianity. The day is celebrated on 3 April 2015 for Catholics and 12 April 2015 for the Orthodox church.^{98, 99} Christians celebrate Easter by attending Mass, coloring and decorating eggs (which represent new life) and performing traditional dances called *kolos*.^{100, 101}

Both secular and religious families visit family and friends during Easter and make special breads for the occasion. Those who are more devout might make a pilgrimage to Medugorje, where many claim to have seen apparitions of the Virgin Mary.¹⁰² On June 24, Medugorje holds a festival called the Celebration of the Apparition, which brings together thousands of Christians to commemorate the day when local children first reported seeing an apparition of the Virgin Mary.^{103, 104}

Other Christian holy days are Epiphany (6 January), All Saint's Day, *Svi Sveti*, (1 November), and Ascension (15 August).^{105, 106, 107} Eastern Orthodox families have a patron saint of their own that they honor yearly during a celebration called *Krsna Slava*. Families light a candle in the saint's honor and prepare special foods for this ceremony.¹⁰⁸

Muslim Holidays

Ramadan is the 30-day holy period in which adult Muslims do not eat, drink, smoke, or engage in sexual intercourse from dawn until dusk. Ramadan commemorates the revelation of the holy book to the Prophet Muhammad. It falls in the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar. When Ramadan begins, mosques are usually lit up at night with electric lights.^{109, 110} Although Muslims still go to work or school, in Muslim-majority areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, schools will adjust the dates their schools open to coincide with the end of Ramadan, if this occasion falls during the month of Ramadan.¹¹¹

Exchange 2: When does Ramadan start?

Soldier:	When does Ramadan start?	kada pochenye Ramazan?
Local:	Tomorrow.	sootRaa



Breaking fast for Ramadan
© The Advocacy Project / flickr.com

Bajram is the name of the two major Islamic festivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first, Ramadan Bayram, *Ramazanski Bajram*, on 18 July 2015, is a celebration of the end of fasting.^{112, 113} It begins with communal prayer at daybreak and lasts several days. The *iftar* meal which breaks the daily fast, is often a communal meal eaten in the mosques, especially in the northeast.^{114, 115} Friends and family wear their best clothing, visit one another, exchange small gifts, and enjoy large meals together. Bosniaks will also give alms to the poor.^{116, 117}

The Feast of Sacrifice (*Kurban Bajram*) takes place during the last month of the Islamic calendar (24 September 2015).¹¹⁸ It marks the completion of the Islamic pilgrimage (*hajj*) to Mecca in Saudi Arabia, and commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son, Ishmael, for God. Muslims attend communal prayers and sacrifice a goat or sheep to symbolize the animal that God

allowed Abraham to sacrifice in place of Ishmael. The meat is usually distributed to family, friends, neighbors, and the poor. Muslims may also wear fine clothing, visit one another, and exchange small gifts.^{119, 120, 121}



Mosque

© Kseferovic / wikipedia.org

Buildings of Worship

The Christian place of worship is the church. In Catholicism, if a church is the seat of a bishop, it is called a cathedral. Churches have different functions in the Christian community, including serving as a place for private and communal prayer, baptism, Bible teaching, and weddings. Eastern Orthodox churches, in particular, are built with elaborate designs and date back several hundred years. Orthodox churches, particularly older churches, normally lack pews because worshippers stand during the entire service.^{122.}

¹²³ One of the oldest orthodox church buildings, dating from the 16th century, is the Old Orthodox Church in Sarajevo.^{124, 125}

Muslims worship in mosques. Although the specific design of mosques varies, all mosques typically include several elements. Most have four walls. The *qibla* is the wall facing Mecca. In the *qibla* is a small niche called the *mihrab*, which helps the faithful identify the proper direction in which to face during prayers. To the right of the *mihrab* stands a pulpit, or *minbar*, where the imam stands while giving services. Mosques also often have a minaret from which the calls to daily

prayers are issued. Many mosques also have an ablution fountain in the center of the courtyard (*sahan*), at which Muslims may conduct ritual washing before prayers.^{126, 127}

While there are many elaborate and magnificent mosques around the world, most mosques are simply open spaces with prayer rugs, and have no pews or seats. The most important mosque and Islamic structure in the country is the Gazi-Husrev-bey Mosque in Sarajevo. Considered one of the finest examples of Ottoman architecture in the world, the mosque was built in 1531.¹²⁸



Saint James church
© gnuckx/flicker.com

Behavior in Buildings of Worship

Churches

Visitors to Christian churches should follow the same rules of etiquette as when visiting churches in the United States. Specific aspects of etiquette may vary, but the same general rules apply when visiting Orthodox church buildings. Even though visitors may simply be touring the church building, Christians expect that respect will be shown. Visitors should dress modestly and well. Women should wear dresses or skirts and always cover their heads with a scarf. Avoid wearing

jewelry, make-up, or perfume. Suits are appropriate for men but long pants and shirts with collars are satisfactory. Shorts are inappropriate for both men and women.¹²⁹ Similar rules apply in Catholic church buildings, where women should wear skirts or dresses with hemlines that are no shorter than knee length. Tank tops and spaghetti straps should also be avoided. For both sexes, shorts and sweatpants or sweatshirts are inappropriate. Men should always remove their hats when entering the building. Women normally wear some kind of head covering, such as the chapel veil.^{130, 131}

Avoid speaking loudly and turn off all cell phones. Do not bring food or drink into the church building and never chew gum.^{132, 133, 134} If attending a mass, Protestants should not take part in the communion service, known at the Eucharist.¹³⁵ Most Catholics will bless themselves with holy water and make the sign of the cross. This is optional and non-Catholics are not obligated to do so.¹³⁶

Mosques

Some mosques are open to visitors but it is always wise to ask before entering.¹³⁷ There are separate sections for men and women to pray.¹³⁸

Exchange 3: May I enter the mosque?

Soldier:	May I enter the mosque?	mogoo lee ootyee oo djaameeyo?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Exchange 4: Must I take off my shoes?

Soldier:	Must I take off my shoes inside the mosque?	moRaam lee skeenootee moye tseepele oo djaameeyee?
Local:	Yes.	daa



Mosque
© Asim Led

Several points of etiquette must be observed by visitors to mosques. Shoes must be removed at the entrance to the mosque.^{139, 140, 141} There is no loud talking, eating, or smoking inside. Visitors are advised not to touch copies of the Quran, nor should they climb the *minbar* (elevated pulpit) or step into the *mihrab* (niche indicating the direction of Mecca).^{142, 143, 144} Visitors should be dressed modestly, with clean, pressed trousers and long-sleeve shirts. Women should not have any skin showing; non-revealing loose-fitting long skirts or pants that touch the ankle are required, as are long-sleeved blouses and headscarves that cover both the hair and the neck.^{145, 146} Never walk in front of people who are praying, since it invalidates their prayer.^{147, 148} One should never chew gum or smoke cigarettes in or near mosques or religious places. Laughter or talking and touching walls and books are out of place. Photography, unless permitted on an organized tour, is strictly forbidden.^{149, 150}

Endnotes

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 2 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 3 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 4 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 68.
- 5 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-7>
- 6 Douglas Johnston and Jonathan Eastvold, “Religion in the Bosnian Conflict,” International Center for Religion and Diplomacy, January 2004, <http://icrd.org/rp24/>
- 7 The Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, “Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosna i Hercegovina),” (classroom country profile, 23 July 2013), [http://jsis.washington.edu/outreach/file/Country%20pages/BOSNIA\(1\).pdf](http://jsis.washington.edu/outreach/file/Country%20pages/BOSNIA(1).pdf)
- 8 Pew Research, “The World’s Muslims: Religion, Politics and Society,” (report, 30 April 2013), <http://www.pewforum.org/2013/04/30/the-worlds-muslims-religion-politics-society-overview/>
- 9 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-7>
- 10 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 11 Morgan Oddie, “The Relationship of Religion and Ethnic Nationalism in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” *Religion in Eastern Europe* XXXII, no. 1 (February 2012), 34-36, http://www.georgefox.edu/ree/Oddie_Relationship_Feb%202012.pdf
- 12 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina* 3rd. Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 22.
- 13 Cultural Orientation Resource Center/Center for Applied Linguistics, “Bosnians – Their History and Culture,” 18 February 2004, <http://www.cal.org/co/bosnia/brelig.html>
- 14 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 15 Ante Čuvalo, “Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina/Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine,” in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 87-88.
- 16 The European Elections Monitor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina—Presidential and General Elections,” 13 September 2010, <http://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/eem/1066-presidential-and-general-elections-in-bosnia-herzegovina-3rd-october-2010>
- 17 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 18 Ante Čuvalo, “Serb Republic/Republika Srpska (RS),” in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and*

- Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 214–215.
- 19 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Schism of 1054.” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/587056/Schism-of-1054>
- 20 Gregory Hallam, “Comparison between Orthodoxy, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism,” 10 August 2014, <http://christianityinview.com/comparison.html>
- 21 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Croatia,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/143561/Croatia>
- 22 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Croatia,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/143561/Croatia>
- 23 Michael A. Schuman, *Nations in Transition: Croatia* (New York: Facts On File, 2004), 5-6.
- 24 Peter Stanford, “Roman Catholic Church,” BBC Religions, 29 June 2011, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/catholic/catholic_1.shtml#h2
- 25 Peter Stanford, “Roman Catholic Church,” BBC Religions, 29 June 2011, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/catholic/catholic_1.shtml#h2
- 26 Religion Facts, “Overview of Christianity,” 16 May 2013, <http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/overview.htm>
- 27 Religion Facts, “Christian Rituals and Practices,” 16 May 2013, <http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/overview.htm>
- 28 Adherents, “Major Branches of Religions Ranked By Number of Adherents,” 28 October 2005, http://www.adherents.com/adh_branches.html#Christianity
- 29 Glen E. Curtis and Marian Leighton, “Chapter 4: Ethnic, Religious, and Cultural Setting,” in *A Country Study: Russia*, Glen E. Curtis, ed. (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://countrystudies.us/russia/38.htm>
- 30 BBC, “Eastern Orthodox Church,” 11 June 2008, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/subdivisions/easternorthodox_1.shtml
- 31 Religion Facts, “Orthodox Icons,” n.d., <http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/things/icons.htm>
- 32 Orthodox Christian Information Center, “The Orthodox Church: An Introduction,” n.d., <http://christianity.about.com/gi/o.htm?zi=1/XJ&zTi=1&sdn=christianity&cdn=religion&tm=226&f=20&tt=2&bt=0&bts=0&zu=http%3A//www.orthodoxinfo.com/general/>
- 33 Orthodox Christian Information Center, “Orthodox Christian Monasticism,” n.d., <http://christianity.about.com/gi/o.htm?zi=1/XJ&zTi=1&sdn=christianity&cdn=religion&tm=226&f=20&tt=2&bt=0&bts=0&zu=http%3A//www.orthodoxinfo.com/general/>
- 34 Religion Facts, “Overview of Christianity,” 16 May 2013, <http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/overview.htm>
- 35 Michael Azkoul, “What are the Differences between Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism?” 1994, http://www.ocf.org/OrthodoxPage/reading/ortho_cath.html
- 36 BBC Religions, “Eastern Orthodox Church,” 11 June 2008, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/subdivisions/easternorthodox_1.shtml
- 37 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 22.
- 38 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 22.
- 39 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Serbian Orthodox Church,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/535398/Serbian-Orthodox-Church>
- 40 BBC Religions, “Eastern Orthodox Church,” 11 June 2008, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/subdivisions/easternorthodox_1.shtml
- 41 BBC News, “Serbian Orthodox Church Elects Moderate Patriarch,” 22 January 2010, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8475608.stm>
- 42 Frederick Mathewson Deny, *An Introduction to Islam*, 2nd ed. (New York: Macmillan Publishing

Company, 1994), 177.

43 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Islam,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/295507/Islam>

44 Pew Research, “Chapter 2: Religious Commitment,” in *The World’s Muslims: Unity and Diversity*, (research report, Religion and Public Life Project, 9 August 2012), <http://www.pewforum.org/2012/08/09/the-worlds-muslims-unity-and-diversity-2-religious-commitment/>

45 Sylva Frisk, “Chapter 4: Religious Duties and Acts of Worship,” in *Submitting to God: Women and Islam in Urban Malaysia* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2009). 99-140.

46 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 22-23.

47 Dan Bilefsky, “Islamic Revival Tests Bosnia’s Secular Cast,” *New York Times*, 26 December 2008, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/12/27/world/europe/27islam.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0

48 Aida Cerkez, “A Message of Tolerance from Bosnia,” *New York Times*, 30 October 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/31/world/europe/31iht-letter31.html>

49 Dan Bilefsky, “Islamic Revival Tests Bosnia’s Secular Cast,” *New York Times*, 26 December 2008, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/12/27/world/europe/27islam.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0

50 Daria Sito-Sucic, “War Brought Bosnian Muslim Women Back to Islam,” Reuters, 5 May 2007, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL0465833220070505?pageNumber=2>

51 Aida Cerkez, “A Message of Tolerance from Bosnia,” *New York Times*, 30 October 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/31/world/europe/31iht-letter31.html>

52 Tone Bringa, *Being Muslim the Bosnia Way: Identity and Community in a Central Bosnian Village* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995),

231.

53 Sabrina P. Ramet, *Thinking about Yugoslavia: Scholarly Debates about the Yugoslav Breakup and the Wars in Bosnia and Kosovo* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 245-246.

54 TRADOC DCSINT Handbook no. 2, “Arab Cultural Awareness: 58 Factsheets,” (Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, January 2006), 40, <http://fas.org/irp/agency/army/arabculture.pdf>

55 Allison Keyes, “How to Properly Dispose of Sacred Texts,” National Public Radio, 24 February 2012, <http://www.npr.org/2012/02/24/147321213/how-to-properly-dispose-of-sacred-texts>

56 Whitney Eulich, “Quran Burning: What Is the Respectful Way to Dispose of Islam’s Holy Book?” *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 February 2012, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Global-News/2012/0221/Quran-burning-What-is-the-respectful-way-to-dispose-of-Islam-s-holy-book>

57 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>

58 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>

59 Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Background Note: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” 3 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/bosniaandherzegovina/154116.htm>

60 Global Security, “Presidency of BiH,” n.d., http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm

- 61 Arabella Thorp, “Bosnia’s Political Structures,” (Standard Notes, House of Common’s Library, 2 June 2011), 5, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/call/call_98-18_ch1.htm
- 62 Human Rights Watch, “World Report 2014: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/world-report-%5Bscheduler-publish-yyyy%5D/world-report-2014-bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 63 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 64 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 65 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013,” 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 66 Sylvia Poggioli, “Two Decades after Siege, Sarajevo Still a City Divided,” National Public Radio, 5 August 2012, <http://www.npr.org/2012/04/05/150009152/two-decades-after-siege-sarajevo-still-a-city-divided>
- 67 France 24, “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided,” 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>
- 68 Evelyn Faarlund Øksenvåg, “Muslim between East and West: A Study of Identity and the use of *Hijab* among Bosnian Muslim Women in Sarajevo,” (Master’s thesis, Department of culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo, December 2008), 361-68, https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream/handle/10852/24075/xksenvxg_Master.pdf?sequence=1
- 69 Ann Tornkvist, “Bosnia—In Sarajevo, Headscarves Uncover Generation Gap,” Women’s News, 20 July 2008, http://www.wunrn.com/news/2008/07_08/07_14_08/071408_bosnia.htm
- 70 Vivienne Walt, “Bosnia’s Islamic Revival,” Time Online, 15 June 2009, <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1902746,00.html>
- 71 Fatos Bytyci, “Feature—Headscarf Ban Upsets Devout Muslims in Kosovo,” Reuters UK, 24 June 2010, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2010/06/24/idUKBYT428644>
- 72 Daria Sito-Sucic, “Bosnian Colleges Draw Turks Avoiding Headscarf Ban,” Reuters, 5 April 2010, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6343VJ20100405>
- 73 Sylvia Poggioli, “Two Decades after Siege, Sarajevo Still a City Divided,” National Public Radio, 5 August 2012, <http://www.npr.org/2012/04/05/150009152/two-decades-after-siege-sarajevo-still-a-city-divided>
- 74 France 24, “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided,” 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>
- 75 Zilka Spahić-Šiljak, “Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” in *Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference*, eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 125-128.
- 76 Zilka Spahić-Šiljak, “Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” in *Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference*, eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 125-128.
- 77 Zilka Spahić-Šiljak, “Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” in *Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference*, eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 125-128.

