

UCK 2

9-5-yy

DISCOVER
BROKERAGE

* LATEST NEWS

KLA Bankrolled by System of Friends, Governments, Possible Criminals

10:19 a.m. ET (14:19 GMT) May 9, 1999

By Refet Kaplan FOX NEWS

KUKES, Albania — KLA officials and Western experts agree it takes tens of millions of dollars a year to wage an effective guerrilla campaign. But agreeing on where the KLA gets that support is another matter.

Research and discussions with a variety of sources suggest the KLA relies on a loosely organized, three-tiered system of funding that involves individuals and associations within the Albanian diaspora, politically or religiously sympathetic groups and governments, and more shady characters and gangs in the region.

The most important money supply is said to be the Homeland Calling Fund, with its main bases of operation in New York and Geneva. The fund collects money from Kosovars and Albanians living abroad and funnels the funds to the KLA through established and legal banking practices.

The second tier of funding is the governments that for various reasons are sympathetic to the Kosovars. The most important of these today is the Albanian government, which has taken an increasingly obvious role in providing the KLA with trucks, equipment, logistical support and light arms.

Western officials also say the group receives "important financial support" from groups in the Middle East, notably in Saudi Arabia and the oil-rich Persian Gulf. KLA officials deny they receive money from Islamic fundamentalist groups, and may be telling the truth. The Saudis are not Muslim extremists, but have been known to quietly channel funds to groups like the KLA.

"You can bet the Saudis have been sending or passing along checks to the KLA for the last couple of years," said an intelligence official with a Western government. "Don't expect that to end soon."

Additional Info

Previous Refet Kaplan Reports

05/05/99

Overcrowded Camps Not Thinning Out

05/05/99

Old World Refugees Leaving Border in Old West Style

05/04/99

Paths of Glory?

04/30/99

Montenegro's Role in Flirt

04/29/99

A Lone Road to Freedom

04/27/99

Apache Crash Will Likely Delay Deployment of Others

04/28/99

California Dreaming: Refugee Family Trapped by Politics and Paperwork

Red Tape a Reality For Many Refugees, By Patrick Riley

04/23/99

A Happy Story From the Balkans: Daring Aid Mission Succeeds

04/23/99

The Where and How of a Ground Invasion

04/22/99

Milosevic May Have Won Battle to Permanently Displace Kosovars

04/21/99

Attack on NATO Soldiers Highlights Tensions in Macedonian Town

04/20/99

Arkan Tigers' Part of Stepped Up Serb Attacks on Kosovars

04/19/99

Electronic Telegraph

Win a VIP trip to the
Mitsubishi Budokan Horse Trials

www.telegraph.co.uk

International Journalism

Front Page UK News International City & Finance Sport Features Business

Search Crossword Weather Matt Alex City Plan Index Opinion Feedback

Technology Science Politics Specials Learning Languages Education

ISSUE 1440

Wednesday 5 May 1999

MI6 investigates crime links to KLA

By Tim Butcher in Tirana

External Links

► [Kosovo freedom fighters' financed by organised crime 110 Apr 99 - World Socialist Web Site](#)

► [Kosova Press \(KLA site\)](#)



► [Britain to take 1,000 refugees a week](#)

THE secret support network across Europe and America providing help to the Kosovo Liberation Army is being investigated by MI6 and other intelligence agencies after allegations that organised crime plays a central role.

Most of the investigation work has been focused on Switzerland where the KLA is known to have set up a complex network of accounts to channel funds raised from the Albanian and Kosovar diaspora. Some accounts have been found to breach Swiss banking standards and have been closed down.

Support comes from shadowy groups known mainly by their acronyms. The KLA is supported by the LPK and LNCK but challenged by the LDK and tolerated by the LBD, formed out of the LDS. Each group has a clear interest in the future of Kosovo and there is intense rivalry as they try to build large fighting funds to help to pay for the political battle that will follow the war.

It is not known whether links with organised crime were proven and some accounts were found to be legal. The investigations have forced the KLA to be even more cunning in concealing its financial trail.

The investigations were launched after repeated accusations, mainly from Belgrade, that the KLA was funded largely by organised crime including drugs trafficking and the smuggling of non-Europeans into the EU. Belgrade repeatedly said the KLA was a terrorist organisation with similarities to the IRA, which has criminal backers.

The West's attitude is equivocal. State Department spokesmen are holding back from giving absolute backing to the KLA. Current investigations will go a long way to establishing whether the KLA is a genuine, popular freedom fighting group or a front for criminals.

Since Albania's Cold War isolation ended in 1991, the country's large and rapidly growing diaspora has begun to challenge the Sicilian Mafia for

control of large-scale crime in the West. While it is true that Albanian criminals are proliferating in some parts of the West, the connection between them and the KLA is not so clear, notwithstanding Belgrade's propaganda.

What the Western agencies, including the Secret Intelligence Service, have found is a sophisticated network of accounts and companies set up to process funds that the KLA says were raised legally as voluntary contributions from supporters in the ethnic Albanian diaspora. Western investigators first had to distinguish between funds raised for the KLA and funds raised for rival Kosovo support groups.

The KLA's precursor was a secretive party known as the Popular Movement for Kosovo (LPK) set up in Germany after the 1982 assassination of three Kosovar Albanians in Bonn. The LPK was known to have Marxist-Leninist pretences in the early days but those are believed to have been diluted since the armed struggle began on a large scale last year with the KLA appearing in uniform in Kosovo.

The KLA's main rival was the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK), the party of Ibrahim Rugova, which stood on a ticket of peaceful, Gandhi-style, non co-operation in Kosovo. The LDK is more politically sophisticated and in 1992 it organised what it called free and fair elections in Kosovo, still subject to strict Serb control, and elected a government which was forced to operate in exile in western Europe. Kosovars were encouraged to provide funds for the LDK through voluntary donations.

The KLA soon learnt the same trick and letters went round to the Kosovar diaspora asking for funds. Some of the methods of persuasion were believed to be erring on the strong side.

29 April 1999: Cold shoulder for KLA as Nato shows its contempt

▲ Return to top

Search InternetGlobal »

► Find

FreeRepublic.com "The web's premier conservative news discussion forum!"

[Home | Latest | More | Register | Login | Logoff | Post | Search | Help!]

Topic: White Water

I Didn't Inhale: "KLA finances war with heroin sales"

Washington Times

5/3/99 Jerry Seper

Published in Washington, D.C. 5am -- May 3, 1999 www.washtimes.com

KLA finances war with heroin sales

By Jerry Seper
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Kosovo Liberation Army, which the Clinton administration has embraced and some members of Congress want to arm as part of the NATO bombing campaign, is a terrorist organization that has financed much of its war effort with profits from the sale of heroin.

Recently obtained intelligence documents show that drug agents in five countries, including the United States, believe the KLA has aligned itself with an extensive organized crime network centered in Albania that smuggles heroin and some cocaine to buyers throughout Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States.

The documents tie members of the Albanian Mafia to a drug smuggling cartel based in Kosovo's provincial capital, Pristina. The cartel is manned by ethnic Albanians who are members of the Kosovo National Front, whose armed wing is the KLA. The documents show it is one of the most powerful heroin smuggling organizations in the world, with much of its profits being diverted to the KLA to buy weapons.

The clandestine movement of drugs over a collection of land and sea routes from Turkey through Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia to Western Europe and elsewhere is so frequent and massive that intelligence officials have dubbed the circuit the "Balkan Route."

Mr. Clinton has committed air power and is considering the use of ground troops to support the Kosovo rebels against Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. Last week, Sen. Mitch McConnell, Kentucky Republican, and Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman, Connecticut Democrat, called on the United States to arm the KLA so ethnic Albanians in Kosovo could defend themselves against the Serbs.

Mr. McConnell and Mr. Lieberman introduced a bill that would provide \$25 million to equip 10,000 men or 10 battalions with small arms and anti-tank weapons for up to 18 months.

In 1998, the U.S. State Department listed the KLA -- formally known as the Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves, or UCK -- as an international terrorist organization, saying it had bankrolled its operations with proceeds from the international heroin trade and from loans from known terrorists like Osama bin Laden.

"They were terrorists in 1998 and now, because of politics, they're freedom fighters," said one

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in a recent report, said the heroin is smuggled along the Balkan Route in cars, trucks and boats initially to Austria, Germany and Italy, where it is routed to eager buyers in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Great Britain. Some of the white powder, the DEA report said, finds its way to the United States.

The DEA report, prepared for the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumer's Committee (NNICC), said a majority of the heroin seized in Europe is transported over the Balkan Route. It said drug smuggling organizations composed of Kosovo's ethnic Albanians were considered "second only to Turkish gangs as the predominant heroin smugglers along the Balkan Route." The NNICC is a coalition of federal agencies involved in the war on drugs.

"Kosovo traffickers were noted for their use of violence and for their involvement in international weapons trafficking," the DEA report said.

A separate DEA document, written last month by U.S. drug agents in Austria, said that while the war in the former Yugoslavia had reduced the drug flow to Western Europe along the Balkan Route, new land routes have opened across Romania, Hungary and the Czech Republic. The report said, however, the diversion appeared to be only temporary.

The DEA estimated that between four and six metric tons of heroin leaves each month from Turkey bound for Western Europe, the bulk of it traveling over the Balkan Route.

A second high-ranking U.S. drug official, who also requested anonymity, said government and police corruption in Kosovo, along with widespread poverty throughout the region, had contributed to an increase in heroin trafficking by the KLA and other ethnic Albanians. The official said drug smuggling is "out of control" and little is being done by neighboring states to get a handle on it.

"This is the definition of the wild, wild West," said the official. "The bombing has slowed it down, but has not brought it to a halt. And, eventually, it will pick up where it left off."

The heroin trade along the Balkan Route has been of concern to several countries:

- The Greek representative of Interpol reported in 1998 that Kosovo's ethnic Albanians were "the primary sources of supply for cocaine and heroin in that country."
- Intelligence officials in France said in a recent report the KLA was among several organizations in southern Europe that had built a vast drug-smuggling network. France's Geopolitical Observatory of Drugs said in the report that the KLA was a key player in the rapidly expanding drugs-for-arms business and helped transport \$2 billion worth of drugs annually into Western Europe.
- German drug agents have estimated that \$1.5 billion in drug profits is laundered annually by Kosovo smugglers, through as many as 200 private banks or currency-exchange offices. They noted in a recent report that ethnic Albanians had established one of the most prominent drug smuggling organizations in Europe.
- Jane's Intelligence Review estimated in March that drug sales could have netted the KLA profits in the "high tens of millions of dollars." The highly regarded British-based journal noted at the time that the KLA had rearmed itself for a spring offensive with the aid of drug money, along with donations from Albanians in Western Europe and the United States.

Several leading intelligence officials said the KLA has, in part, financed its purchase of AK-47s, semiautomatic rifles, shotguns, handguns, grenade launchers, ammunition, artillery shells, explosives, detonators and anti-personnel mines through drug profits -- cash laundered through banks in Italy, Germany and Switzerland. They also said KLA rebels have paid for weapons using

the heroin itself as currency.

The profits, according to the officials, also have been used to purchase anti-aircraft and anti-armor rockets, along with electronic surveillance equipment.

Copyright © 1999 News World Communications, Inc.

Posted by: Prince Charles (first_fugitives@yahoo.com) *

05/02/99 22:58:44 PDT

[Reply](#)

To: Prince Charles

Sounds like the kinda guys that Clinton has played ball with for DECADES!

What's the beef? We all knew his background BEFORE he was elected -- didn't we?

Remember - there is BIG money in Drugs.... Money is Honey to Political bastards.

Has no one noticed the QUIET over the murder of several Americans in Columbia by the Rebel Drug Lords?? The Columbian Drug Armies have already killed more Americans than the Serbs -- yet, not a peep or a bomb or even a SPEECH!!!!

Semper Fi

From: River Rat (emailname) *

05/02/99 23:17:27 PDT

[Reply](#)

To: River Rat

A big 10-4. Columbia is now for all intents and purposes the first fully-functional narco state in the western hemisphere, and the US newsmakers don't give a tinker's dam. Unreal. Regards.

From: Prince Charles (first_fugitives@yahoo.com) *

05/02/99 23:27:19 PDT

[Reply](#)

To: Prince Charles

The West is slowly being conquered by forces that are lulling us into a soma-induced state of false security and gratuitous stimulation. We take our drugs, muddle through our mundane jobs and while the way the hours in trivial pursuits. The Chinese and Islamic civilizations acquire technological data and algorithms in weeks or even hours that we took 50 years to develop. Our armed forces are worn down in degrading combat to fulfil the obfuscatory requirements of a muddle-minded leader. For us, it is good theater; for China and the Islamic world and its front-line troops it is the bait that lures us into the trap.

From: crypt2k (emailname) *

05/02/99 23:29:47 PDT

[Reply](#)

To: crypt2k

Bump

From: Prince Charles (first_fugitives@yahoo.com) *

05/03/99 12:32:49 PDT

[Reply](#)

[[Home](#) | [Latest](#) | [More](#) | [Register](#) | [Login](#) | [Logoff](#) | [Post](#) | [Search](#) | [Help](#)]

Free Republic, LLC - P.O. Box 9771 - Fresno, CA 93794

Albanian terrorism after Milosevic-Holbrooke accord

Upon the talks of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic with special American envoy Richard Holbrooke, in October 1998, and upon the agreement to resolve the problems in Kosovo and Metohia in peaceful way and by political means, the Serbian government adopted on October 13, Principles for Political Solution of Problems in Kosovo and Metohia.

In spite of such determination of Yugoslavia and Serbia and the international community, Albanian terrorists have fiercely continued attacking civilians, police, army, private property and public facilities. From that time, the Serbian Ministry of Interior have registered the following terrorist attacks:

1. Policemen Vladan Radovanovic and Sasa Todorovic seriously wounded and Zoran Danjanovic slightly, in the attack on police, on the road Ostrozub - Dragobilje, Orahovac municipality, on October 14 at 6.45 p.m.
2. Policeman Branko Rajic slightly wounded in the attack on police in the village of Likovac, Srbica municipality, on October 15 at 10.00 a.m.
3. Policeman Nenad Stankovic (1970) killed in a terrorist attack on police in the village of Dragobilje, Orahovac municipality, on October 15.
4. Policeman Miroslav Stanisic seriously wounded in a terrorist attack on police in the village of Mirena, Lipljan municipality, on October 16.
5. Policemen Goran Markovic (1971), Zivorad Kostic (1961) and Dejan Jakovljevic (1968) killed and Milivoje Markovic and Goran Sofronjevic seriously wounded in a terrorist attack in the village of Orlate, Glogovac municipality, on October 17.
6. Policeman Predrag Velickovski slightly wounded in a terrorist attack on police in the village of Kraljane, Djakovica municipality, on October 17, at 6.30 a.m.
7. Policeman Milivoje Peica seriously wounded and Ljubica Peric slightly wounded in a terrorist attack in the region of Lipovacke sume, Lipljan municipality, on October 17, at 5.55 p.m.
8. Policeman Slobodan Stanojevic (1974) seriously wounded from an infantry weapon in the terrorist attack on police in the village of Sicevo, Klina municipality, on October 20, at 8.00 a.m.
9. Policeman Radosav Stojanovic (1966) seriously wounded from an infantry weapon in the terrorist attack on police in the village of Zociste, Orahovac municipality, on October 20, at 6.30 p.m.
10. Policemen Dejan Lukovic (1972) and Goran Petrovic (1970) slightly wounded

11. Bujar Bitici (1976) from Orlate village, Glogovac municipality, seriously wounded having stepped on an unknown explosive device planted by Albanian terrorists upon retreat, on October 28.
12. Aluri Nazmi (1973), member of the Serbian police reserve, killed in a terrorist attack in the village of Petrovic, Stinlje municipality, on October 29.
13. Four Albanian terrorists entered the yard of Dren Zep's (1932) house in the village of Firza, Djakovica municipality, on October 29, at about 00.15 a.m., killing him with automatic rifle and slightly wounding his son Peter (1963) with rifle bullets.
14. Policeman Drasko Stosic, slightly wounded in a terrorist attack on police in the village of Glodjane, Pec municipality, on November 1, at about 1.30 p.m.
15. Sop Fehmi (1954) seriously wounded from automatic rifle, at his house yard in the village of Malo Gracko, Lipljan municipality, on November 2, at about 8.00 p.m. by two Albanian terrorists.
16. Desimir Prodanovic seriously wounded, and Dragisa Stjepanovic (1969) and Slavoljub Tanaskovic (1957) slightly wounded in a terrorist attack in the village of Doni Grabovac, Kosovo Polje municipality, on November 3, at about 6.00 p.m. Albanian terrorists attacked two land cruisers with the workers of the Belacevac coal-pit.
17. Zlonoga Sefedin (1961) from Orahovac, seriously wounded in the village of Ploce, Orahovac municipality, on November 3, at about 5.00 p.m. While driving his tractor to his land, he was stopped by Albanian terrorists and beaten up.
18. An Albanian terrorist opened fire on policemen in the car in the village of Pogradje, Klina municipality, on November 5, at about 10.00 a.m. Policemen responded to fire and shot him down.
19. A terrorist attack from passenger cars carried out on policemen, on the road between Suva Reka and Orahovac, near the village of Oplerusa, Orahovac municipality. Policemen fired back and shot five terrorists.
20. Two policemen in reserve Ilija Vujosevic (1950) and Dejan Djaltov (1975) abducted in a police car, near the village of Dabrava, Orahovac municipality, on November 6, at about 11.00 a.m. Their bodies were found on November 9 in the village of Malisevo.
21. In the village of Negrovac, Glogovac municipality, on November 10, at about 11.20 a.m., Albanian terrorist Bujupi Abedin from Orlate village, got out of the car with Prizren plate numbers and opened fire on policemen in a car from automatic rifle. Policeman Sreten Cvetanovic slightly wounded.
22. Albanian terrorists attacked police in a building in Glogovac and "Feronikal" facility, with infantry weapons and hand launchers, on November 10, between 7.00 and 7.55 p.m. Policemen Sasa Stefanovic, Slavko Amidzic (1972) and Zeljko Mertic (1966) seriously wounded.

rifles broke into a house of Murat Hadjosaj (1942) and took him and his son Rasim (1964). At the outskirts of the village, they killed Murat and seriously wounded Rasim.

24. A terrorist attack with hand launchers and automatic rifles carried out on police on the regional road Prizren - Djakovica, on November 14, about 6.00 p.m. Neven Gloginja (1979) seriously wounded and policeman in reserve Boban Radenovic (1972) slightly wounded.

25. A terrorist attack carried out on police in a building in Orahovac town, on November 16, at about 6.30 a.m. The attack was carried out with a sniper rifle. One bullet penetrated policeman Zoran Dabizljevic's car and ricocheted into a Miroslav Lukic's boot, a member of the reserve police.

26. Police in four cars who were regularly patrolling on Malisevo - Suva Reka road, attacked with hand launchers and automatic rifles on November 16, at about 11.00 a.m. Two police cars were damaged with shell splinters.

27. Police car "Landrover" shot with four bullets and another one damaged in a terrorist attack in the village of Gornja Lapastica, Podujevo municipality, on November 16, at about 11.30 a.m. The attack was carried out with hand launchers and automatic rifles.

28. Policemen Dejan Krstic (1971) seriously wounded and two police cars heavily damaged in a terrorist attack in the village of Trstenik, Glogovac municipality, on November 17, at about 11.20 a.m. The attack was carried out with automatic rifles.

29. Four Albanian terrorists made an attempt to stop a passenger car driven by policeman Bozidar Stefanovic from Klina. Olivera Simic (1969) seriously wounded. The attack was carried out with rifles on November 17, at about 4.30 p.m.

30. Policeman Goran Zbiljic (1968) from Podujevo, left police station and disappeared on November 17, at about 8.00 p.m.

31. Policemen Slobodan Ranic seriously wounded and Veselin Jozovic and Drago Pisaric slightly wounded in a terrorist attack on the Djakovica - Pec road, in the village of Dujak, Djakovica municipality. The terrorist attack was carried out with automatic weapons and hand launchers on the police in their cars.

32. On November 18, at about 9.10 p.m., Albanian terrorists entered the house of Zejnulahu in Pec and killed with automatic rifle Nuradin Zejnulahu (1949), a doctor, and slightly wounded his daughter Aida (1971).

33. Policemen Zoran Vrbaski (1973) and Janos Cizmadia (1953) killed and Aleksandar Stojanovic (1971), Goran Borovnica (1965) seriously wounded, while Pakai Caba (1975) slightly wounded, in a terrorist attack in the village of Prilep, Decani municipality, on November 20, at about 6.40 a.m. The attack was carried out with hand launchers and automatic rifles on the police land cruiser.

34. Albanian terrorists shelled the houses of Salja Ganija and Salja Hadzija from hand launchers, damaging houses' roofs, in the village of Rasic, Pec municipality, on November 24, at about 7.00 p.m. Then they entered the village and fired some more shells on the houses and shops of the said owners.

35. Albanian terrorists made a tree dam on the local road Rakovina - Kraljane, in the

village of Rakovina, Djakovica municipality, on November 25, at about 12.00 p.m. When the police came to remove the tree, the terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons. Police responded to fire and shot terrorist Oluri Isuf.

36. Albanian terrorists stopped the passenger car with Tahiri Baskim and Bejtus Izet from Vucitrn, in the outskirts of Kosovska Mitrovica, at the place called Vaganica, on November 28, at 2.30 p.m. They took them into a yard and beat them up.

37. Albanian terrorists beat Sabani Rizah (1931) from Donja Klina, Srbica municipality, on November 30, at 4.30 p.m.

38. Cofdriver Nedzemedin Bedra (1948) from Djakovica killed when the terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons on the passenger vehicle of the Prizren plate numbers, near the village of Lozica, Klina municipality, on December 2, at about 5.15 p.m.

39. Driver Branislav Jokic (1955) from Pec seriously wounded when three Albanian terrorists fired several shots with from automatic rifles into a passenger car of the Pec plate numbers, in the village of Kijevo, Klina municipality, on December 3, at about 7.30 a.m.

40. Terrorist attack on policeman in reserve Mitar Stanisic who was securing General Hospital in Pec, on December 4, at 11.20 a.m. Two terrorists, a man and a woman, entered the building hall. Stanisic tried to check up their identify cards. The woman took out the gun and shot at Stanisic. The man took his rifle and fired a few bursts. Stanisic managed to fire a couple of shots from his gun and kill the woman. He was slightly wounded, whereas six other citizens were wounded: Milun Sedlarevic from Istok, Jeton Muljaj, Brahimaj Saban, Cori Semsije and Cori Dzevad from Pec and Raina Nikic from Istok.

41. Terrorist attack with automatic weapons on police in a car, carried out in the village of Kasica, Istok municipality, on December 5, at 10.15 a.m. Police car damaged.

42. Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at the house of Vladimir Mihajlovic in the village of Svinjare, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, on December 8, from 1.10 to 1.30 p.m. In front of the house, there were two members of the Mihajlovic family, four villagers, members of the Finish TV team, reporter Vesa Toyonnen from Finland, camera-men Bozidar Knezevic and Nebojsa Milacic from Podgorica and correspondent of the Media Center from Pristina Snezana Savic. In this attack, three shots hit Bozidar Knezevic's car.