- 78 Zilka Spahić-Šiljak, “Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” in *Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference*, eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 130-135.
- 79 BBC Religions, “Contraception: Introduction,” 3 August 2009, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/christianethics/contraception_1.shtml
- 80 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 75.
- 81 Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Abortion Policy,” (report, 2002), 143, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/abortion/doc/bosnia1.doc>
- 82 Tanjug, “Turkey Bans Bosnia-bound ‘Abortion Tourism’,” b92, 10 August 2012, http://www.b92.net/eng/news/region.php?yyyy=2012&mm=08&dd=10&nav_id=81712
- 83 Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, “World Population Policies 2009,” 2010, http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wpp2009/Publication_complete.pdf
- 84 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 75.
- 85 Matthew Dennis, ed., “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Holidays and Celebrations,” World Geography and Culture Online, Facts on File, Inc., 2014, <http://www.fofweb.com/wgco/Print.aspx?iPin=EHC10227&WinType=Free>
- 86 Ishaq Zahi, “The Islamic Calendar,” Islam 101, n.d., <http://www.islam101.com/dawah/calendar.htm>
- 87 Aleksander Ilic, “Bosnians Enjoy Many Easter Traditions,” NATO, Stabilization Force, 4 June 2003, <http://www.nato.int/sfor/indexinf/articles/030604d/t030604d.htm>
- 88 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “International Religious Freedom Report 2009: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 26 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127302.htm>
- 89 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>
- 90 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “International Religious Freedom Report 2009: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 26 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127302.htm>
- 91 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “International Religious Freedom Report 2009: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 26 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127302.htm>
- 92 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 70.
- 93 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>
- 94 Crkvenikalendar, “Serbian Christmas Traditions,” n.d., http://www.crkvenikalendar.com/tradicija/bozic_en.php#a1
- 95 Balkan-Cuisine, “Sarma,” 8 August 2010, <http://archive.today/lwpzZ>
- 96 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/2015>
- 97 Aleksander Ilic, “Bosnians Enjoy Many Easter Traditions,” NATO, Stabilization Force, 4 June 2003, <http://www.nato.int/sfor/indexinf/articles/030604d/t030604d.htm>
- 98 Religion Facts, “Easter,” 2010, <http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/holidays/easter.htm>
- 99 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and

- Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>
- 100 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rituals and Holy Places,” in *Countries and Their Cultures*, Vol. 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 268.
- 101 Aleksander Ilic, “Bosnians Enjoy Many Easter Traditions,” NATO, Stabilization Force, 4 June 2003, <http://www.nato.int/sfor/indexinf/articles/030604d/t030604d.htm>
- 102 Medjugorje, “Medjugorje: Apparitions and Phenomenon,” 25 August, 2014, <http://www.medjugorje.ws/en/apparitions/>
- 103 Sacred Destinations, “Medjugorje, Medjugorje,” n.d., <http://www.sacred-destinations.com/bosnia-herzegovina/medjugorje>
- 104 Tim Clancy, Tim. *Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 81.
- 105 BBC Religions, “Epiphany,” 10 July 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/holydays/epiphany.shtml>
- 106 BBC Religions, “Ascension Day,” 24 February 2004, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/holydays/ascension.shtml>
- 107 BBC Religions, “All Saint’s Day and All Soul’s Day,” 20 October 2011, http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/holydays/allsaints_1.shtml
- 108 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rituals and Holy Places,” in *Countries and Their Cultures*, Vol. 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 268.
- 109 Cultural Orientation, “Bosnians – Their History and Culture,” (factsheet, 1 February 2004), 9 <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf>
- 110 Bosniak, “Bayram in Bosnia,” Bosnia Magic Blogspot, 2 August, 2012, <http://bosnianmagic.blogspot.com/2012/08/bayram-in-bosnia.html>
- 111 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 68.
- 112 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/2015>
- 113 Bosniak, “Bayram in Bosnia,” Bosnia Magic Blogspot, 2 August, 2012, <http://bosnianmagic.blogspot.com/2012/08/bayram-in-bosnia.html>
- 114 Bedrana Kaletović, “Ramadan Traditions Steadfast in BiH,” SETimes, 25 August 2011, http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2011/08/25/feature-05
- 115 Bosniak, “Bayram in Bosnia,” Bosnia Magic Blogspot, 2 August, 2012, <http://bosnianmagic.blogspot.com/2012/08/bayram-in-bosnia.html>
- 116 Cultural Orientation, “Bosnians – Their History and Culture,” (factsheet, 1 February 2004), 9 <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf>
- 117 Bosniak, “Bayram in Bosnia,” Bosnia Magic Blogspot, 2 August, 2012, <http://bosnianmagic.blogspot.com/2012/08/bayram-in-bosnia.html>
- 118 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/2015>
- 119 Religion Facts, “Eid al-Adha: Festival of the Sacrifice,” n.d., <http://www.religionfacts.com/islam/holidays/adha.htm>
- 120 Bosniak, “Bayram in Bosnia,” Bosnia Magic Blogspot, 2 August, 2012, <http://bosnianmagic.blogspot.com/2012/08/bayram-in-bosnia.html>
- 121 Anna Wright, “Bajaram Šerif Mubarek Olsun!” annawright blog, 3 November 2012, <http://annawrightblog.wordpress.com/2012/11/03/bajram-serif/>
- 122 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rituals and Holy Places,” in *Countries and Their*

- Cultures*, Vol. 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 268.
- 123 Annunciation Greek Orthodox Cathedral, “Standing v. Sitting,” n.d., http://www.annunciation.va.goarch.org/?page_id=42
- 124 Balkans Geotourism, “Old Orthodox Church, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.balkansgeotourism.travel/content/old-orthodox-church-sarajevo-bosnia-and-herzegovina/see3323288872AFE2DB2>
- 125 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 127.
- 126 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “2: The Vocabulary of Islamic Religious Architecture,” n.d., <http://web.mit.edu/4.614/www/handout02.html>
- 127 Virginia Polytechnic University, “The Mosque,” n.d., 46, <http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-050599-103655/unrestricted/ch14.pdf>
- 128 Balkans Geotourism, “The Gazi Husrev-bey Mosque, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.balkansgeotourism.travel/content/the-gazi-husrev-bey-mosque-sarajevo-bosnia-and-herzegovina/see1F035B8BDBB5A353D>
- 129 David Cownie and Presbyteria Juliana Cownie, *A Guide to Orthodox Life: Some Beliefs, Customs, and Traditions of the Church*, 2nd Ed. (Etna, CA: Center for Traditionalist Orthodox Studies, 1996), 54-55, <http://orthodoxinfo.com/praxis/guidech2.pdf>
- 130 Fish Eaters, “Attire and Etiquette,” n.d., <http://www.fisheaters.com/TLMetiquette.html>
- 131 “Call for Dress Code Gets Positive Response,” 22 August 2011, UCAnews.com, <http://www.ucanews.com/2011/08/22/edit-call-for-proper-dress-gets-positive-response/>
- 132 Fish Eaters, “Attire and Etiquette,” n.d., <http://www.fisheaters.com/TLMetiquette.html>
- 133 David Cownie and Presbyteria Juliana Cownie, *A Guide to Orthodox Life: Some Beliefs, Customs, and Traditions of the Church*, 2nd Ed. (Etna, CA: Center for Traditionalist Orthodox Studies, 1996), 54-55, <http://orthodoxinfo.com/praxis/guidech2.pdf>
- 134 Catholic Church Tours, “Etiquette,” 2012, <http://www.catholicchurchtours.com/tours/etiquette/index.html>
- 135 Andre Kar, “What to Do When Visiting A Different Christian Church,” 20 June 2009, *Examiner*, <http://www.examiner.com/protestant-in-kansas-city/what-to-do-when-visiting-a-different-christian-church>
- 136 Suzanne Molino Singleton, “Church Etiquette Review,” Catholic Online, 13 April 2006, <http://www.catholic.org/hf/family/story.php?id=19458>
- 137 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 127.
- 138 Scott, “The Mosques of Bosnia Herzegovina,” Scooterm.blogspot ,18 December 2013, <http://scooterm.blogspot.com/2013/12/the-mosques-of-bosnia-herzegovina.html>
- 139 Tom Brosnahan, “Visiting Mosques in Turkey,” Turkey Travel Planner, n.d., http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/Religion/mosque_etiquette.html
- 140 Gregory Rodgers, “Mosque Etiquette: Do’s and Don’t [sic] When Visiting Mosques,” About.com, 2013, <http://goseasia.about.com/od/travelplanning/a/mosque-dos-and-donts.htm>
- 141 Sophie Lovell-Hoare and Max Lovell-Hoare, “Cultural Etiquette,” in *Uzbekistan*, 1st ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 73.
- 142 Tom Brosnahan, “Visiting Mosques in Turkey,” Turkey Travel Planner, n.d., http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/Religion/mosque_etiquette.html
- 143 Gregory Rodgers, “Mosque Etiquette: Do’s and Don’t [sic] When Visiting Mosques,” About.com, 2013, <http://goseasia.about.com/od/travelplanning/a/mosque-dos-and-donts.htm>
- 144 Sophie Lovell-Hoare and Max Lovell-Hoare, “Cultural Etiquette,” in *Uzbekistan*, 1st ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 73.

- 145 Hounslow Jamia Masjid & Islamic Centre, “Etiquettes [sic] of Visiting a Mosque,” 2009, <http://www.hounslowmasjid.co.uk/page2/page10/page30/page30.html>
- 146 Scott, “The Mosques of Bosnia Herzegovina,” Scooterm.blogspot ,18 December 2013, <http://scooterm.blogspot.com/2013/12/the-mosques-of-bosnia-herzegovina.html>
- 147 Hounslow Jamia Masjid and Islamic Centre, “Etiquettes [sic] of Visiting a Mosque,” 2009, <http://www.hounslowmasjid.co.uk/page2/page10/page30/page30.html>
- 148 Charlotte Jurousek, “Islamic Visual Art,” Cornell University, 1995, <http://char.txa.cornell.edu/nonwest/islam/islamhis.htm>
- 149 Gregory Rodgers, “Mosque Etiquettes: Do’s and Don’t [sic] When Visiting Mosques,” n.d., <http://goseasia.about.com/od/travelplanning/a/mosque-dos-and-donts.htm>
- 150 Scott, “The Mosques of Bosnia Herzegovina,” Scooterm.blogspot ,18 December 2013, <http://scooterm.blogspot.com/2013/12/the-mosques-of-bosnia-herzegovina.html>

Overview: Chapter 2 Assessment

1. Religious affiliations in Bosnia and Herzegovina are strongly integrated into ethnic identity.
TRUE
Bosniaks tend to follow Islam, Serbs Eastern Orthodoxy, and Croats Roman Catholicism.
2. Workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina get a paid day off for each official holiday.
FALSE
Federal law states that workers get a minimum of four days off per year for religious observances – two of which are paid.
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina's constitution guarantees separation of church and state.
TRUE
This is the law in BiH, although it often becomes blurred due to the strong tie between religion, ethnicity, and politics.
4. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, religious holidays are celebrated on the same date every year.
FALSE
The Catholic Church operates on the Gregorian calendar, while the Orthodox Church operates on the Julian calendar. Islamic holidays are based on the lunar Hijri calendar.
5. Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina play a dominant role in family life.
FALSE
Families are patriarchal and traditional, with the men serving as the authoritative heads of households.



Family Photo
©, Dario / flickr.com

Chapter 3 Traditions

Introduction

The nation's greatest strength, and its greatest challenge, is its cultural diversity. Three major ethnic groups comprise 99% of the population. Bosniaks are the largest group (48%) followed by Serbs (37%) and Croats (14%).¹ All Bosnians share a common traditional Slavic cultural heritage, although each group is distinguished from others by their religious affiliations. The majority of Bosniaks are Muslim, while the Serbs are predominantly Orthodox Christian and the Croats are primarily Roman Catholic.^{2, 3} There are three official languages: Bosnian, Serbian, and Croatian.⁴ All groups, however, speak the Serbo-Croatian language which is only minimally different from the three official languages. In the largely Serbian region of the Republika Srpska (RS), the written language is Cyrillic while the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), uses the Latin alphabet.^{5, 6, 7}

Before the 1990's war, religion was not very important.⁸ Bosnian society existed as a set of different value systems based largely on religious identity. The three major religious communities had coexisted more or less peacefully for centuries, and marriage across ethnic groups were common.^{9, 10, 11} Today each ethnic group maintains its own traditions, and much of daily life remains circumscribed by one's ethnic affiliation.¹² Yet, each group is also part of the larger Bosnian national culture based on their shared history and experiences.^{13, 14}

Bosnian cultural traditions have been broadly influenced by European, Mediterranean European, and Turkish traditions, many of which derive from the days of Ottoman rule.¹⁵ The importance of family and hospitality, as well as a relaxed way of life reflect the Mediterranean influence.¹⁶ Turkish influence is evident in Bosnian cuisine and the Bosniak religion.¹⁷

Religion divides the nation. About 68% of Serbs, 48% of Croats, and 50% of Bosniaks identify strongly with their nationality as Bosnians. On the other hand, 63% of Serbs, 51% of Croats, and 47% of Bosniaks identify strongly with their religion.¹⁸

¹⁹ Nevertheless, relations among the groups are improving. In a 2010 survey, 60% of Bosniaks stated that they trusted people of Orthodox or Catholic faith. Among Croats, 73% said they trusted Orthodox Serbs, but fewer (63%) trusted Muslims. Among the Serbs, 67% trusted Catholics and 62% trusted Muslims.^{20, 21}



Woman sharing snacks

© IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation

Honor and Values

Bosnians are an outgoing, warm, and friendly people. They are very community-oriented preferring close relations with their friends and neighbors. They have a broad sense of humor and often laugh at themselves. *Çeif*, a concept that refers to a mood to do something, is a sense of spiritual calmness that allows Bosnians to act spontaneously without much concern for the consequences.^{22, 23}

Religion, family, and hospitality are the major universal values among Bosnians.²⁴ Family and hospitality are two values that transcend the ethnic divide. Families often include three generations in one house, particularly in rural areas. If they do not live close, relatives visit one another and are always in contact.²⁵ Within the nuclear family, many parents provide for their children even after their children have grown and gotten married. Parents may even give money or housing to their children.²⁶ It is also customary for adult children to live with their parents until they marry. Older children are expected to take in and take care of their parents when they become too old to take care of themselves.²⁷

Greetings and Interaction

In Bosnian culture, the manner of greeting varies according to relationship, gender, status, and ethnic identification. Touching among strangers or casual acquaintances is uncommon. Shaking hands, however, is permissible for both men and women. More devout Muslim women are likely to avoid shaking hands with men.^{28, 29, 30} Friends may add a light kiss, where they touch cheeks and kiss the air. Croats and Bosniaks kiss once on each cheek, while Serbs kiss three times, alternating cheeks.^{31, 32}

Exchange 5: Hi, Mr. Ahmet.

Soldier:	Hi, Mr. Ahmet.	meRhabaa gospodeene ahmete
Local:	Hello!	meRhabaa
Soldier:	Are you doing well?	yeste lee dobRo?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Exchange 6: How are you?

Soldier:	How are you?	kaako ste?
Local:	Very well.	dobRo

Using titles with last names is common practice in introductions and meetings, until a person is invited to use first names.³³ Common titles include *Gospodin* (Mr.) and *Gospodja/Gospodijica* (Mrs./Miss).³⁴

Exchange 7: Good morning (Between Bosnian Muslims).

Soldier:	Good morning.	saabaah haayRoolaa
Local:	Good morning.	alaah Raazosoom

Bosnians are a social and friendly people. They make frequent eye contact and are very expressive. It is common for conversations to become loud and for speakers to gesticulate a lot. They may also ask direct questions, but this is not a sign of anger or disrespect. Rather, it is merely a sign of interest or a sense of humor.^{35, 36, 37}

Exchange 8: How is your family?

Soldier:	How is your family?	kako ye vasha poRodeetsaa?
Local:	They are doing fine, thank you.	svee soo dobRo, hvaalaa naa peetaanyoo



Bosnian Woman
© Marta Schaaf

Male-Female Interactions

In 2012, the nation ranked 24th out of 86 nations included for study.³⁸ Patriarchal attitudes about the proper role of males and females persist. Women are responsible for the care of the home and children, and men for the family's financial wellbeing. Women are encouraged and expected to stay at home. Failure to meet traditional role expectations can bring shame, humiliation, and social sanctions. These conventions are so firmly entrenched they color not only the structure of the nation, but the way that people see themselves.³⁹

Constitutionally, discrimination based on sex is prohibited.^{40, 41} In practice, discrimination is rampant and women have a lower status than men. Women are consistently discriminated against in the workplace in terms of wages and other rights.^{42, 43, 44} Employers, for example, are often reluctant to hire women fearing that they will become pregnant.^{45, 46} Only about 39% of women work outside the home. Most work in traditionally female occupations, such as teaching. Women have trouble finding jobs, they are paid generally lower wages, and they represent nearly 52% of all the unemployed.^{47, 48} Women remain significantly underrepresented in positions of

power and decision-making, and in official government positions.⁴⁹ There are no women in ministerial positions, and only 9% of the House of Representatives and 13% of the delegates to the House of Peoples are female.⁵⁰

Few reliable statistics are available regarding violence against women, but rates are believed to be high. Women were victims of sexualized violence during the 1992-1995 war as part of an ethnic cleansing campaign. Many victims were shunned by their husbands and families. Today, survivors remain stigmatized. Only 10% receive any

kind of treatment and most have been unable to gain “victim status,” which would provide some social assistance.^{51, 52} Cases of domestic violence are rarely reported because women do not trust state institutions to help, and because domestic violence is considered a private family matter. Problems are particularly acute in the Republika Srpska where domestic violence is considered a minor offense.^{53, 54}

Hospitality and Gift-Giving

Visiting family and friends is a common pastime in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Weekends are the best time for such visits. When visiting a Bosnian’s home, guests are frequently obligated to bring a small present. Appropriate gifts are flowers (in odd numbers), chocolates, or coffee.^{55, 56}

Exchange 9: This gift is for you.

Soldier:	This gift is for you.	ovay poklon ye zaa vas
Local:	I cannot accept this.	ya to ne mogoo pReehvateete

Rules for visiting and etiquette often vary by ethnicity.⁵⁷ Guests generally remove their shoes before entering the house, regardless of the host’s ethnicity.⁵⁸ When visiting Bosniak homes, guests replace their shoes with slippers once inside the house. The host will provide snacks and may offer coffee, soda, or brandy to their guests.^{59, 60} Bosnians may sit and chat for hours, a sign of the leisurely way of life they enjoy. Later, the host may ask the guest(s) to stay for a meal. Guests customarily decline at least once before accepting.⁶¹ During the meal, the host may repeatedly urge the guest to eat more. Guests may say, “*ne mogu*,” which means, “No, I can’t.”⁶² Leaving food on one’s plate, however, is considered an insult, so guests should take only as much as they can eat and be sure to clean the plate.⁶³

Exchange 10: I appreciate your hospitality.

Soldier:	I really appreciate your hospitality.	veomaa sam zaahvaalaan naa vashem gostopReemstvoo
Local:	It is nothing.	nemaa naa chemoo

Cuisine and Eating Habits

Eating Customs

Meals are casual social affairs. Most Bosnians begin their day with black coffee and have breakfast during mid-morning. Breakfast may include ham and eggs or pies with cheese and smoked meat.⁶⁴ While Bosnians rarely eat large western-style breakfasts, they do take long lunches and frequent coffee breaks.⁶⁵ Lunch is the main meal of the day and often includes soups, meat with vegetables, salad, and bread. Dinner is served around 8 p.m. and is usually a lighter fare. Although some Bosnians, particularly rural

people, may eat their food (usually pies) with their hands, elbows are kept off the table. It is also common for friends to eat from the same serving plate.⁶⁶ If silverware is used, hold the knife with the right hand and the fork with the left.⁶⁷ Generally, you never fill your own beverage glass. Instead, the person beside you will fill the glass and you should reciprocate the gesture.⁶⁸



Coffee
© Kaleb Fulgham

Types of Food

Food in Bosnia and Herzegovina reflects its Turkish and Eastern European influences.^{69, 70} Grilled meats, including lamb, beef, and pork, are popular as are sausages (*cevapcici*) and patties (*pleškavica*). Meat is often grilled with onions and served in thick pita breads called *sonum*. Another common dish is the slow-roasted cabbage and grilled meat stew called *bosanski lonac*.^{71, 72, 73} Poultry and fish are also popular choices.⁷⁴

Pies are common among Bosnian Muslims. Pies are made in many varieties.⁷⁵ Meat pies (*burek*), cheese (*sirnica*), spinach and cheese (*zeljanica*), potato (*krompiruša*), and squash pies (*tikvanica*) are the most popular.⁷⁶ Burek (with meat, cheese, or vegetables) is usually eaten at breakfast and

served with clotted cream and often enjoyed with a yogurt drink called *kefir*.⁷⁷



Cevapi
© Brenda Annerl

Exchange 11: What type of meat is this?

Soldier:	What type of meat is this?	koyaa vRstaa mesaa ye ovo?
Local:	It's lamb.	to ye yagnyeteenaa

Another common Bosnian dish is the grilled meat stew called *bosanski lonac*. It is slow-roasted and served at the table from the long, wide neck of a ceramic pot.⁷⁸

Soups (*supa*), meat with vegetables, salad, and bread are typical midday choices.⁷⁹ Stews (*čorba*) are popular during cold winter days. Chicken soup (*begova čorba*) is the most common variety.⁸⁰

Desserts include *baklava*, a Turkish phyllo dough pastry layered with honey and nuts; *tufahika*, an apple boiled and stuffed with nuts and cream; *krempita*, a type of pudding that tastes similar to cheesecake; and *sevdidzan*, a soft cake.^{81, 82}

Exchange 12: Do you have a dessert?