43. Policeman Milos Stevanovic (1975) seriously wounded and Slobodan Pantic (1965) slightly wounded in a terrorist attack from automatic weapons on police car, in the village of Grabanica, Klina municipality, on December 9, at around 1.30 p.m.

44. Albanian terrorist stopped a passenger car threatening with automatic weapons, in the village of Donja Lapastica, Podujevo municipality, on December 9, at around 8.00 a.m. There were three persons in the car: Cedomir Blagojevic (1948) and Svetovid Cukuranovic (1938) from this village and Radoljub Nestic (1955) from Kursumlja. The terrorists immediately beat up Nestic, and put a mask on Blagojevic's head and then took him away at an unknown house where they

"Elektrokosovo" workers Nazif Muljaj (1956) and Brahim Misliju (1953) killed by the Albanian terrorists. They fired at them with automatic weapons and killed them in the transformer station building near the railway crossing, in Glogovac, on December 11, at 2.30 p.m.

46. Policeman Golub Stasic slightly wounded in a police car when two Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons on a police car with four policemen from Klina police station, in the village of Balince, Klina municipality, on December 12, at 3.20 p.m.

47. Milan Stamenkovic, the security worker of the Podujevo municipal building, beaten up when the Albanian terrorists broke in his house in the village of Perane, Podujevo municipality, on December 11, at around 11.00 a.m.

48. Policeman Bozo Mijic (1971) from Djakovica police station, slightly wounded when the terrorists attacked the police car with a hand launcher, in the village of Dujak, Djakovica municipality, on December, at 9.15 p.m.

49. Two armed Albanian terrorists opened fire at the guests of the coffee shop "Panda" on December 14, at 8.10 p.m. They killed Ivan Radevic (1972), Ivan Obradovic (1973), Dragan Trifovic (1980) and Vuleta Gvozdenovic (1980), whereas another two Svetislav Ristic (1981) and Zoran Stanojevic (1981) died in the hospital. Vladan Loncarevic (1981) and Mirsad Sabovic (1962) were seriously wounded and Nikola Rajovic (1980) slightly wounded in this terrorist attack.

50. Two Albanian terrorists opened fire at the passenger car in which was Radan Pesic (1968), a police officer from Pec, in the village of Rasic, Pec municipality, on December 16, at around 11.00 a.m. Pesic responded to the fire and killed one of the terrorists.

51. Police officers attacked in a primary school building with automatic weapons and hand launchers, in the village of Rznice, Decani municipality, on December 11.20 and 11.45 p.m. In the attack, all window glasses on the building broke due to detonation.

52. Policemen Nenad Smigic and Ivica Savic slightly wounded in a terrorist attack from mortars, hand launchers and automatic weapons on police, in the village of Glodjane, Decani municipality, on December 17, around 4.00 p.m.

53. An Albanian terrorist threw a hand grenade in the yard of Milan Perisic's (1970) house, state security worker from Prizren, in the Durnis Aslani street in Prizren, on December 17, at 7.50 p.m.

54. Five armed Albanian terrorists abducted Zvonimir Bojanic (1945), vice-president of the Kosovo Polje municipality, in Velika Slatina, Kosovo Polje municipality, on December 17, at 9.40 p.m. They handcuffed and beat him, and then took him with his car to an unknown direction. His body was found on the main road Pristina - Pec, near the road to the Vasiljevo village, Glogovac municipality, on December 18, around 4.00 p.m. Bojanic was shot with a firing weapon, and his body was left in the middle of the road, and an unknown vehicle ran over him.

55. Policeman Sladian Vulevic (1975) slightly wounded when the terrorists attacked

56. Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic rifles from three passenger cars, the police patrol on the main road Pristina - Pec, Klina municipality, on December 20, at 12.10 p.m. One terrorist was wounded and four arrested.

57. Branko Nastic, member of the Romany community from Lipljan, beaten up by the Albanian terrorists near the railway station, on December 20.

58. Policeman Milika Jovic (1947) killed and Miljana Pantic (1951) from Podujevo wounded by Albanian terrorists with the shots from automatic rifles, in Vozd Karadjordje street in Podujevo, on December 21, at 7.20 a.m.

59. Policemen attacked by terrorists with automatic rifles in the village of Zahaq, Pec municipality, on December 22, at 6.45 a.m. Policemen responded to the fire. One terrorist was killed and five arrested. Large amount of weapons and ammunition found.

60. Ljulzim Ademi (1970), member of the local security force from Kosovska Mitrovica, slightly wounded and Naser Haziri (1976) seriously wounded in a terrorist attack carried out with a pistol in a coffee bar "Melisa" in Kosovska Mitrovica, on December 22, at 7.10 p.m. Haziri died later in the hospital.

61. Policeman Miodrag Nestic seriously wounded in a terrorist attack carried out with automatic weapons on policemen in a police car, at the crossroad of Miladin Popovic and Velani streets in Pristina, on December 22, at 10.00 p.m.

62. Albanian terrorists made a terrorist attack with automatic weapons and hand grenades on the local security worker Madjum Mucaj (1945), in the village of Gornja Luka, Decani municipality, on December 22 at 8.20 p.m.

63. Albanian terrorists tortured Redza Cirkovic (1981) from the village of Zlopek, drowning him in a barrel full of water demanding from him to admit he was a spy. It happened in the village of Rausic, Pec municipality, on December 23 at around 2.30 p.m. The attack was reported to a police precinct in Pec.

64. Albanian terrorists attacked police with automatic weapons and hand launchers, in the village of Donja Lapastica, Podujevo municipality, on December 24, at 9.00 and 11.00 a.m. Albona Hajdari (1933) from Podujevo seriously wounded, died immediately upon arrival at the hospital. Several cars were shot, one terrorist was killed and a large quantity of weapons and ammunition found.

65. Milovan Radivojevic (1925) killed in the yard of his house by Albanian terrorists, in the village of Obrandza, Podujevo municipality, on December 26, at about 9.00 a.m. When the police came about 11.00 a.m. to conduct investigation, terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons.

66. Policemen Drago Pantovic (1972) and Zoran Djokic (1967) seriously wounded, and Dragan Djordjevic (1971) slightly wounded in a terrorist attack from automatic weapons, mortars and hand launchers on policemen in the cars, in the village of Obrandza, Podujevo municipality, on December 27 at 12.30 p.m.

67. Policeman Nikola Radovic slightly wounded in terrorist attacks from automatic

68. Dragoslav Zdravkovic (1936) from the village of Obrandze, Podujevo municipality, brought to Podujevo police station, on December 27, at about 6.30 p.m., by OSCE Verification Mission, with clearly visible injuries on his head made by firing arms. Albanian terrorists had attacked his house on December 24, with automatic weapons and wounded him. Then they took him to Gornja Lapastica where they kept him until the arrival of the OSCE Mission.

69. Three members of the Romany community Gani Gusani (1944), Kosovska Mitrovica municipality councilman, Basri Gusani (1975) and Iljmi Gusani (1972) killed with automatic weapons by three Albanian terrorists in their family house in the 7 rudara street, no. 341 in Kosovska Mitrovica, on December 27, at 6.45 p.m.

70. Terrorist attacks with automatic weapons on policemen in the cars, near the village of Donja Lapastica, Podujevo municipality, on December 27 at around 3.00 and 6.00 p.m. One car hit with a splinter.

71. Terrorist attacks with automatic weapons on policemen in the cars on the main road Stimlje - Suva Reka in the village of Belince, Stimlje municipality, on December 28, at 2.40 and 2.30. Cars damaged in the attack.

72. Body of Nimon Idrizaj (1943) from Gornji Sreoci, Decani municipality, found near "Molika" warehouse in the village of Rausic, Pec municipality, on December 29, at 8.15 a.m. He had been killed by Albanian terrorists with firing arms.

73. A terrorist attack carried out with automatic weapons on police offers, in the village of Saptej, Decani municipality, on December 30, at 7.45 p.m. Primary school hit with two shells.

74. Bodies of Gojko Jevtic (1949) from the village of Suvi Do, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality and Dragan Kovacevic (1951) Kosovska Mitrovica, found in the agriculture cooperative "23. novembar" in Kosovska Mitrovica, on January 2, at 10.40 a.m. They had been tortured and then shot by the Albanian terrorists.

75. Body of Veton Keljmendi (1969) from the village of Pavljane, Pec municipality, found by the main road Pec - Pristina, in the village of Glavicica, Pec municipality, on January 2. He had been shot by the Albanian terrorists.

76. While locking his car, Enver Gasi (1964) seriously wounded with automatic weapon by Albanian terrorists, on the Lipjani road to Stimlje, on January 2, at 10.10 p.m. He died on the way to hospital.

77. Albanian terrorists killed Bekim Miftari (1972) from the village of Jerli Sadovin and Cerim Rahmanoni from the village of Vrbani, Vitina municipality, security workers at the "Burumi" petrol station, in the village of Belgrad, Kacanik municipality. They were killed with automatic weapons on January 4, at 10.45 p.m.

78. An Albanian terrorist activated and tried to throw a hand grenade through a window of the coffee bar "Kul" in Kralja Petra I street in Pristina, on January 5, at 8.30 p.m. The grenade bounced and went off in front of the coffee bar "007". Dragan Ratkovic (1964), Marina Ilic (1983), Aleksandar Milentijevic (1982) and Djordje Vujovic (1981) were slightly wounded.

79. A terrorist attack was carried out with automatic weapons on policemen in Glogovac, on January 5, between 1.55 and 2.15 a.m. A shell hit the petrol station and

damaged two petrol pumps.

80. Security worker of the Belacevac coal pit Nebojsa Denica (1964) from the village of Preoce, Pristina municipality, killed by Albanian terrorists who shot him with automatic weapon in the village of Donji Grabovac, Kosovo Polje municipality, on January 6, at 3.30 p.m.

81. Body of Bijerim Baljaj (1972) who was shot by Albanian terrorists, found in the vicinity of the village of Donji Streoc, Decani municipality, on January 7, around 5.00 p.m.

82. Three Albanian terrorists broke into a billiard club "Arbi" in Djakovica, asked identity cards from the guests, took them and then beat up Muarem Smaci (1973) from Djakovica.

83. Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic weapons and hand grenades, the restaurant "Jeta", owned by Sadus Jasari, in the village of Doganjevo, Urosevac municipality, on January 7, around 10.00 p.m.

84. Six Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles, attacked Hakija Guci in front of the bakery "Gura Bard" in Pec, on January 7, at 10.10 p.m., and beat him brutally. Thereafter, they broke the shop windows.

85. Body of Ralit Bijakaj (1979) from the village of Trbuhovac, Istok municipality, who was shot by the Albanian terrorists, found by the road Pristina - Pec, in the vicinity of the village of Gornji Drenovac, Klina municipality, on January 8, at 11.30 a.m.

86. Policemen Dragan Tomasevic (1968), Goran Boskovic (1971) and Milos Stevanovic (1970) killed in a terrorist attack carried out with automatic weapons, hand launchers and grenades on police. Policeman Dejan Stevanovic (1974) was seriously wounded, while policemen Jovica Savic (1970), Nebojsa Andrejevic (1977) and Zoran Tanaskovic (1972) were slightly wounded. The attack took place in the village of Dulje, Suva Reka municipality, on January 8, at 1.30 p.m. In this attack, several shells hit a passenger car in which was seriously wounded Hodza Isak (1954) and Jasari Muhamed and Ahmet Garu (1943) were slightly wounded.

87. Albanian terrorists carried out an attack with automatic weapons on Berisa Arsim (1977) from the village of Grlice, security worker of the "Hit petrol" petrol station. The attack took place on the road Pristina - Urosevac, near the village of Grlice, Urosevac municipality, on January 9, at 4.15 a.m.

88. An Albanian terrorist threw a hand grenade on the house of Usen Dauti, in Kosovo Polje, in the street of Senjanin Ivo, no. 4, on January 9, at 8.45 p.m.

89. Albanian terrorists carried out an attack with automatic weapons on Faruk Murselji (1978) and killed him, whereas they slightly wounded Sadat Saljimi (1978) from the village of Trpeza, Vitina municipality. The attack took place in the village of Biba, Urosevac municipality, on January 9, at 9.00 p.m.

90. Albanian terrorists carried out an attack with automatic weapons on policemen Roban Zdravkovic and Dejan Vidoevic and slightly wounded them in the village of

hand grenades, in the village of Dasinovac, Decani municipality, on January 9, at around 1.00 p.m. Policemen responded with fire and shot two terrorists.

92. Policemen attacked by the Albanian terrorists with automatic and artillery weapons in the village of Bagas, Decani municipality, on January 9, between 6.00 and 8.10 p.m.

93. Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic rifles a passenger car in which was the family of Rajko Jeremic (1962). Rajko Jeremic was seriously wounded. The attack took place on the road Pec - Kosovska Mitrovica, in the village of Prekale, Istok municipality, at around midnight.

94. An Albanian terrorist threw a hand grenade into a billiard club "Te Cima", owned by Ilir Taci (1956) and caused a material damage. The attack took place in Pristina, in the street of Djura Jaksic no. 10, on January 10 at around half an hour after midnight.

95. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles, stopped the passenger car in which were Dmtar (1979) and Vukman (1946) Delevic from Berane and brutally terrorized Vukman, taking away his car. The attack took place on the road Kosovska Mitrovica - Rozaje, in the village of Kosutovo, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality.

96. Policeman Svetislav Przic was seriously wounded in a terrorist attack carried out on police on the road Stimlje - Urosevac, in the village of Slivovo, Urosevac municipality, on January 10 at 8.30 a.m. Przic died two days later in the hospital in Pristina.

97. Albanian terrorists attacked police with automatic weapons, seriously wounding policeman Vladimir Matijevic (1956) and slightly wounding Milan Jevtic (1965), in the village of Dasinovac, Decani municipality, on January 10, from 1.00 to 1.30 p.m.

98. Albanian terrorists broke with automatic weapons into the house of Vukoje Jovic and took his hunting rifle and carbine, in the village of Velika Reka, Podujevo municipality, on December 26, at around 1.00 p.m. The case was reported on January 11, 1999.

99. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons stopped the passenger car in which were Bogoljub Jokic and another two passengers, in the village of Cubrelj, Srbica municipality, on January 11, at around 3.00 p.m. The terrorists took from Jokic his gun "CZ".

100. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons, broke into the yard of Camij Mehmeti's house in the village of Velika Reka, Vucitrn municipality, on January 4, at around 10.00 p.m. They took his son Ramadan and put him into a car trunk of the stolen vehicle. They tortured Ramadan and slightly wounding him. The case was reported on January 11 1999.

101. Body of Sadriu Rustem (1948) from Klina, shot by the terrorists, found in a passenger car with the Pec plate numbers, on the road Pec - Pristina, in the village of Glavicica, Pec municipality, on January 11.

102. Sejdi Saiti (1949) from Urosevac, seriously wounded in a terrorist attack with automatic weapons, in Urosevac, in the street of Jovan Ducic, on January 12, at around 8.30 p.m. Saiti died in the hospital in Pristina.

113. Police undertook a tactic operation in order to capture Albanian terrorists who had done several terrorist actions and killed several people in the area of the Racak village, Stimlje municipality, on January 15, from 3.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. When the police entered the village, terrorists opened fire from several directions. They used mortars, hand launchers, sniper rifles and other infantry weapons. Policeman Goran Vucicevic was slightly wounded and a police car damaged.

114. Police attacked by Albanian terrorists with automatic weapons, machine guns, recoilless guns, hand launchers and mortars, in the village of Bandera, Decani municipality, on January 16, from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Policemen Aleksandar Ivanovic, Nenad Josipovic, Nenad Janicevic, Zoran Milutinovic and Milovan Milacic were slightly wounded.

115. Policemen in a police car attacked by Albanian terrorists in the village of Crni Lug, Klina municipality, on January 16, at 12.25 p.m. One vehicle damaged with a shell.

116. Armed Albanian terrorists broke into a house of Agim Sutaj, and beat up Rustem Alidemaj and Ljuzim Sutaj, taking away Rustem to an unknown direction. The incident took place in the village of Gornja Luka, Decani municipality, on January 15, at about 8.30 p.m. The case was reported on January 16, 1999.

117. Body of Muarem Bitici from the village of Suke, who had been shot by Albanian terrorists, found on the local road in the village of Romune, Pec municipality, on January 17.

118. Several terrorist attacked on the police station in Stimlje carried out on January 17, from 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. The police building was hit with several shells, two of which hit police cars.

119. Police building in Stimlje attacked with infantry weapons on January 17, from 4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. The building was hit and damaged with several shells.

120. Policemen and investigation judge of the Magistrate Court in Pristina who came to conduct an investigation, attacked with mortars and machine guns in the village of Racak, Stimlje municipality, on January 17.

121. A terrorists attack carried out in the Sava Kovacevic street in Kosovska Mitrovica on January 18, at 10.50 a.m. Two Albanian terrorists opened fire on policemen in a police car, from infantry weapons and a hand launcher. Policemen - Dejan Radisavljevic (1969), Nenad Simovic (1964) and Ljubinko Andjelkovic (1975) seriously wounded and Stanimir Djukic (1962) and Marko Ristic (1947) slightly wounded.

122. A terrorist attack with sniper rifle carried out on policemen in the village of Donja Lapastica, Podujevo municipality, on January 18, at around 12.00. The building with policemen was hit with two shells.

123. Column of police cars attacked by Albanian terrorists with infantry weapons in the village of Kec Potok, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, on January 18, at around 3.00 p.m. One armoured vehicle hit with two shells.

103. Policemen Baco Nikcevic (1969) and Branko Bulatovic (1969) slightly wounded when the police car ran over an antitank mine planted by the Albanian terrorists in the village of Dasinovac, Decani municipality, on January 12, at around 2.30 p.m. At the moment of explosion, Albanian terrorists attacked other policemen with automatic weapons, hand launchers and hand grenades. Policemen Ljubisa Milacic (1977), Ljubisa Kastratovic (1969) and Dragan Milas (1978), and the civilian Zivko Garic (1958) were slightly wounded.

104. Nedzmedin Sadiki (1955) killed with automatic rifle by the Albanian terrorists in Kosovska Mitrovica, in the Obilic street, no. 88, on January 13, at around 3.30 a.m.

105. Albanian terrorists took away the bus with the Djakovica plate numbers owned by Zumar Taci, threatening with guns, in the village of Lipovac, Djakovica municipality, on January 13, at 1.35 a.m.

106. Body of an unidentified man, killed by the Albanian terrorists with several knife stubs and shots, found on the main road Pristina - Pec, in the village of Donja Koretica, Glogovac municipality, on January 13, at around 7.30 a.m.

107. Albanian terrorists took away a passenger car of the Prizren plate numbers, owned by "Elektrokosova" company in which were Baskim Barjaktari (1963) and Haljim Ljutvi (1957), threatening with automatic rifles, in the village of Bukova Glava, Suva Reka municipality, on January 11, at around 3.30 p.m. The case was reported on January 13, 1999.

108. Nazimi (1960) and Ismet (1956) Beciri abducted by the Albanian terrorists in the village of Perane, Podujevo municipality, on January 9, at around 2.00 p.m. The case was reported on January 13, 1999.

109. Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic weapons a passenger car in which were Goran and Dragoljub Bogicevic with the members of their families. Nobody was hurt, but the vehicle was damaged. The attack took place on the main road Pristina - Pec, in the village of Donja Koretica, Glogovac municipality, on January 13, at around 1.30 p.m.

110. Albanian terrorists stopped the bus, then under threat with automatic weapons and force, pushed out from the bus a group of Romanies and brutally beat them up. The incident took place in the village of Brusnik, Vucitrn municipality, on January 11, at around 3.40 p.m. The case was reported on January 14, 1999.

111. Policeman Milorad Dubak (1955) seriously wounded, whereas policemen Milan Mugosa (1963), Milos Stosic (1970), Petar Rudovic (1976), Milan Popovic (1972) and Dejan Bogunovic (1976) were slightly wounded when the police car ran over an antitank mine planted by the Albanian terrorists, in the village of Rznice, Decani municipality, on January 14, at around 9.30 a.m. Immediately after the mine went off, the terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons, hand launchers and threw hand grenades on police.

112. Albanian terrorists attacked with infantry weapons the police column in which were OSCE Verification Mission members, in the village of Bandera, Decani municipality, on January 15, from 3.00 to 3.25. English citizen Phil Martin, driver in the OSCE Mission and interpreter Dejan Zojaga were slightly wounded.

124. A terrorist attack carried out with mortars and machine guns on police,
investigation judge of the Magistrate Court in Pristina and the deputy district attorney

http://www.suc.org/politics/kosovo/documents/terrorism_oct14.html

28.5.99

who came to the village to conduct an investigation. The incident took place in the village of Racak, Stimlje municipality, on January 18. The car in which the investigation team came was damaged.

125. A terrorist attack on a truck in which were Miroslav Djelkagic from Obilic with his son Petar, was carried out on the main road Pristina - Kosovska Mitrovica, near the village of Samodraz, Vucitrn municipality, on January 18, at 9.30 p.m. Miroslav Djelkagic seriously wounded but died in the hospital in Kosovska Mitrovica on the same day.

126. A terrorist attack with infantry weapons carried out on policemen in the village of Racak, Stimlje municipality, on January 19, at around 11.00 a.m. Policeman Miro Mekic (1968) killed, and Jovica Stamenkovic and Radojica Nikcevic slightly wounded.

127. Albanian terrorists fired a shell from a hand launcher at the house of Radoslav Peric, a policeman in reserve, in the village of Drvare, Vucitrn municipality, on January 19, at 11.15 p.m. Members of the Peric family were wounded: daughter Miljana seriously, and father Radoslav, his mother Jovanka, wife Dobrila and son Marko slightly.

128. Albanian terrorists shut themselves in the house of Redzep Hajdari, wherefrom they kept shooting from automatic and sniper rifles at policemen, and used mortars and hand launchers to fire from the nearby hill, in the village of Vaganica, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, on January 20, at around 10.00 a.m. Two terrorists were killed in this attack.

129. Body of Ahmet Esljani (1975) from the village of Banjica, Glogovac municipality, who had been shot by the Albanian terrorists, found on the main road Pristina - Pec, in the village of Orlate, Glogovac municipality, on January 20.

130. Albanian terrorists attacked a police car in which were policemen Milorad Mladenovic and Dragoslav Asanin, in the village of Mranor, Pristina municipality, on January 20, at 8.30 p.m. Milorad Mladenovic was slightly wounded.

131. Body of Djevat Gasi (1953), a doctor of the Health Station in Pec, who had been shot by Albanian terrorists, found in the village of Prekale, Istok municipality, on January 21, at 10.00 a.m.

132. A terrorist attack with automatic weapons carried out on policemen, in Suva Reka, on January 21, at 10.25 p.m. A damage was made on the building where were the policemen.

133. A terrorist attack was made on a "Beopetrol" petrol station, in Glogovac, on January 21, at 2.00 p.m. Two Albanian terrorists tried to kidnap the tank truck from driver Zivojin Markovic, but he managed to drive away. Then, the terrorists took a van with the petrol station workers and tried to catch up the driver of the tank truck. After one kilometer, they stopped and threw out the workers of the petrol station, and drove off to an unknown direction.

134. Albanian terrorists attacked the family houses of the Serbs and Montenegrins and abducted Radosav, Zivka, Radovan and Danica Milickovic, in the village of Nevoljane, Vucitrn municipality, on January 21, at 10.00 p.m. On January 23, at 6.50 p.m., the head of the OSCE Verification Mission for Vucitrn brought the abducted citizen into a police station in Kosovska Mitrovica.

135. A large group of terrorists broke into the "Sitnica" company in Vucitrn, on January 22, at 00.30 a.m. Threatening with automatic weapons, they demolished the rooms, took the vehicles and electronic equipment. On the way out, they met Miodrag Bigovic, worker of the company from the village of Nevoljane, and abducted him. Miodrag Bigovic was among the citizens, brought by the head of the OSCE Verification Mission for Vucitrn to a police station in Kosovska Mitrovica, on January 23, at 6.50 p.m.

136. A group of about 30 Albanian terrorists, armed with automatic rifles and hand launchers, entered the yard of the Ismet Cori's house, worker of "Elektrokosovo", in Glogovac, on January 22, at around 11.00 p.m. Since Ismet was not at home, terrorists took a land cruiser Lada- Niva, property of "Elektrokosmet" company and drove away to an unknown direction.

137. An Albanian terrorist, armed with automatic rifle, tortured members of Krasnici family, in the village of Smoljusa, Lipljan municipality, on January 24, at around 10.30 p.m. He took guns from Melunetalija and Jazi.

138. Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic rifles the house of Arif Duraku, in the village of Donje Stanovce, Vucitrn municipality, on January 25, at around 00.50 a.m. They made the damage on the house.

139. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons, carried out an attack on a "Dafina petrol" petrol station, and caused a damage, on the main road Prizren - Pristina, in the village of Grejkovac, municipality Suva Reka, on January 25.

140. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles maltreated Muhamet Merisa (1954) and took his "Crvena zastava" pistol, in the village of Brestovac, Orahovac municipality, on January 8, at around 4.00 p.m. Case reported on January 25.

141. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons ambushed several persons of Albanian nationality, who were on the tractor trailer, in the village of Rakovina, Djakovica municipality, on January 25. They killed Hisen Kurti (1959), Sanija Kurti (1964), Saban Keljmeni and two boys between 13 and 14 years old.

142. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons attacked Musa (1947) and Skender Milicaj (1974) who were in their car, in the village of Gornja Luka, Decani municipality, on January 25, at around 7.20 p.m. Musa was killed and Skender seriously wounded.

143. Albanian terrorist Muhamet Kicini (1976) from the village of Banjica, Glogovac municipality, armed with automatic weapon fired from his car on policemen, in the village of Poklek, Glogovac municipality, on January 25, at around 1.45 p.m. Muhamet was seriously wounded.

144. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons attacked the house of Tepavac family, in the village of Susica, Istok municipality, on January 26, at around 8.00 a.m. Ranko Tepavac (1980) was slightly wounded.

145. Body of Dejan Kostic (1976) who had been shot by Albanian terrorists found on the main road Pristina - Kosovska Mitrovica, in the village of Supkovac, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, on January 27.

146. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades attacked

policemen in the vicinity of the village of Nevoljane, Vucitru municipality, on January 27, at 12.25 a.m. One terrorist was killed in the attack.

147. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons, hand launchers and mortars attacked policemen who were on duty on the road Luzane - Glavnik, Podujevo municipality, on January 27, at 1.45 p.m. Policeman Dusan Mitrovic was slightly wounded.

148. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons and hand launcher attacked policemen, in the village of Bistrazin, Djakovica municipality, on January 27, at 10.45 p.m. Policeman Dragan Vukmanovic (1978) seriously wounded, and Goran Jovic (1971) slightly wounded.

149. In a terrorist attack carried out on police, policeman Predrag Rakovic (1976) of Djakovica police station, killed in the village of Rogovo, Djakovica municipality, on January 29, at 6.30 a.m.

150. Zoran Spasic (1957) from the village of Priluzje, Vucitru municipality, slightly wounded near the river of Sitnica, by Albanian terrorists on January 29, at 3.30 p.m.

151. An Albanian terrorist activated and threw a hand grenade through a closed window of the coffee bar "Galerija" in Pristina, in the Dusan Bulajic street, on January 29, at 8.40 p.m. Gordana Miladinovic was seriously wounded and Milovan Vujosevic (1977), Mirjana Stojanovic (1973), Milenko Stojanovic (1977), Alma Behlulji (1978), Miodrag Markovic (1976), Nikola Gavrilovic (1979) and policeman in reserve in Pristina Nenad Milovanovic (1975) slightly wounded.

152. Albanian terrorists armed with hand grenades attacked the house of the family Sedlarevic, in the village of Rakos, Istok municipality, on January 29, at 10.00 p.m. Zdravko Sedlarevic (1926) was killed, and his wife Darinka (1927) seriously wounded.

Albanian terrorism after Milosevic-Holbrooke accord

Part four

153. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles, entered the yard of Hazir Peci's (1942) house and took his properly registered pistol, on January 27, at 6.50 p.m. Hazir reported the case to police station in Kosovska Mitrovica on January 30.

154. Body of Karaci Gasper (1961) from the village of Ujza, Djakovica municipality, shot by Albanian terrorists, found in the yard of the Orthodox church, in the village of Bistrazin, Djakovica municipality, on January 30, at 10.30 a.m.

155. Three Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles stopped the car with Belgrade plate numbers, owned by the Federal Directorate of Supplies, on the main road Kosovska Mitrovica - Rozaje, in the village of Kosutovo, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, on January 30, at 3.30 p.m. Arsenije Djurickovic (1959) from Belgrade steered the car and his companions were Milija Spanovic (1945) from Kolasin, director of the Federal Directorate of Supplies, Radoje Radulovic (1940) from Niksic and Radan Nikolic (1950) from Podgorica, chairman of the Warriors of 1990 Association. The terrorists threatened them with weapons, took their car and ordered them to move away towards the forest.

156. Body of Emin Basa (1962) from Pec who had been shot by Albanian terrorists,

found in the village of Romune, Pec municipality, on January 31, at 7.30 a.m.

157. Body of Alija Visoci (1937) from the village of Begov Rukavac, Istok municipality, who had been shot by Albanian terrorists, found in the village of Djurakovac, Istok municipality, on January 31, at 1.30 p.m.

158. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles and hand launcher attacked policemen in a police car, near the village of Istinic, Decani municipality, on January 31, at 8.45 p.m. Policeman Milivoje Ribac (1972) seriously wounded and Slavisa Djuric (1969) slightly wounded.

159. Three Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles entered the house of Dzevdet Zumeri and fired a few shots, in the village of Gornje Godance, Stimlje municipality, on January 31, at 9.45 p.m. Boka Haljilji (1942), Bekim Duljaku (1987) and Behrija Duljaku (1984) from the village of Vrsevac, Lipljan municipality who were visiting Zumeri, were seriously wounded.

160. An Albanian terrorist activated and threw a hand grenade on "Beca" hamburger shop, in Pristina in the Veluska street no. 10, on January 31, at 10.40 p.m. Gasi Osmani (1976) from Pec was killed, and Fatmir Ramadani (1960) and Seljim Seljimi (1951) from Pristina seriously wounded.

161. Albanian terrorists armed with infantry weapons attacked policemen and security workers at the "Veliki Belacevac" opencast coalmine, Kosovo Polje municipality, on February 1, from 5.00 to 5.30 p.m. Police armoured vehicle was hit with six shells.

162. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons entered the "Kosovovino" company near the village of Piran, Prizren municipality, on February 1, at around 6.00 p.m. They threatened to the security workers with arms and took their guns and ammunition.

163. Albanian terrorists fired a few shots from automatic weapons on the office of doctor Semsedin Sadiku, in the village of Gornja Budriga, Vitina municipality, on February 3.30 p.m. The office was hit with seventeen rounds.

164. Albanian terrorists robbed the storeroom of the monastery Devic, in the village of Lausa, Srbica municipality, in the night between 2nd and 3rd February. When the head of the monastery Anastasia Biljic set off to Srbica police station to report the robbery, her car was intercepted by armed terrorists near the mosque in the village of Lausa.

165. Body of Imer Redzepe (1955), ethnic Albanian loyal citizen of the Republic of Serbia, who had been shot with several rounds by Albanian terrorists, found on the main road, in the village of Lipe, Zvecan municipality, on February 3.

166. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons and hand launchers opened fire on a passenger car with Pec plate numbers, on the regional road Djakovica - Decani, at the crossroad for the village of Rastavica, Decani municipality, on February 3, at 8.30 p.m. Boza Kostic (1952), a refugee from the Republic of Albania, resident of the refugee camp Junik, Decani municipality, was killed.

167. Four Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles, stopped the passenger vehicle "Zastava 128", steered by Ervin Colakovic from Kosovska Mitrovica and took it away, in the Jadranska street in Kosovska Mitrovica, on February 3, at about

10.00 p.m.

168. Two Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles stopped the passenger car Jugo 55" owned by Fadij Mustafa from Djakovica, in the Jovan Ducic street in Djakovica, on February 3, at about 10.00 p.m.

169. Albanian terrorist armed with automatic weapons attacked a passenger car with policemen, at the crossroads of the streets Car Dusan and Milovan Jovanovic, in Djakovica, on February 4, at 2.30 p.m. Policeman Milan Stevanovic (1979) was killed.

170. Albanian terrorists armed with infantry weapons carried out an attack on a passenger car, in the village of Gornja Luka, Decani municipality, on February 4, at 9.30 a.m. Alberto Sejdijaj (1973) from Ljubus, Decani municipality, Fazli Morina (1969) from Grabovac, Pec municipality and Aljija Pajazitaj (1972) from the village of Istinic, Pec municipality, were killed.

171. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons carried out an attack on the column of police cars moving towards the Devic monastery to conduct an investigation. The attack took place on the local road Srbica - Klina, near the village of Lause, Srbica municipality, on February 4, at 1.45 p.m. Policemen Srdjan Tomovic and Milan Virijevic were slightly wounded, and two police cars damaged. The attack was repeated when the police went out of the Lause village.

172. A body of an unidentified male, aged between 50 and 60, shot by the Albanian terrorists, found in the village of Marmule, Djakovica municipality, on February 5, at 9.40 a.m.

173. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles attacked the column of police vehicles, in the village of Cubrelj, Srbica municipality, on February 5, at 3.50 p.m. One vehicle was hit with two rounds.

174. Four Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles stopped a passenger car driven by Aleksandar Ilic (1971) from Pristina, in the village of Orlovic, Pristina municipality, on February 5, at 7.45 p.m. The terrorists beat up Ilic and slightly injured him.

175. A hand grenade was thrown in front of the coffee bar "Alibi" in the Gracanicka street in Pristina, on February 5, at 8.30 p.m. The grenade damaged the windows and façade of the building, windows of the nearest houses and windshield of the passenger car "Jugo".

176. An explosive device planted and activated in the street of Dragomir Vukovic, in front of the "Sao Paolo" coffee bar, on February 5, at 11.15 p.m. Windows and façade were damaged.

177. Arban Rahmani (1975) from Orahovac, worker employed in the "Orvin" company, reported to police station in Orahovac, on February 5, at around 2.30 p.m. that three Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles had come to the plantation, asked his identity card and interrogated him. They threaten him they would kill him if he did not leave Kosovo and went away towards the village of Celina, Orahovac municipality.

178. Abdulah Dema from the Jablanicka street no. 25 in Pristina, reported to police on February 6, that one hour after midnight, an unknown person had threatened him

over the phone, that he was going to shoot at Dema's house. It had happened at 1.05 a.m. and three rounds hit the windows.

179. Resadije Morina (1959) from Prizren, reported to police on February 6, that Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles had abducted Miljajim Morina (1960) and his cousin Zekrija Nedo from Prizren and took them to an unknown direction. The incident happened in the Ulcinjska street, no. 105 in Prizren, at around 1.00 a.m.

180. Rados Misirlic (1957) from the village of Veliki Stupelj, Klina municipality, reported on February 6, that the Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles and hand launchers had opened fire at his family house, the previous day at around 8.00 p.m. His wife Stanka (1952), mother Draguna (1933), son Miloje (1980) and daughter Sladjana (1978) were in the house. The terrorists damaged the house roof and walls.

181. Enver Salja (1947) minimarket owner, Vlora Kumoli (1981) were killed, and Arton Ajeti (1978) from Urosevac died later on in the Pristina hospital due to heavy wounds, in the blast of the unknown explosive device, in front of the "Almir" minimarket in the Vidovclanska street in Pristina, on February 6, at 7.15 p.m.

182. Stanka Scepanovic (1956) from Vucitrn reported to police on February 7, that on the previous day, at about 9.00 p.m., four Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles broke into her house in the Vojina Delica street no. 28 in Vucitrn. The terrorists searched the house, beat Stanka with rifle butts and inflicted her light injuries.

183. An unknown explosive device activated and thrown in front of the "Agimi" restaurant in the Sindjeliceva street no. 13, in Kosovska Mitrovica, on February 7. The explosion damaged the windows and façade of the buildings.

184. A body of an unidentified male, shot with firing arms, found in the village of Livadje, Lipljan municipality, on February 7, at 10.30 p.m.

185. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles killed Dzermalj Smaci (1979) and Sabaheta Zeka (1983), members of the Romany community from Djakovica. Their bodies were found on February 8, at around 7.30 near the bridge of the river Lukavac in Djakovica.

186. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic weapons attacked the passenger car "Lada" with Djakovica plate numbers, near the hydro power plant "Emin Duraku" in Djakovica, on February 8, at around 8.15. Driver Mataj Ljuici (1972) was killed and Ljekaj Skender (1974) from Gornje Novo Selo, Djakovica municipality, was wounded.

187. Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles shot Avdi Dzavit (1945) from Urosevac and Salji Salja (1962) from the village of Jerli Talinovac, Urosevac municipality. Their bodies were found under the bridge on the main road Urosevac - Kacanik, in the village of Kriva Reka, on February 8.

188. Albanian terrorists abducted policemen from Pristina Radivoje Markovic (1965) and Jeremija Djuricic (1976), who were in civilian suits in the passenger car "Lada", near Kosovo Polje, on February 9.

189. Five Albanian terrorists in uniforms armed with automatic rifles stopped a

passenger car of Dragan Milosevic (1962) from the village of Donji Svracak, Vucitrn municipality, on the main road Pristina - Kosovska Mitrovica, on February 9, at around 7.00 p.m. They robbed him by taking DEM 100 and Dinars 600 and his identity documents. Then they put him into a car boot of the "Lada" vehicle. During the journey, Ivanisevic, being a mechanic, managed to open the hood and ran away. He reported the case to the Vucitrn police station on February 10.

190. A body of an unidentified male, aged between 40 and 50, found by the road Pec - Radavac, in the village of Novo Selo, Pec municipality, on February 10, at 7.45 p.m.

191. Albanian terrorists shot Hakija Hoti (1967) from the village of Dubrava, Istok municipality. His body was found by the road in the village of Zacu, on February 11, at around 8.30.

192. An Albanian terrorist armed with automatic rifle, tried to stop a passenger vehicle of Zlatko Djordjevic (1980) in the village of Sopino, Suva Reka municipality, on February 11, at about 6.30 p.m. Djordjevic did not stop the car, and the terrorist opened fire damaging the rear of his car.

193. Taib Zeciri and Jener Cerini from Stimlje abducted by Albanian terrorists during the joint funeral of Albanian terrorists in the village of Racak on February 11, at around 11.00 a.m.

194. Muhamet and Redzep Oluri from the village of Petrovic, Stimlje municipality, abducted by Albanian terrorists after the joint funeral of Albanian terrorists in the village of Racak on February 11, at around 4.00 p.m. They were released on February 13.

195. Hisen Zeciri from Stimlje abducted by Albanian terrorists after the joint funeral of Albanian terrorists in the village of Racak on February 11, at around 4.00 p.m. They let him free the next day.

196. Policemen Ljubisa Stojanovic and Ivan Kostadinovic seriously wounded when they tried to stop a tractor on which were a few terrorists, in the village of Donja Koretica, Glogovac municipality, on February 12, at around 4.40 p.m. One of the terrorists pull out the gun and fired a few shots wounding the policemen.

197. Albanian terrorists planted and activated a powerful explosive device in front of the entrance of the "Jugobanka" in the Cara Urosa street, in Urosevac, on February 13, at about 1.00 p.m. Ethnic Albanians Seferet Sulejmani and Setki Behlulji were seriously wounded, whereas Agron Mustafa, Agron Imisti, Basri Sejdiju, Ramadus Mjaku, Sali Mehmeti, Djeljadi Behlulji, Hetem Sejdiu, Naim Redzaj, Sadik Hasani and Rafiz Asimi were slightly wounded. Six parked cars and 25 objects were damaged.

198. Two Albanian terrorists armed with automatic rifles broke into a family house of Zlatana Vukovic, searched the house, took their weapons, physically maltreated Zlatana and her son Blagota, then left to an unknown direction. The incident took place in Njegoseva street, in Srbica, on February 14, at 1.00 p.m.

199. Albanian terrorists fired several shots from automatic weapons on the security workers of the "Jugopetrol" storehouse, in the village of Mala Krusa, Prizren municipality, on February 14, at 4.20 p.m. "Ascona" passenger car was damaged.

29-4-99

Via Workers World News Service
Reprinted from the Apr. 29, 1999
issue of Workers World newspaper

WHO'S THE KLA? GERMAN DOCUMENT REVEALS SECRET CIA ROLE

By Gary Wilson

The forces generating and sustaining the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have remained mostly hidden. What's really behind the KLA has become more important now that President Bill Clinton has started a war against Yugoslavia.

Many reports in the past have mentioned the covert forces involved with the KLA. For example, on July 15, 1998, PBS Newshour reported that U.S. Vietnam War veterans were training KLA mercenaries in Albania.

Funding for the KLA has been shadowy, much of it funneled through drug sales.

Almost every European newspaper has reported on the known ties between the KLA and the sales of illegal drugs in Europe. Only the U.S. media have ignored this story.

The European media, however, don't mention the history of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's use of illegal drug sales to funnel money to various covert operations. This record--from secret operations in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War to financing the contra war against Nicaragua--

has been documented.

Recent media reports tie several imperialist military and spy agencies to the KLA. This is significant since both U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen and the top U.S. general, Henry Shelton, have said in the last week that the goal of the U.S. military operation against Yugoslavia is a victory for the KLA.

On April 19, Canadian Member of Parliament David Price told reporters that 50 Canadian soldiers are working with the KLA in Kosovo to help report "where the bombs are falling" so they can better target "where the next bomb should go," UPI reported. Opposition to Canada's participation in the U.S. war on Yugoslavia is growing rapidly in that country.

Jane's Defense Weekly reported April 20: "Special forces involvement confirmed." The report said that that special units from Britain, the United States, France "and other NATO groups" were working undercover in Kosovo.

The April 18 London Sunday Telegraph reported that SAS, a unit of the British special forces, is running two KLA training camps near Tirana, the Albanian capital. According to the Telegraph, the KLA units trained by SAS are infiltrating Kosovo, using satellite and cellular telephones to help guide NATO bombing missions.

The same report said that the KLA also has contact with the Virginia-based MPRI, which is apparently expanding its role. MPRI is a shadowy operation--the Telegraph called it a professional mercenary organization--which was set up by top U.S. military officers.

MPRI was contracted by the Pentagon to organize and train the Croatian Army, which is acknowledged to have carried out the most vicious campaign in the Balkans since the Nazi invasion in the 1940s--the August 1995 offensive against Serbian farmers in the Krajina region.

A report in the July 28, 1997, Nation magazine detailed the role played by MPRI and the Pentagon in this criminal campaign, which left hundreds of thousands of Serbs homeless. Finally, this March 21, the New York Times carried a front-page story about a report by the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague that characterized this attack as probably the most brutal event in the Balkans in the last decade. The report was then quickly buried.

The Croatian government recently confirmed that several of its generals have "taken leave" to go work with the KLA.

A more revealing report was released April 8 by Jurgen Reents, press spokes person for the Party of Democratic Socialism in Germany. The PDS received almost as many votes as the Green Party, which is part of Germany's ruling coalition. The PDS has actively opposed the NATO war on Yugoslavia.

Reents said the report came from someone who holds a

"strictly confidential and high position in the offices of the German government." The report came through a Catholic priest who has kept the individual's identity secret but has verified the person's authenticity.

The report asserts that top NATO, U.S., British and German officials are "utterly lying in public concerning almost all the facts in regard to the Balkan War." It says there are no pictures of any mass killings or of troops force-marching the people of Kosovo out of their homes. There are no such pictures because this is not happening.

NATO has desperately attempted to create such pictures but has been unable to, the report asserts.

The report says that NATO has let it be known in the refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia that anyone who can produce a videotape or still photographs of any kind--including staged photos--showing these things will be paid \$200,000 in U.S. currency. Still, no pictures have appeared.

The report says that the German government knows NATO consciously created the refugee crisis. For example, the report says, NATO has targeted and destroyed nearly every fresh-water facility in Kosovo. It also asserts that there are KLA units in Kosovo--one is entirely U.S. mercenaries, the other German mercenaries--who report to the military commands of those countries.

Perhaps most revealing is the report's description of a CIA covert operation cynically named "Operation Roots." It is aimed at sowing ethnic divisions in Yugoslavia to encourage its breakup.

The report says that this operation has been going on "since the beginning of Clinton's presidency." It is a joint operation with the German secret service, which has also sought to destabilize Yugoslavia.

The final objective of "Roots," according to this report, "is the separation of Kosovo, with the aim of it becoming part of Albania; the separation of Montenegro, as the last means of access to the Mediterranean; and the separation of the Vojvodina, which produces most of the food for Yugoslavia. This would lead to the total collapse of Yugoslavia as a viable independent state."

The report asserts that the KLA was founded by the CIA. And the funding was funneled through drug-smuggling operations in Europe.

When it appeared that an agreement for Kosovo autonomy was about to be reached between Slobodan Milosevic and Ibrahim Rugova in 1998, the CIA stepped up KLA attacks on Yugoslav police units. The Yugoslav police attempts to curtail the KLA were used as the pretext for NATO's attacks.

The authenticity of this report cannot be independently verified at this time. But much of it is consistent with what is already known. It helps to expose the real forces behind the war on Yugoslavia and shows who are the true

AN-DORPE

28-4-99

handen voor het laatste Servische offensief was door drenkt met heroïne. Volgens internationale on- en hebben de Kosovo-Albanezen de drugsmarkt handen. Er is een grote kans dat de wapens van het ngsleger UCK zijn gekocht met Albanees drugsgeld.