Soldier:	Do you have a dessert?	eemate lee dezeRt?
Local:	Yes, we have hazelnut pie	daa, eemamo peetoo saa lyeshneetseemaa

Kefir (a thin yogurt drink), coffee, and *rakija* are frequently enjoyed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Coffee culture is strong in the nation, and the coffee is customarily prepared in the Turkish style. *Rakija*, a strong plum brandy, is a popular locally produced alcoholic drink.^{83, 84}

Exchange 13: I would like tea, please.

Soldier:	I would like tea, please.	yaa beeh zheleleo chaay, moleem vas
Local:	No problem.	nemaa pRoblemaa



Traditional dress
©, migrationmuseum / flickr.com

Dress Code

The manner of dress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is typically western, but can vary according to region and ethnicity. Most urban Bosnians value appearance and dress in trendy, yet casual attire.⁸⁵ In rural areas, some people may wear a combination of traditional and modern clothing.⁸⁶ For example, some may wear traditional wide-legged working pants called *dimije* with T-shirts or rubber shoes with upturned toes called *opanke*.⁸⁷

Nowadays, one rarely sees folk costumes, except for special occasions such as weddings and festivals, or in isolated villages in the mountains.⁸⁸

Traditional Serb attire for women is the *nōsnja*, a long white skirt with a blouse, while traditional attire for Croat women includes an embroidered white shirt, a white skirt, and an apron. Most women in rural areas cover their heads, a vestige of old European customs and not necessarily a sign of religion.⁸⁹ Practicing Muslim women, in both rural and urban areas, wear headscarves as a sign of modesty; men may wear head caps. Muslim women commonly wear long skirts under long coats. Especially in urban areas, there has been an increase in the number of women wearing modest Islamic attire, though the majority of Muslims continue to wear contemporary secular clothing.^{90, 91, 92,}

93

Exchange 14: Is this acceptable to wear?

Soldier:	Is this acceptable to wear?	ye lee ovo oo Redoo daa se nosee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Non-Religious Holidays and Festivals

Bosnians celebrate several public holidays. New Year's Day (*Nova godina*) is widely celebrated on 1 January, but Eastern Orthodox Christians recognize it on 14 January in the Republika Srpska (RS).^{94,95} Celebrations range from private family house parties to larger public parties and displays.⁹⁶ At home, families prepare special meals and give presents to children.⁹⁷ Fireworks are lit at the stroke of midnight.^{98,99}

Independence Day (*Dan nezavisnosti Bosne i Hercegovine*) is contested in the country. Most Bosnians celebrate independence from Yugoslavia in 1992 on 1 March, the officially designated holiday. Yet, some Serbian Bosnians do not commemorate Independence Day for nationalist reasons. They believe the RS should be its own independent state with its own independence day. Instead of Independence Day, they celebrate Republika Srpska Day on 9 January.^{100,101,102} Most of the larger cities have parades or state-sponsored cultural events. Most people will have 1 March off, and often spend the day with family and friends.¹⁰³ A similar disagreement exists over National Statehood Day (*Dan državnosti Bosne i Hercegovine*) on 25 November.¹⁰⁴ Some Serbs prefer to commemorate the signing of the Dayton Peace agreement on 21 November 1995 as the beginning of their statehood.^{105,106,107}

A number of internationally famous festivals also punctuate the Bosnian calendar, including the International Folklore Festival (July in Sarajevo), the Sarajevo Film Festival (August in Sarajevo), and Baščaršijske Nights (July in Sarajevo), which is an entire month of cultural events, some of which are free of charge to participants.^{108,109,110}



New Year's brunch
©, David Bailey

Do's and Don'ts

Do greet Bosnians with a firm handshake.

Do allow Bosnian women to initiate handshakes.

Do bring a small gift when invited to a Bosnian home.

Do use titles when addressing Bosnians, particularly in formal situations.

Do beckon someone with the palm of your hand facing them and then fold your hand down.

Do remove your shoes before entering any Bosnian home. Bosniak Muslims always expect shoes to be removed. Other groups may say it is unnecessary, but they appreciate it when shoes are removed.

Do pay if you have invited friends out for food or drink.

Do not use first names unless invited to do so.

Do not bring up sensitive topics such as strained ethnic relations and recent wars.

Do not refuse an offer of a drink or of food when invited to a Bosnian home. It is considered rude to do so and an insult to the host.

Do not raise the first three fingers of your hand in Bosniak and Croat regions. Although the gesture means “victory” among Serbians, it is an offensive gesture among Bosniaks and Croats. Similarly, the traditional “v” for victory sign should also be avoided.

Do not raise the thumb, index, and middle finger of your hand Bosniak and Serb regions. It is an informal Croat gesture that is offensive to the Bosniaks and Serbs.

Do not point directly at someone with one finger. This is considered a rude gesture.

Endnotes

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 2 Douglas A. Phillips, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 2004), 53.
- 3 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., "Bosnians: Cultural Profile," (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 12, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 4 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 5 Douglas A. Phillips, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 2004), 54.
- 6 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 48.
- 7 Selma Zerić and Jasmin Džindo, "Bosnia and Herzegovina," British Council, n.d., <http://www.language-rich.eu/home/country-profiles/profiles-overview/bosnia-and-herzegovina.html>
- 8 Centre for Intercultural Learning, "Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina," 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-7>
- 9 Zoran Brajovic, "The Potential of Inter-religious Dialogue," in *Peacebuilding and Civil Society in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Ten Years after Dayton*, ed. Martina Fisher (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2007), 192-196.
- 10 Eleanor Stanford, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Etiquette," in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 262.
- 11 Centre for Intercultural Learning, "Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina," 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-7>
- 12 France 24, "Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided," 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>
- 13 Zoran Brajovic, "The Potential of Inter-religious Dialogue," in *Peacebuilding and Civil Society in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Ten Years after Dayton*, ed. Martina Fisher (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2007), 206.
- 14 Centre for Intercultural Learning, "Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina," 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-7>
- 15 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds. "Bosnians: Cultural Profile," (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 12-13, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 16 PanaComp, "Bosnian People," n.d., http://www.panacomp.net/bosnia_and_herzegovina?s=bosanci
- 17 Denis Basis, *The Roots of the Religious, Ethnic, and National Identity of the Bosnian-Herzegovinan Muslims* (Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest, UMI Dissertation Publishing, September 11, 2011), 295.
- 18 Nina Brankovic, "Bosnia's Citizens: Getting More Cooperative in Administrative Matters, but still Strongly Opposed in Soccer," Balkanalysis.com, 30 January 2011, <http://www.balkananalysis.com/bosnia/category/feature/page/2/>
- 19 Gallup Balkan Monitor, "Focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina," (report, November 2010), 4, http://www.balkan-monitor.eu/files/Gallup_Balkan_Monitor-Focus_On_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 20 Nina Brankovic, "Bosnia's Citizens: Getting More Cooperative in Administrative Matters, but still Strongly Opposed in Soccer," Balkanalysis.com, 30

- January 2011, <http://www.balkananalysis.com/bosnia/category/feature/page/2/>
- 21 Gallup Balkan Monitor, “Focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (report, November 2010), 4-5, http://www.balkan-monitor.eu/files/Gallup_Balkan_Monitor-Focus_On_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 22 Nina Brankovic, “Bosnia’s Citizens: Getting More Cooperative in Administrative Matters, but still Strongly Opposed in Soccer,” Balkananalysis.com, 30 January 2011, <http://www.balkananalysis.com/bosnia/category/feature/page/2/>
- 23 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 19, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 24 PanaComp, “Bosnian People,” n.d., http://www.panacomp.net/bosnia_and_herzegovina?s=bosanci
- 25 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 61.
- 26 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lifestyle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 27 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lifestyle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 28 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-2>
- 29 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Greetings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 30 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 18, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 31 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Greetings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 32 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-2>
- 33 Cultural Crossing, “Bosnia and Herzegovina [sic]: Titles and Business Cards,” n.d., http://www.culturecrossing.net/basics_business_student_details.php?Id=20&CID=27
- 34 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-2>
- 35 Cultural Crossing, “Bosnia and Herzegovina [sic]: Communication Style,” n.d., http://www.culturecrossing.net/basics_business_student_details.php?Id=8&CID=27
- 36 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 151.
- 37 Centre for Intercultural Learning, “Cultural Information – Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 15 October 2009, <http://www.intercultures.ca/cil-cai/ci-ic-eng.asp?iso=ba#cn-2>
- 38 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 39 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 15, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf
- 40 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 41 The Advocates for Human Rights, “Violence Against Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” April 2014, http://www.stopvaw.org/bosnia_and_herzegovina
- 42 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and

- Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 16, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf
- 43 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 44 The Advocates for Human Rights, “Violence Against Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” April 2014, http://www.stopvaw.org/bosnia_and_herzegovina
- 45 Jasmin Mujanović, “Women’s Rights in Bosnia: An Interview with Aleksandra Petrić,” Politics Respun, 23 May 2012, <http://politicsrespun.org/2012/05/womens-rights-in-bosnia-an-interview-with-aleksandra-petric/#sthash.UZtbGQ1C.dpbs>
- 46 The Advocates for Human Rights, “Violence Against Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” April 2014, http://www.stopvaw.org/bosnia_and_herzegovina
- 47 Edita Miftari, “Economic and Social Rights of Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012-2013,” (Human Rights paper no. 1, n.d.), 2-3, http://www.academia.edu/4387958/Economic_and_Social_Rights_of_Women_in_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_in_2012-2013
- 48 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 2-3, 4-6, 16, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf
- 49 Jasmin Mujanović, “Women’s Rights in Bosnia: An Interview with Aleksandra Petrić,” Politics Respun, 23 May 2012, <http://politicsrespun.org/2012/05/womens-rights-in-bosnia-an-interview-with-aleksandra-petric/#sthash.UZtbGQ1C.dpbs>
- 50 Edita Miftari, “Economic and Social Rights of Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012-2013,” (Human Rights paper no. 1, n.d.), 4,
- 51 Violeta Karanic, “Women of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Twenty Years Later,” Foreign Policy in Focus, 11 April 2012, http://fpif.org/women_of_bosnia_and_herzegovina_twenty_years_later/
- 52 Michele Lent Hirsch, “Women under Siege: Bosnia,” Women’s Media Center, 8 February 2012, <http://www.womenundersiegeproject.org/conflicts/profile/bosnia>
- 53 Edita Miftari, “Economic and Social Rights of Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012-2013,” (Human Rights paper no. 1, n.d.), 7, http://www.academia.edu/4387958/Economic_and_Social_Rights_of_Women_in_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_in_2012-2013
- 54 The Advocates for Human Rights, “Violence Against Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” April 2014, http://www.stopvaw.org/bosnia_and_herzegovina
- 55 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Visiting” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 56 Even numbered flowers are reserved for funerals.
- 57 Safari the Globe, “Food, Dining, and Drinks in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” March 2013, <http://www.safaritheglobe.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/culture/food-drinks/>
- 58 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Visiting” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 59 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd. ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 94.
- 60 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Etiquette,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 267.
- 61 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eating,” CultureGrams, Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 62 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd. Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 94.
- 63 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 82.

- 64 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd. ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 77.
- 65 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 100.
- 66 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eating,” CultureGrams, Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 67 Safari the Globe, “Food, Dining, and Drinks in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” March 2013, <http://www.safaritheglobe.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/culture/food-drinks/>
- 68 Safari the Globe, “Food, Dining, and Drinks in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” March 2013, <http://www.safaritheglobe.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/culture/food-drinks/>
- 69 Safari the Globe, “Food, Dining, and Drinks in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” March 2013, <http://www.safaritheglobe.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/culture/food-drinks/>
- 70 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Food in Daily Life,” in eds. Melvin Ember and Carolyn R. Ember, *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 263.
- 71 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Visiting,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 72 Lynn Maners, “Bosnians: Food and Dress,” (report, Cultural Orientation Resource Center, 18 February 2004), 8-9, <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf>
- 73 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Food in Daily Life,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carolyn R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 263.
- 74 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 103.
- 75 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 102.
- 76 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 102.
- 77 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd. ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 77.
- 78 Lynn Maners, “Bosnians: Food and Dress,” (report, Cultural Orientation Resource Center, 18 February 2004), 8-9,
- 79 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eating,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 80 Jasna V., “Bey’s Soup (Begova čorba),” 23 August 2011, <http://cooking-varieties.blogspot.com/2011/08/beys-soup-begova-corba-traditional.html>
- 81 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lifestyle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 82 Discover Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Food in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 4 January 2008, <http://www.discoverbosnia.com/food-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 83 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Chelfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire, England: Bradt Travel Guides, 2007), 11.
- 84 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Food in Daily Life,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carolyn R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 263.
- 85 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Personal Appearance,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 86 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Personal Appearance,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 87 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Personal Appearance,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 88 Lynn Maners, “Bosnians: Food and Dress,” (report, Cultural Orientation Resource Center, 18 February 2004), 8-9, <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf>

[net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf](http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf)

89 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 93.

90 Lynn Maners, “Bosnians: Food and Dress,” (report, Cultural Orientation Resource Center, 18 February 2004), 8-9, <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf> 18 February 2004), 8-9, <http://www.culturalorientation.net/content/download/2083/12022/version/1/file/The+Bosnians+Culture+Profile.pdf>

91 Vivienne Walt, “Bosnia’s Islamic Revival,” Time Magazine Online, 15 June 2009, <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1902746,00.html#ixzz0zjcbxWq>

92 Evelyn Faarlund Øksenvåg, “Muslims between East and West: A Study of Identity and the use of *Hijab* among Bosnian Muslim Women in Sarajevo,” (Master’s thesis, Department of culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo, December 2008), 361-68, https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream/handle/10852/24075/xksenvxg_Master.pdf?sequence=1

93 Ann Tornkvist, “Bosnia—In Sarajevo, Headscarves Uncover Generation Gap,” Women’s News, 20 July 2008, http://www.wunrn.com/news/2008/07_08/07_14_08/071408_bosnia.htm

94 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 71.

95 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>

96 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 71.

97 Best Country, “New Year in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” n.d., http://www.best-country.com/europe/bosnia_herzegovina/new_year

98 Worldly Rise, “Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Holidays and Celebrations,” 4 December 2012, <http://worldlyrise.blogspot.com/2012/12/bosnia-and-herzegovina-holidays-and.html>

99 Michael Schuman, *Nations in Transition: Bosnia and Herzegovina* (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2004), 120.

100 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 71.

101 Xinhua News Agency, “Bosnia’s Independence Day Celebrated in Only Parts of the Country,” 2 March 2012, <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90777/7746005.html>

102 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>

103 Worldly Rise, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Holidays and Celebrations,” 4 December 2012, <http://worldlyrise.blogspot.com/2012/12/bosnia-and-herzegovina-holidays-and.html>

104 Time and Date, “Holidays in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014,” 2014, <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/bosnia/>

105 Jusuf Ramadanovic, “Bosnia Celebrates ‘Statehood Day,’ but without Serbs,” SETimes, December 2010, http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2010/12/02/feature-02

106 Worldly Rise, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Holidays and Celebrations,” 4 December 2012, <http://worldlyrise.blogspot.com/2012/12/bosnia-and-herzegovina-holidays-and.html>

107 A Global World, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Celebrates Statehood Day,” n.d., <http://aglobalworld.com/holidays-around-the-world/bosnia-herzegovina-statehood-day/>

108 Balkan Insight, “Bascarsijske Nights Festival Kicks Off in Sarajevo,” 2 July 2010, <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/bascarsijske-nights-festival-kicks-off-in-sarajevo>

109 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd ed.
(Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010) 81.

110 Visit My Country, “The Nights of Bascarsija,”
n.d., [http://www.visitmycountry.net/bosnia_herzegovina/en/
index.php/culture/festivals/53-kultura/festivali/273-the-nights-of-
bascarsija](http://www.visitmycountry.net/bosnia_herzegovina/en/index.php/culture/festivals/53-kultura/festivali/273-the-nights-of-bascarsija)

Overview: Chapter 3 Assessment

1. Bosnians are a warm and outgoing people.

TRUE

Bosnians are an outgoing, warm, and friendly people. They have a broad sense of humor and often laugh at themselves.

2. It is important to let Bosnian women initiate greetings and handshakes.

TRUE

Muslims are prevalent and speaking to or touching a female without invitation can cause serious problems.

3. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is important to leave food on one's plate to show respect for the host.

FALSE

This is considered an insult, so it is important to take only what you can eat.

4. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, people often wear regional traditional clothing, especially in rural areas.

FALSE

This custom is disappearing as most people opt for Western clothing.

5. Guests are not expected to bring gifts when visiting Bosnian homes.

FALSE

When visiting a Bosnian's home, guests are frequently obligated to bring a small present, Appropriate gifts are flowers (in odd numbers), chocolates, or coffee. Rules for visiting and etiquette often vary by ethnicity.