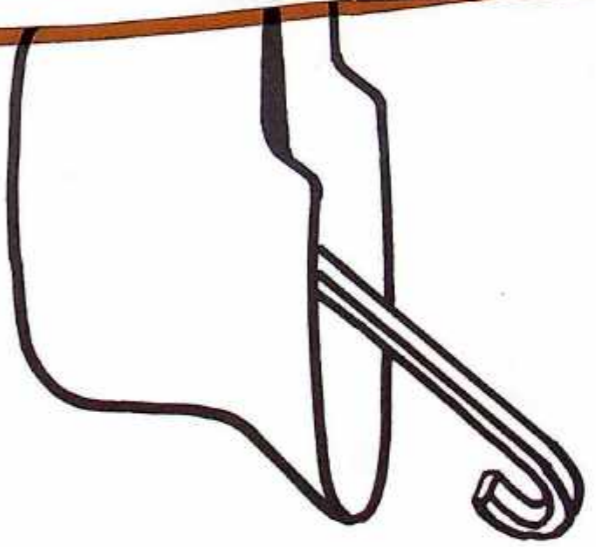


ORISON SCHLAGER/ABC

niet kunt stoppen, dan sta en toch gewoon met Sm
Ena complot zag van zijn LNC. Hij moest eens weten verschillende internationale gebieden de Kosovo-Albanen vast in handen. Er werkt vast in handen. Er
Wat nu wordt beschouwd als een gerechtvaardigde vrijheidsstrijd gericht tegen Servische barbarij, werd in 1993 in gang gezet als een liquidatiecampagne in Ira-stijl. Die was weliswaar gericht tegen de etnisch-Servische staat van Milosevic, die in Kosovo de Albanese meerderheid hardvochtig onderdrukte, maar maakte een onherroepelijk einde aan het pacifistische verzet van Ibrahim Rugova met zijn ondergrondse Republiek Kosovo. Het LNCK (Levizie Nacional Climtare e Kosoves: Nationale Bond voor de Bevrijding van Kosovo), en later het UCK, pleegde niet alleen moord-aanslagen op Servische agenten, maar li-
OERDER Jamie Shea en geleiden het Kosovo en tens is die uit zijn as de tegenstand die in is nog steeds boden in Kosovo. 'Dat hadden er verwacht', sprak hij UCK-strijders waren

verzetshelden. Maar een jaar geleden dacht de internationale gemeenschap daar nog heel anders over.
Wat nu wordt beschouwd als een gerechtvaardigde vrijheidsstrijd gericht tegen Servische barbarij, werd in 1993 in gang gezet als een liquidatiecampagne in Ira-stijl. Die was weliswaar gericht tegen de etnisch-Servische staat van Milosevic, die in Kosovo de Albanese meerderheid hardvochtig onderdrukte, maar maakte een onherroepelijk einde aan het pacifistische verzet van Ibrahim Rugova met zijn ondergrondse Republiek Kosovo. Het LNCK (Levizie Nacional Climtare e Kosoves: Nationale Bond voor de Bevrijding van Kosovo), en later het UCK, pleegde niet alleen moord-aanslagen op Servische agenten, maar li-
Dat niet ingrijpen (te) lang is gewacht, komt niet alleen door de moeizame besluitvorming en de ingebakken terraghoudendheid van de internationale gemeenschap. De aard van het UCK, van haar handelwijze en haar achtergrond, heeft de internationale gang van zaken niet bepaald bespoedigd. In februari 1998 noemde de speciale

Today



SEVICSSOUP

hilhorst

evrijdende lach

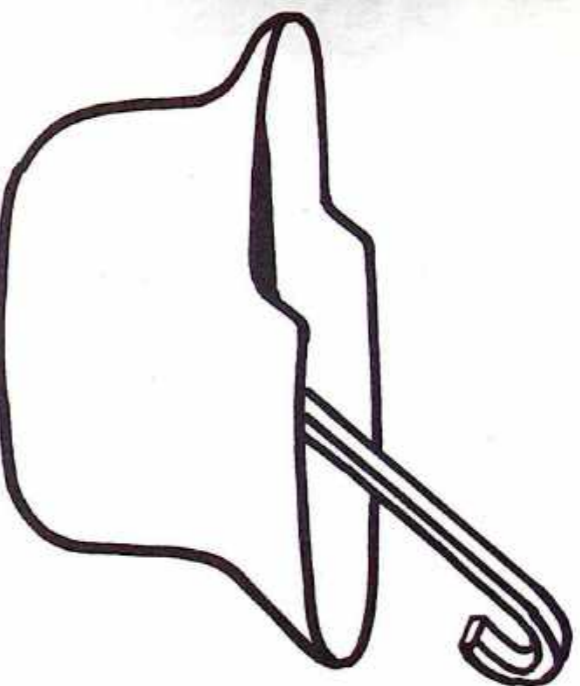
die een me- and, snoerde u arckisme. Het as dan stand- bleek zonne- ik het
weten van wat wordt bedoeld. Ik vind het heerlijk om te worden geïntermeerd. Ha ha, ha! Serven brengen geluk (Freek de Jonge), Ha, ha, ha. Ooit had het zin, omdat zo vanzelfsprekendheden van hun vanzelfsprekendheid werden ontdaan. De nar loonde de absurditeit van de macht van de koning door hem het graf in te prijzen. Maar in een wereld waaraan vanzelfsprekendheden schaars zijn, verliest ook ironie zijn betekenis. Wie wil nog ontwichten als niets meer vaststaat?



In Nederland ironie hoort bij mensen met een dichtschriftelijk bedoeld Ali neemt het van de Nederlanders in een hoofdpersoon nauwisme - de Nederlanders in een weggevoerd. elege sninge de ens met een dichter in: 'In begins en. Ik maak estrictie. Indien u e persoon bent, risond weer v welkom. In Ne- nog meer dom- Het land bast de meer dan acht ritioze figuren die id-remsten onder- pedifice overb- hitige, duidelijke armee ik het van
Goede humor heeft daarentegen iets pijnlijks. Hedendaagse cabaretiers hebben daarvan ook wel een rudimentair besef. Daarom shockeren ze zo graag. Om racistische, seksistische en gewelddadige grappen lacht het publiek altijd het hardst. Maar shockeren ontwricht niet. Het zijn kleine grensoverschrijdingen, waarna de norm weer snel wordt hersteld. Werkelijk betrapt word je als kijker zelden. Toch kan het wel. Zo begon Najib Amhafi ooit zijn act op een avond voor beginners in Toombler's met bejaarde grappen in een pijnlijk gebroken Nederlands. En toen zei hij in ABN: jullie dachten zeker, daar staat weer zo'n allochtoon die geen Nederlands spreekt en geen gevoel voor humor heeft. We lachten allemaal hard, want dat was precies wat we dachten. En ik zeker. Alleen bij humor die knaagt aan het oordeelsvermogen werkt de lach bevrijdend. De lach bevrijdt je namelijk van jezelf.

PIETER HILHORST

TODAY



MILOSEVIC SOUP

hilhorst

De bevrijdende lach

Ooit was het stempel. Mensen die een mening hadden die u niet aanstond, snoerde u de mond met meesterlijk sarcasme. Het enige dat u hoefde te doen was hun standpunt iets overdrijven. Dan bleek zonnklaar hoe dom en verwerpelijk het was. G.A. Karamat Ali denkt dat het oude recept nog steeds werkt. In *Alleen voor allochtonen* probeert de auteur de draak te steken met inburgeringscontracten. In de vorm van een spoedeisurus Nederland worden nieuwkomers ingewijd in de hypocriete Nederlandse samenleving. Er staan veel dingen in die waarschijnlijk bedoeld zijn om te lachen. Karamat Ali neemt het alomantwezige calvinisme van de Nederlander op de hak en laat zijn hoofdpersoon – een handelsreiziger in chauvinisme – de allochtonen vertellen dat Nederlanders in de oorlog geen joden hebben weggevoerd. Aan het einde van het boekje slingert de auteur de boodschap nog eens met een duitzend-watversterker de kamer in: 'In beginsel mag u van mij hier blijven. Ik maak echter een onverbiddelijke restrictie. Indien u een domme en humoorloze persoon bent, kunt u, wat mij betreft, terstond weer vertrekken. Bent u niet meer welkom. In Nederland is geen plaats voor nog meer domme en humoorloze mensen. Het land barst bijna uit zijn voegen door de meer dan acht miljoen domme en humoorloze figuren die hier reeds wonen. En de ad-remsten onderzocht hebben voor deze specifieke overbevolkingssituatie een prachtige, duidelijke omschrijving bedacht, waarmee ik het van harte eens ben: vol is vol.'

Het boekje van Karamat Ali (die waarschijnlijk niet eens bestaat) moet natuurlijk worden behandeld zoals Nederlanders volgens hem altijd buitenlandse behandelers: doodsvijgen. Toch fascineert het me, omdat het zo schrijnend het einde markeert van de ironie. Ironie is luie humor. Het enige wat het doet is het tegendeel be-



den schaars zijn, verliest ook ironie zijn betekenis. Wie wil nog ontwrichten als niets meer vaststaat?

Ironie hoort bij mensen met een dichtsnoet wereldbeeld. Als inburgeringscontracten absurde elementen hebben, zijn ze dus volslagen belachelijk. Het is vermakelijk voor de eigen parodie, nooit een middel om anderenkenken te overtuigen. Het maken van een ironisch grapje is de beste manier om een gesprek genoevendelijk in de kiem te smoren.

Goede humor heeft daarentegen iets pijnlijks. Hedendaagse cabaretiers hebben daarvan ook wel een rudimentair besef. Daarom shockeren ze zo graag. Om racistische, seksistische en gewelddadige grappen lacht het publiek altijd het hardst. Maar shockeren ontvriecht niet. Het zijn kleine grensoverschrijdingen, waarna de norm weer snel wordt hersteld. Werkelijk bevreemdend wordt het als kijker zelden. Toch kan het wel. Zo begon Najib Amhali ooit zijn act op een avond voor beginners in Toombler's met bejaarde grappen in een pijnlijk gebroken Nederlands. En toen zei hij in ABN: julie dachten zeker, daar staat weer zo'n allochtoon die geen Nederlands spreekt en geen gevoel voor humor heeft. We lachten allemaal hard, want dat was precies wat we dachten. En ik zeker. Alleen bij humor die knaagt aan het oordeelsvermogen werkt de lach bevrijdend. De lach bevrijdt je namelijk van jezelf.

PIETER HILHORST

Gelhard een overstaan
pers het UCK nog een terro-
ganistische. Gelhard: 'This is with-
question a terrorist group. I refuse
cept any kind of excuses. Having wor-
ed for years on counterterrorist activity I
ow very well that to look at a terrorist
up, to define it, you strip away the theo-
and just look at actions. And the actions
this group speak for themselves.'

In juli van hetzelfde jaar riep de Con-
tgroep voor ex-Joegoslavië alle landen
urgente maatregelen te nemen om de fi-
nanciering van het UCK te blokkeren. Bo-
tiden werd onderzocht of met een troe-
nmacht in Albanië de logistiek en de be-
orradingslijnen van het Bevrijdingsleger
den worden afgesneden. Kennelijk
est korte metten worden gemaakt met
LUCK.

DEZELFDE TIJD dat de heroine in
sistina voor een habbekrats van de hand
ge, kelderde de prijs van een bolletje
un in Nederland met 25 procent. Dat
is geen toeval. De oorlogen in voornam-
mele drugslijnen in de Balkan (strate-
sch gelegen tussen het Midden-Oosten en
t-Westen) werden verlegd. Ze liepen niet
eer via Kroatië en Belgrado maar via
oord-Albanië. Macedonië en Kosovo,
oor betere controles gingen ook de Oost-
uropese drugslijnen steeds meer via et-
sch-Albanees gebied.

Vooral de Kosovaren, met hun sterke
an-cultuur, hun erodes en diaspora,
atpopten zich als onstuitbare en meedo-
nloze handelaren. Binnen enkele jaren
istonden Kosovaarse drugsyndicaten
e tot in de Verenigde Staten reikten.
on de Kosovo-Albanenzen eenmaal de
ugslijnen stevig in handen hadden, kwam
heroïneovervoer op gang als nooit tevo-
n, zowel op de Balkan als in West-Euro-
n. Volgens de Observatoire Geopolitique
s Droques, een onafhankelijke onder-
eksistente die jaarlijks de mondiale
ugshandel uitvoert in kaart brengt, was
t Kosovaarse stadje Veliki Trnovac be-
t jaren negentig het Medelhyn van de
alkan'. Drie rapporten (1996/97/98) van
t Amerikaanse federale Bureau for In-
tional Narcotics and Law Enforce-
t Affairs bevestigden de sterke positie
n de Kosovaarse drugskaartels.

Niet alleen het UCK, ook een aantal
risische geheime diensten en Zeljko Raz-
alovic, beter bekend als militieleider Ar-
n, controleren een deel van de drugs-
rovoer (Bane zat er dus niet ver naast).
aar zij vallen in het niet bij de Kosovaar-
drugsclans, die de markten van Zwitser-
nd, Italië, Duitsland en Tsjechië goed-
en de Albanenzen wapens, vaak in
wisteland: uz's en kalasjnikovs. Die wer-
n dooverkocht aan de strijdende partij-
n Bosnië, óók aan de Serviers, of afge-
aan aan het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger.
tokkelars moesten geld en wapens af-
CK om ongehinderd door haar gebie-
n te komen. Twee weken geleden ver-
arde Walter Kege, woordvoerder van
ropol, tegenover The Boston Herald:
e hebben bewijs dat het UCK in verbin-
e staat met Albanese heroïnedealers.
t is duidelijk dat veel drugsgeld is ge-
ikt om wapens te kopen voor het UCK.
Dick Leurdijs, Balkan-expert bij Insti-
t Clingendael, is niet verbaasd. 'Er gaan
rdel geruchten over het UCK. Zo'n on-
grondse beweging zal waarschijnlijk
sistere paden bewandelen om aan geld en
pens te komen. Dat kun je nooit uitslui-
n. Ik zou er bovendien niet van opkijken
ze worden gestuurd door landen als
e Moslims.'

de Staten stroomt geld naar het leger.
Vendindia Therret (Het Vaderland Roep!)
is het bekendste steunfonds. Er is een soort
oorlogsbelasting ingesteld door de Koso-
vaarse regering in ballingschap. Ook vanuit
Nederland wordt geld geschonken. Een Al-
banes die lever anomem wil blijven: 'Dit
jaar wordt 500 gulden gevraagd per wer-
kende persoon, vorige jaar was dat 700. In
principe gaat het naar draagkracht. Betalen
is niet verplicht, maar vrijwel iedereen doet
het. In de VS is het vrij normaal dat Alba-
nenzen een tweede hypotheek nemen op
hun huis zodat ze veel kunnen bijdragen
aan de strijd. Ook hier sluiten mensen soms
leningen af. Je doet het omdat het je plicht
is. Oorlogen win je niet door met stenen te
gooien. We hebben wapens nodig.'

de Staten stroomt geld naar het leger.
Vendindia Therret (Het Vaderland Roep!)
is het bekendste steunfonds. Er is een soort
oorlogsbelasting ingesteld door de Koso-
vaarse regering in ballingschap. Ook vanuit
Nederland wordt geld geschonken. Een Al-
banes die lever anomem wil blijven: 'Dit
jaar wordt 500 gulden gevraagd per wer-
kende persoon, vorige jaar was dat 700. In
principe gaat het naar draagkracht. Betalen
is niet verplicht, maar vrijwel iedereen doet
het. In de VS is het vrij normaal dat Alba-
nenzen een tweede hypotheek nemen op
hun huis zodat ze veel kunnen bijdragen
aan de strijd. Ook hier sluiten mensen soms
leningen af. Je doet het omdat het je plicht
is. Oorlogen win je niet door met stenen te
gooien. We hebben wapens nodig.'

Gold van nete mensen, via nete banken
op weg naar een rechtvaardige oorlog. Ner-
gens wordt Vendindia Therret een siron-
breed in de weg gelegd, ondanks de oproep
van de Contactgroep vorige jaar en ondanks
het feit dat het geld wordt benut voor ille-
gale wapenaankopen ten behoeve van een
groeping die minstens zo virulent natio-
nalistisch is als de Serviers doorgaans
wordt aangewezen. Bovendien lenen de
fondsen zich goed voor het whitwassen van
grote sommen geld. Om die reden heeft
Duitsland (300.000 Kosovo-Albanezen!)
geprobeerd het doorslaten van de oorlogs-
belasting naar het UCK te voorkomen.
Maar de Duitse banken negeerden het ver-
bod.

FORMEEL ZIJN ALLE bezwaren tegen
het UCK nu verleden tijd. Het Bevrijdings-
leger is geschrapt uit de Amerikaanse lijst-
ten met terroristische organisaties en is sit-
letjes geaccepteerd als strijdmaker van de
Navo. Of liever: het bondgenootschap
heeft zich gedegradeerd tot de luchtmacht
van het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger. Iets
waarvoor het zich nooit zou lenen, zo be-
loofden ons verscheidene groten der aarde.
Woordbreuk, want het behoort tot de
slechtst bewaarde geheimen van operatie
Allied Force dat lokale UCK-commandan-
ten zijn uitgerust met satelliettelefoons
waarmee ze Servische posities aan de
Navo-luchtschrijkrachten doorgeven.

Senatoren en generaals b.d. verdringen
zich op CNN om op te roepen tot bewape-
ning van het UCK. Er is voorgesteld om 25
miljoen dollar in de oorlogskas van het Be-
vrijdingsleger te storten. Afgelopen week
maakte het UCK in een persconferentie
bekend dat het – mis aldurende van oor-
logsapparatuur voorzien – graag zou optre-
den als landstrijdkracht van de Navo, zodat
het bondgenootschap haar eigen man-
schappen zou kunnen sparen.

Clingendael-onderzoeker Dick Leurdijs:
'Voorlopig zal elke formele samenwerking
door de Navo worden afgehouden. Als ze
Kosovo eenmaal in handen hebben, zie ze
dan nog maar eens te ontwapenen. En bo-
vendien: er zijn waarschijnlijk nog aardig
wat Servische burgers in het gebied. Als
het UCK de provincie verovert met wester-
se luchtsteun, dan is er een groot gevaar
van oog om oog, land om land.'

Het worden spannende weken. Als de
Apache-helikopters in actie komen en de
Servische tanks worden uitgeschakeld,
wordt het voor het UCK makkelijker om
terrein te winnen. Met alle gevolgen van
dien.'

Observatoire Geopolitique des Droques:
www.ogd.org/fr/rapport97.html
Bureau for International Narcotics and Law En-
forcement Affairs:
www.state.gov/www/global/narcotics_law/

(Ingezonden mededeling)

VAMBA SHERIF t49.90
www.degenus.nl

...angrijpend... ISEGANVA

...angrijpend... ISEGANVA

22-4-94

HET KOSOVO BEVRIJDINGSLEGER U.C.K.

22 De etnische Albanese guerrilla in Kosovo wil doorvechten voor de onafhankelijkheid van de Joegoslavische provincie. Woordvoerders van de onderhandelingsdelegatie van het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger U.C.K. zeiden dat op 17 februari j.l. in Rambouillet. Zij hebben geen vertrouwen in de NAVO-vredesmacht.

Op 22 februari j.l. zijn zware gevechten geleverd tussen het Joegoslavische leger en het Kosovo bevrijdingsleger bij Vucitrn, 25 km ten n.w. van Pristina. Twee OVSE-waarnemers die zich in de buurt bevonden, werden behoorlijk aan de tand gevoeld, gezien het feit dat deze waarnemers contacten hebben met de rebellen. Zij hoorden van rebellencommandant Nicky hoe de gevechten tot stand kwamen, etc.

Volgens westerse geheime diensten worden de rebellen van het U.C.K. voor een groot deel gefinancierd uit handel in drugs. Het U.C.K. zou verder een "solidariteitsbelasting" heffen op het inkomen van in het buitenland wonende Kosovo-Albanen, aldus de Duitse krant Berliner Zeitung. De inkomsten van het U.C.K. uit de drugshandel en inzamelingsacties worden geschat op een kleine miljard gulden.

De drugshandel en -smokkel van het U.C.K. strekt zich volgens de geheime diensten uit van West-Europa tot Afghanistan. Europol in Den Haag is er van op de hoogte dat de drugshandel in de Europese unie deels wordt gecontroleerd door Kosovo-Albanen. Ongeveer 500 miljoen gulden wordt met drugs verkregen, de rest komt van fondsen met nationalistische namen zoals "Het vaderland roept" en "Het Geboorteland Vraagt Uw Hulp" en rekent met 3% solidariteitsbelasting van de 500.000 Kosovaren in het buitenland.

Het U.C.K. heeft een algehele mobilisatie afgekondigd en heeft volledige medewerking van de Albanese autoriteiten. De rebellen mogen op haar grondgebied oefenen, terwijl vrachtwagens voor troepentransporten beschikbaar worden gesteld. Ook leiden Albanese officieren de nieuwbakken rebellen op.

Er zijn grote ladingen Turkse uniformen en Amerikaanse helmen aangekomen. De rebellen rekenen erop dat met medewerking van de NAVO-luchtmacht en zij als grondtroepen Kosovo in hun handen valt.

De Russische president Boris Jeltsin heeft begin april j.l. gewaarschuwd voor een "Europese oorlog", "mogelijk zelfs een wereldoorlog" als de NAVO in Joegoslavië acties onderneemt die Rusland dwingen zich te mengen in de strijd.

Uit NAVO-informatie dd. 16 april j.l. blijkt, dat het rebellenleger U.C.K. bijna 100.000 soldaten heeft gerecruteerd.

Hoewel de NAVO om politieke redenen geen officiële contacten met het U.C.K. onderhoudt (volgens het akkoord van Rambouillet moet het U.C.K. de wapens neerleggen) zijn er wel degelijk intensieve informele contacten. Ook zien de NAVO-troepen in Albanië en Macedonië door de vingers dat het U.C.K. zichzelf verder bewapent, recruten traint en Kosovo infiltreert. Volgens NAVO-Janie Shea: "Dat zien we wel, maar het is onze verantwoordelijkheid niet."

Agim Ceku, een voormalige brigade-generaal van het Kroatische leger, die in 1993 gewond raakte in de strijd tegen de Serviërs, is benoemd tot de nieuwe chef-staf van het U.C.K. Hij heeft alle verantwoordelijkheid op zich genomen voor de militaire operaties die tegen de Joegoslavische veiligheidstroepen genomen worden. Ceku trad in 1991 in dienst van het Kroatische leger.

Ad Woudenberg

www.serbia-info.com/news

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

SERBIA.INFO
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**NEWS****CIVIL ISSUES****POLITICS**► **MILITARY****KOSOVO AND METOHIA****ECONOMY****CULTURE AND RELIGION****SPORT**[HOME](#) [ENCYCLOPEDIA](#) [FACTS & FIGURES](#) [NEWS](#) [SEARCH](#)**MILITARY****Media on KLA and NATO Alliance**

April 19, 1999

Bratislava, Prague, 19, April (Tanjug)
- Prague's newspaper the "Lidove Novini" are informing today about the statement of one of the KLA heads, Gani Sylaj, categorically claiming that KLA and NATO are allies.



Cooperation of the KLA and NATO in the aggression

Sylaj emphasized that they are NATO allies and their commanders are negotiating with NATO officers, after the conference in Rambouillet, they are waiting for the conditions about our cooperation.

The terrorist says that they want full independence and independent country. If international forces will come to Kosovo and Metohija, we will agree to be taken under their protection.

Czech's newspaper "Pravo" concerning this subject, states that NATO and the USA are counting on separatist KLA combating force. The example of this notion is this weekends special flight of an airforce from US to Drac with Albanian volunteers, directed to KLA military training camps.

[[Home](#) | [Encyclopedia](#) | [Facts&Figures](#) | [News](#)]
Copyright © 1998, 1999 Ministry of Information
Email: mirs@serbia-info.yu

Geslaagde aanvallen NAVO ziet grote rol voor UÇK

517-4-94

GPD/DPA/AP

Brussel - Het Albanese vrijheidsleger UÇK is volgens de NAVO uit de as herrezen. Bij de Navo-strategie om Milosevic via luchtaanvallen op de knieën te dwingen, spelen 'grondtroepen' van het UÇK een steeds belangrijker rol.

Op het hoofdkwartier in Brussel werd gisteren met nauwelijks verborgen vreugde vastgesteld dat het UÇK de Serviërs in Kosovo met de dag meer het leven zuur maakt.

Uit NAVO-informatie blijkt dat het vrijheidsleger, dat volgens sommige bronnen bijna 100.000 soldaten gerecruiteerd heeft, gisteren op meerdere fronten Servische stellingen kon aanvallen. Ook slaagde het UÇK er in een corridor te openen naar een grote groep vluchtelingen die in Kosovo zelf van vluchtroutes was afgesneden.

Het Amerikaanse ministerie van defensie wil 33.000 reservisten oproepen om in Kosovo ondersteunende en onderhoudstaken te vervullen. Het zou de grootste mobilisatie van reservisten zijn sinds de Golfoorlog van 1991, toen er 200.000 op de been werden gebracht.

De NAVO kon gisteren geen duidelijker beeld geven van de luchtaanval op een vluchtelingenkonvooi woensdag, waarbij volgens Joegoslavië 75 mensen om het leven kwamen. Ze bevestigde opnieuw dat een F-16 van de NAVO een enkel voertuig in een konvooi

ten noorden van Djakovica had geraakt en dat niet kon worden vastgesteld hoeveel slachtoffers daarbij waren gevallen.

Het Russische parlement heeft gisteren voor toetreding van Joegoslavië tot de unie van Rusland en Wit-Rusland gestemd. 326 afgevaardigden in de Doema stemden voor en 46 tegen, melden de Russische persbureaus. De stemming in de Doema geldt slechts als aanbeveling aan de regering. De definitieve beslissing over de opname van Joegoslavië in de unie is aan de Federatierraad.

De Kosovaarse leider Ibrahim Rugova is gisteren naar Belgrado gebracht voor ontmoetingen met politieke leiders. De staatstelevisie toonde Rugova in gesprek met de Servische premier Milan Milutinovic en de Joegoslavische vice-premier Nikola Šajnović.

Het Europees Parlement vraagt de Joegoslavische president Milosevic om een vrijeleide voor de gematigde leider van de Albanese Kosovaren Ibrahim Rugova. Het EP wil dat Rugova zich vrijelijk kan bewegen om de situatie in Kosovo met het parlement te bespreken.

ONDERSDAG 15 APRIL 1999

BUITEN



Uit Duitsland overgekomen Kosovaren met vrouwen in Durrës de Albanese vlag, na zich te hebben aangemeld bij het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger, UÇK.

**'Navo brengt UCK-
strijders naar Kosovo'**

13-4-99
BELGRADO - De Servische staats-
televisie beschuldigt de Navo er-
van haar helikopters te gebruiken
voor het transport van Albanese
guerrillastrijders naar het grens-
gebied van Kosovo en Albanië.
Die zouden vandaaruit aanvallen
uitvoeren op Joegoslavisch grond-
gebied. Albanië zou de 'terroris-
ten' artilleriesteun verlenen.

www.serbia-info.com/news

INTERNET ASSOCIATION

SERBIA.INFO
SERBIA'S PORTAL

NEWS

► POLITICS

KOSOVO & METOHIA

ECONOMY

CULTURE

SPORT

HOME ENCYCLOPEDIA FACTS & FIGURES NEWS SEARCH

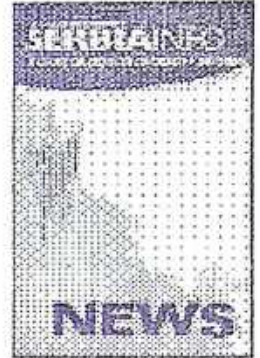
POLITICS

Robin Cook Gets His Information from Albanian Terrorists

April 12, 1999

London, April 11 (Tanjug) - British minister of foreign affairs Robin Cook demonstrated his close and direct connection to Albanians at the press conference in London today.

Via satellite connection, Cook's Albanian colleague, minister of foreign affairs Pascal Miljo joined the press conference and was introduced by Foreign Office Chief as his great friend. Miljo naturally used the occasion to repeat usual lies and accusations against Serbia, with an old thesis that NATO forces should occupy Kosovo and Metohia.



Cook's gesture is interpreted as Britons intention to cause greater involvement of Albania in Kosmet crisis. Albania has already given its ports, airports, air corridor and military installations to NATO.

After Miljo, Cook spoke again presenting obviously false facts about the situation on Kosovo and Metohia, admitting, to everyone's surprise, he got them from one of the leaders of terrorist so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army", Hasim Taci, who is in Tirana and whom he contacted this morning.

Journalists were rather surprised and one question was on everyone's mind - why does British chief of diplomacy obtain information on the Kosmet situation from Taci in Tirana if NATO machinery already has such great satellite and other intelligence sources. Press here today reported that Britain has sent 80 military specialists to Kosovo at NATO demand with the task to gather information and conduct diversions.

Are they maybe under Taci's command? Only bitter feeling remained that Britain, as an old imperial power hypocritically seeks excuse for its failures and absurd moves from terrorists, whose hands are dripping with the blood of Serbian people, people that were till now connected to London with historic friendship and alliance.

Serbia Info News / Robin Cook Gets His Information from Albanian Terrorists

Email: mirs@srbija-info.yu

www.serbia-info.com/news

WWW.SERBIA-INFO.COM

SERBIA INFO
WWW.SERBIA-INFO.COM

NEWS

POLITICS

• **KOSOVO & METOHIA**

ECONOMY

CULTURE

SPORT



[HOME](#) [ENCYCLOPEDIA](#) [FACTS & FIGURES](#) [NEWS](#) [SEARCH](#)

KOSOVO & METOHIA

U.S. paper: Washington supplies ethnic Albanian terrorists with arms

April 18, 1999

New York, April 18 (Tanjung) - U.S. officials secretly met with members of the ethnic Albanian terrorist organization calling itself the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in early April to arrange supplying them with anti-tank missiles and other weapons, the U.S. News and World Report weekly magazine has said.



The paper has thus virtually confirmed that the Americans are directly supplying arms to the terrorists, violating a U.N. arms embargo resolution and doing their best to flare up the war in the Balkans.

In its issue to be published Monday, the paper said that its sources had reliable information about the secret meeting between unnamed U.S. officials and the KLA terrorists.

The paper highlighted several important facts about the ethnic Albanian terrorists, pointing to their separatist operation and saying also that they provided necessary funds through criminal activities.

The KLA terrorists have committed many acts of violence against Serbian civilians, the paper openly said.

It further quoted a State Department official as warning that the United States, supported by KLA terrorists in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, could make the same mistake as that with notorious terrorist Osama Bin Laden, a U.S. creation that later turned into its greatest enemy.

The paper openly said that Albanians from all over the world, especially from the U.S., were being drafted and sent to Kosovo-Metohija, namely to Albania, to undergo training for attempted incursion into Kosovo-Metohija.

This is no coincidence, as it is common knowledge that ethnic Albanian terrorists in Kosovo-Metohija have practically been eliminated and this is why the U.S. aggressor is trying to build up fresh troops and infiltrate them across the border.

[[Home](#) | [Encyclopedia](#) | [Facts&Figures](#) | [News](#)]
Copyright © 1998, 1999 Ministry of Information
Email: mirs@srbija-info.yu

15-3-99

- >
- >It was first published by Philadelphia Inquirer, March 15, 1999
- >
- >Italy battling a new wave of criminals from Albania
- >Refugees are cutting into the Mafia turf.
- >
- >By Jeffrey Fleishman
- >
- >Milan, Italy -- Agim Gashi left his family's crime business in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, in 1992 and ended up in this fashion mecca, where police say he became a boss in prostitution and heroin rings stretching from the ports of Albania to the poppy fields of Turkey.
- >He is one of hundreds of Balkan bad guys -- mainly ethnic Albanians -- reportedly moving onto turf long controlled by the Italian Mafia. Most of Gashi's illicit profits fueled criminal enterprises across Europe. But some, according to Western drug-enforcement agencies, were siphoned off to buy night-vision glasses, Kalashnikovs and bullet-proof vests for the Kosovo Liberation Army's war against Yugoslav troops.
- >Gashi's crook-and-patriot tale will unfold this month in a Milan courtroom. He is charged with conspiracy and trafficking in hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of heroin. Italian authorities say Gashi -- arrested last fall in an international bust -- represents Milan's newest scourge: well-armed and ruthless Albanian thugs. "The Albanian criminals were special from the beginning," said Francesca Marcelli, an organized-crime investigator for the Italian government. "When they started appearing here in 1993, they were much different than other immigrants. They have strong motivations and are very violent. Some of them actually pulled machine guns on the son of an Italian Mafioso. "To do that in Italy is unbelievable."
- >It is that kind of tenacity, according to Italian officials, that allowed Albanians to wrest a slice of the heroin-trafficking network in Europe from the Turks and Kurds. It has also gained them respect among the stronger Italian Mafia gangs, who now collaborate with Albanians on everything from numbers running to smuggling refugees.
- >Crime in Milan is daily punctuated by the big and small deeds of Albanian gangs. Police recently broke up a child-slavery ring run from an abandoned warehouse. Crime bosses had bought 20 children for \$1,000 each from their parents in Albania. The children, according to police, were hustled onto rubber rafts and whisked to Italy, where they were beaten and forced to work petty street scams, turning over earnings to their masters.

>"It's unrefined criminality and it's brutal," said Massimo Mazza, a Milan police commander.

>The Albanian criminals prowling Milan have their roots in Albania and the neighboring Yugoslav province of Kosovo. They are poor places with few opportunities, and for generations, men left their families to work across Europe and send money home. Many of the one million-strong

>diaspora found jobs such as bricklayers, waiters and laborers. Others dabbled in stolen cars, petty thievery and prostitution.

>The tenor grew more desperate in the early 1990s as communism collapsed and the region spiraled into lawlessness. In 1997, Albania, the poorest country in Europe, erupted into nationwide riots over failed pyramid schemes that bankrupted most families. Thousands of citizens stormed

>police stations and looted one million guns. The ensuing chaos fed Albania's criminal gangs. They were already expanding across the continent while at home the corrupt regime of President Sali Berisha permitted drug trafficking to flourish.

>In neighboring Yugoslavia, ethnic Albanian crime families were also looking to widen their drug, prostitution and weapons-smuggling rings. Some clans, including Gashi's, dispatched their lieutenants to countries such as Italy, Germany and Slovakia. Their criminal endeavors, according

>to Italian police and prosecutors, would eventually intersect with activities of the KLA, whose guerrillas have fought since 1998 for independence for Kosovo's 1.8 million ethnic Albanians.

>Police say some Albanian crime clans, although primarily motivated by personal greed, also funneled money and supplies to the rebels. "When the war started in Kosovo, we noticed that some of the Kosovar crime gangs in Italy, who were only interested in drug trafficking, suddenly became interested in running weapons," said Carlo De Donno, a major with the special Carabinieri undercover police forces. De Donno's unit headed a two-year investigation, including extensive

>wiretaps, on a heroin-smuggling network that led to the arrest of Gashi and 124 other Albanians, Italians, Germans, Tunisians and Turks over several days last fall.

>"Turkish [drug] trafficking groups are using Albanians, Yugoslavs and elements of criminal groups from Kosovo to sell and distribute their heroin," according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Rome. "These groups are believed to be a part of the financial arm of >the [KLA's] war against Serbia. These Kosovars are financing their war through drug trafficking activities, weapons trafficking and the trafficking of other illegal goods . . . as well as contributions of their countrymen working abroad."

>But war was years away on Jan. 22, 1992.

>That is when Gashi, whose clan in Pristina, Kosovo, ran a drug-running business fronted by beauty salons and real estate offices, arrived in Italy. He married an Italian woman and settled in Bisceglie, a neighborhood controlled by the Calabria Mafia on the outskirts of Milan. Other Albanians eventually followed, many crossing the Adriatic Sea in rubber rafts with kilos of marijuana wrapped in plastic. They joined a population of about 100,000 illegal immigrants entering northern Italy in recent years from Africa, the Middle East and the Balkans.....

>But Gashi did not limit himself to Italy, according to police and >prosecutors. He opened a beauty salon in London to launder money and had interests in Hungary, Germany and Norway, said De Donno, adding that authorities from each of these countries cooperated in his investigation.

As Gashi was expanding his enterprises in the mid-1990s,

>other Albanian names began appearing on Milan's police blotters.

>Two of them were Kosovar brothers Adem and Avni Igrhista, who in 1995 began a shipping business with the cover of importing nuts and cotton T-shirts from Turkey. "Hidden inside their imported crates were packets of heroin,"

said Marcelli, the Italian investigator.....

>Authorities say Gashi controlled Milan's most powerful Albanian gang and

15-3-94

stayed connected to Ekrem Gashi, another relative of the Gashi clan in Kosovo. Ekrem, who ran drugs throughout the Balkans, was murdered two weeks ago when several men brandishing Kalashnikovs sprayed his Mercedes with bullets in front of a Pristina cafe. Police say the murder was ordered by a rival clan.

>Special undercover police forces and court records say Agim Gashi was part of a network that operated like this: Albanians acquired heroin and cocaine from clans inside Turkey. The cache would move west to the capitals of Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary. From there it was dispersed

>into smaller amounts and sent across Europe by couriers " mostly Germans driving BMWs and Mercedes. "Every day cars with 10 to 15 kilos [22 to 33 pounds] of heroin would cross the border into Italy," De Donno said.

Cooperation between small Albanian gangs and the powerful Italian Mafia has run smoothly, but some investigators say the Albanians' penchant for control >may upset things.....The Albanians have been fighting among themselves over the last two years for larger shares of the drug and prostitution markets.....

>By the spring of last year, however, the battles among the Albanian clans cooled when they united behind -- and took advantage of " the KLA's war against the Serb forces in Yugoslavia. When the war began 13 months ago, many KLA rebels carried only single-shot rifles. They are

>armed today with everything from satellite phones to antitank weapons.

>"When the war started, these feuding clans came together," De Donno said.

"They became unified. All they ever talked about was weapons and money.

They were very interested in night-vision glasses and bulletproof vests. All the things you'd need to fight a guerrilla war. Some of

>them were even motivated by patriotism." Gashi was sending money and

materials back to Kosovo for other endeavors, too. "He built a big villa in

Pristina," De Donno said. "All the marble and

>stone was imported directly from Italy."

UÇK draait het Westen de duimschroeven aan

OVSE-leider Knut Vollebaek dacht de vrijlating van de acht gegijzelde Servische soldaten al in kannen en kruiken was en zei dat ook. Geen goed idee, want het UÇK greep deze gelegenheid tot chicaneren met beide handen aan.

Door onze redacteur
PETRA DE KONING

LIKOVAC, 14 JAN. De Noorse minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Knut Vollebaek, nu voorzitter van de OVSE, had het dinsdagmiddag in Priština bekendgemaakt: de acht Servische militairen die sinds vorige week vrijdag werden vastgehouden door het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UÇK, kwamen vrij. De Organisatie voor Veiligheid en Samenwerking in Europa, die het bestand controleert tussen de Serviërs en de Albanen, had opnieuw een crisis bezworen. Het Servische leger kon de tanks en pantservoertuigen weer weghalen. De volgende ochtend zou het op een persconferentie in een dorp dertig kilometer ten oosten van Priština de onvoorwaardelijke vrijlating worden aangekondigd. En dat was het dan, voorlopig. Vollebaek ging tevreden naar huis.

Woensdag leerden zijn ondergeschikten een harde les in Balkan-diplomatie, waar een woord geen woord is, momenten van zwakte medogenloos worden uitgebuit en een voortijdige handreiking niet zelden een paar vingers kost. De stoet auto's met hoge vertegenwoordigers van de internationale gemeenschap — het hoofd van de OVSE-missie William Walker, de Amerikaanse onderhandelaar Christopher Hill en de speciale EU-afgevaardigde voor Kosovo, de Oostenrijkse ambassadeur Wolfgang Petritsch — raakt al snel de weg kwijt. Ze moeten uitwijken voor een lijk dat midden op de weg

ligt, rond het lijk staan Servische politiemannen. De stoet komt langs het huis waar een paar maanden geleden twintig leden van een Albanese familie werden vermoord door Servische eenheden. Bij een autowrak, een wagen van het Rode Kruis die eerder dit jaar op een mijn reed, lopen ze vast in de modder.

Ruim een uur te laat komen ze aan bij het hoofdkwartier van het UÇK in het dorp Likovac. De UÇK-top wil per se internationale vertegenwoordigers en — daar was speciaal om gevraagd — zoveel mogelijk journalisten op deze plek. Het hoofdkwartier is een nieuw gebouw tussen verwoeste en platgebrande huizen. In oktober, na het akkoord tussen de Amerikaanse diplomaat Holbrooke en de Joegoslavische president Milošević, trokken de Servische politie-eenheden zich terug uit dit ge-

tien zich houden aan het akkoord dat een eind maakte aan acht maanden hevige strijd in Kosovo, de provincie in het zuiden van Servië waar negentig procent van de bevolking Albanese is.

De onderhandelingen verlopen moeizaam. Een paar keer komt de delegatie naar buiten, hun wagens worden gestart, alles lijkt mislukt. Maar dan gaan de onderhandelaars toch weer naar binnen. UÇK'ers sluisteren rond wat het probleem is: het UÇK eist nog steeds dat de Serviërs als tegenprestatie negen UÇK-soldaten vrijlaten die vorige maand werden gearresteerd bij de grens met Albanië. De Servische autoriteiten willen zeker niet verder gaan dan acht gevangenen, en dat dan pas over een dag of tien, om de indruk te vermijden dat ze, via vertegenwoordigers van de internationale gemeenschap, onderhandelen met

kale bevolking die door het UÇK op de plek worden toegelaten. Want haar verhaal, vindt het UÇK, moet de wereld rond, liefst met foto's van weduwe en zeen. En de journalisten hebben tijd genoeg.

Na bijna zes uur onderhandelen komen UÇK-woordvoerder Jakup Krasniqi en het hoofd van de OVSE-missie William Walker naar buiten voor een mededeling aan de pers. De Servische soldaten zijn vrij. Wat de tegenprestatie van de Servische autoriteiten zal zijn, zeggen ze niet. De Albanese journalisten uit Priština zijn teleurgesteld. Ze kunnen niet geloven dat 'hun' UÇK de acht Servische militairen zomaar laat gaan. President Milošević zal ermee aan de haal gaan en zeggen dat de vrijlating is afgewongen zoder dat daar iets tegenover staat. Het UÇK heeft beloofd over de gemaakte afspraken te zwijgen.

Maar 's avonds maakt Kosovo Press, het eigen 'persbureau' van het UÇK, bekend dat de Serviërs in ruil voor hun soldaten de negen UÇK-strijders zullen vrijlaten, en de internationale vertegenwoordigers moeten ervoor zorgen dat dat ook echt gebeurt.

Toch acht Serviërs tegen negen Albanen? Daar was niets oneerlijks aan, had een UÇK-commandant die zich 'Rahman' noemt, dinsdagmiddag al uitgelegd. Hij zat in zijn kantoor in het dorp Bajgora, Noord-Kosovo. Een man met blond haar en een baard. Rahmans mannen hadden de Serviërs vorige week vrijdag gevangen genomen en de commandant hield ze vast in zijn dorp. Eigenlijk, zei hij, vroeg het UÇK om een ruil van acht tegen acht, want een van de negen UÇK-soldaten die in december werden gearresteerd, was een vrouw. Woedend was hij, omdat de internationale gemeenschap zich zo druk maakte over acht Serviërs, en nooit eens aandacht besteedde aan de „honderden of duizenden" Albanen in Servische gevangnissen. „De OVSE is vóór de Serviërs."

De onderhandelaars komen naar buiten, starten hun wagens, gaan weer naar binnen

bied, het UÇK nam hun stellingen over. Zo'n veertig journalisten staan klaar om het nieuws te verslaan over de Servische militairen die vrijkomen. Maar het UÇK heeft een verrassing in petto voor de internationale gemeenschap. Niks onvoorwaardelijke vrijlating, het UÇK wil opnieuw onderhandelen.

UÇK-soldaten komen buiten vrolijk vertellen dat de buitenlandse delegatieleden bijzonder zenuwachtig zijn. Als de vrijlating nu niet doorgaat, is dat een afgang voor de OVSE, en de top van het Albanese bevrijdingsleger weet dat. Dit is de grootste en belangrijkste missie van de OVSE tot nu toe. Waarnemers van de organisatie moeten erop toezien dat de par-

Honderden kindsoldaten actief in UÇK

(Van onze redactie buitenland)

AMSTERDAM - In de separatistische verzetsbeweging UÇK, het etnisch Albanese Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger, zijn momenteel honderden kindsoldaten actief. Dit blijkt uit een rapport dat de hulporganisatie *Save the Children* heeft gepubliceerd. Voor de Verenigde Naties is het rapport aanleiding een nieuwe missie naar Kosovo te sturen.

De bevindingen van *Save the Children* staan haaks op informatie van de VN-rapporteur over kindsoldaten, Olara Otunnu. Die concludeerde in september vorig jaar dat geen van de strijdende partijen in Kosovo gebruik maakt van kinderen. Voor Otunnu is het rapport van *Save the Children* aanleiding een nieuwe Kosovo-missie voor te bereiden.

Het UÇK heeft gisteren de spoedige vrijlating toegezegd van acht Joegoslavische soldaten. Zij waren vrijdag gevangen genomen door de verzetsbeweging. Het Joegoslavische leger dreigt met een vergeldingsactie als het UÇK de militairen niet laat gaan. Joegoslavische strijdkrachten stonden gisteren, zo bleek uit troepenbewegingen, op het punt de aanval in te zetten.

De Organisatie voor Veiligheid en Samenwerking in Europa (OVSE) had van het UÇK geëist dat de acht onvoorwaardelijk worden vrijgelaten. Volgens de huidige OVSE-voorzitter, de Noorse minister van buitenlandse zaken Knut Vollebaek, heeft het Albanese Bevrijdingsleger dat toegezegd.

Een woordvoerder van het UÇK, Albin Kurti, zei dat de beweging als tegenprestatie de vrijlating verwacht van negen gevangen genomen leden. De negen zouden in december door het Joegoslavische leger zijn opgepakt op Albanese grondgebied.

Albanië heeft gisteren opnieuw gehamerd op Navo-optreden in de omstreken Servische

provincie Kosovo. Tirana houdt een interventie van het bondgenootschap voor onvermijdelijk. In de lente wordt de oorlog er anders bloedig hervat, aldus de Albanese premier Pandeli Majk.

De etnische Serviërs in Kosovo, ongeveer tien procent van de bevolking, willen vandaag een vreedzame betoging houden om aandacht te vragen voor hun lot. In de omstreken provincie worden 142 Servische burgers en acht politiemannen vermist volgens Servische bronnen.