Rooftops in Sarajevo
© kcakduman / flickr.com

Chapter 4 Urban Life

Introduction

Approximately 48% of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) population is urban.¹ For decades, rural people have been moving to urban areas to find work and life opportunities.^{2,3} Today's urban areas are more homogenous compared to pre-1992 patterns of ethnic distribution.⁴ After three and a half years of war marked by ethnic cleansing campaigns, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (Serb Republic or RS) were established in 1995. This political division roughly mirrors the current population distribution of the country's three main ethnic groups: Bosniaks and Croats live predominantly in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Serbs live primarily in the Republika Srpska.^{5,6,7,8}



Sarajevo
© clara & james / flickr.com

The process of urbanization in Bosnia was dramatically affected by the war (1992-1995), when more than half of the population was displaced. Thousands from rural areas fled to cities seeking safety. Many of the rural people remained in the urban centers after the war's end because they could not return to their destroyed homes and villages.^{9, 10, 11} High unemployment has caused many in the nation to emigrate to the European Union. Voluntary internal migration in the last decade has been largely rural to urban, but has involved less than 1% of the country's population.¹²

Urban Issues

The largest urban area is Sarajevo. Like other developing cities, it faces challenges. Sarajevo's recent growth has expanded onto the surrounding mountain slopes. Many new buildings were built without permission and are at risk from landslides. Since the war's end, these settlements have expanded even more rapidly. The problem with such settlements is that they tend to lack infrastructure and access to basic facilities. The new settlements also typically lack public spaces.¹³ Housing shortages also affect other urban centers, including Banja Luka, Zenica, Tuzla, Mostar,

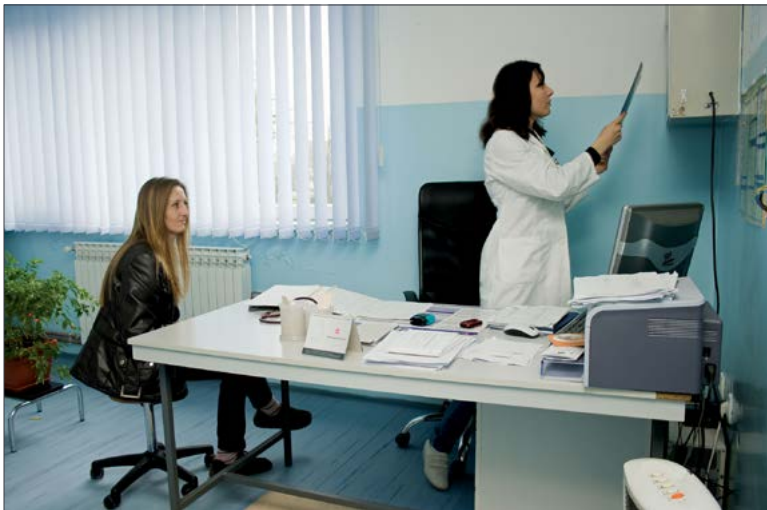
Prijedor, Bijeljina, and Brcko.¹⁴

Air pollution is a significant problem in Sarajevo, which has the highest concentration of air pollution in all of Europe.¹⁵ Much of the smog pollution is created by vehicle exhaust, but low quality heating fuel is another major contributor to the problem. Levels have reached high enough to cause measurement equipment to fail.^{16, 17} Pollution levels reached a critical level in December 2013 with warnings for residents to stay inside.¹⁸ Other larger cities, such as Tuzla, also suffer from pollution, which causes dense fog. Much of its problem stems from households that burn coal for heating during the frigid winter months.¹⁹

Unemployment throughout BiH stood at 43% in May 2014.²⁰ Upwards of 67% of young people cannot find jobs.²¹ Young educated people are increasingly entering the jobless pool; education is relatively inexpensive but employment opportunities are few.²² Concerns about unemployment have drawn many to the streets and protests have erupted in some cities. Mounting frustration could boil over into greater violence, or

spark even more out migration.^{23, 24}

Arguably, the biggest problem faced by the cities is the same faced by the nation. Bosnians and their government have to find a way to overcome the paralysis that has gripped governance structures so it can build much-needed infrastructure. There is much to be done in terms of building communities where people can make a decent standard of living, have access to basic services, and develop a strong and functioning economy.^{25, 26, 27, 28}



Doctor and patient
© Olja Latinovic / World Bank

Healthcare

Bosnia and Herzegovina has three separate healthcare systems operating in its three administrative divisions: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, and the Brcko District.²⁹ Primary healthcare is mostly free for the majority of Bosnians but is generally of poor quality. However, approximately 17% of the nation is not covered by health insurance and lacks access. Private healthcare is usually of a higher quality than public healthcare.^{30, 31, 32, 33} Lack of medical facilities and a shortage of medical supplies and equipment make the quality of care below U.S. or Western European standards.³⁴

This is due to the lack of funding, inadequate coordination between facilities, and bureaucracy (the country has three health care systems at the state and entity levels).³⁵ Most doctors in the country are specialists and this has led to a shortage of general practitioners, creating difficulty in accessing primary care.³⁶

Exchange 15: Is there a hospital nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a hospital nearby?	eemaa lee bolneetsaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes, in the center of town.	eemaa, oo tsentRoo gRaada

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), most of healthcare facilities are in urban areas.³⁷ The 87 health centers (*dom zdravljas*) in the FBiH are owned by municipal governments, and each serves approximately 30,000-50,000 people. These centers provide only outpatient care. Available services include general practice, maternity care, pediatric care, and dental care. They are equipped with diagnostic facilities, including laboratories and radiology facilities.^{38, 39} Additional care is available

from health stations (*ambulant*as), which are staffed with general practitioners, dentists, and community health nurses. These stations are often run as private practices. Located primarily in urban centers, their services are often more expensive than that provided by *dom zdravlja*.^{40, 41} In the Republika Srpska, there is a serious shortage of hospital beds. In 2000, there were about 4 beds for every 1,000 residents. Hospitals may be either specialized or general. The general hospitals provide healthcare to patients of any age for general problems, as well as for some more serious diseases, including lung disease and neurological disorders. Specialized hospitals, on the other hand, only serve patients of specific age groups or with specific medical problems. Cases that are more complex are handled by university hospitals.⁴²



Urban School

© 350.org photo by Hilary Johnson

Education

Bosnia and Herzegovina is still recovering from the collapse of its educational system after the 1992-1995 conflict. Some reforms have been implemented, but the country continues to struggle to meet the challenges of a decentralized system, educational segregation, and minority access to education.⁴³ One unresolved legacy of the war is the fact that children from each of the major ethnic groups attend separate schools, each with their own curriculum, which continues to stall complete integration.^{44, 45, 46} There is no national education ministry. Instead, the Ministry for Civil Affairs is in charge at the national level. Thirteen ministries oversee education at the entity, canton, or district level.⁴⁷

Students in BiH are required to complete nine years of mandatory primary school education.⁴⁸ Education in public schools is free for all children between the ages of 6 and 15.⁴⁹ All children are required to attend one year of preschool.⁵⁰ After finishing primary school, students may attend secondary school, which provides vocational-technical training or general education. Secondary schools may be either three or four years, depending on the track. Following completion, students must take “*matura*” exams.⁵¹ Students receiving a satisfactory on the college entrance exam are eligible to attend universities in the nation, but their degrees are not acceptable outside of BiH. Colleges offer three-year professional programs, or a four-year bachelor’s degree. Study for an additional year or two can earn a master’s degree.^{52, 53}

Only 18% of boys and 17% of girls attend preschool.⁵⁴ In 2006, children in urban areas were much more likely to be enrolled than children in rural areas.⁵⁵ Approximately 90% of boys and 91% of girls are enrolled in primary school. About 98% of those enrolled

actually attend.⁵⁶ In 2006, nearly 100% of children reached grade five with no significant differences based on location or sex. The one exception was the Roma population, in which less than half were enrolled. Of those Roma who were enrolled, only 15% attend regularly and about a third actually complete primary school.⁵⁷ In 2006, about 79% of all eligible children attended secondary school. Differences between rural and urban areas were stark, with 88% of urban and 74% of rural children in secondary school, and only 2% of Roma children in secondary school. Girls were slightly more likely to attend school than boys (81% vs. 78%).⁵⁸ By 2012, secondary school attendance was over 90%, with no significant difference based on rural or urban residence.⁵⁹

Restaurants

Bosnian cities have a variety of dining establishments offering cuisine with Central European, Balkan, and Turkish influences. Cafes, bakeries (*pekara*), sweet shops (*slastičarnas*), and the *ascinicas* (Turkish restaurants) provide meals in a casual social environment.⁶⁰

Exchange 16: Are you serving breakfast?

Soldier:	Are you still serving breakfast?	seRveeRaate lee yosh ooveeyek doRoochaak?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Most Bosnians begin their day with black coffee and breakfast in mid-morning. Bosnians usually go to the local bakery (*buregdženica*) to snack on croissants, hot rolls, and strudel, as well as sandwiches (*sendvič*) and traditional pies.⁶¹

Exchange 17: I'd like some hot soup.

Soldier:	I'd like some hot soup.	yaa beeh zheleeo toploo soopoo
Local:	Sure.	nemaa pRoblemaa

Exchange 18: May I have a glass of water?

Soldier:	May I have a glass of water?	mogoo lee dobeetee chashoo vode?
Local:	Yes, right away.	daa, odmaah

When eating out at restaurants and cafes, patrons generally seat themselves. The selection at such establishments will consist mostly of local and seasonal items.⁶² Sometimes an English menu is available, if you ask for it. Some servers might also speak English. They will put a bill (*račun*) on your table each time you place an order. When it is time to pay, only one person (the person who did the inviting) pays the entire bill. The host is expected to pick up the tab. Bosnians rarely ask for separate checks.^{63, 64} Money is given directly to the server who provided service. Tips are never included in the final check. Tips are not required, but because servers are paid extremely low wages, they are always appreciated. Ten percent is typical.⁶⁵

Exchange 19: Put this all in one bill please.

Soldier:	Put this all in one bill please.	staaveete ovo sve naa yedaan Raachoon
Local:	Okay.	oo Redoo

Exchange 20: Can I have my bill, please?

Soldier:	Can I have my total bill, please?	mozhete lee mee doneeyetee Raachoon zaa sve?
Local:	Yes, of course.	daa, svaakaako

Shopping and Markets

Bosnians patronize a variety of stores. Venues include open-air markets, vegetable markets, supermarkets, vending stalls, and the corner local shop. Urban centers, like Sarajevo, also have modern shopping malls with branded merchandise. Western goods are typically cheaper in Bosnia and Herzegovina than elsewhere.⁶⁶ Stores are usually open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.⁶⁷

Exchange 21: Is the bazaar nearby?

Soldier:	Is the bazaar nearby?	eemaa lee peeyaatsaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes, over there on the right.	eemaa, taamo naadesno

Handicrafts, clothes, art, and jewelry are great value items that can be found in open-air markets (consisting of numerous individual vendors), as well as local shops.⁶⁸ Bašćaršija bazaar is found in the Turkish quarter in the heart of the old city of Sarajevo. Built in the 16th century, the market is a maze of shops carrying virtually anything a shopper could want. Food shops also sell variety of local foods.^{69, 70, 71} Bosnians do not bargain in



Marketplace
© Fred/flicker.com

most shops because prices are generally fixed.^{72, 73} However, bargaining at the Bašćaršija market and at kiosks is acceptable. Shoppers who look like they can afford it are often quoted higher prices.^{74, 75}

Exchange 22: Do you sell fezz?

Soldier:	Do you sell fezz*?	pRodaayete lee fesove?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Exchange 23: Do you have any more of these?

Soldier:	Do you have any more of these?	eemaate lee veeshe eeyedaan od oveeh?
Local:	No.	ne

*traditional Bosnian hat



Money
©, Helga Tawil Souri

Money and ATMs

The national currency, the Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark (*konvertibilna marka*; currency code BAM), is pegged to the euro. However, while some private service providers and stores may accept the euro, most official payments must be made in the convertible mark, colloquially called “KM.”^{76, 77} In August 2014, USD 1 was equal to approximately BAM 1.5.⁷⁸

Bosnians make most of their purchases with cash. Visitors can withdraw cash from international banks and ATMs. ATMs can be found in sufficient numbers in large cities, but not in smaller towns. Traveler’s checks are easily cashed in any bank, but cash transfers from abroad can involve significant delays.⁷⁹ Credit cards are more widely accepted than in the past. They are generally accepted at larger hotels and restaurants, but it is best to carry cash in both large and small denominations, and

in a secure place so as not to fall prey to pickpockets.⁸⁰

Exchange 24: Can you give me change for this?

Soldier:	Can you give me change for this?	mozhete lee mee Raazmeeyeneetee ovo?
Local:	No.	ne

Exchange 25: Can I buy a rug with this much money?

Soldier:	Can I buy a rug with this much money?	mogoo lee koopeetee cheeleem zaa ovoleeko novtsaa?
Local:	No.	ne



Car in Sarajevo
©, Clark & Kim Kays

Transportation

Cars

Much of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transportation infrastructure was destroyed during the war. Bosnia and Herzegovina's railway system, which dates back to the 19th century, still has not fully recovered from the damage.⁸¹ Road travel in Sarajevo, as in most of the country, is dangerous. Traffic accidents in 2005 were the second-leading cause of death in the nation. Many accidents are alcohol related.^{82, 83}

Exchange 26: Where can I rent a car?

Soldier:	Where can I rent a car?	gdye mogoo Rentaatee aaooto?
Local:	Downtown.	oo tsentRoo gRaadaa

Virtually all of the nation's four-lane highways are found in the Sarajevo area. Roads in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are generally in better condition than those in the Republika Srpska.⁸⁴ Local traffic laws are rarely enforced. Drivers often drive at high rates of speed and employ reckless tactics, including passing on blind curves. Intercity roads are narrow and rarely have guardrails. Driving outside urban areas at night is not recommended because most roads are unlit and in poor condition.^{85, 86}

Exchange 27: Is there a gas station nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a gas station nearby?	eemaa lee nekaa benzeenskaa poompaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Exchange 28: Is there an auto mechanic nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a good auto mechanic nearby?	eemaa lee nekee dobaaR aaotomehaaneechaar oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

While driving, the use of seatbelts is mandatory and talking on the cell phone is prohibited. The legal blood alcohol level is restricted to 0.03%. Drivers must have a first aid kit, safety vest, spare tire, jack, safety triangle, towing rope, and spare light bulb in their car at all times. Foreigners must have an international driving permit in order to drive legally in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Renting a car, however, is expensive, particularly cars with automatic transmission, and gas is more costly than in the U.S.⁸⁷



Tram in Sarajevo
©, speckledyen/flicker.com

Public Transportation

The nation's local public transportation infrastructure is poor.^{88, 89} The most common types of public transportation include buses, trams, trolleys, and minibuses.⁹⁰ Buses are fairly safe, but often crowded. Many are old and in poor condition. Bus travel is generally reliable, but can be slow. Intercity buses provide transportation between major cities and to Croatia, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia. Regular bus service operates between the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Republika Srpska.^{91, 92} Local buses in Sarajevo ply only the flat areas of the city, leaving minibuses to transport people to hilly regions.⁹³

Exchange 29: Which road leads to the airport?

Soldier:	Which road leads to the airport?	koyee poot vodee do aaeRodRomaa?
Local:	The road heading east.	poot koyee eede pRemaa eestokoo

Trams are found only in Sarajevo, and are the most widely used form of transportation in the city.⁹⁴ Trams are reliable and widely used, and thus often crowded. The 11 km network includes six lines running in an east-west direction between Baščaršija and Ilidža, circling the old town. Be aware of pick-pockets and imposters posing as ticket controllers on trams.^{95, 96, 97, 98, 99}

Taxis are cheap, plentiful and safer than trams. To maximize security, get cabs from taxi stands rather than hailing them on the street. All taxis are metered. However, to avoid being overcharged, check to make sure the driver starts the meter after you enter.^{100, 101}

Exchange 30: Where can I get a cab?

Soldier:	Where can I get a cab?	gdye mogoo naachee taaksee?
Local:	Over there.	taamo

Train travel is severely restricted because much of the infrastructure was destroyed during the war. Three routes leave from Sarajevo: one to Zagreb, Croatia, one to Budapest, Hungary, and the third to Ploce, Croatia.¹⁰²

Exchange 31: Is there a train station nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a train station nearby?	eemaa lee zhelyezneechkaa staaneetsaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Domestic air travel is severely limited within the nation. Sarajevo Airport is Bosnia and Herzegovina's main hub for international flights. There is one flight a week from Sarajevo to Mostar.^{103, 104}



Policewoman

© UN Development Program

Street Crimes and Solicitations

Crime

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a high crime rate, with the greatest concentration in urban areas, including Sarajevo.¹⁰⁵ Most of the crimes against foreign nationals are nonviolent street crimes, including theft and other crimes of opportunity. Petty thieves and pickpockets are rampant in Sarajevo. Foreign nationals are often the preferred targets of residential break-ins, especially late at night.^{106, 107} Organized crimes also occur in BiH, including public murders and violent attacks in public places. Criminal groups are also involved in smuggling, trafficking, and other transnational crimes. Leftover military grade weapons, including machine guns, rockets, and grenades are frequently used in such attacks, and while expatriates are rarely targeted in such criminal events, they can be collateral victims.^{108, 109}

Exchange 32: Give me money.

Local:	Give me money	daayte mee novaats
Soldier:	I don't have any.	yaa nemam novtsaa

Exchange 33: Did these people threaten you?

Soldier:	Did these people threaten you?	plashe lee vas oovee lyoodee?
Local:	No.	ne



Beggars

Beggars operate on the streets of major cities, especially Sarajevo. Many are members of professional gangs. The organizers of beggars can earn nearly five times the average monthly salary of average Bosnians (EUR 2,000/USD 2,640 vs EUR 415/USD 548). A significant number of these beggars are children, many of whom come from other cities.¹¹⁰ Some are Roma children, forced into begging by their parents.¹¹¹ Others, however, are simply people who are poor and out of work. Nearly half of the population is unemployed and they have turned to begging to survive. The largest concentration of beggars can be found in the city center.¹¹² Sometimes a beggar will approach an individual hoping to distract the person, while an accomplice picks the unsuspecting individual's pocket or purse.¹¹³

Beggar girl

©, Antoine K / flickr.com

Endnotes

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society," in *The world Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 2 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Settlement Patterns," 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina/42671/Manufacturing#toc42672>
- 3 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 65.
- 4 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013," 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 5 Ante Čuvalo, "Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina/Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine," in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 87-88.
- 6 The European Elections Monitor, "Bosnia and Herzegovina—Presidential and General Elections," 13 September 2010, <http://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/eem/1066-presidential-and-general-elections-in-bosnia-herzegovina-3rd-october-2010>
- 7 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Religious Freedom Report 2013," 28 July 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/53d907a4d.html>
- 8 Ante Čuvalo, "Serb Republic/Republika Srpska (RS)," in *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2nd Ed. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), 214–215.
- 9 Charles Kendall and Partners, LTD, "Follow Up on the Functional Review of the Return Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina," (report, n.d.), 2, <http://www.mhrr.gov.ba/PDF/Izbjeglice/2.%20Needs%20of%20%20Social%20Housing%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovinapdf.pdf>
- 10 Gerard Toal and Carl T. Dahlman, *Bosnia Remade: Ethnic Cleansing and its Reversal* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), 302.
- 11 Department for Housing Policy and Analytical Planning, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Housing and Urban Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Outline of Devastations, Recovery and Development Perspectives," (report, May 2006), 4, <http://www.mhrr.gov.ba/PDF/default.aspx?id=243&langTag=bs-BA>
- 12 Zehra Kačapor-Džihic and Nermin Oruč, "Social Impact of Emigration and Rural-Urban Migration in Central and Eastern Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina," (executive summary, report to the European Commission, April 2012), 2, <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=8840&langId=en>
- 13 Admir Avdagić et al., "Landscapes of Sarajevo Region: Introductory Document," (paper for the LE:NOTRE Extraordinary Landscape Forum, Sarajevo, 25-28 May 2014), 14, http://geografie.ubbcluj.ro/ccau/jssp/arhiva2_2011/03JSSP022011.pdf
- 14 Clark Kendall and Partners, LTD, "Need of Social Housing in Bosnia-Herzegovina," (report, n.d.), 4, <http://www.mhrr.gov.ba/PDF/Izbjeglice/2.%20Needs%20of%20%20Social%20Housing%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovinapdf.pdf>
- 15 Deutsche Welle, "A Bad Grade for Air Quality in the Balkans," 11 February 2013, <http://www.dw.de/a-bad-grade-for-air-quality-in-the-balkans/a-16589036>
- 16 Al Jazeera, "Air Pollution Chokes Sarajevo," 5 January 2013, <http://www.aljazeera.com/video/europe/2013/01/20131518351350502.html>
- 17 Deutsche Welle, "A Bad Grade for Air Quality in the Balkans," 11 February 2013, <http://www.dw.de/a-bad-grade-for-air-quality-in-the-balkans/a-16589036>