In 1998 vielen er in Kosovo 284 doden en 556 gewonden onder de Serviërs, als gevolg van 'terroristische aanvallen', volgens een Servisch informatiecentrum in de hoofdstad Pristina.

3-3-99

NIEUWSMAKER / Kosovaarse Mandela

3-8-99



Adem Demaci

PRISTINA – Begin dit jaar waande de 63-jarige Adem Demaci zich nog de belangrijkste spreekbuis van het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UCK. Ruim een half jaar geleden gaf hij zijn voorzitterschap van de radicale Parlementaire Partij van Kosovo (PPK) op om met vijf anderen de top van het UCK te vormen. Gisteren stapte hij op, uitgerangeerd en voorbijgestreefd door zijn jonge protégé Hashim Thaci.

De 'Mandela van Kosovo' werd Demaci genoemd omdat hij 28 jaar in de gevangenis zat wegens een politiek misdrijf: Albanees separatisme. Na zijn vrijlating in

1990 bleef hij vasthouden aan een onafhankelijk Kosovo.

Hij wierp zich eerst op als leider van het Kosovaarse comité voor de mensenrechten. Pas in 1996 ging hij de politiek in, bij de PPK, waar zijn ster snel steeg. Hij werd de tegenpool van politiek voorman Ibrahim Rugova, die bleef volharden in zijn poging om via geweldloos verzet onafhankelijkheid van Kosovo te bereiken. Demaci meende dat de tien jaar durende geweldloze strijd van Rugova en diens aanhangers voor een vreedzame oplossing niets had opgeleverd.

Demaci zei tegen oorlog te

zijn, maar het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger niet te willen veroordelen wegens gewelddaden. Nadat hij eerst al zijn energie had gestoken in aansluiting van Kosovo bij het naburige Albanië, veranderde hij van strategie. Hij stelde voor als „tijdelijke oplossing” de tripartite confederatie 'Balkania' te vormen waarin Kosovo dezelfde rechten als republiek zou krijgen als Servië en Montenegro. Doel bleef altijd de totale onafhankelijkheid.

Daarom verzette Demaci zich tegen deelname van het UCK aan de vredesconferentie in Rambouillet.

De onbuigzame

Door onze redacteur

PETER MICHIELSEN

ROTTERDAM, 3 MAART. Adem Demaçi heeft kwaad afscheid genomen van het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UÇK, waarvan hij sinds vorig jaar politiek vertegenwoordiger was en zich daarmee doen kennen als wat hij altijd al was en ook altijd zal blijven: onbuigzaam, principieel, compromisloos.

De 64-jarige kampioen van het separatisme bestempelde gisteren het vredesplan van Rambouillet, waarover later deze maand verder wordt onderhandeld, kortweg als „verraad” van de historische rechten van de Albanen. „Het zal Kosovo niet bevrijden van de Servische slavernij.” En als het UÇK daar anders over denkt, dan „hebben ze me niet meer nodig”. Exit Demaçi.

Het zat eraan te komen, dit afscheid. Demaçi heeft de afgelopen weken vaker duidelijk gemaakt geen heil te zien in de compromissen waartoe het UÇK steeds duidelijker bereid bleek. Hij was tegen de vredesconferentie in Rambouillet, maar zijn opinie werd door de UÇK-commandanten terzijde geschoven. Hij is tegen het vredesplan dat in Rambouillet door de Albanen, inclusief het UÇK, werd onderschreven en hij beet minister Madeleine Albright, toen ze hem telefonisch vanuit Rambouillet om steun vroeg, kwaad toe dat „een telefoontje de crisis niet oplost”, en gooide pardoes de hoorn op de haak. Hij wees vervolgens het plan voor de vorming van een eenheidsregering van de Kosovo-Albanen – met deelname en zelfs onder leiding van het UÇK – van de hand en ontpopte zich aldus tot een tegenstander van het streven van de internationale gemeenschap om de verdeelde Kosovaren op één lijn te krijgen en met één stem te laten praten.

Met die eigenzinnigheden heeft Demaçi het in luttele weken verbruid bij de politieke elite van Kosovo. Veton Surroj, onderhandelaar in Rambouillet, vond Demaçi „een man van het verleden”. Zijn radicalisme, aldus Surroj – en de rest van het politieke establishment – verdeelt de Kosovaren juist nu het er op aan komt één lijn te trekken: „Het UÇK zal met de deal van Rambouillet instemmen, anders isoleert het zich van het volk en van de wereld. Het kan zich niet permitteren zich van de samenleving te vervreemden.”

Adem Demaçi is een hartstochtelijke radicaal, een man van alles of niets. Hij heeft er een zeer hoge prijs voor betaald: van



Adem Demaçi (Foto Reuters)

1962 tot 1990 zat hij wegens zijn separatistische opvattingen in de gevangnissen van Tito en diens opvolgers. De „Mandela van Joegoslavië” werd hij genoemd. Na zijn vrijlating leidde hij het Comité voor de Rechten van de Mens in Kosovo, om in 1996 een eigen partij op te richten, de Parlementaire Partij van Kosovo.

Demaçi werd de eerste politicus in Kosovo die afstand van het beleid van gewelddoos verzet van de tot dan toe onomstreden pacifist Ibrahim Rugova. Hij was ook de eerste die het bestaan van het obscure Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger erkende en die dat UÇK ook openlijk steunde, met de guerrillamethoden die het toepaste: moordaanslagen op Servische politiemannen en Albanese 'collaborateurs'. Demaçi was (net als het UÇK) en bleef tegen autonomie voor Kosovo binnen Servië: Kosovo moet onafhankelijk worden. De enige tussenoplossing die Demaçi niet afwijst is die van een 'confederatie' van Servië, Montenegro en Kosovo, die Balkanië zou moeten heten en waarin Kosovo dezelfde rechten heeft als de twee andere republieken.

Geen wonder dat Demaçi vorig jaar, toen het UÇK militair een serieuze factor werd en het politieke toneel betrad, tot politiek vertegenwoordiger van het Bevrijdingsleger werd. En geen wonder ook dat hij het nu de rug toekent omdat het zich inlaat met compromissen als dat van Rambouillet.

Demaçi's rol in Kosovo is daarmee geenszins uitgespeeld: de kans is groot dat hij de leider wordt van allen, binnen en buiten het UÇK, die het vredesplan afwijzen en de strijd willen voortzetten. De onlangs benoemde opperbevelhebber van het UÇK, Sulejman Selimi, is een bondgenoot en vriend van Demaçi. Wat hij van 'Rambouillet' vindt is vooralsnog onduidelijk.

Servische en Albanese 'partizanen' vloek voor het vol!

1 Nov 98

Door Gordana Igric

BELGRADO - In een directe uitzending van de Servische tv kreeg het land te zien hoe het echtpaar Milosevic op de eerste rij bij een concert in Belgrado op de maat klapte van de partizanenmarsen, de populaire strijdlieden uit de Tweede Wereldoorlog en het Joegoslavië van maarschalk Tito. Het rythme van de partizanenmuziek symboliseerde de overgang van tien jaar verhulde dictatuur van Milosevic naar een nieuw tijdperk van openlijke repressie in Servië. Gebruik makend van de oorlog in Kosovo en NAVO-dreigementen omringt Slobodan Milosevic zich met aanvoorders van extreem-links — in de persoon van zijn vrouw Mirjana Markovic — en die van extreem-rechts onder leiding van Vojislav Seselj, vice-premier van Servië. Terwijl niemand nog de precieze inhoud kende van het 'historische akkoord van Milosevic en Holbrooke' kregen zij al toestemming de universiteiten te 'zuiveren', evenals de weinige onafhankelijke media.

Angst grijpt om zich heen. Dit blijkt uit protesten van het liberale publiek over de vervanging van Jovica Stanisic, de machtigste man in de Servische Staatsveiligheidsdienst. Dat vermaarde columnist Stanisic een 'eerlijke nationalist' noemen, een 'integere man' of een 'eerzaam en loyaal politiemans', betekent niet dat zij vergeten zijn wat hij in Bosnië heeft aangericht, hoe hij de rijkdommen bewaakte van de Servische elite en hoe hij voorkwam dat de Serviërs het regime met straatprotesten ten val brachten. Het betekent uitsluitend dat er nog ergere figuren in aantocht zijn.

„Tijdens het volksprotest gaf hij niet de opdracht betogers in elkaar te rammen, zoals hij had kunnen doen of zoals Milosevic/Markovic hadden verwacht”, laat een bron bij de ultra-linkse partij JUL zich ontvallen.

„In Montenegro heeft hij zich nooit verzet tegen de hervormingsgezinde president Djukanovic en in Kosovo was hij mild. Dus moesten eind september anderen het karwei opknappen. Dit is een versterking van Seselj, die nu vrij spel heeft bij de vernietiging van 'verraderlijke' media.”

Nikola Sainovic, vice-premier van Joegoslavië, nam het heft in handen in Kosovo. Na zijn eerste optreden kreeg hij al de bijnaam 'generaal Patton.' Wat dat betekent, is te zien in de streek Drenica in Kosovo. In het dorpje Gornja Obria liggen verse graven van 21 leden van de familie Deljju. Huizen zijn geplunderd en in brand gestoken, de bewoners leven in de open lucht. In de bossen dwalen gefrustreerde eenheden van het Kosovo-Bevrijdingsleger UCK.

In zijn tijdelijke hoofdkwartier in Trdeva spreekt Saban Salja — een pr-officier van het UCK — over de tol van de politieaanvallen in september. In Drenica alleen al 311 doden, van wie er 72 in koelen bloede zijn afgeslacht (33 vrouwen, 27 kinderen). Bijna 60 dorpjes met 4500 huizen zijn met de grond gelijk gemaakt of platgebrand. Nog 19 mensen worden vermist.

„Het ergste is dat wij geen idee hebben wat het Milosevic-Holbrooke akkoord betekent voor Kosovo. Het UCK zal nooit instemmen met minder dan volledige onafhankelijkheid”, zegt Salja. Opgewonden uit hij zijn vrees dat de Albanese politieke leider Rugova — als hij opdracht krijgt van de Amerikanen — ermee zal instemmen dat Kosovo

brooke akkoord betekent voor Kosovo. Het UCK zal nooit instemmen met minder dan volledige onafhankelijkheid”, zegt Salja. Opgewonden uit hij zijn vrees dat de Albanese politieke leider Rugova — als hij opdracht krijgt van de Amerikanen — ermee zal instemmen dat Kosovo

Angst grijpt om zich heen

deel blijft uitmaken van Servië of van Joegoslavië. De UCK-strijders, verspreid over heel Kosovo, weten zich geen raad met het grondgebied dat de NAVO heeft 'bevrijd' van de Servische politie. Een gebrek aan coördinatie of betrouwbare commandolijnen en een ziekelijk



Massaal eisten de burgers van Belgrado bij de straatprotesten, twee jaar geleden, sluiting van de spreekbuis van het regime: de nationale radio en televisie van Servië. Foto Reuters

nog de minst ernstige toestanden in het Bevrijdingsleger. Ontvoeringen van en moorden op Servische burgers en het verkopen van humanitaire hulp aan de bevolking, zijn andere veel voorkomende praktijken van het UCK. Toen een Albanese boer een UCK-commandant vroeg de aanvallen op Servische politie te staken, omdat die anders zijn dorp zou platbranden, kreeg hij te horen: „Waarom heb jij je huis gebouwd onder deze slavernij?” Op 'verraders' in de rangen van de UCK is een klopjacht geopend. Standrechtelijke executies zijn aan de orde van de dag. De wijze waarop Albanese 'verraders' en ontvoerde Serviërs worden behandeld in gevangnissen van het UCK, doet niet onder voor de foltering en waaraan de politie gevangen Albanen pleegt bloot te stellen. In de nieuwe situatie is het duidelijk dat het regime meer slachtoffers zal eisen. En in Kosovo zal het de Alba-

nezen niet ontbreken aan vijanden, ook niet na de terugtrekking van de Servische politie. De 'partizanen-lobby' in Servië, de rood-zwarte coalitie, heeft besloten het privé-kapitaal dat in tijden van oorlog is vergaard te beschermen door het land te isoleren. Daarvoor is een absoluut trouwe politiemacht onmisbaar. Het politie-optreden in Kosovo en de onderdrukking van het vrije woord moeten een sociaal protest ontmoedigen. Voor de Albanen is het vooruitzicht nauwelijks beter. Zij moeten de winter zien door te komen in hun afgebrande huizen, samen met hun lokale 'partizanen' en hun diep verdeelde politieke leiders. Verzwakt, maar nog steeds als enige erkend door de internationale gemeenschap, zal Rugova een strategie moeten uitwerken die hem in het zadel houdt als Albanese extremisten zich realiseren dat de grenzen niet zullen worden gewijzigd.

UÇK

neemt

ontruimd

gebied in

PRIŠTINA, 29 OKT. Internationale gezanten hebben gisteren opnieuw het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UÇK gewaarschuwd geen misbruik te maken van de aftocht van Servische troepen uit Kosovo. De Servische burgers in Kosovo vrezen na die aftocht wraakacties van het UÇK.

Het UÇK, dat de afgelopen maanden door een groot offensief van de speciale Servische politie en het Joegoslavische leger uit al zijn bolwerken werd verdreven, vestigt zich weer openlijk in de gebieden waaruit de Servische politie zich de afgelopen dagen heeft teruggetrokken. De strijders van het UÇK rechtvaardigen hun terugkeer met het argument dat de vluchtelingen, die door de Serviërs zijn verdreven, niet zonder bescherming naar hun oorspronkelijke woonplaatsen durven terugkeren.

Zowel Christopher Hill, de Amerikaanse bemiddelaar in de Kosovo-crisis, als de Oostenrijkse diplomaat Wolfgang Petrisch, die de Europese Unie vertegenwoordigt, waarschuwde gisteren het UÇK geen misbruik te maken van de situatie. „Het UÇK moet heel voorzichtig zijn, wat ook inhoudt dat het zich niet vestigt in posities die door de [Servische] veiligheidstroepen zijn verlaten”, aldus Petrisch. „Het is waar dat ze dat wel hebben gedaan, maar gelukkig is er niet gevochten omdat de Servische veiligheidstroepen zich verantwoordelijk gedragen. We doen een beroep op de Albanezen hetzelfde te doen.” De Servische politie is niet volledig verdwenen: op grond van het akkoord tussen de Joegoslavische president Milošević en de Amerikaanse gezant Holbrooke moeten de Serviërs uit Kosovo de troepen terugtrekken die ze na 28 februari naar het gebied hebben gestuurd, maar mogen ze de politie-eenheden handhaven die er op die datum al waren gestationeerd.

De Servisch-Montenegrijnse minderheid in Kosovo — rond tien procent van de bevolking — maakt zich intussen grote zorgen over wraakacties van de Albanezen na het vertrek van de Servische politietroepen. „De Serviërs bevinden zich in een heel moeilijke situatie en moeten, of ze dat nu leuk vinden of niet, de internationale gemeenschap om bescherming vragen”, aldus gisteren een van hun leiders, tevens lid van de Servische oppositie. „Als de Albanezen beginnen wraak te nemen, zal de wereld bij onze bescherming nog heel wat problemen hebben”, aldus een andere Serviër. Veel Serviërs zouden het liefst Kosovo verlaten, maar weten niet waar ze in Servië heen zouden moeten. De Joegoslavische president Milošević, zo zei een van hen, heeft ook de Serviërs die Kroatië en Bosnië zijn ontvlucht, niet bepaald met open armen ontvangen. (Reuters, AFP)

20-12-97

DEK I

TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA AND ALBANIA
WHITE BOOK

4. SUPPORT TO THE TERRORISTS IN
 KOSOVO AND METOHIJA FROM ABROAD

20 December 1997

In the double issue of weekly magazine "Zër Shqiptar", No. 14/15, which is published Wahntalerstr. 327, 8046 Zürich, Switzerland, the coat of arms of "KLA" is printed over the

Supplement 23.

17 January 1998

"Der Bund", Bern

From the editorial "The Liberation Army: Money and Fighters from Switzerland": "During federal police provided documentation showing that the Kosovo Liberation Army has its links in Europe and especially in Switzerland. According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, and above all, by the "Kosovo National Movement" (KNM), the militant wing of the "Kosovo I (KDL)... The KNM foreign-based centre is in Switzerland and has about 25 sections. But KLA there are "very close ties, to say the very least", says the competent Federal Police at the time already, in its journal "Zëri i Kosovës", which is published in Switzerland, the Movement has been calling to arms for the liberation of Kosovo and has been urging the violent struggle. At the same time, the organization - through unambiguous advertisements depicting a fighter - appeals for financial support... The KNM opened an account with the Bankve accounts also exist in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany... The KNM representative not deny the links between their organization and the KLA. The KNM supports its struggle holds that it is "politically correct", says its activist Bislim Elshani, who is the editor of "Kosovës". Does the KNM also support armed struggle? "Yes", says Elshani.

22 January 1998

"L'Hebdo" weekly Lausanne

In the article "Kosovo Guerrillas Financed in Switzerland" written by the journalist Alain that "it is above suspicion that money for the KLA is collected in Switzerland. In November dozens of meetings in its support were organized throughout the Confederation; one hundred three hundred Kosovo Albanians attended these meetings where they also found payment; said that they were ready to go to the frontline, it was answered that the army would need it. Naturally, these meetings were not organized by the KLA, but by the Kosovo National Movement political party founded in 1981 which openly supports armed struggle."

3 March 1998

"Tribune de Genève"

In his interview to this newspaper, Xhafer Shatri, "Minister" of Information of the "Republika" seated in Geneva, says that they have no connection with the KLA, but that they count on it has proved its efficiency many times in the acts of self-defence against the Serbian army at

5 March 1998

In Switzerland, the National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo distributed the list of Albanian emigrants were called upon to return to Kosovo and Metohija. The telephone contact is in Tirana.

Supplement 24

8 March 1998

In the Volkhaus White Hall in Zurich, there was the presentation of Gafur Elshani's book and articles, published by "Zëri i Kosovës", Aranau. It contains the KLA "statements": N 96, 19/25.April 96, 20/18. June 96, 21/17.July 96, 22/2.August 96, 23/8.August 96, 26/29.September 96, 27/27.October 96, 28/12.January 97, 29/19.January 97, 30/3.Feb photograph of the "heroes of the KLA" Zahir Pajaziti, Edmond Hoxha and Hakif Zejnelahi 33/18.May 97, 35/3.August .97, 36/15.September 97, 37/19.October 97, with the photo of Krasniqi in uniform, holding a weapon (submachine gun with grenade launcher), 39/22.November 97, and 40/3.December 97.

Supplement 25: leaflet with an invitation to attend the presentation of the book and its cover

13 March 1998

The statement for the press by James Rubin, spokesman for the US State Department Madeleine Albright has announced today the US contribution to the Tribunal for War Cr Yugoslavia amounting to 1,075 million dollars for carrying out an investigation in Kosovo beginning of the investigation as soon as the Serbian authorities issue visas to independent specialists and investigators of the Tribunal, the United States will earmark:

- 400,000 dollars for an investigation in Kosovo, and
- 400,000 dollars for additional translation services.

An additional amount of 275,000 dollars is anticipated for the preparation of criminal data, legal experts in the region.

8 April 1998

"Stuttgarter Zeitung"

From the article "The Tenth Delegation also Without Luck": "Thousands of Serbs are suitcases, ready to leave; during the last few months, 3,000 flats remained empty only in went down. Fear of violence is especially present among 20,000 Krajina Serbs. They are a half years after their expulsion from the Dalmatian hinterland by the Croatian army and Kosovo by the Belgrade regime in order to increase the percentage of the Serbian population forced to flee again".

8 April 1998

"Washington Times"

Washington, D.C.

80 Kosovo inhabitants last month. Dozens of young people come here every day; they are re for the war of independence in the neighbouring Kosovo... One recent morning, one could from all parts of Europe packing hundreds of Kalashnikovs and anti-aircraft weapons and senior officer of the Kosovo Liberation Army or "KLA". He said that the armaments, incl anti-aircraft weapons, pilfered from the Albanian authorities during the last year's chaotic re will be sent to Kosovo within the next few days, loaded on people and mules."

May 1998

No. 23 "Balkan infos" magazine
Paris

From the article "Enough Weapons" by Kosta Christich: "The weapons to be found collected in Albania during total anarchy prevailing in that country and sent to Kosovo b one ran via Tuzi, on the Montenegrin border, and the other via Dakovica, in Metohija... The and American make were coming secretly from Turkey, via Bulgaria and Greece. The i conflicts have calmed down, that is, Bosnia and Herzegovina, also supplied Albanian m weapons and volunteers, including foreign mujahedin. As for the Western channels, the del always arrived in the Albanian port of Dures. The acquisition of these weapons contributions from drug trafficking, in which the Albanian mafia enjoys privileged status. are sufficient to point to the inaccuracy of a thesis that the crisis in Kosovo, with its de threatening to spill all over the region. In fact, everything has been done to contaminate th conquer Kosovo.

May 1998

No. 23 "Balkan infos" magazine, Paris

From the letter sent by Raymond Kent, Professor of History at the University of California - K. Kinkel, nine US senators, members of the European Section of the Foreign Affairs ambassadors in Washington, D.C., the French Mission to the United Nations and the pres who live in Kosovo without Yugoslav citizenship, constitute the majority. Moreover, t Kosovo Albanians who have Yugoslav citizenship not to respect it. They have created a s and refuse even to pay taxes to Yugoslavia. Therefore, should the Kosovo Albanians be measure of autonomy", nearly one million people, who never made an effort to apply for c citizenship, would be accepted as Yugoslav citizens... This would be a prelude to the or Albania, which should be swallowed by the same world powers which denied the Se Bosnia the right to self-determination, denouncing them that they wanted to create a Greater

26 May 1998

"Washington Post"

From the article "The Americans of Albanian Descent Support the Rebels": "The owner company, a 32-year old American of Albanian descent who emigrated to the United S supported rebel groups even before the world learned about them... Krasniqi said that betw dollars were collected in the United States. The Albanians who support the rebel army tr 500,000 dollars to banks and individuals in Albania, and a considerable number of suite also been sent to Albania. According to John Russell, spokesman for the US Ministry of It not prohibit the collection of funds for irregular armies or soldiers, unless they are regis group by the US State Department. The State Department official emphasized that any , smuggling arms for Kosovo, would be sanctioned in accordance with the arms embargo aga

6 June 1998

"New York Times"

the KLA separatists... The Albanian border zone is crowded with volunteers and arms dealers have sold some of 650,000 pieces of weapons pilfered from the Albanian military depots year. The convoys of mules, heavily loaded with guns and green ammunition boxes, a Kosovo; the border town is crowded with the people waiting to start out..."

6 June 1998

"Al Watan" daily, Kuwait

From the article "The Kosovo Liberation of Kosovo Is a Legitimate Organization, while Rrahmani is Desirous of Power": "The leader of the Kosovo Democratic Movement, Hydajet Hyseni, is seen in some well-informed circles as the future true leader of the KLA, has stated that it is not only weapons and that the Albanians have plenty of them, including heavy ones. Asked to explain the KLA, he answered: "Members of this organization are part of us, of our people that is fighting for democracy and the right to self-determination. They refused to waste time on political manoeuvres, and chose a direct way to achieve a noble aim. What do you expect me to do who are also fighting for my freedom." Asked about the connections of the KLA with financial organizations and volunteer training centres in Albania which are financed by them, he said: "We are not ashamed of the fact that we maintain relations with those Islamic organizations. Our problems and our relations with them are of a political nature. At same time, I wish to see that we have any plan for the acquisition of weapons and military equipment through Albania but the fact that we took advantage of the last year's demonstrations and other events in Albania including heavy ones, were thrown out on the streets. We also have yet another type of weapons in some other region in the Balkans, but it is still early for its use in Kosovo. This will be decided to choose between life and death. And if Belgrade continues to pursue the policy of oppression in Kosovo, the struggle will be intensified and carried on until a victory."

Supplement 26

10 June 1998

"New York Times"

From the story "Kosovo Rebels and Their New Friends" sent by the reporter of this newspaper from the town of Vuçitot, in Albania: "The family estate of the former Albanian President stopped down last year, has become the base of the Kosovo Liberation Army, an organization of ethnic Albanians which is struggling for the independence of this province from Serbia. As a result of the decision of Mr Berisha to give the place of his birth to the rebels is part of a crisis for his political comeback... Premier Nano, who had condemned this armed movement to come to regard the guerrillas as an "armed resistance" movement and their attacks as "legitimate defence". Arms trafficking, financed by the ethnic Albanians from Germany and Switzerland, has strengthened the position of S. Berisha's supporters and their base... Mr Berisha regards the fighting in Kosovo as a war and calls on ethnic Albanians to "defend their homes and their country". He called Mr Berisha "the enemy of the people" because of its avoidance to uphold the rebellion. He described the situation as one comprising not only Albania, but also Kosovo and western Macedonia, in which it constitutes the majority... At the same time, weapons are transported in automobile trunks. The policemen and local officials are either corrupt or helpless..."

10 June 1998

"Frankfurter Rundschau"

From the article "The Condition with the Question Mark - a Debate About Intervention in Kosovo" has begun in Bonn as to whether it is necessary to have a UN mandate for the NATO military intervention. The Federal Government has so far claimed that this condition must be fulfilled. However, members of the SPD have now accepted an idea that, after all, intervention would be possible even without a UN mandate if the request for it is rejected by the UN Security Council. On Tuesday, Defence Minister, Rudolf Scharping (CDU), and Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, came out against the proposal of Ger

candidate of the SPD for Chancellor, to consider "options" without the UN mandate, even if not desirable. Ruche said that the UN mandate would "certainly be necessary for intervention". In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was also heard that "there is no doubt it is necessary" for coercive measures in Kosovo.

11-14 June 1998

From the report of the UN Fact-Finding Mission which visited Albania this June: "...

12. The situation in Kosovo, where the ethnic Albanians are confronted with the Serbian as perceived as a detonator that can provoke some Albanians from Albania to deliver weapons to their close relatives across the border...

15. The estimate of the quantity of weapons, which disappeared during the crisis in 1997, is partly due to the fact that the relevant documentation and stock lists were destroyed during the crisis at military depots. The official data show that about 650,000 pieces of weapons, 20,000 to 1.5 billion cartridges and grenades were pilfered (Annex V). The Government announced in 1997, when amnesty was declared for all those who return weapons, 10 per cent of weapons and ammunition and grenades have been returned. However, it cannot be stated with certainty how many weapons are still possessed by the citizens. It is widely held that in the course of last year, 10 per cent of weapons, which is not in the Government's possession, was most likely taken out of the hands of individuals and smugglers. During the same period, there was no evidence or indication that citizens possessed more weapons.

ANNEX V

Weapons and ammunition pilfered from military depots in the period January-March 1998

Weapons

No.	Type	Quantity
1.	Pistols	38,000
2.	AK-47 submachine guns	226,000
3.	Rifles	351,000
4.	Machine guns	25,000
5.	Grenade launchers	2,450
6.	Mortars	770

Ammunition

No.	Type	Quantity
1.	7.62 mm infantry ammunition	1,560,000,000
2.	12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine-gun ammunition	24,000,000
3.	Grenades	3,500,000
4.	Mortar shells	84,000
5.	Artillery shells	270,000

No.	Description (in Dutch, etc.)	Amount
7.	Detonators	24,000,000
8.	Antipersonnel mines	215,000
9.	Antitank mines	1,000,000

14 June 1998

"Večernji list" Zagreb

The newspaper reports that some 40 Croats are fighting on the side of the Albanian guerrilla fighters have come from Herzegovina. They are paid by the Albanian diaspora in Croatia: from 4,800 dollars for a fighter to 9,000 dollars for an instructor.

23 June 1998

"PHOENIX" TV Cologne

From the discussion on the topic "Kosovo - a Powder Keg - the Role of Germany in it" (Participants: Prof. Karl-Heinz Hornbues, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Bundestag, CDU federal deputy; Günter Verheugen, SPD federal deputy; Angelika Beer, f. Greens; Helge Hansen, retired general, former NATO commander for Central Europe):

"... Coordinator: "No one wishes the state of Kosovo. Why?"

Hornbues: ... From the aspect of international law, I regard Kosovo as a constituent part of the Republic of Yugoslavia or, more specifically, the Republic of Serbia...

Beer: Germany cannot decide whether the Albanians will have an independent state in the future. We have witnessed the spread of a civil war in Bosnia after our early recognition of some Albanians in Macedonia; Albanians live all around this trouble spot... Verheugen: The West must be concerned about the independence of Kosovo because the independence of Kosovo would imply a war in the whole region. The problem in the meantime the situation became so radicalized that we must be concerned about the possibility of finding a political solution that would be acceptable to both sides...

We do not know when the situation will be appeased. It can become like that in Northern Palestine, or on Cyprus; everyone must see this risk..."

24 June, 1998

"New York Times"

From the article "New Tactics of Kosovo Rebels: Attacks on Serbian Civilians": "

... During the last few days, the rebels changed their strategy and began with attacks and kidnappings of civilians in an evident attempt to expel them from their villages in the Albanian-dominated part of southern Serbia...

During the last few days, five Serbian villages and many small estates and farms in the area around Klinë were captured by armed rebels after armed conflicts with the Serbian population.

These days, the armed ethnic Albanians expelled the Serbs from Jelovac and Kijevo, the villages where both the Albanians and Serbs live. Last week, 900 Serbs left their homes and fled to Klinë; they are talking about their relatives captured by the rebels about whom nothing is known as yet..."

24 June, 1998

"Die Welt" Hamburg

From the article "Tirana Is Preparing for War" by the journalist Boris Kalnoky: "

Albanian President Fatos Nano admitted openly for the first time that his government established the Albanian rebels in Kosovo. Nano, who spoke in public in Vienna, pointed out that he was on the brink of war with Yugoslavia". He also pointed to a drastic increase in the country's military order to be ready just in case."

26 June, 1998.

From the letter of the "Freedom for Kosovo" Committee from Utrecht (Holland) sent to the UN in The Hague: "

We protest against ethnic cleansing in Kosovo... This deeply rooted nationalism can be ended by the bombing of the Western powers. Let us hope that the cruise missiles will destroy Serbian military bases and their insatiable need to oppress the Albanian majority in Kosovo, so that the people of Kosovo can breathe again. We shall soon apply for a visa for Serbia so as to carry out a peace campaign. If you grant a visa, you can expect mass demonstrations in front of your Embassy.

On behalf of the "Freedom for Kosovo"

Committee Ata van den Broek, Amersfoort/Utrecht

Peter van Leeuwen, Almere"

29 June, 1998.

"International Herald Tribune" - Paris

From an interview with Premier F. Nano: "The NATO air strikes are necessary to stop the ethnic cleansing that is being done now. Should that not be the case, I am afraid that we shall have a new Bosnia in the Balkans with all the possible consequences for Europe. (Question: Will the ethnic Albanians turn into terrorists?) Yes, it is possible, especially close to Europe. It is not only near Albania, but it is also near Greece, Italy, Germany and the Balkans. There are many Albanian refugees. Spontaneous actions can be intensified. At this moment, the worst scenario that we can anticipate is that of Northern Ireland. However, if it spreads to southern Europe, we do not believe that it will continue to be like this.

2 July, 1998.

Bulletin of the Socialist Party of Austria Vienna

From the statement of Federal Chancellor Viktor Klima: "On Thursday, at the press conference on the occasion of Austria's chairmanship of the EU, Federal Chancellor Viktor Klima emphasized that there would be "no problem" for Austria to take part in the possible settlement of the conflict in Kosovo, that there would be "no problem" for Austria to take part in the possible settlement under the UN mandate. Asked whether Austria can be a partner in any talk about Kosovo, the Federal Chancellor answered that Ireland was "an exceptional case" because it is not a NATO member, the Bosnian crisis although it was not a NATO member. Accordingly, the fact that Austria is not a NATO member does not pose an obstacle".

3 July, 1998.

"Die Woche" Germany

From an interview with Richard Holbrooke:

"... An increasing number of people is supporting a forceful settlement. The guerrilla Liberation Army (KLA) receive money and other support. During my tour, I realized the

countries, like Germany, Switzerland and Denmark, in which the KLA organizes the cell recruits people. Question: You did not answer our question: Should the (German) Federal tolerating recruitment for the KLA on its territory?

Holbrooke: I don't want to interfere in this issue - and if I should - I would give my advice relevant heads of government..."

7 July, 1998.

ARD (German TV Channel I)

From "TAGESTHEMEN" (The Topic of the Day): "Dr Klaus Kinkel, Federal Minister of the Kosovo crisis. Question: (Gaby Bauer) What do you and the international community days in order to prevent a new war in the Balkans?

Answer: First, we shall try to find a regional solution for the refugees which will enable the Albania and Macedonia to remain in that region and not to come, say, to Germany. Second, up our consultations within the NATO. In my opinion, the NATO should send its troops Albania and Macedonia in order to be present in the region, through the "Partnership for Peace" that the NATO should formulate practical measures that would enable its involvement in Kosovo. I believe that we shall insist at tomorrow's meeting of the European Foreign Ministers, that meetings to be held this week on sending the monitors whose presence must be approved. I should find out what is happening over there and prevent the cordon sanitaire which he exists up between Kosovo and Albania."

9 July 1998

"NEWS" Vienna

From the article "Visit to the KLA": "Holbrooke realized a long time ago that on the settlement, he cannot bypass the KLA. The term "terrorist organization" used for the KLA in the Balkans, Robert Gelbard, early in this year, has become obsolete. During his last mission, he visited one KLA base in the Drenica region and was photographed with one soldier of the "

What is interpreted by some of them as a "breakthrough", the others regarded only as a setback. Later on, no one was able to say with whom the special envoy actually talked: a general, a colonel or an ordinary soldier? Truly, after its first offensives, the KLA appointed its "spokesman", and hid its command structures in secret.

With whom to talk? "I think that it would be proper to include the KLA in the talks, says Alliot-Labrie. "We do not know with whom we should talk. It is probable that the Albanian political leader knows much about this..." (Bernhard Odehmal).

10 July 1998

DLR-BERLIN

Prof. Rifa Süßmuth, President of the German Bundestag, on the conflict in Kosovo":

"... A significant question was whether for a NATO intervention it would be sufficient mandate and whether this should be the aim. Today, this was rejected by the majority

From the article "A Desperate Search for Contact":

"... Consequently, it is not questionable whether the KLA (whose very existence was doubted by the leader Ibrahim Rugova, who supports a peaceful settlement, only a few weeks ago) must be made a part of the efforts of the mediators. But with whom the US Ambassador should make contact? In the end, I asked the journalists who know the region to give him the telephone numbers of the KLA. They were all insignificant. In the end, the envoy of the superpower met with a 40-year old village constable who was glad to be photographed with his gun in the company of the reputed guest, but this rebel was not to say. Probably Robert Gelbard had better luck. As alleged, the US envoy for Kosovo had met two commanders of the KLA "in one West European city". However, "it has still to be decided whether the question of influential rebels, added one official of the State Department to the "Woche" journalist... "How to work out a cease-fire", sighs Holbrooke, "when one does not know who the people you talk with are the right ones?"

10 July 1998

From Balkan Report No. 36 of the International Crisis Group "A View from Tirane - the Frontiers of the Kosovo Crisis": "Despite an attempt to improve the monitoring of the Albanian state border with Kosovo is poorly guarded. There are only 67 border guards who are, at the same time, also police officers. They patrol the border mostly on foot due to the shortage of motor-cars and the configuration of the terrain. When they discover something, they have to walk for about two hours to the base to report it. * International Crisis Group is a private multinational organization consisting of political analysts from various countries.

14 July 1998

"Zaman" daily Istanbul

From the article of Isa Zyuberi, spokesman for the so-called government of the "Republic of Kosovo" in London:

"Altogether, the international community is making a big mistake by insisting that Kosovo should be granted an autonomous status. After the disintegration of Yugoslavia, Kosovo came to be regarded as a territory that did not exist before. After the country's collapse, self-rule must be granted, above all, to the Albanians who have the right to it. Theories about the observance of territorial integrity are detrimental to the region while at the same time encouraging a dictatorship. The fate of Kosovo should be decided by the people itself.

The independence of Kosovo will contribute to stability in the region. A catastrophe is being prevented only by taking emergency measures."

15 July 1998

From the reply of the Belgian Foreign Minister, E. Deryck, to the question of a member of parliament:

"The international community feels that it has no other choice but to reject independence for Kosovo. An additional problem is posed by the KLA's arbitrary call for the creation of Greater Kosovo which includes Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro. Should its realization be decided, it should be decided by the people of the region."

From the article "The Kosovo Liberation Army Financed with Money from Germany":

"Financial support, which is sent home by the Kosovo Albanians living in Germany, is of great importance for the Kosovo Liberation Army. The more money is received from abroad, the stronger the resistance to the Serbs and the stronger will be the KLA which, at the moment, exercises control over a part of that region.

The Albanians living abroad have always sent a large part of their receipts to Kosovo. The collection of funds began only in 1992, when the inhabitants of Kosovo declared an independent republic and when the parliamentary and presidential elections were held. The "Republic of Kosovo" was established and the political leadership in Pristina recommended that the citizens pay 3 per cent of their income into this fund each month so as to support schools, child hospitals at home."

17 July 1998

NRK (Norwegian National TV)

From the NRK story:

"Last week, the customs officials from Oslo seized 11 kg of heroin, whose "street value" is estimated at 10 million Kroner. The drug was hidden in the diesel tank of an automobile. The driver, a 53-year-old man, was arrested. This time too, the recipients of heroin were the Kosovo Albanians. After a few days, several Albanians, suspected of being the recipients of this very large shipment of heroin, were arrested. In the same week, the court in Stavanger sentenced four Kosovo Albanians to 13-18 years in prison for possession of one of the largest quantities of heroin ever to be recorded on the Norwegian west coast.

The Norwegian and Swedish state security officials analyzed the seizures of heroin during the past few years. According to them, ethnic Albanians account for 80 per cent of drug smuggling. Profits from heroin amount to hundreds of millions of Kroner. When asked what the money from drugs was used for, Kege, head of the narcotics Division of the Swedish Royal Police, answered: "We know that the money is used for their so-called struggle for liberation."

17 July 1998

"Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung"

From the article "Kosovo Albanians Still Refuse Talks":

"In the southern Serbian province of Kosovo, which is populated 90% by ethnic Albanians, signs that the situation will be eased. According to Belgrade's dailies and the Serbian Residency in Kosovo, almost all Serbian families from the region of Decani have left their villages and sought accommodation facilities for security reasons. The region is located in the southwest of the province, near the border with Albania. At the end of March, it was the scene of large-scale action against the "Albanian terrorists". The Serbs were made to flee by the Kosovo Liberation Army.

...In the meantime, on Thursday, the Serbian government delegation waited in vain in Pristina for the Kosovo Albanians to begin the talks about the future status of this, formerly autonomous province. The Kosovo Albanians wish to negotiate only in the presence of foreign mediators.

17 July 1998

"Rheinischer Merkur" Koblenz, Germany

From the article "Kosovo /Underground Organizations/ - Violence Included": "Just like associations of the "Kosovo National Movement" (LPK), the "Democratic Alliance of Germany" (DVAD) also supports the struggle of the KLA. To this end, the "Homeland established a few years ago and voluntary contributions can be paid through special Germany, this money, through an account with Sparkasse Bonn, flows into the fund whose "Vendindja Therre!". As for the amount of these contributions used by the KLA for human well as for arms acquisition, the DVAD and the seat of the LPK for other countries in provide any information..."

21 July, 1998.

"El Mundo" Madrid

".. The Spanish deputies Guillermo Martinez and Francisco Arnan requested yesterday to stop sending weapons to the Albanian guerrillas in Kosovo, fighting for independent representatives are members of the WEU delegation which travelled to Tropoja, in north arms smuggling for the KLA is frequent." (From the article "The KLA Acquires Weapons According to the WEU").

21 July, 1998

ORF (Austrian TV)

"DER REPORT"

From the report and interview with the Austrian journalist Paul Flieder: "

... At Bajram Curri and Tropoja there are, as alleged, 10,000 refugees but they cannot be seen. facts point out that the Albanians inflate the figures in order to receive larger humanitarian aid. It is difficult to find a few refugees accommodated in private homes...

One Albanian, who provided accommodation to several refugees, tells us what is happening with the aid: "For the refugees from Kosovo massive humanitarian aid has been sent from abroad, but it has ended up in the wrong hands. It was either stolen by storekeepers or distributed in a wrong way. This means that the Albanians have not got anything. Instead, aid has gone to the market. This is especially bad:

Everywhere in northern Albania, arms trafficking for Kosovo is flourishing... The Albanians are too tolerant...

For a long time already, no distinction has been made in the KLA between the war of liberation and their business. Nor is the KLA a heroic liberation army... Instead, it has an increasing number of criminals who are doing their business."

22 July 1998

From the report of the OESC Fact-Finding Mission in the FR of Yugoslavia, 14- 21 July 1998: "representatives of the political parties and the community of the Kosovo Albanians have str

traditional autonomous status of Kosovo, while at the same time respecting all rights of the region. Asked to comment on the news appearing in the media that the funds for the KLA/Holland, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government does activity. However, Dutch legislation does not prohibit such an activity.

23 July 1998

"Die Welt" Hamburg

The German Defence Minister, Volker Ruehe, stated that a reasonable solution for Kosovo measure of autonomy, "comparable to the status of Montenegro within Yugoslavia". The German troops can be considered "solely for securing the political solution which was accepted in full".

23 July 1998

"Stuttgarter Nachrichten"

From an interview with Bajar Bukoshi, Premier of the so-called "Republic of Kosovo" gov

Question: Mr. Bukoshi, according to the American intelligence sources, you support the K KLA. Is this a compliment for you or an insult?

"It is rather a compliment. For this you do not have to consult the intelligence sources; this is Government recognizes the KLA as reality, as a response to the Serbian provocations, as it offer resistance to an illegal state authority".

Q: They say that the receipts of tax which your government collects from the Kosovo All amount to 10 million DEM each year.

"Contributions for our fund are absolutely voluntary and they amount to 3 % of personal tax. We are glad to do this, because such contributions are an expression of a strong feeling of solidarity which always existed among the Albanians."

Q: It is evident that Bonn is not convinced of this voluntariness?

"Our campaign is absolutely public: we have been officially registered; our money goes through finance bureau controls us. There has never been any objection.

Q: The Contact Group for the Balkans views this quite differently. At its last meeting it was all countries to prevent fund raising for an illegal struggle.

"The Contact Group is beginning to lose its sense of reality. If such a reckless recommendation requires a justification. Our fund was not established yesterday; we have been raising it on a legal basis for more than six years.

24 July 1998

results of the 1992 referendum, they should know that they will be sentenced to death as traitors.

ABC: What solution are you ready to accept?

GH: Any status within Serbia or Yugoslavia will be rejected. I wish to clarify that, despite what is said, this is not an ethnic war. This is a war against the military occupation force.

24 July, 1998

"Unita" Rome

Italian Foreign Minister Dini asked the Albanian Government to influence its "Kosovo brethren" with a calm and moderate spirit; to monitor its border with Kosovo and to make its contribution to the peace process as far as possible. Italy made it plain to the Albanian Foreign Minister that it rejected the "belligerent statements of Tirane in defence of its brothers in Kosovo". (From the article "Minister Milo - Italy Calls on Albania to Be Moderate")

24 July, 1998

"La Stampa" Turin

During his visit to Italy, Foreign Minister P. Milo stated that "Kosovo should remain within Yugoslavia with a much wider measure of autonomy than the proposed one, or more exactly, to be similar to the status of Montenegro". (From the article "Autonomy for Kosovo is Enough").

24 July, 1998

"Corriere della sera" Milan

The commentator of the daily, F. Venturini, holds that Italy should make use of its connection with Tirane so as to speed up the adoption of a bolder proposal for the autonomy of Kosovo modelled after Montenegro.

25 July, 1998

"Corriere della sera"

In his open letter to the newspaper, Italian Foreign Minister Dini refers to F. Venturini's points to paramount importance of a political solution, based on "a wide measure of necessary guarantees", which would be elaborated by using the Italian province of Alto-Adige as a model.

27 July, 1998 "La Stampa" Turin

The newspaper gives the main points of Foreign Minister Dini's talk with the journalists in Rome. In his speech, he presented arguments against military intervention in Kosovo and Metohija (since Kosovo is a sovereign country would mean the declaration of war; what is happening in Kosovo is a genocide; objective difficulties encountered in making an on-site assessment of the situation; unclear position of I. Rugova and divided KLA) and pleaded for the sending of troops to Macedonia in order to prevent the spread of the conflict (From the article "Dini - a Flash?").

27 July, 1998 "Washington Post"

From the article "Refugee Donations Finance Kosovo Rebels": "...Ibrahim Kelmendi, head of the 'Homeland Calling' Fund in which all donations made throughout the Albanian diaspora contribute towards armed resistance amount to nearly one million dollars each month. The fund is accepted by the German intelligence services which keep extremists and refugee groups under surveillance..."

The Swiss authorities state that the Kosovo crisis has confirmed their suspicion about the Albanian diaspora with widespread arms and drug trafficking. Ninety per cent of the Swiss - one of the main crossroads in traffic in hard drugs - is now controlled by traffickers' circles, says Pierre Duc, head of the Narcotics Department in Lausanne. Swiss authorities have no direct evidence but our experience tells us that the channels used for traffic in hard drugs for arms", says Duc... "During the past few months, the amount of heroin smuggled from the Balkans into Western Europe rose enormously and Duc thinks that the amount of weapons cannot be

27 July 1998 AP

"The Swiss authorities have confirmed that they have frozen a number of bank accounts in which money for the illegal KLA is kept. This morning, the police arrested several Albanians and the documentation found during the search of their houses in the eastern part of the country.

Mehmet Bardhyl, spokesman for the Kosovo National Movement, an Albanian émigré group that supports the KLA, said for the AP that the authorities blocked the largest bank account he had. Bardhyl emphasized that humanitarian aid for the Albanian population in Kosovo was frozen but he did not want to say how much money was kept in the account."

27 July 1998

"The Christian Science Monitor" Boston

From the article "Money for Kosovo - Among the Rebels: Financing the War" by Jonathan I.