- 18 Xinhua News, “Air Pollution in Winter in Sarajevo Became Serious,” 19 December 2013, http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/photo/2013-12/19/c_132981945.htm
- 19 The Big Story, “Air Pollution from Burning Coal Hits Bosnian Town,” 17 December 2013, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/air-pollution-burning-coal-hits-bosnian-town>
- 20 Raiffeisen Research, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Economic Report, (quarterly economic report, issue no. 11, August 2014), 9, http://www.rbinternational.com/eBusiness/services/resources/media/826124957350877869-6100030434411352_826101618230137223_826102026788901786-860501621044684703-1-1-NA.pdf
- 21 United Nations, “UN Report: Almost Two-third [sic] of Unemployed Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” 30 January 2014, <http://www.un.ba/novost/10462/un-report-almost-two-third-of-unemployed-youth-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 22 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 96.
- 23 Mikkel Danielsen, “Angered Bosnians Take Unemployment and Corruption to the Streets,” 4 June 2014, <http://mikkeldanielsen.wix.com/bosniaprotests#!blank/cy2r>
- 24 Juraj Katalenac, “What’s Up with Bosnia?” Insurgent Notes, 16 February 2014, <http://insurgentnotes.com/2014/02/whats-up-with-bosnia/>
- 25 Daria Sito-Sucic and Matt Robinson, “Bosnia Unrest Puts Spotlight on Broken Peace Accord,” Reuters, 11 February 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/11/us-bosnia-unrest-future-insight-idUSBREA1A0B120140211>
- 26 Transport Unit, Sustainable Development Department, Europe and Central Asia Region, “Transport Sector Review; Bosnia and Herzegovina—the Road to Europe,” (report, May 2010), [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/05/21/000427087_20120521103119/Original/544060ESW0v50P00Transport0May02010.docx)
- 27 Martina Fischer, “Bosnia’s Challenge: Economic Reform, Political Transformation and War-to-Peace Transition,” (report, Berghof Center, n.d.), http://www.berghof-conflictresearch.org/documents/publications/daytone_Conclusion.pdf
- 28 Deutsche Bank, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Political Paralysis Obstructing Urgent Reforms,” 12 October 2012, [https://www.dbresearch.com/servlet/reweb2.ReWEB?document=PROD000000000295577&rwnode=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD\\$NAVIGATION&rwobj=ReDisplay.Start.class&rwsite=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD](https://www.dbresearch.com/servlet/reweb2.ReWEB?document=PROD000000000295577&rwnode=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD$NAVIGATION&rwobj=ReDisplay.Start.class&rwsite=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD)
- 29 World Health Organization, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Country Cooperation Strategy,” (country brief, May 2013), http://www.who.int/countryfocus/cooperation_strategy/ccsbrief_bih_en.pdf
- 30 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Society,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 31 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 63.
- 32 Osman Slipicevic and Adisa Malicbegovic, “Public and Private Sector in the Health Care System of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Policy and Strategy,” *Materia Sociomedica*, 24, no. 1 (2012): 54-57, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3633389/>
- 33 Ante Ivanković et al., “Health Status of Population in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 15 Years of Transitional Period,” *Collegium Antropologicum* 31 (2010): 327, <http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/79205>
- 34 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Health,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>
- 35 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 128.

- 36 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002): 71-72, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 37 Ante Ivanković et al., “Health Status of Population in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 15 Years of Transitional Period,” *Collegium Antropologicum* 31 (2010): 327, <http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/79205>
- 38 Europe Cities, “Healthcare in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.europe-cities.com/en/633/bosnia-herzegovina/health/>
- 39 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002: 60-61, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 40 Europe Cities, “Healthcare in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.europe-cities.com/en/633/bosnia-herzegovina/health/>
- 41 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002: 60-61, 67-68, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 42 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002: 69-70, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 43 United Nations Children’s Fund, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Education: Issues,” n.d., http://www.unicef.org/bih/education_1120.html
- 44 Clare Magill, *Education and Fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Paris, France: International Institute for Educational Planning, United Nations, 2010), 38, http://www.iiep.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Info_Services_Publications/pdf/2010/Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf
- 45 France 24, “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided,” 4 December 2014, (video, 16:44), <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>
- 46 Murat Önsoy, “Coping with Bosnia-Herzegovina’s Critical Problems: Reconsidering the International Community’s Role,” (paper, n.d.), 16-17, http://www.academia.edu/716980/Coping_with_Bosnia-Herzegovinas_Critical_Problems_Reconsidering_the_International_Communitys_Role
- 47 Clare Magill, *Education and Fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Paris, France: International Institute for Educational Planning, United Nations, 2010), 23, http://www.iiep.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Info_Services_Publications/pdf/2010/Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf
- 48 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Laws and Other Basic Regulations Concerning Education,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 49 Clare Magill, *Education and Fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Paris, France: International Institute for Educational Planning, United Nations, 2010), 23, 27-28, http://www.iiep.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Info_Services_Publications/pdf/2010/Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf
- 50 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Structure and Organization of the Education System,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 51 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Structure and Organization of the Education System,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 52 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Structure and Organization of the Education System,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, <http://www.ibe.unesco.org/>

[fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf](#)

53 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 96.

54 United Nations Children's Fund, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Statistics," n.d., http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bosniaherzegovina_statistics.html

55 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, "Preschool Education," in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

56 United Nations Children's Fund, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Statistics," n.d., http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bosniaherzegovina_statistics.html

57 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, "Primary Education," in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

58 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, "Secondary Education," in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

59 United Nations Development Programme, "Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality," (report, United Nations, 2013), 10, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf

60 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 102.

61 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 77.

62 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 106.

63 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 81.

64 Safari the Globe, "Food, Dining, and Drinks in Bosnia and Herzegovina," March 2013, <http://www.safaritheglobe.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/culture/food-drinks/>

65 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press Inc., 2013), 100.

66 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed., (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 82.

67 World Travel Guide, "Bosnia and Herzegovina Shopping and Nightlife," n.d., <http://www.worldtravelguide.net/bosnia-and-herzegovina/shopping-nightlife>

68 World Travel Guide, "Bosnia and Herzegovina Shopping and Nightlife," n.d., <http://www.worldtravelguide.net/bosnia-and-herzegovina/shopping-nightlife>

69 Sarajevo-Guide, "Sarajevo Attractions," n.d., <http://www.sarajevo-guide.com/attractions.htm>

70 Stanestane, "Bascarsija," Atlas Obscura, n.d., <http://www.atlasobscura.com/places/bascarsija>

71 Europe Travel Hub, "Shopping in Bosnia and Herzegovina," n.d., <http://www.europetravelhub.com/bosnia-and-herzegovina/shopping.html>

72 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 111.

73 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 82.

74 Stephanie, "Browsing for Copper and Coffee in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina," Open Places, n.d., <http://openplac.es/trips/bascarsija-in-sarajevo-bosnia-and-herzegovina-ba>

75 @llo' Expat, Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Shopping in Bosnia Herzegovina," 2014, <http://www>

bosniaherzegovina.alloexpat.com/bosnia_information/shopping_bosnia.php

76 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 109.

77 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Special Circumstances,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

78 Oanda, “Currency Converter,” 27 August 2014, <http://www.oanda.com/>

79 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Special Circumstances,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

80 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Special Circumstances,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

81 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 125.

82 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

83 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Travel and Transportation,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

84 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

85 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/>

[ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062](http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf)

86 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1-2, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

87 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 121.

88 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 4, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

89 Lonely Planet, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Getting Around,” 2014, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/bosnia-and-hercegovina/transport/getting-around>

90 Lifestyle, “Sarajevo,” 2013, <http://www.lifestyle.com.au/travel/sarajevo/>

91 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 4, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

92 Lonely Planet, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Getting Around,” 2014, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/bosnia-and-hercegovina/transport/getting-around>

93 Transport Unit, Sustainable Development Department, Europe and Central Asia Region, “Transport Sector Review; Bosnia and Herzegovina—the Road to Europe,” (report, May 2010), 14, http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/05/21/000427087_20120521103119/Original/544060ESW0v50P00Transport0May02010.docx

94 Transport Unit, Sustainable Development Department, Europe and Central Asia Region, “Transport Sector Review; Bosnia and Herzegovina—the Road to Europe,” (report, May 2010), 12, http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/05/21/000427087_20120521103119/Original/544060ESW0v50P00Transport0May02010.docx

- 95 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>
- 96 Lonely Planet, “Sarajevo: Getting Around,” 2014, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/bosnia-and-hercegovina/sarajevo/transport/getting-around>
- 97 Sarajevo Tourism, “Public Transportation,” n.d., <http://www.sarajevo-tourism.com/eng/gradskiprevozi.wbsp>
- 98 Robert Schwandl, “Sarajevo,” Urban Rail, 2011, <http://www.urbanrail.net/eu/ba/sarajevo/sarajevo.htm>
- 99 Lifestyle, “Sarajevo,” 2013, <http://www.lifestyle.com.au/travel/sarajevo/>
- 100 Hotel Travel, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Travel Guides,” n.d., http://www.hoteltravel.com/bosnia_herzegovina/guides/transport.htm
- 101 Lifestyle, “Sarajevo,” 2013, <http://www.lifestyle.com.au/travel/sarajevo/>
- 102 Tourism Association of Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina, “Getting Here by Rail,” n.d., <http://www.bhtourism.ba/eng/byrail.wbsp>
- 103 Tim Clancy, *Bosnia & Herzegovina*, 3rd Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2010), 62, 69.
- 104 Hotel Travel, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Travel Guides,” n.d., http://www.hoteltravel.com/bosnia_herzegovina/guides/transport.htm
- 105 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>
- 106 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 130.
- 107 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>
- 108 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>
- 109 Sheelagh Brady, “Organized Crime in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Silent War Fought by an Ambush of Toothless Tigers or a War Not Yet Fought?” (paper, October 2012), 26-27, https://reportingproject.net/occrp/documents/OC_in_BH_ENG.pdf
- 110 Balkan Inside, “Organizers of Beggars in Sarajevo Earn More than EUR 2,000,” 19 August 2013, <http://www.balkaninside.com/organizers-of-beggars-in-sarajevo-earn-more-than-eur-2000/>
- 111 Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: 2012 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor,” n.d., http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/bosnia_herz.htm
- 112 Olivera Simić, “Letters from Sarajevo,” Griffith Review, 2 December 2011, <https://griffithreview.com/articles/letters-from-sarajevo/>
- 113 World Nomads, “Sarajevo on the Slide: Crime in Bosnia,” 16 August 2011, <http://safety.worldnomads.com/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina/75940/Sarajevo-on-the-Slide-Crime-in-Bosnia>

Overview: Chapter 4 Assessment

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina's unemployment rate is about 25%.

FALSE

Unemployment throughout BiH stood at 43% in May 2014. Upwards of 67% of young people cannot find jobs. Young educated people are increasingly entering the jobless pool; education is relatively inexpensive but employment opportunities are few.

2. Voluntary rural to urban migration has been a relatively insignificant factor in urban growth during the last two decades.

TRUE

Voluntary internal migration in the last decade has been largely rural to urban, but has accounted for less than 1% of the country's population.

3. Home heating fuels are a major contributor to air pollution in cities.

TRUE

Air pollution is a significant problem in Sarajevo, which has the highest concentration of air pollution in all of Europe. Most of the smog pollution is created by vehicle exhaust, but low quality heating fuel is another major contributor to the problem.

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina's educational system is highly decentralized.

TRUE

Currently, 13 ministries operate at the state, entity, and canton levels. Each ministry also has its own educational program, laws, and budgets. This allows administrators and politicians to support existing divisive educational policies with a nationalist agenda.

5. Bosnia and Herzegovina's rail system has been largely rebuilt since the 1990s conflict.

FALSE

Most of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transportation infrastructure was destroyed during the conflict of the 1990's. Its railway system, built in the 19th century, still has not recovered from the damage.



Horse drawn cart
© Anduze traveller

Chapter 5 Rural Life

Introduction

Today, slightly more than half (52%) of the population is rural.¹ Most of the rural population lives in the central and northern areas, where the climate is more hospitable.² The Republika Srpska (RS) is more rural than the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH). Approximately 7% of land in FBiH is agricultural, compared to nearly 17% in the RS.³ Although mass migrations from rural to urban areas occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, today that trend has slowed significantly.^{4,5}

A quick review of the rural population shows many of the historical differences between rural and urban populations have disappeared, although some remain firmly entrenched. The general quality of life is lower in rural areas.⁶ Rural unemployment (50%) is higher than in urban areas (31%).⁷ Most people work outside of agriculture, although many homes have small plots for growing vegetables to supplement the family food supply.⁸ Poverty is higher in rural areas, where 24% of households fall below the



Elderly woman
©, *Emilius da Atlantide*

poverty line, but rural dwellers are more food secure.⁹ Although rural households are not more conservative than their urban counterparts, traditional gender and family roles are stronger.¹⁰ Rural residents have lower levels of educational attainment than people living in cities, especially among women. Most of this difference, however, is concentrated in the older generations. Among younger generations, these differences are far less stark.¹¹

Land Tenure

In the former Yugoslavia, the right to housing was considered a basic human right, but the right to private property ownership was less significant. That view changed, however, with the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Private property became a more fundamental issue, replacing the socialist idea of nationally held and administered property.¹²

Historically, people in socialist Yugoslavia were allocated housing, often in apartments administered by the Public Housing Enterprises. Once employees and their families took up residence, they registered as ‘occupancy right holder’ giving them the right to occupy the state-owned apartment. In rural areas, a system of restricted private ownership of land was in effect.¹³

During the war (1992-1995), leaders seized property as part of their campaign of ethnic cleansing, and the creation of “ethnically pure” states. In all, 2.2 million people were forcibly displaced.¹⁴ Residents in the current FBiH who abandoned their apartments lost their occupancy rights. Their homes could be allocated to others, although only for a year and no changes to the property were permitted. In the RS, abandoned property could be reallocated for temporary use, but not for less than one year.¹⁵

The national constitution permits the right to own private property and guarantees that those displaced by the war are free to return to their homes and land.¹⁶ Displaced persons had the right to file a claim to repossess their apartments, under certain conditions. Under current law, persons with occupancy rights may purchase their apartments, providing they can validate claims of prior occupancy.¹⁷

Exchange 34: Do you own this land?

Soldier:	Do you own this land?	posyedooyete lee vee ovoo zemlyoo?
Local:	No.	ne

In rural areas, farmlands were distributed under different regulations. Today, approximately 94% of agricultural land is in private hands and is farmed privately. Approximately 80% of private holdings are less than 5 hectares (25 acres) and slightly over half are less than 2 hectares (5 acres). About 5% of the land is state-owned.¹⁸



Corn fields
©, Milos Novakovic

Rural Economy

Approximately 20% of the nation's land is arable, mostly in the northern plains alongside the Sava River Valley.^{19, 20} Major agricultural crops (and exports) include wheat and corn, as well as fruits and vegetables.²¹ Hilly areas are used for farming and grazing of sheep, cattle, and pigs. Sugar, sunflower oil, and chicken meat are significant agricultural export commodities.^{22, 23} Privately owned small farms produce most of the agricultural products, although large commercial operations do exist.²⁴

Agriculture accounts for about 8% of GDP, less than half of its contribution about a decade ago. It employs 19% of the labor force.^{25, 26} The services sector is the largest contributor to GDP (66%). More people work in this sector (51%) than in any other.²⁷ One of the strongest service subsectors is tourism, which has experienced sustained growth for the past several years.²⁸ The manufacturing and industrial sector now accounts for about 26% of GDP and employs 30% of the labor force.²⁹ Much of the infrastructure was destroyed between 1992 and 1995. However, key parts are beginning to reemerge, including metal production, metal processing, and the automotive industry.^{30, 31}

Exchange 35: Where do you work?

Soldier:	Where do you work?	gdye Raadeete?
Local:	I am a farmer.	yaa sam zemlyoRaadneek

Only about 7% of all rural household income derives from agriculture, and about 7% of rural households depend primarily on farming for a living.³² Approximately half of rural households are completely uninvolved in agriculture, except for a small vegetable garden for their own use. A third of rural households operate small farms, growing only enough to meet their own food needs. Even among the 13% of full-time farmers, about 75% of their income comes from other sources.³³

Unemployment in the nation was over 40% in May 2014.³⁴ This has left rural and urban dwellers, alike, without jobs. Approximately 51% of rural households depend on remittances, contributions from other family members, or government funds to make a living. Approximately 22% of monthly rural incomes derive from such sources, and only 68% from employment.³⁵ As many as 40% of the nation's people are employed in the informal economic sector, where the majority of employment opportunities exist.^{36, 37, 38}

Rural Transportation

Much of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transportation infrastructure was destroyed during the conflict of the 1990s. Most of the national road system, particularly in rural areas, is in poor condition, especially in the RS.^{39, 40} Most rural roads are two lanes, quite narrow in places, lack guardrails, and are full of curves.⁴¹ Local traffic laws are rarely enforced. Drivers often drive at high rates of speed and employ reckless tactics, including passing on blind curves. Driving outside the urban areas at night is not recommended because most roads are unlit and in poor condition.^{42, 43, 44, 45} Drivers should avoid unpaved roads because of the risk of landmines.⁴⁶

Bosnia and Herzegovina's railway system provides transportation from the Bosnian countryside to the major Balkan cities. Four routes connect with Sarajevo, the capital and main international airport. One northern line connects Banja Luka with Zagreb in Croatia, and another passes through Tuzla to reach Budapest, Hungary. A southern line connects Sarajevo with Konjic, Jablanica, Mostar, and Čapljina and then passes through Croatia to the seaport at Ploče. The fourth route connects the capital with Belgrade, Serbia.⁴⁷



Rural Transportation
©, Dieter Z/flicker.com

Exchange 36: Show us the car registration.

Soldier:	Show us the car registration.	pokaazheete nam saaobRaachaaynoo dozvoloo
Local:	Right away.	odmaah

Buses are an inexpensive option for getting almost everywhere in the country. Buses are generally faster than trains, inexpensive, on time, and frequent.^{48, 49} Many rural residents use bicycles and horse-drawn carts for transportation.⁵⁰

Exchange 37: Will the bus be here soon?

Soldier:	Will the bus be here soon?	hoche lee aaootoboos beetee ovdye ooskoRo?
Local:	Yes.	daa



Doctor and patient
© Health Sector Enhancement

Healthcare

The quality of healthcare in Bosnia and Herzegovina is generally poor, but worse in rural areas. Although primary health care is free for the most part, the lack of medical facilities and a shortage of medical supplies and equipment due to bureaucracy, insufficient funding, and inadequate coordination between facilities make the quality of care below U.S. or Western European standards.^{51, 52, 53} Access to healthcare is perhaps the biggest challenge in rural areas. Most of the healthcare facilities are located in urban centers, and 80% of the hospitals require travelling at least 3 km (2 mi).^{54, 55} Health centers (*dom zdravljas*) in the FBiH are owned by municipal governments, and each serves approximately 30,000-50,000 people. These centers provide only outpatient care. Available services include general practice, maternity care, pediatric care, and dental care. They are equipped with diagnostic facilities, including laboratories and radiology facilities.^{56, 57} Care is also available from health stations (*ambulantas*), which are staffed with general practitioners, dentists, and community health nurses. These stations are often run as private practices. Located primarily in urban centers, their services are often more expensive than that provided by *dom zdravlja*.^{58, 59} At outreach clinics, patients continue to face long lines, and some prescription drugs and

preventative medicines might be hard to find.⁶⁰

Exchange 38: Is there a medical clinic nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a medical clinic nearby?	eemaa lee medeetseenskaa kleeneekaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes, over there.	eemaa, taamo



*College in Sarajevo
©, Peter Vine*

Education

The educational system is the same in both private and public institutions. Children attend nine years of mandatory primary school, which is free for those attending public schools.^{61, 62} Thereafter, students may enroll at a vocational, technical, or academic school for three to four years.⁶³ Students who attended academic schools can transfer to one of several universities in the country, but their degrees are not acceptable outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina.^{64, 65, 66}

Exchange 39: Do your children go to school?

Soldier:	Do your children go to school?	eedoo lee vasha dyetsaa oo shkoloo?
Local:	Yes.	daa

The country continues to recover from the collapse of its educational system after the 1992–1995 ethnic conflict. Some reforms have been implemented, but the country continues to struggle with post-war challenges.⁶⁷ One impediment to achieving a standardized and balanced system of education is the decentralization and fragmentation of the sector. Thirteen ministries operate at the state, entity, and canton levels with their own educational programs, laws, and budgets.^{68, 69} Such decentralization

allows administrators and politicians to support existing divisive educational policies, with a nationalist agenda.⁷⁰

Exchange 40: Is there a school nearby?

Soldier:	Is there a school nearby?	eemaa lee shkoolaa oo bleezeenee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Such policies manifest themselves in ethnic segregation in the schools, biased curriculum, and lack of minority access to education. Some schools are really “two schools under one roof” with a different educational program for each ethnic group.⁷¹ To rectify this phenomenon, a unified and balanced curriculum is being developed as part of the overall educational reform program in the country.^{72, 73} A more inclusive educational program will also be necessary, including the participation of the Roma who have long suffered severe discrimination in Bosnia and Herzegovina.^{74, 75}

Children from rural areas are less likely to attend school and often drop out sooner. In 2006, for example, only 74% of rural children attended secondary school, compared to 88% for their urban counterparts.⁷⁶ By 2012, secondary school attendance was over 90%, with no significant difference based on rural or urban residence.⁷⁷

Who’s in Charge

Background to the Governance Structure

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a complex governance structure, composed of multiple levels of administration. However, coordination between these tiers of government remain inadequate.^{78, 79} In addition to a central state government, there are three self-governing entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), the Republika Srpska (RS), and the pre-war municipality of Brcko in the northwest. While such power sharing and divisions allowed for some peace and reconciliation, the fragmented and duplicated nature of public administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina has created a weak central government unable to legislate constitutional, economic, and social reform.^{80, 81, 82}

FBiH and the RS each have their own constitution, thus creating different administrative and political systems. Each entity has a president and a vice president, its own ministries, and legislatures. The FBiH is divided into 80 municipalities and 10 cantons. The Republika Srpska is divided into 63 municipalities. Both the cantons and the municipalities have their own local governments, but each also falls under the jurisdiction of its respective autonomous entity.^{83, 84, 85}

Local Government Structures

The municipal legislative body consists of councils in the Federation and assemblies in the Republika Srpska, and these represent one or more settlements (only Sarajevo, Mostar, and Banja Luka have “city” governments).⁸⁶ Both councils and assemblies consist of publicly elected officials.^{87, 88} Mayors administer the FBiH councils, while the president heads the municipal executive board in the Republika Srpska. Municipalities are responsible for specific tasks assigned to them by the entity government. They also have general responsibilities, such as child care, primary and secondary school buildings, employment agencies, social care, culture, sports, housing and urban planning, municipal utilities, public order, tourism; and management of municipal properties.^{89, 90, 91}

Exchange 41: Can you take me to your *local leader*?

Soldier:	Can you take me to your <i>local leader</i> ?	mozhete lee me odvestee do pRedsyedneekaa myesne zaayedneetse?
Local:	Yes.	daa

Exchange 42: Does your *local leader** live here?

Soldier:	Does your <i>local leader</i> live here?	zheevvee lee pRedsyedneek myesne zaayedneetse ovdye?
Local:	Yes.	daa

The *Mjesna Zajednica* (MZ), or local community, was the traditional means of local governance. Based on territorial divisions, and operating at the village level, these bodies focused on local issues and provided a link between citizens and their local municipal authorities.⁹² The system was badly weakened during the war, but recently it has again assumed a role in local governance. These MZs allow for direct participation in government. Community residents come together to discuss issues of local concern. Any decisions are determined by consensus. They are, however, less significant than before the war because they have weaker powers and a lack of citizen confidence.⁹³

Several issues plague the operation and limit the effectiveness of the MZs. First, hidden local power structures constrain full participation. Traditionally, elders and men have spoken for their families in MZ meetings. Women and youth remain seriously underrepresented. The MZs have not been fully integrated into the formal governance system, and only have the powers that their cantons or local municipalities grant them. Nevertheless, these bodies help pave the way for participatory democracy.⁹⁴



Landmine sign
©, Darij & Ana / flickr.com

Landmines

Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Mine Ban Treaty in 1997 and ratified it a year later. The government stated that it ceased the production of antipersonnel mines in 1995. No illegal stores of mines have been reported and documented since 2006. Some mines, however, are kept for training purposes.⁹⁵

Bosnia remains the most heavily mined country in Europe.⁹⁶ Landmines that were placed in the country during the 1992–1995 conflict are still a safety issue today. Approximately 1,263 sq km (488 sq mi), nearly 2.5%, of the country is contaminated with an estimated 120,000 mines.^{97, 98, 99} Most such minefields are marked, but not

all.^{100, 101} The most contaminated areas lie along the 1,100 km (684 mi) long and 4 km (2.5 mi) wide boundaries between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (RS). The mountains around Sarajevo still contain a number of unexploded minefields. The Brcko district remains as one of the most heavily contaminated areas.^{102, 103}

Urban and highly populated areas have been cleared, but only 30% of the minefields have been marked since many landmines were placed without a tracking system.¹⁰⁴ Efforts to clear the rest of the country from mines are ongoing, but progressing slowly. At the current rate of 13 sq km (5 sq mi) per year, it could take nearly a century to complete the task.¹⁰⁵ Devastating floods in 2014 exposed at least 92 mines, and 40,000 pieces of munitions or unexploded ordnance. Approximately 70% of the flooded areas are in mine contaminated areas. Experts fear that mines may have been washed away to previously unexposed areas.^{106, 107} The United States sent a team of civilian experts to the region to help with clearing the mines.¹⁰⁸

Exchange 43: Is this area mined?

Soldier:	Is this area mined?	ye lee ovo podRoochye meeneeRano?
Local:	No.	ne

Between 1996 and 2012, there were 8,075 casualties from mines or explosive remnants. Of those, 1,801 are known to have died.¹⁰⁹

Endnotes

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: People and Society,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 2 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Settlement Patterns,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 3 Ian Christoplos, “Between the CAPs: Agricultural Policies, Programming and the Market in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (paper, Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute, February 2007), 9, <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/1870.pdf>
- 4 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Settlement Patterns,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 5 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 16, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 6 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 17, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 7 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 9, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 8 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 11, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 9 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 21-22, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 10 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 19-20, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 11 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 20, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 12 UN-HABITAT, “Housing and Property Rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro,” (paper, 2005), 17, <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=2130&alt=1>
- 13 UN-HABITAT, “Housing and Property Rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro,” (paper, 2005), 17-19, <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=2130&alt=1>

- 14 UN-HABITAT, “Housing and Property Rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro,” (paper, 2005), 27, <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=2130&alt=1>
- 15 UN-HABITAT, “Housing and Property Rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro,” (paper, 2005), 33, <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=2130&alt=1>
- 16 Laurel Rose, Joachim Thomas, and Julie Tumler, “Sector Project: Land Tenure in Development Cooperation,” (report, July 2000), VIII, <http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib/05-0164.pdf>
- 17 UN-HABITAT, “Housing and Property Rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro,” (paper, 2005), 39, 46-47, <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=2130&alt=1>
- 18 ARCOTRASS GmbH, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Country Report,” (report to the European Commission, December 2006), 10, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/applicant/bosnia_herzegovina_en.pdf
- 19 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Geography,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 20 J. M. Suttie and S. G. Reynolds, “Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profile: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” December 2009, http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Bosnia_Herzegovina/Bosnia_Herzegovina.htm
- 21 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 22 J. M. Suttie and S. G. Reynolds, “Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profile: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” December 2009, http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Bosnia_Herzegovina/Bosnia_Herzegovina.htm
- 23 Food and Agriculture Association, “Exports: Commodities by Countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina-2011,” 2013, <http://faostat.fao.org/desktopdefault.aspx?pageid=342&lang=en&country=80>
- 24 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 11, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 25 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 26 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Food and Economy,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 263.
- 27 Foreign Investment Promotion Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Automotive Industry,” (report, 2012), 6, http://www.fipa.gov.ba/publikacije_materijali/brosure/Automotive%20Industry%202012.pdf
- 28 Foreign Investment Promotion Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Tourism Sector,” (report, 2013), 8, http://www.fipa.gov.ba/publikacije_materijali/brosure/TOURISM.SECTOR.24.05.2013.pdf
- 29 Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 30 Foreign Investment Promotion Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Automotive Industry,” (report, 2012), 6, Central Intelligence Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” in *The World Factbook*, 23 June 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bk.html>
- 31 Foreign Investment Promotion Agency, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Metal Sector,” (report, 2013,)

- 6-9, http://fipa.gov.ba/publikacije_materijali/brosure/Metal%20sector.03.06.2013.pdf
- 32 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality” (report, United Nations, 2013), 12, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 33 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 11, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 34 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Economy,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 35 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality,” (report, United Nations, 2013), 13, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 36 The World Bank, “Are Skills Constraining Growth in Bosnia and Herzegovina?”(report no. 54901-BA, December 2009), 3, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBOSNIAHERZ/Resources/AreSkillsConstrainingGrowthInBHeng.pdf>
- 37 International Fund for Agricultural Development, “Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (fact sheet, 2011 Governing Council), <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBOSNIAHERZ/Resources/AreSkillsConstrainingGrowthInBHeng.pdf>
- 38 ARCOTRASS GmbH, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Country Report,” (report to the European Commission, December 2006), 3, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/applicant/bosnia_herzegovina_en.pdf
- 39 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Transportation and Telecommunications,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina>
- 40 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 41 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1-2, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 42 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>
- 43 Elizabeth Hammond, Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 121.
- 44 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Travel and Transportation,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>
- 45 Elizabeth Hammond, Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 121.
- 46 Association for Safe International Road Travel, “Road Travel Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina,” (report, 2005), 1, http://www.asirt.org/portals/0/Reports/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 47 Bradt Travel Guides, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Getting Around,” 2014, <http://www.bradtguides.com/destinations/europe/bosnia-herzegovina/travel-and-visas.html>
- 48 Elizabeth Hammond, Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 124.

- 49 Bradt Travel Guides, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Getting Around,” 2014, <http://www.bradtguides.com/destinations/europe/bosnia-herzegovina/travel-and-visas.html>
- 50 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Transportation and Communications,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 51 Osman Slipicevic and Adisa Malicbegovic, “Public and Private Sector in the Health Care System of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Policy and Strategy,” *Materia Sociomedica*, 24, no. 1 (2012): 54-57, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3633389/>
- 52 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina: Health,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>
- 53 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 128.
- 54 Ante Ivanković et al., “Health Status of Population in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 15 Years of Transitional Period,” *Collegium Antropologicum* 31 (2010): 327, <http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/79205>
- 55 United Nations Development Programme, “Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality” (report, United Nations, 2013), 19, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 56 Europe Cities, “Healthcare in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.europe-cities.com/en/633/bosnia-herzegovina/health/>
- 57 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002: 60-61, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 58 Europe Cities, “Healthcare in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” n.d., <http://www.europe-cities.com/en/633/bosnia-herzegovina/health/>
- 59 Jennifer Cain and Elke Jakubowski, eds., *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 4, no. 7, 2002: 60-61, 67-68, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/75132/E78673.pdf
- 60 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 128-129.
- 61 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Laws and Other Basic Regulations Concerning Education,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 62 Clare Magill, *Education and Fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Paris, France: International Institute for Educational Planning, United Nations, 2010), 23, 27-28, http://www.iiep.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Info_Services_Publications/pdf/2010/Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf
- 63 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Structure and Organization of the Education System,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 64 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009) 96.
- 65 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, “Structure and Organization of the Education System,” in *World Data on Education*, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 66 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 96.

- 67 United Nations Children's Fund, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Education: Issues," n.d., http://www.unicef.org/bih/education_1120.html
- 68 Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Development of Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina – State Report," (report, October 2008), 5. http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2008/bosniaher_NR08.pdf
- 69 Clare Magill, Education and Fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Paris, France: International Institute for Educational Planning, United Nations, 2010), 23, http://www.iiep.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Info_Services_Publications/pdf/2010/Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf
- 70 Tim Clancy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, 4th Ed. (Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., 2013), 20-51.
- 71 United Nations Children's Fund, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Education: Issues," n.d., http://www.unicef.org/bih/education_1120.html
- 72 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Culture Organization, "Drafting a Common Curriculum: Framework, Bosnia and Nerzegovina," n.d., <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/strengthening-education-systems/quality-framework/promising-practices/common-curriculum-framework-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina/>
- 73 Marita Eastmond and Melita Cukur, "Education and the Relevance of National Identities: Responses to Post-war Curricula in Two Local Settings in Bosnia-Herzegovina," (paper, Institute for Global Studies, Göteborgs University, n.d.), 1-4, http://www.globalstudies.gu.se/digitalAssets/809/809977_WP12EastmondCukur.pdf
- 74 Jay La Monica, "A Multi-Cultural School in Bosnia and Herzegovina Brings Out the Best in Children," UNICEF, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4 August 2010, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bosniaherzegovina_55424.html
- 75 Elizabeth Hammond, Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 63.
- 76 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, "Secondary Education," in World Data on Education, 7th Ed., December 2011, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 77 United Nations Development Programme, "Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality," (report, United Nations, 2013), 10, http://www.ba.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/Democratic%20Governance/Rural%20development%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/BiH_NHDR_Brochure_08072013.pdf
- 78 European Commission, "Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 Progress Report," (report, 2013), 6-7, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/package/brochures/bosnia_and_herzegovina_2013.pdf
- 79 Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI-2014: Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Report (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014), 2-6, http://www.bti-project.de/uploads/tx_itao_download/BTI_2014_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf
- 80 Charles Jokay, "Chapter 3: Local Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina," Local Government Studies 32, no. 5 (2006), 93-95, [http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20\(LGI\).pdf](http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20(LGI).pdf)
- 81 BBC News Europe, "Bosnia-Herzegovina Profile," 21 May 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17211415>
- 82 Vesna Bojičić-Dželilović, "Decentralisation and Regionalisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Issues and Challenges," (research paper no. 2, July 2011), 4-5, http://www.lse.ac.uk/europeaninstitute/research/lsee/research/see_programme/images/research_paper_2.pdf
- 83 Arabella Thorp, "Bosnia's Political Structures," (standard note, Internals Affairs and Defense Section, Parliament, UK, 2 June 2011), 3-6, <http://www.parliament>

[uk/Templates/BriefingPapers/Pages/BPPdfDownload.aspx?bp-id=SN05989](http://www.nato.int/sfor/indexinf/125/p03a/t0103a.htm)

84 Thierry Domin, “Political System of Bosnia and Herzegovina,” SFOR Informer, 31 October 2001, <http://www.nato.int/sfor/indexinf/125/p03a/t0103a.htm>

85 Division of Powers, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Division of Powers,” n.d., <http://extranet.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/Potential-Candidates/BAH/Pages/default.aspx>

86 Charles Jokay, “Chapter 3: Local Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Local Government Studies 32, no. 5 (2006), 98, 102, [http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20\(LGI\).pdf](http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20(LGI).pdf)

87 Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Documents: Working Papers: 2004 Ordinary Session (Third Part) (White Plains, NY: Manhattan Publishing Company, Council of Europe Publications, June 2004), 216-217.

88 Charles Jokay, “Chapter 3: Local Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Local Government Studies 32, no. 5 (2006), 102, [http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20\(LGI\).pdf](http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20(LGI).pdf)

89 Vesna Bojičić-Dželilović, “Decentralisation and Regionalisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Issues and Challenges,” (research paper no. 2, July 2011), 10-15, http://www.lse.ac.uk/europeaninstitute/research/lsee/research/see_programme/images/research_paper_2.pdf

90 Charles Jokay, “Chapter 3: Local Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Local Government Studies 32, no. 5 (2006), 97, [http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20\(LGI\).pdf](http://www.ige.hu/letolt/credit/Stab-Bosnia%20(LGI).pdf)

91 Division of Powers, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Division of Powers,” n.d., <http://extranet.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/Potential-Candidates/BAH/Pages/default.aspx>

92 Steve Goss, “Annex 6: Summary of Recent Human Development Reports for Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (summary report, United Nations Development Programme, May 2013), 2, [http://www.](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/NHDR/2013/Annex%206%20-%20Summary%20of%20Recent%20NHDRs%20for%20BiH.pdf)

[us.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/NHDR/2013/Annex%206%20-%20Summary%20of%20Recent%20NHDRs%20for%20BiH.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/NHDR/2013/Annex%206%20-%20Summary%20of%20Recent%20NHDRs%20for%20BiH.pdf)

93 Snežana Mišić Mihajlović and Joy Elamon, “Rebuilding Local Democracy: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Municipal Development Project (MDP),” (report, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, October 2012), 5, <http://www.blog4dev.ch/dlgn-f2f2013/files/2013/05/Case-Study-Bosnia-FINALlayout.pdf>

94 Snežana Mišić Mihajlović and Joy Elamon, “Rebuilding Local Democracy: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Municipal Development Project (MDP),” (report, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, October 2012), 5-7, <http://www.blog4dev.ch/dlgn-f2f2013/files/2013/05/Case-Study-Bosnia-FINALlayout.pdf>

95 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Mine Policy,” 2 November 2011, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3294

96 Kristen Chick, “Bosnia’s Flood Clean-up Brings a Hazardous Wrinkle: Land Mines,” Christian Science Monitor, 5 July 2014, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Europe/2014/0705/Bosnia-s-flood-clean-up-brings-a-hazardous-wrinkle-land-mines>

97 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Mine Action,” 27 November 2013, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3296

98 U.S. Department of State, “Civilian Landmine Team Deploys to Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Support Local Efforts in Landmine-contaminated Areas Affected by Widespread Flooding,” 25 May 2014, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/05/226534.htm>

99 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Safety and Security,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

100 Michael Biach, “Bosnia Mines Still Kill 20 Years Later,” al Jazeera, 12 February 2014, [http://www.](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Research&Publications/NHDR/2013/Annex%206%20-%20Summary%20of%20Recent%20NHDRs%20for%20BiH.pdf)

aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2014/02/bosnia-mines-still-kill-20-years-later-201425131626160304.html

101 Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Safety and Security,” 11 March 2014, <http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/bosnia-herzegovina.html>

102 Overseas Advisory Security Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, “Bosnia-Herzegovina 2014 Crime and Safety Report, 31 January 2014, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15062>

103 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Mine Action,” 27 November 2013, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3296

104 Elizabeth Hammond, Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 130.

105 Kristen Chick, “Bosnia’s Flood Clean-up Brings a Hazardous Wrinkle: Land Mines,” Christian Science Monitor, 5 July 2014, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Europe/2014/0705/Bosnia-s-flood-clean-up-brings-a-hazardous-wrinkle-land-mines>

106 Judith Hartl, “Floods in Bosnia-Herzegovina Expose Land Mines,” Deutsche Welle, 20 May 2014, <http://www.dw.de/floods-in-bosnia-herzegovina-expose-land-mines/a-17647129>

107 Kristen Chick, “Bosnia’s Flood Clean-up Brings a Hazardous Wrinkle: Land Mines,” Christian Science Monitor, 5 July 2014, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Europe/2014/0705/Bosnia-s-flood-clean-up-brings-a-hazardous-wrinkle-land-mines>

108 U.S. Department of State, “Civilian Landmine Team Deploys to Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Support Local Efforts in Landmine-contaminated Areas Affected by Widespread Flooding,” 25 May 2014, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/05/226534.htm>

109 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Casualties and Victim Assistance,” 1 September 2013, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3295

Overview: Chapter 5 Assessment

1. Agriculture is the bedrock of Bosnia and Herzegovina's rural economy.

FALSE

Agriculture accounts for about 8% of GDP, less than half of its contribution about a decade ago. It employs 19% of the labor force. The services sector is the largest contributor to GDP (66%) and more people work in this sector (51%) than in any other.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina's tiered administration provides for a strong central government.

FALSE

The political structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina includes its central state government, the Federation and the Serb Republic entities, a third self-governing administrative unit, and the pre-war municipality of Brčko in the northwest. Though such power sharing and divisions allowed for some peace and reconciliation, it has also created a weak central government unable to legislate constitutional, economic, and social reform.

3. There are no significant differences with respect to school attendance in rural and urban areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TRUE

In 2006, only 74% of rural children attended secondary school, compared to 88% for their urban counterparts. By 2012, secondary school attendance was over 90%, with no significant difference based on rural or urban residence.

4. Most of the agricultural lands remain under state control.

FALSE

Today, approximately 94% of agricultural land is in private hands and farmed privately.

5. Landmines remain a safety issue to this day.

TRUE

Approximately 3% of the country's territory is contaminated with landmines. Urban and highly populated areas have been cleared, but only 30% of the minefields have been marked because many landmines were placed without a tracking system.



Bosnian Family
© Brian Eager

Chapter 6 Family Life

Introduction

Families in Bosnia and Herzegovina are close-knit and patriarchal.^{1,2} Traditional gender roles are reinforced by Eastern European and religious values, and are practiced by all three major ethnic groups.³ There is an emphasis on the nuclear family, although a significant number of Bosnians live in extended family settings.^{4,5} Family sizes have been decreasing in recent years, and today the typical family has two children.^{6, 7} The tradition of arranged marriages has largely fallen by the wayside in favor of love matches.^{8, 9}

Families and family ties were severely disrupted during the war that took place between 1992 and 1995. More than half of the population was displaced, and an estimated 200,000 people lost their lives. Individuals from interethnic families were forced to choose between family ties and ethnic loyalties. Livelihoods were lost and individuals have lasting scars. Part of the campaign of ethnic cleansing that took place, targeted

women who were raped. Many of these women were shunned by their families and forced to bear the children of their rapists.^{10, 11, 12} Lasting scars from the war have created difficulties and challenges that still linger. Many children exposed to the violence remain traumatized. Rates of alcoholism, suicide, crime, and domestic violence are increasing. Many survivors suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).^{13, 14, 15, 16} In spite of all the challenges confronting them, Bosnians are slowly beginning to rebuild their lives.



Grandmother and grandson
© Marta Schaaf

Typical Household

Recent data shows that the average household size in 2007 was 3.27 members. Rural households were slightly larger (3.4) than urban households (3.08). Differences in household size also occurred across the political entities. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), households tended to be marginally larger than in the Republika Srpska (RS) and Brcko District (BD).¹⁷ About 21% of households had at least five members. Most households with at least five members are in FBiH, and the fewest are in BD.¹⁸

A closer look at the data shows that about 40% of households were nuclear and consisted of parents and their children. About 7% of households were single-parent households. Approximately 21% were extended family households, consisting of single parents and other relatives; couples with children and other relatives; or couples with children and their parents. The largest number of such extended family households was in RS (24%), compared to only 20% in FBiH and 16% in BD.¹⁹ The remaining 31% of households were single persons, or couples without children.²⁰

Exchange 44: How many people live in this house?

Soldier:	How many people live in this house?	koleeko osoba zheevvee oo ovoy koochee?
Local:	Six.	shest

Children normally live with their parents until they marry. Parents provide financial support to their children even after they have grown up, with the expectation that their children will take care of them when they grow older.²¹

Exchange 45: Is this your entire family?

Soldier:	Is this your entire family?	ye lee ovo vasha cheetava poRodeetsaa?
Local:	No.	ne



*Woman selling vegetables
© Rita Willaert*

Traditional Family Structure

Roles and responsibilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina households are gender based. Bosnian families, regardless of religious affiliation, are patriarchal. Men are generally the heads of households and have greater authority and freedom than women. Women traditionally take care of household tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, shopping, and raising children, and they are expected to be obedient and subservient to men.^{22, 23, 24} In some Bosnian households, especially in the area between Bosnian Krajina and Sandžak, women run household affairs and men are only the informal household head.²⁵

Exchange 46: Are you married?

Soldier:	Are you married?	yeste lee ozhenyenee?
Local:	Yes.	daa

The traditional pattern is particularly strong in rural areas. In urban portions of the nation, women are generally educated and may work outside the home to supplement family incomes. This has offered more flexible gender roles within the family, although men still take on few, if any, domestic duties.²⁶



Bosnian Family
© Fiasco/flicker.com

Status of the Elderly and Children

The elderly, those aged 65 and older, represent approximately 14% of the nation's population. They are an integral part of social life within the nation.^{27, 28} Several laws have been enacted that are directly related to the care and rights of the elderly, although they have been ineffectively and incompletely implemented.²⁹ The right to social protection might be granted to those elderly who fall into specific categories (e.g. victims of war), but there are no specific laws governing the rights of the elderly per se.³⁰ Many elderly are not covered by any type of pension or other social benefits. Even for those who have such coverage, their pension payment is inadequate to cover basic

needs. About half of the elderly population reported they relied on family members to care for them and help them with their daily needs.^{31, 32}

Living with and reliance upon children by the elderly is a long-established cultural value. Children are raised to respect their elders, and to expect that they will likely be responsible for the care of elderly relatives.³³ Households in RS (43%) and BD (40%) are more likely to have at least one elderly member than households in FBiH (34%).³⁴ For those who have no family, or whose families are unwilling or unable to care for them, there are a number of eldercare facilities, including nursing homes. These facilities are concentrated in urban areas, leaving the urban elderly without access.³⁵



Children
© Lee Bryant

Children

Children are highly prized in Bosnia. The more children a family has, the richer the family is perceived to be, though not necessarily in financial terms.³⁶ Patriarchal cultural values lead families to prefer sons to daughters. Children are raised and cared for mostly by family members. Boys generally have more freedom than girls, who are raised to be more obedient and to begin household work at an early age.³⁷

The depth of poverty in the country has put many children at risk. In 2012, nearly 9% of children aged 5-14 worked, in spite of the fact that labor provisions state it is illegal for children under the age of 15 to be employed. Children, especially

Roma children, are often forced into begging, or the sex trade.³⁸ Child abuse remains a major issue.³⁹ Research shows that nationwide, 55% of children were victims of violent discipline and 42% were victims of psychological violence.⁴⁰ Other studies suggest the problem is even more serious in rural areas, where as many as 73% of children are victims of psychological violence, 68% of physical violence, and 48% of neglect.⁴¹



Bride and Groom in Sarajevo
© Lee Bryant

Marriage, Childbirth, and Divorce

Marriage

Bosnians expect that everyone will marry. Polygamy is illegal in the nation.⁴² According to the nation's Family Code, the minimum legal age to marry is 18 for both males and females, but courts can authorize marriages for those as young as 16 in specific instances.⁴³ Most urban youth marry in their mid-twenties after finishing their education. In rural areas, people tend to marry slightly earlier, usually in their early twenties.⁴⁴ An unmarried woman is referred to as *usidjelica* (spinster).⁴⁵

There are no laws prohibiting interfaith, interethnic marriages in the country. Accurate statistics are hard to obtain, but data shows that there is an increasing number of such marriages. In 2006, an estimated one-third of all urban

marriages involved couples from different religious/ethnic groups. Nonetheless, interfaith couples often face prejudice and intolerance from members of the community.^{46, 47, 48}

Exchange 47: Is this your wife?

Soldier:	Is this your wife?	ye lee ovo vasha soopRoogaa?
Local:	Yes.	daa



Childbirth

Since Bosnian society is family centered, births are an occasion for joy and celebration, especially if the baby is a boy. Because the family name is handed down through the male line, the birth of females is generally celebrated less.⁴⁹ Women gain greater respect and status after the birth of a child. Women who have no children are known as *inoča*, while a barren woman is called *bezditka*.⁵⁰ A large family is considered happier and richer. Not having children is considered a sorrowful event.⁵¹ Expectant couples are expected to marry, and illegitimate children are stigmatized.⁵²

Baby showers are not common, but the birth of a child involves parties and feasts where visiting family and friends bring gifts of food and clothing to the new parents after the child's arrival.⁵³

New mothers often wait for a period of 40 days

(*babinje*) before entertaining visitors and guests.^{54, 55}

Exchange 48: Are these your children?

Soldier:	Are these your children?	yesoo lee ovo vasha dyetsaa?
Local:	Yes.	daa

All children are supposed to be registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina within 15 days of the birth.⁵⁶ Some parents fail to register their children. Many of these children are from the Roma ethnic minority group. These undocumented children subsequently face obstacles in accessing health care, education, or social benefits.^{57, 58}

Divorce

Although divorce is allowed, it is uncommon in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has one of the lowest divorce rates in the world. Approximately 5% of marriages in FBiH end in divorce.^{59, 60} Data from 2007, the most recent available, shows that only 2.1% of the population was divorced or separated.⁶¹ Divorce is discouraged among all ethnic groups and divorced individuals are often stigmatized by their community. Divorced individuals may find it difficult to fit in with friends and other family members who are married with families of their own. Divorce in rural areas is often regarded as a disgrace, not only for the couple, but also for their families.⁶²



Bosnian Man
©, St Stev/flicker.com

Either spouse may initiate a divorce, citing an irretrievable breakdown in the marriage. However, husbands in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina may not seek a divorce while his wife is pregnant, nor while a child is under the age of three years.^{63, 64} In the Republika Srpska, husbands may not seek divorce while the wife is pregnant or if a child is less than one year of age.⁶⁵ Spouses have the right to seek, and may be granted, spousal support.^{66, 67} Before divorce proceedings may continue, either or both spouses must, if there are children, file a mediation request to the appropriate authorities. Only after the mediating authority reports that reconciliation is impossible, can the proceedings for a divorce begin.⁶⁸

In cases of divorce, both men and women have equal rights under the law, to own property, adopt children, or retain child custody. Property or assets owned prior to marriage remain with the respective spouse. Anything acquired during the marriage is jointly owned.⁶⁹

Social Events

Weddings

Weddings take place in two parts. The first is the civil ceremony and the second is the religious ceremony. The civil wedding is required in order to have the marriage officially recognized by the government. Couples must first register their intention to marry at the Registrar's office. They must go to the office a second time to have the actual service. Normally, this occurs within 40 days of the registration. Civil wedding are usually much smaller affairs, only attended by close family and friends. The ceremony commonly takes place in a town hall. The cost is anywhere between USD 525 and 1,300.^{70, 71}

For religious services, people go all out to bring family and friends together for food, music, and dancing for the once-in-a-lifetime wedding event. Weddings are particularly festive affairs in rural areas, where they can last for days.⁷² Here, weddings take place in big tents, while urban couples often hold their wedding ceremonies and receptions at home or at a restaurant.⁷³ Typically, 200 or more people may take part in wedding ceremonies.^{74, 75} Most people choose to have both the religious and the civil services on the same day.⁷⁶

Exchange 49: Congratulations on your wedding!

Soldier:	Congratulations on your wedding!	chesteetam vam vyenchaanye
Local:	We are honored you could attend.	chast nam ye daa pReesoostvooyete



Wedding in Banja Luca
©, Tiago Bortoletto Vaz

Catholic weddings must take place in a church, chapel, or cathedral.⁷⁷ Muslim weddings are generally short. An *imam* (religious official) gives a short speech and offers a prayer to bless the couple. The couple then signs an official document formalizing the marriage.^{78, 79} Couples then typically go to a different site to for the wedding celebration.⁸⁰

Bosnians may wear traditional costumes during weddings, even in urban areas. After the ceremony, the wedding party usually drives around town in a car decorated with ribbons and flowers, waving flags and honking. Gift giving is still common practice, although Bosnians do not have gift registries.⁸¹

Exchange 50: I wish you both happiness.

Soldier:	I wish you both happiness.	zheleem vam obomaa sRechoo
Local:	We are honored.	chast nam ye

Funerals

Death is a solemn occasion for both Christians and Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mourners dress in black and gather with their families at home for 40 days.⁸² Others may pay their respects by calling on the family of the deceased and bringing food or an even-numbered bunch of flowers.⁸³

Exchange 51: I would like to give my condolences.

Soldier:	I would like to give my condolences to you and your family.	yaa beeh zheleeo eezRaazeetee moye saootcheshtye vasho-ey poRodeetsee
Local:	Thank you.	hvaalaa vam



Cemetery in Sarajevo
© iolanda / flickr.com

Among the Muslim population, burial typically occurs within 24 hours of death. The body receives a ritual washing and is then placed in a special cloth (*ćefini*). Deceased Muslims are taken to an Islamic funeral home where their bodies are placed in a coffin decorated with a religious flag.⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ The ritual burial ceremony has two parts. The first takes place in front of the mosque while the second occurs in the cemetery. If the mosque is near the burial site, family members often carry the coffin to the cemetery. Otherwise, the coffin is transported in a vehicle.⁸⁶ Traditionally, only men were allowed at Islamic funerals, but women often attend today. They do not participate, however, and only observe the ritual. Immediately following the burial, women attend a separate prayer service (*tehvid*).^{87, 88}

When a Christian dies, mourners gather first at a memorial service in a chapel and then at the funeral. Mourners traditionally wear black to the service.⁸⁹ Orthodox Christian funerals are elaborate. The coffin is placed in the church nave facing the altar. The coffin is open with an icon of Christ or with the patron saint placed in the deceased's hands. A wreath is placed on the forehead. The funeral mass is then conducted, after which mourners file by the coffin for a final goodbye.⁹⁰ Salads and meats are also prepared for the deceased at the cemetery and this ritual is repeated a year later, when the gravestone is finally put into the ground.⁹¹

Exchange 52: Please be strong.

Soldier:	Please be strong.	boodeete yaakee
Local:	We will try.	pokooshatyemo

Christian tombstones might have inscriptions as well as photographs, while Muslim gravestones are narrow and thin with a curved top.^{92, 93}



Baby in Sarajevo
©, Claudia Gold

Birth

Various rituals and traditions surround the birth of a child in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many of these are dependent upon one's ethnic group.⁹⁴ Muslims place a golden coin (an amulet) on the baby's cap with a safety pin after the child is born. The mother stays with her baby for 40 days to recover.^{95, 96} Bosnian Muslim parents circumcise their son when the boy reaches the age of three, an event (*sunećenje*) that is celebrated with parties, gifts for the child, and feasts.⁹⁷

In Christian communities, Orthodox and Catholic families baptize children shortly after birth. Then, the parents select a godparent and the godparent chooses the child's name.⁹⁸ The godparent becomes an important and close member of the family, providing support as the child is growing up. The child's baptism is an occasion filled with food and dancing.⁹⁹

Naming Conventions

Naming conventions in Bosnia and Herzegovina are similar to those in Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro.¹⁰⁰ A person's name consists of the family name first, and then the personal name, such as Pilav Ivan. Serb and Croatian women's first names frequently end in "a" or "ica."^{101, 102} Common Croat names for men include Adrijan, Kruno (Krunoslav), and Josip. For women, typical names include Maša, Gabrijela, Mare, and Ivančica. Common first names for Serb males are Isaija, Jevrem, Miloje, and Mihailo. For Serb females, typical names include Jelisveta, Jovanka, Melanija, and Mateja.¹⁰³

Family names are passed down through the male line. Many family names end in -ić, -ević, or -ović ("ić" means "child of").^{104, 105} Women take their husband's family name when they marry. Some women keep their father's and their husband's name. For example, if Kadić Agneza marries Pilav Ivan, the married woman's name can be Pilav Agneza or Kadić-Pilav Agneza.¹⁰⁶

Muslim names in the country originated during the rule of the Ottoman Empire. Bosniaks adapted these names to their own culture, often shortening them or creating diminutives to create a unique Bosnian Muslim name. Most last names are patronyms, ending with the Slavic suffix "ić" or "ović." Family names such as Suljević, Mustafić,



Family
© Anand/flicker.com

Hodžić, or those with roots taken from Islamic or Turkish honorifics such as “*hadž*” and “*beg*” are Bosniak names. For example, the name Izetbegović (as in Alija Izetbegović, Bosnia and Herzegovina’s first president) is a Bosniak family name meaning “son of beg.”^{107, 108, 109} Other names may include a profession or title such as Hadžihafizbegović (son of beg who has completed the hajj and knows the entire Quran by heart), Imamović (son of Imam), or Kujundžić (son of a craftsman).¹¹⁰ Kovačić, Mitrović, Ignjatović, Petrović, and Vljaković, are common Serb names.^{111, 112} Marić, Jurić, Pehić, and Brkić are typical Croat names. Many Croat names will have “Mate” as part of their root such as Matoković, Matak, or Matović.^{113, 114, 115, 116}

Endnotes

- 1 *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Daily Life and Social Customs,” 2014, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700826/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina/42674/Political-process>
- 2 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 15, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf
- 3 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gender Roles and Statuses,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 266.
- 4 J. Henry, “Bosnians: Family Life,” in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, Vol. 5, Eds. Timothy L. Gall and Jeneen Hobby (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 84.
- 5 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>
- 6 J. Henry, “Bosnians: Family Life,” in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, Vol. 5, Eds. Timothy L. Gall and Jeneen Hobby (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 84.
- 7 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>
- 8 J. Henry, “Bosnians: Family Life,” in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, Vol. 5, Eds. Timothy L. Gall and Jeneen Hobby (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 84.
- 9 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 10 Dino Djipa, Mirsada Muzur, and Paula Franklin Lytle, “Chapter 8: Bosnia and Herzegovina-War-torn Lives,” in *Voices of the Poor from Many Lands*, Eds. Deepa Narayan and Patti Petesch (Washington DC: The World Bank, 2002), 214, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPOVERTY/Resources/335642-1124115102975/1555199-1124115210798/lanbosnia.pdf>
- 11 Michele Lent Hirsch, “Women under Siege: Bosnia,” 8 February 2012, <http://www.womenundersiegeproject.org/conflicts/profile/bosnia>
- 12 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gender Roles and Statuses,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 266.
- 13 Dino Djipa, Mirsada Muzur, and Paula Franklin Lytle, “Chapter 8: Bosnia and Herzegovina-War-torn Lives,” in *Voices of the Poor from Many Lands*, Eds. Deepa Narayan and Patti Petesch (Washington DC: The World Bank, 2002), 225, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPOVERTY/Resources/335642-1124115102975/1555199-1124115210798/lanbosnia.pdf>
- 14 Denis Dzidic, “Bosnia Still Living with Consequences of War,” *Balkan Insight*, 6 April 2012, <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/bosnia-still-living-with-consequences-of-war>
- 15 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gender Roles and Statuses,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R.

Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 266.

16 Mevludin Hasanović, “Psychological Consequences of War-Traumatized Children and Adolescents in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” *Acta Medica Academica* 40, no 1 (2011): 46-62, <http://www.ama.ba/index.php/ama/article/view/102/97>

17 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 13-14, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>

18 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 14, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>

19 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>

20 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 15, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>

21 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lifestyle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.

22 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Marriage, Family, and Kinship,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R.

Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 266.

23 Zilka Spahić-Šiljak, “Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” in *Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference*, eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 130-131.

24 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 15, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf

25 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 27, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf

26 Lejla Somun-Krupalija, “Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Country Study,” (working paper, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labor Office, Geneva, December 2011), 5-6, 15, 19-20, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_170832.pdf

27 Envesa Hodžić-Kovač, “Progress towards the Realisation of Millennium Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013,” (report, Ministry of Finance and Treasure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013), 45-46, http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/Bosnia%20i%20Herzegovina/MDG_BiH_2013_Progress_Report.pdf

28 Damir Ljubić, “OCHR—Resolution of the Human Rights Council 21/23, ‘Human Rights of Older People,’ A reply to Questions/information is being Submitted,” (letter to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 February 2013), 1, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

29 Damir Ljubić, “OCHR—Resolution of the Human Rights Council 21/23, ‘Human Rights of Older People,’ A reply to Questions/information is

being Submitted,” (letter to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 February 2013), 1-5, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

30 Damir Ljubić, “OCHR—Resolution of the Human Rights Council 21/23, ‘Human Rights of Older People,’ A reply to Questions/information is being Submitted,” (letter to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 February 2013), 4, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

31 Envesa Hodžić-Kovač, “Progress towards the Realisation of Millennium Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013,” (report, Ministry of Finance and Treasure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013), 45-46, http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/Bosnia%20i%20Herzegovina/MDG_BiH_2013_Progress_Report.pdf

32 Damir Ljubić, “OCHR—Resolution of the Human Rights Council 21/23, ‘Human Rights of Older People,’ A reply to Questions/information is being Submitted,” (letter to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 February 2013), 6, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

33 PanaComp, “Bosnian People,” n.d., http://www.panacomp.net/bosnia_and_herzegovina?s=bosanci

34 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 16, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>

35 Damir Ljubić, “OCHR—Resolution of the Human Rights Council 21/23, ‘Human Rights of Older People,’ A reply to Questions/information is being Submitted,” (letter to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 February 2013), 7-9, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/>

[PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/OlderPersons/PublicConsultation2013/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf)

36 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28-29, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf

37 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28-29, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf

38 U.S. Department of Labor, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: 2012 Finding on the Worst Forms of Child Labor,” (report, n.d.), 1-2, <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2012TDA/bosniaherzegovina.pdf>

39 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” (annual report, n.d.), 23, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220471.pdf>

40 End Corporal Punishment, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Report,” (report, 17 December 2010), 3-4, <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/docs/states-reports/BosniaAndHerzegovinaAcc.docx>

41 Bedrana Kaletovic, “Child Abuse still a Big Problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” SETimes, 6 June 2013, http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/audio_story/2013/06/06/audio_story-04

42 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Discriminatory Family Code,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>

43 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Discriminatory Family Code,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>

44 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Marriage,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.

45 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf

- 46 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 47 Aleksander Pavlevski, “Inter-ethnic Marriages Signal Change in the Balkans,” SETimes, 4 August 2013, http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/articles/2013/04/08/reportage-01
- 48 Barbara Matejcic, “Cruel Wars Cast Shadow over Mixed Marriages,” Balkan Insight, 30 October 2009, <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/cruel-wars-cast-shadow-over-mixed-marriages>
- 49 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 29, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 50 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 51 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 52 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 75.
- 53 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 54 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 28, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 55 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Life Cycle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 56 Informal Network of NGOs, “Alternative Report on Child Rights Situation in BiH for the Period 2005-2011,” (report, n.d.), 12, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC/Shared%20Documents/BIH/INT_CRC_NGO_BIH_14164_E.docx
- 57 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013” n.d., <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm#wrapper>
- 58 Informal Network of NGOs, “Alternative Report on Child Rights Situation in BiH for the Period 2005-2011,” (report, n.d.), 12, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC/Shared%20Documents/BIH/INT_CRC_NGO_BIH_14164_E.docx
- 59 Darn Divorce, “Divorce Rates Around the World,” 8 April 2007, <http://www.darndivorce.com/divorce-rates-around-the-world/>
- 60 Greg Burr, “World Divorce Rates and Trends,” 23 November 2013, <http://divorcetalkradiolive.com/tag/divorce-rates/>
- 61 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Institute for Statistics for the Republika Srpska, “Household Budget Survey 2007,” (census report, 2007), 81, <http://www.fzs.ba/Anketa/Publikacija%20hbs07%20Eng%20final.pdf>
- 62 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Divorce,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 63 Council of Europe, *European Social Charter (Revised): Conclusions 2011*, Vol. 1 (Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe Publishing, 2012), 250.
- 64 Council of Europe Family Policy Database, “4. Social Policy and Family Law: Marriage, Divorce and Parenthood,” (summary, 30 April 2009), 2, http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/familypolicy/Source/4_2_i%20Legislation%20on%20divorce.pdf
- 65 Council of Europe, “European Social Charter: European Committee of Social Rights Conclusions 2011 (Bosnia and Herzegovina),” (report,

- January 2012), 19, http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/familypolicy/Source/4_2_i%20Legislation%20on%20divorce.pdf
- 66 Council of Europe, *European Social Charter (Revised): Conclusions 2011*, Vol. 1 (Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe Publishing, 2012), 250.
- 67 Council of Europe Family Policy Database, “4. Social Policy and Family Law: Marriage, Divorce and Parenthood,” (summary, 30 April 2009), 2, http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/familypolicy/Source/4_2_i%20Legislation%20on%20divorce.pdf
- 68 Council of Europe, “European Social Charter: European Committee of Social Rights Conclusions 2011 (Bosnia and Herzegovina),” (report, January 2012), 19, http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/familypolicy/Source/4_2_i%20Legislation%20on%20divorce.pdf
- 69 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Discriminatory Family Code,” n.d., <http://genderindex.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 70 Bosnian Weddings, “Civil Wedding Ceremony in Bosnia,” 2013, <http://www.bosnianweddings.com/civil-ceremonies-religious-ceremonies-blessings-documents-and-other-legal-matters/235>
- 71 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Weddings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 72 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 73 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Weddings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 74 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 75 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Weddings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 76 Bosnian Weddings, “Getting Married in Bosnia: Combinations of Civil and Religious Ceremonies,” 2013, <http://www.bosnianweddings.com/civil-ceremonies-religious-ceremonies-blessings-documents-and-other-legal-matters>
- 77 Bosnian Weddings, “Catholic Ceremonies and Blessings in Bosnia,” 2013, <http://www.bosnianweddings.com/civil-ceremonies-religious-ceremonies-blessings-documents-and-other-legal-matters/313>
- 78 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Weddings,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 79 Bosnian Weddings, “Islamic Weddings in Bosnia,” 2013, <http://www.bosnianweddings.com/civil-ceremonies-religious-ceremonies-blessings-documents-and-other-legal-matters/357>
- 80 Emini Vanilli, “Bosnian Wedding,” personal blog, 19 March 2013, <http://eminaribo.blogspot.com/2013/03/bosnian-wedding.html>
- 81 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 82 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 75.
- 83 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 84 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Life Cycle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 85 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 26, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 86 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 26, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 87 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Life Cycle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 88 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural

- Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 26, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 89 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Life Cycle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 90 Victor Sokolov, “Death, Funeral, Requiem—Orthodox Christian Traditions, Customs and Practice,” 17 May 1997, <http://www.holy-trinity.org/liturgics/sokolov-death.html>
- 91 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Death and the Afterlife,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 268-269.
- 92 Eleanor Stanford, “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Death and the Afterlife,” in *Countries and their Cultures*, Vol. 1, Eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 269.
- 93 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 94 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 95 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lifestyle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest, 2014.
- 96 “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Life Cycle,” CultureGrams Online Edition, ProQuest 2014.
- 97 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 29, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 98 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 99 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 74.
- 100 Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee, United Kingdom, “A Guide to Names and Naming Practices,” (resource guide, March 2006), 30, http://www.fbiic.gov/public/2008/nov/Naming_practice_guide_UK_2006.pdf
- 101 Michael Schuman, *Nations in Transition: Serbia and Montenegro* (New York: Facts on File, 2004), X.
- 102 Behind the Name, “Serbo-Croatian Names,” n.d., <http://www.behindthename.com/names/usage/serbo-croatian>
- 103 Behind the Name, “Serbo-Croatian Names,” n.d., <http://www.behindthename.com/names/usage/serbo-croatian>
- 104 Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee, United Kingdom, “A Guide to Names and Naming Practices,” (resource guide, March 2006), 30-31, http://www.fbiic.gov/public/2008/nov/Naming_practice_guide_UK_2006.pdf
- 105 Dictionary, “Patronymic,” n.d. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/patronymic>
- 106 Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee, United Kingdom, “A Guide to Names and Naming Practices,” (resource guide, March 2006), 31, http://www.fbiic.gov/public/2008/nov/Naming_practice_guide_UK_2006.pdf
- 107 Ian Traynor, “Alija Izetbegovic,” *Guardian*, 19 October 2003, <http://www.theguardian.com/news/2003/oct/20/guardianobituaries.iantraynor>
- 108 Museum of Learning, “Family Name: By Region,” n.d., http://www.museumstuff.com/learn/topics/family_name::sub::By_Region
- 109 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 20, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf
- 110 Anita Sujoldžić et al., eds., “Bosnians: Cultural Profile,” (paper, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, 2006), 20, http://www.fp6migratoryflows.uniba.it/html/BosnianCulturalProfile_En.pdf

- 111 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 80.
- 112 Europe is not Dead, “European Surnames,” 2012, <http://europeisnotdead.com/disco/words-of-europe/european-surnames/>
- 113 Elizabeth Hammond, *Culture Smart! Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, England: Kuperard, 2009), 80.
- 114 Croatian Genealogy and Family History, “Jurić: 6th Most Common Croatian Family Name,” 2014, <http://www.croatian-genealogy.com/most-frequent-croatian-surnames/juric-6th-most-common-croatian-family-name/>
- 115 Croatian Genealogy and Family History, “Marić: 4th Most Common Croatian Family Name,” 2014, <http://www.croatian-genealogy.com/most-frequent-croatian-surnames/maric-4th-most-common-croatian-family-name/>
- 116 Croatian Genealogy and Family History, “Matić: 12th Most Common Croatian Family Name,” 2014, <http://www.croatian-genealogy.com/most-frequent-croatian-surnames/matic-12th-most-common-croatian-family-name/>

Overview: Chapter 6 Assessment

1. Households in Bosnia and Herzegovina are generally large and have seven or more members.

FALSE

Recent data shows that the average size of a household in 2007 was 3.27 members. Rural households were slightly larger (3.4) than urban households (3.08). Only 21% of households had at least five members.

2. Children typically move out of their parents' home before they get married.

FALSE

Children normally live with their parents until they marry. Parents provide financial support to their children even after they have grown up, with the expectation that their children will take care of them when they grow older.

3. Gender greatly defines a person's role in his or her family.

TRUE

Roles and responsibility in Bosnia and Herzegovina households are gender based. Men are head of the household and have greater authority and freedom than women. Women traditionally take care of household tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, shopping, and raising children.

4. Legal marriage age is 18 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TRUE

The minimum legal age for men and women to marry is 18. Most urban youth will marry in their mid-twenties after finishing their education. In rural areas, people tend to marry slightly earlier, usually in their early twenties.

5. Divorce is common in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FALSE

Although divorce is allowed, it is uncommon in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has one of the lowest divorce rates in the world. Approximately 5% of marriages in FBiH end in divorce. Data from 2007, the most recent available shows that only 2.1% of the population was divorced or separated.

Bosnian Cultural Orientation: Final Assessment

1. Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina enjoy and benefit from freedom of the press.
TRUE or FALSE?
2. Muslims were particularly hard hit in Bosnia and Herzegovina's ethnic cleansing campaigns.
TRUE or FALSE?
3. Due to their strong sense of nationalism, Bosnians were successfully able to repel the advances of Hitler during World War II.
TRUE or FALSE?
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina is subdivided into Croat and Serbian administrative regions.
TRUE or FALSE?
5. The head of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the president. This position rotates every year among the ethnic groups.
TRUE or FALSE?
6. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a long history of ethnic prejudice.
TRUE or FALSE?
7. Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina do not enjoy the same standard of freedom regarding contraception and reproduction as other Europeans do.
TRUE or FALSE?
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina's citizens are guaranteed the right to religious education at private schools, but not public ones.
TRUE or FALSE?

9. Bosnia and Herzegovina's ethnic groups are much more integrated and evenly distributed across the country today than they were before the 1992-1995 war.
TRUE or FALSE?
10. Geography is a major factor in the existence of so many different religions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
TRUE or FALSE?
11. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is disagreement among various groups as to when to celebrate Independence Day.
TRUE or FALSE?
12. Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina do not wear headscarves or other modest coverings.
TRUE or FALSE?
13. The Bosnian concept of *ćeif* refers to shame or loss of face.
TRUE or FALSE?
14. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, kissing twice on the cheeks is a common form of greeting among all groups.
TRUE or FALSE?
15. Shoes should be removed only before entering a Muslim's home in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
TRUE or FALSE?
16. Buses are frequently the more dependable public transportation option.
TRUE or FALSE?
17. Trams are available only in Sarajevo.
TRUE or FALSE?
18. Boys are significantly more likely to attend secondary schools than girls.
TRUE or FALSE?

19. The rate of urban crime is generally low.
TRUE or FALSE?
20. The majority of the nation's population is urban.
TRUE or FALSE?
21. The majority of people in Bosnia and Herzegovina live in rural areas.
TRUE or FALSE?
22. Rural residents are generally more conservative than their urban counterparts.
TRUE or FALSE?
23. The major percentage of rural household income comes from farms.
TRUE or FALSE?
24. Mayors are key administrative figures in the Federation.
TRUE or FALSE?
25. The Mjesna Zajednica is a traditional form of village government.
TRUE or FALSE?
26. Those whose births are not registered can have difficulty accessing healthcare.
TRUE or FALSE?
27. Bosniak women are allowed to attend funerals.
TRUE or FALSE?
28. Interfaith marriages are illegal in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
TRUE or FALSE?
29. When they marry, women take their husband's last name.
TRUE or FALSE?
30. Polygamy is legal for the Bosniak Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
TRUE or FALSE?

Bosnian Cultural Orientation: Further Reading

Biedermann, Ferry. “We Have a Different of Islam,’ Say Bosnia’s Muslims.” The National. 1 July 2013. <http://www.thenational.ae/news/world/europe/we-have-a-different-kind-of-islam-say-bosnias-muslims>

“Bosnia—Unfinished Business.” YouTube Documentary. International Television News Report. Published 29 June 2012. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wT70o3Dapwo>

Clinton, Gill. The Road to the Dayton Accords: A Study of American Statecraft. New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

Crisis Group. “Bosnia’s Dangerous Tango: Islam and Nationalism.” Europe Briefing no. 70, 26 February 2013. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/europe/balkans/bosnia-herzegovina/b070-bosnias-dangerous-tango-islam-and-nationalism.aspx>

Deutsche Bank. “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Political Paralysis Obstructing Urgent Reforms.” 12 October 2012. [https://www.dbresearch.com/servlet/reweb2.ReWEB?document=PROD000000000295577&rwnode=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD\\$NAVIGATION&rwbj=ReDisplay.Start.class&rwsite=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD](https://www.dbresearch.com/servlet/reweb2.ReWEB?document=PROD000000000295577&rwnode=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD$NAVIGATION&rwbj=ReDisplay.Start.class&rwsite=DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD)

Englar, Mary. Bosnia and Herzegovina in Pictures. Minneapolis, MN: Twenty-First Century Books, 2007.

France 24. “Bosnia: Still Ethnically Divided.” 4 December 2014. Video, 16:44. <http://www.france24.com/en/20121130-reporters-bosnia-bosniak-serb-ethnic-croat-segregation/>

Kaplan, Robert D. Balkan Ghosts: A Journey through History. New York: Vantage Books, 1996.

Salem, Harriet. "Will 'Spring' Ever Come to Dysfunctional Bosnia?" Winnipeg Free Press-Online Edition. 13 February 2014. <http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/opinion/analysis/Will-spring-ever-come-to-dysfunctional-Bosnia-245422101.html>

Spahić-Šiljak, Zilka. "Chapter 8: Women, Religion, and Politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina." In Religion, the Secular, and the Politics of Sexual Difference. Eds. Linell E. Candy and Tracy Fessenden. New York: Columbia University Press, 2013.

"The Defense of Bosnia." YouTube, War Documentary. Executive Producer: Studio "FLASH" Sarajevo. Published on 29 September 2012. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3a1bQTDR9y8>

"The Roots of War: Bloody Bosnia." YouTube Documentary, 56:51. A Christophe Talczewski Film. Published on 8 December 2013. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oM6_kgApMw

Toal, Gerard and Carl T. Dahlman. Bosnia Remade: Ethnic Cleansing and its Reversal. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.

Winn, Chelsea. "Dysfunctional Power-sharing and the Security Sector in Bosnia." Security Sector Reform Resource Centre. 20 June 2014. <http://www.ssresourcecentre.org/2014/06/20/dysfunctional-power-sharing-and-the-security-sector-in-bosnia/>