"In 1982, they were arrested, beaten and imprisoned because of their belonging to the Kosovo National Movement, a coalition of illegal groups campaigning for the advancement of political rights in the province of Kosovo which is dominated by ethnic Albanians.

Bardhyl Mahmuti, Jashar Shalihu and Bilall Sherifi abandoned peaceful demonstrations and led a rebellion... This trio supports the fund of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) which collects money in the United States, Europe, as well as in other parts of the world for the acquisition of weapons for fighting for the independence of Kosovo...

In the United States, the supporters of the KLA contribute actively to the fund and some of them send cash to Switzerland... The supporters of the KLA in the United States act also through the American Civic League, their lobby in Washington, D.C. They have appeared in the Nation before many influential personalities, including Senator Jesse Helms, Republican from North Carolina, member of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Gilman, Republican from New York, and the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee... This league advocates not only independence for Kosovo but also the "liberation" of parts of Macedonia, Montenegro and Greece, where the Albanians have lived for centuries, which is threatening with a local cataclysm.

27 July, 1998

"Haagsche Courant"

From the article "I Am Good at Hunting the Serbs" by Harald Doorbos:

"The KLA is doing excellent", said the commander even before the weekend. He lived 15 years and returned to Kosovo this March. "Our aim is to create unified Albania. Albania where the population speaks Albanian", says the Lion who refuses to tell his real name, which he keeps leaning, has a hand-made licence plate: KLA 15. A group of his fellow fighters with weapons is standing a few metres down the road. Three rebels are lying behind the car watching the surrounding area. The convoys of the Red Cross or foreign journalists pass by. The Lion checks the documents and lets everyone go.

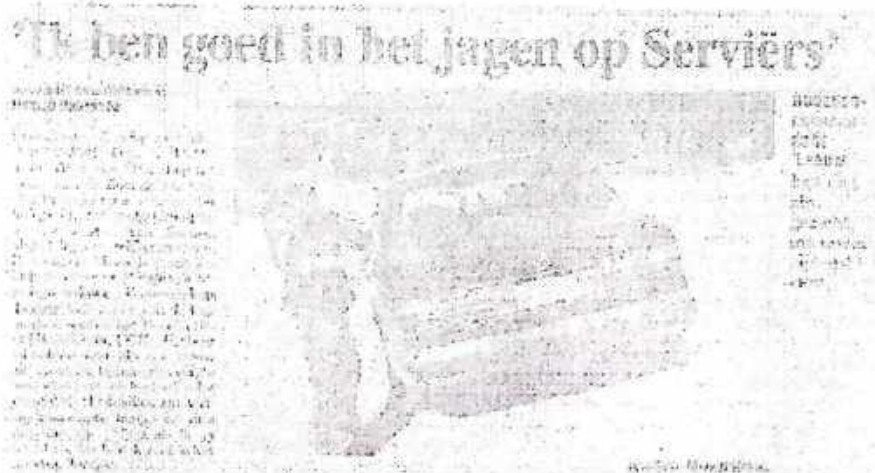
"We began to prepare for armed struggle in Kosovo in 1991", says the commander and organized a soccer team and after training we would go into the woods to practice. We hid in Germany, Switzerland, Kosovo, Albania. Everywhere this has to be done in secret, even if everyone regarded us as an illegal organization."

In 1991, he made regular visits to various European capitals, including Amsterdam, in order to "struggle". "I was paying everything out of my own pocket. Life has not sense without freedom."

According to the commander, armed struggle is the only method by which unified Albania can be achieved. It is opposite of what is championed by the political leader of Kosovo Albanians, Ibrahim Rugova, who is trying to attain independence for Kosovo by peaceful methods for ten years already. "As he is sentenced to death", says he. "He kept telling the people: America is supporting us, just stop the war. Without Rugova's policy the war would have been over a long time ago and we would be in freedom. I would rather kill Rugova than Slobodan Milosevic".

The Lion's most notable feat was the defence of "his" twenty kilometres of the road without soldiers. Once he also captured a group of Serbs in a bus. "We are fighting against those who are against Serbian women and children", says he. "I let all women go. We are still keeping the policeman who were in the bus. We need them in case it comes to the exchange of prisoners."

Is the Lion afraid to die in battle? "I hope that this will not happen", says he with a grin. "I will not die as a terrorist but as the liberator of my people and my country. This is not so hard."



Caption: Rebel commander Lion does not want to show his face but only his car.

"According to the Federal Crime Control Bureau (BKA), the KLA guerrillas are also financing their activities from criminal activities. In Germany, the state security and law-enforcement agencies have found evidence that money for the "liberation army" of the Kosovo Albanians (KLA) stems also from organized crime.

During an analysis of 48 relevant preliminary investigation proceedings, "it was observed that tourist agencies engaged in money transfer to Kosovo". This was stated in the "Report of the BKA in 1997" made by the Federal Crime Control Bureau (BKA). The Federal Bureau for Criminal Investigation (BFV) estimates that, at the moment, it is the question of some 1.5 million DM (29/98). With juridical caution, the BKA reports that, "as a rule (in 1997) it was the question

However, the mosaic of indications points to connections with crime. "Crime among tourists is posing an increasing problem in the old provinces of the Federal Republic of Germany", says a BKA official. As for those "tourist agencies", it can be noticed that "they often have no logistic connections with tourist agencies". The confiscated material arouses suspicion "that they also transfer money for criminal activities". In southern Germany, Albanian gangs are focused on drug trafficking and in the north on serial burglaries. Assistance to their compatriots in entering Germany illegally is listed as a third important activity.

A new suspicion is arousing in neighbouring Macedonia: the Bulgarian argument indicates that the arrangements linked to Kosovo with an ulterior motive to draw the Macedonian Albanians thus contributing to the collapse of Macedonia and having a new chance to revive old Yugoslavia in eastern Macedonia.

23 July 1998

"Reuters" London

From the statement of James Rubin, spokesman for the State Department, made at the press conference at the State Department on 28 July:

Question: Did the United States commit any of its allies to try to check the inflow of weapons to the KLA?

Rubin: We should look at the data on what, in our view, comes from different countries. Secretary Albright had talks with her partners about importance to be sure that external financing does not hinder our wish for a peaceful settlement and that we should try to discourage such external financing. We will postpone the day of a peaceful settlement and will stir up fighting...

Q: Consequently, does it mean that the United States will approve if the Swiss arrest the KLA and block bank accounts?

R. We certainly do not wish these funds to be used by extremist organizations which hinder peace. This has been our position for some time already.

30 July 1998

BETA correspondent from Bonn

At present, there are no signs that Germany will take measures to prevent an organized financing of the KLA, said B. Boehm, spokesman for the German Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. He stated that the implementation of such measures would fall under the jurisdiction of the federal states and not the federation. "The state prosecutor's offices can take measures only if there is suspicion that there is a criminal activity behind it."

In his interview for "Süddeutsche Zeitung", Foreign Minister Kinkel said that Germany "possibility of stopping such payments". Kinkel also said that "it would be necessary to curtail the activities of the associations (of the Kosovo Albanians) which collect money, cancelled grants granted to them, as well as prohibiting their political activities." In the last year's report on the constitutional order in the FR of Germany, it is stated that the "Kosovo National Movement in Germany and kept under the surveillance of the State Security", announced in its journal "Kosovo" that "it wishes to provide political, moral and financial support to the KLA".

30 July 1998

"The London Times"

From the editorial "The Kosovo Crisis - Peace in the Balkans Still on a War Footing":

The international community is adamant that independence is not a solution. Its nightmare scenario, in other words, the union of Albania, Kosovo and western Macedonia, which is supported by the Albanians (including most of the KLA). Independent Kosovo would probably wish to join Albania and Albanian Macedonians would wish to follow in their footsteps. The collapse of an unstable Balkan region would involve Greece and Bulgaria, which do not recognize the Macedonian nation, and probably vast opportunities for chaos. And the independence of Kosovo would provide them".

30 July 1998

"Die Zeit" Hamburg

From the article "Fighting During the Holidays - the Fighters for Kosovo and Refugees in Albania" by Philip Maushart:

"In the school yard at Tropoja one can also speak German.

"Many young people lived in Germany until recently. But here, in the KLA base at Tropoja, Albanians are waiting, but also the fedayeen, Muslim fighters from Arab countries. What do they do? "We provide humanitarian aid", says one of them laughingly. However, they in Tirane and fighters could turn an ethnic conflict into a religious war.

They have been at Tropoja for a long time already. Whereas in one field, not far from Tropoja, newcomers practice handling the weapons, the Muslim teachers are giving religious instruction to numerous refugees in a building near the sports ground. The Red Cross at Tropoja has registered thousands of refugees, while a much larger number of them has gone to Tirane and port towns."

4 August 1998

"Politika" Belgrade

From the article "Terrorists Don't Observe Tradition":

"Last Thursday (30 July), the Albanian Malo Adinaj (50) from the village of Ljubovo near Tropoja and Rifat (26) who returned home after spending two months with the Drenica Albanian terrorist group had been broken up. Rifat returned to his village. His father, a security guard on a large agricultural estate, asked his son to report to the police. However, his son threatened to denounce him to the terrorists "because of collaboration with the Serbian police". Rifat then went to another room, took his rifle and killed his son. After killing his son, he went to his father and said: "I have killed the murderer."

On the Internet site (under the firm "Zëri i Kosovës" /The State of Kosovo/, in the file " ("Homeland Calling"), the KLA gave the numbers of bank accounts in Switzerland, G States, Australia, Norway, Denmark, France, Sweden, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Austria and financial aid could be paid. (From the site: <http://www.zik.com/vendlind>). Supplement 2

TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA AND ALBANIA WHITE BOOK

2. TERRORISM IS A GLOBAL THREAT

The suppression of terrorism has been the subject matter of international co-operation, as well as a topic of interest to many governmental and non-governmental organisations, national and international ones alike, for a long time now. Terrorism is usually defined on national level, mostly by being determined as a criminal act in the criminal codes, although there is also a number of definitions set by the various international bodies. Terrorism can be recognised easily in practice. We think that the FBI definition of terrorism presented by The American Terrorism Research Centre is quite appropriate for the purposes of this study:

"Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." (<http://www.terrorism.com>.)

Interpol answers the question: "What are the elements common to terrorism?" in a similar way:

"It is generally agreed that terrorism is a crime characterised by violence or intimidation, usually against innocent victims, in order to obtain a political or social objective." (<http://www.interpol.com>)

Any country, large or small, can fall victim to terrorist activity. Terrorism is a global threat also because the success of a terrorist group in any part of the world, in any country, is an encouragement to all existing and potential terrorists world-wide. That is why the terrorism control is the subject matter of both global and regional and national drives.

At their summit conference in Lyon on 27 June 1996, the heads of state and government of the Group 7 and Russia expressed their resoluteness to give top priority to terrorism control. They decided to go into and apply, together with all other states, all measures conducive to the enhancement of the international community's capability to beat terrorism. With a view to materialising this resoluteness urgently, the Group 7 and Russian foreign ministers and ministers responsible for security met in Paris on 30 July 1996 and called upon all states to apply appropriate national and international measures against terrorism, including "to prevent and take steps to counteract, through appropriate domestic measures, the financing of terrorists and terrorist organisations, whether such financing is direct or indirect through organisations which also have, or claim to have charitable, social or cultural goals, or which are also engaged in unlawful activities, such as illicit arms trafficking, drug dealing and racketeering..." (A/51/261).

The United Nations General Assembly adopted on 9 December 1994 the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism. The UN member states affirmed by that Declaration their unanimous condemnation of all acts, methods and practice of terrorism as criminal and unjustified acts regardless of where and by whom committed, including also those jeopardising friendly relations between states and peoples and posing a threat to territorial integrity and security of states. Pursuant to that Declaration, states are bound to refrain from organising, instigating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities. They are also bound to apply appropriate practical measures towards making sure that their respective territories are not used for setting up camps for the training of terrorists or for preparing and making arrangements for acts of terrorism to be committed in the territories of other states. (A/49/60) In 1996, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism. (A/51/210)

In the United Nations Declaration on the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Between States in Conformity with the United Nations Charter (1970) elaborating the principles of the UN Charter, it was stressed that all states have to refrain from organising and instigating acts of civil war or acts of terrorism in the territory of other states, from supporting or participating in them, or tolerating the organisation of activities in their own territories with a view to committing such acts, whenever such acts involve a threat to use force or actual use of force.

The UN General Assembly Resolution No. 3314 of 14 December 1974 determines the notion and basic forms (seven altogether) of aggression. According to that Resolution, aggression is also deemed existent whenever a state or somebody acting on its behalf sends armed gangs or groups of irregulars or mercenaries to perform acts of armed force against another state.

In its Declaration No. 2131 of 21 December 1965, the UN General Assembly expressly stated that states must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. In that context, it was said:

"No state shall organise, assist, instigate, finance, encourage or tolerate subversive terrorist or armed activity aimed at forcible overthrowing of the establishment of another state or interference in a civil conflict in another state".

From the end of the Second World War onwards, many international conventions were concluded for the purpose of establishing international co-operation geared to the suppression of various kinds of terrorist activity.

In the Declaration of Principles of the Summit of the Americas (Miami, December 1994), the heads of state and government stated as follows: "We condemn terrorism in all its forms, and we will, using all legal means, combat terrorist acts anywhere in the Americas with the unity and vigour..." After that, the Organisation of American States held the Inter-American Specialised Conference on Terrorism in Lima from 23 to 26 April 1996, at which the Declaration of Lima to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism and the Plan of Action on Hemispheric Co-operation to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism were adopted. Among other things, the participating states also stated the following in the Declaration:

"that terrorist violence erodes peaceful and civilised coexistence, affects the rule of law and the existence of democracy and endangers the stability of national institutions and socio-economic development of our countries".

They reiterated "their most emphatic condemnation of all terrorist acts, wherever and by whomever perpetrated, and all methods used to commit them, regardless of the motivation invoked to justify the acts." (A/51/336) On the occasion of bombing of the USA diplomatic/consular missions in Kenya and Tanzania, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted on 13 August 1998 a resolution setting clear criteria about what is terrorism and what are the duties of states in that domain. The Security Council expressed their conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security and reaffirmed the determination of the international community to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Among other things, the following was also laid down in the mentioned resolution:

"Stressing that every member State has the duty to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards commission of such acts; and "Also stressing the need to strengthen

Based on the aforesaid, the following conclusions can be drawn:

(1) States apply measures on national level for the purpose of increasing their capability to stand up to terrorist acts or suppressing terrorist acts. These measures include adjustments to criminal legislation, adoption of appropriate international conventions and making government agencies fit for terrorist control.

(2) There is a clear evidence of international linking on different levels with a view to co-operating in the struggle against terrorism. In view of the large number of documents calling for the establishment of such co-operation, it has become obligatory, i.e., it is not up to a state to decide whether to co-operate with other states in the suppression of terrorism or not.

On reading the mentioned definitions of terrorism and looking at the facts in the Serbian southern province of Kosovo and Metohija, it becomes quite clear that the authorities of the Republic of Serbia are faced with many acts of terrorism there. Indeed, the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) represents more or less linked up groups of terrorists. This is not the first time for terrorists to call themselves an army. Remember the Red Brigades in Italy, the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland and the Islamic Holy Warriors (Mujahedin).

The terrorist groups operating in Kosovo are using violence, unlawfully of course, against the civilian population - Serbian and Albanian alike, members of other ethnic groups living in that Province and members of the police force and the Yugoslav Army. They are resorting to terrorism towards achieving illegitimate political aims, including: forcible secession of Kosovo and Metohija and establishment of a "Greater Albania". The terrorists are forcibly recruiting the Albanian population and linking themselves up with the globally acting Islamic terrorist groups. They are financed in the same way as all other terrorist groups world-wide, i.e., by extortion of money and by narcotics trafficking partly.

The mentioned documents clearly show that it is the international duty of states to co-operate in the struggle against terrorism. However, this Book deals with the sad fact that some states are showing hesitation and incongruity, as well as political speculation, when the question of terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija is involved. The documents presented hereinafter substantiate the gross failure of the Republic of Albania to perform its duties concerning the suppression of terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija.

While expecting of the Republic of Albania to change its conduct and bring it in line with its international duties, the FR of Yugoslavia has legitimate reasons to expect the international community's support in the struggle against terrorism in the Serbian southern province of Kosovo and Metohija, as well as concrete action



Islamic humanitarian aid

and thus make a contribution to the global struggle against terrorism.

S U M M A R Y
OF TERRORIST ACTS COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY
OF THE AP OF KOSOVO AND METOHLJA
IN THE 1991 - 27. July 1998 PERIOD

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	27.7.1998	C T
1. TOTAL	11	12	8	6	11	31	55	887	
Against police personnel & facilities	11	11	8	3	7	19	31	440	
Against refugee accomm. Facilities						8	1	15	
Against citizens and other facilities		1		3	4	4	23	432	
2. CONSEQUENCES									
A. Total killed:	1	3	2	5	6	10	12	110	
- Members of police force	1	3	2		2	4	1	44	
- citizens				5	4	6	11	66	
B. Total injured:	4	9	12	2	9	7	27	258	
SI*	2	8	11	2	7	3	15	134	
LI**	2	1	1		2	4	12	124	
Of wich:									
- members of police force	4	6	12	1	7	6	13	178	
SI	2	5	11	1	5	3	8	96	
LI	2	1	1		2	3	5	82	
- citizens		3		1	2	1	14	80	
SI		3		1	2		7	33	
LI						1	7	42	
C. Killed attacking terrorists			2	1			5	96	

TERRORIST ATTACKS ON MEMBERS OF ALBANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY LOYAL TO THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	27.7.1998	G T
TOTAL NO. OF ATTACKS				2	4	2	13	204	

CONSEQUENCES								
- killed				2	4	1	10	35
- injured					2	1	6	26
SI					2		4	14
LJ						1	2	12

*/ Serious bodily injury

**/ Light bodily injury

TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHJA AND ALBANIA
WHITE BOOK**1. TERRORISM PRACTISED BY ALBANIAN
SEPARATISTS IN KOSOVO AND METOHJA**

The international forums, many political factors and the media in particular have been dealing with the situation in Kosovo and Metohija for a long time now, though one-sidedly and mostly unobjectively. The information about the long-standing strained relations between the authorities and the Albanian national minority and the difficult functioning of the government agencies and institutions in the southern autonomous province of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, prevails with the general public of many countries.

Some political parties of the Albanian national minority are systematically bringing up the thesis that the elementary human and minority rights of the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija are threatened and that their further existence in Serbia and Yugoslavia is impossible. Thereby they are trying to justify their ultimate goal: the establishment of an "independent Kosovo" and its secession from its parent country, by having the international borders altered. The Albanian extremists have opted for terrorism, which is regarded as a general evil in the scope of international relations. Terrorism and major crime on a European scale have joined forces. The Republic of Albania has become in the meanwhile not only a logistic support base, but also the political and military sponsor of the Albanian terrorists, with all ensuing far-reaching consequences.

Such a radical separatist, essentially greater Albanian programme - the advocates of which want to have it implemented at any cost - aroused quite justifiably the concern of the regional and international factors over the threat posed to general peace and stability as the highest values of the modern world.

The FR of Yugoslavia appreciates the concern shown by the international forums and organisations over the current developments in Kosovo and Metohija and takes the principled position that their interest in quick and lasting peaceable settlement of the current situation is well intentioned. It is prepared for a dialogue and co-operation with all international factors, on the condition that pressures and imposed solutions are excluded.

The government agencies of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia are committed to a political resolution of the problems existing in Kosovo and Metohija on the basis of democratic mechanisms, a direct unconditional dialogue concerning essential issues relating to confidence-building measures and concrete ways of establishing the local government, including the forms of autonomy, with due observance of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, equality of all citizens, members of the national minorities and ethnic groups and adherence to the highest human rights standards.

The biggest obstacle to the settlement of the current situation is the refusal of the Albanian political structures to accept the offered continuation of dialogues, which was

public and private property. In the last two months, the terrorists have executed about 40 of their compatriots in public and kidnapped hundreds of Serbian civilians. Members of the security forces and the Yugoslav Army are being killed every day by terrorist snipers, as well as by the landmines and other lethal devices planted by terrorists.

The number of grave incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border is growing at the same time because of the many attempts made by terrorist groups to cross the border from the territory of the Republic of Albania, which is doing nothing towards preventing them from doing so. Moreover, according to a report of the UN Special Mission, of the 650,000 pieces of fire arms, 20,000 tonnes of explosives and 1.5 billion cartridges pilfered from the Albanian military storage facilities during the upheavals in 1997, 25-30% have been transferred to Kosovo and Metohija.

Albania has assumed the role of a spokesman for and protector of terrorists in the international public and world political forums, including the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, etc., acting absolutely contrary to international norms, duties and liability of sovereign states for peace and stability. Such conduct shown by the Republic of Albania is tantamount in every respect to interference in the internal affairs of the FR of Yugoslavia.

The responsibility of the Republic of Albania for the escalation of the Albanian extremists' terrorist activity in Kosovo and Metohija is documented in this publication exhaustively. Such responsibility cannot be lessened by claims to the effect that Albania is a country with an insufficiently consolidated internal structure, which is unable to keep its borders under control because it has still not recovered from the upheavals it experienced in 1997. Such pseudo-arguments only cloud the fundamental principle that sovereign states are personalities in international law and answerable for the acts committed by their agencies and those committed from their respective territories against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states.

The FR of Yugoslavia, therefore, demands that the Republic of Albania performs its duties, consistently and without any delay, involving the observance of the inviolability of the Yugoslav state frontiers and curbing the terrorist activity of the Albanian extremists in Kosovo and Metohija. The Albanian state and political leadership are patronising them and giving them financial, logistic and armament support. Albania is the only country in the world which has recognised the so-called "Republic of Kosovo", in addition to maintaining the "mission" of the latter in Tirana. This publication also includes some other facts that are ignored or maliciously construed in a part of the international public, particularly in the course of the overheated media campaigns. For instance, the criminal acts committed by Albanian terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija are not referred to as acts of terrorism. Instead of that, reference is being made "guerrilla warfare", "resistance movement", etc. The use of such euphemisms is a dangerous concession to extremists and it has helped the terrorist activity a lot in acquiring its present proportions. This publication includes, in the form of a preliminary explanation, expert views of the notion of terrorism and international conventions relating to it.

Experience has shown so far that any yielding to terrorism is extremely dangerous for the entire international community and that its curbing is a common interest and task of all countries of the world. In wishing to contribute to the curbing of that general evil, the FR of Yugoslavia is open to co-operation with all countries and international organisations, and in its own territory, it will effectively stand up to any form of terrorism aimed against its sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality and well-being of all of its

national identity. The aspirations of the Albanian separatists make up a political anachronism with totalitarian and fascistic characteristics, including an ethnically homogenous "Greater Albania", seclusion from neighbouring cultures and peoples, nationalist indoctrination and presentation of the thesis about a clash between entire nations. The systematic boycotting and negation of the state whose citizens they are and of its legitimate institutions, is a part of their political project. Although their chief complaint is that the "human rights of the Albanians are being systematically violated in Yugoslavia", they never accepted to have that issue settled in the assembly (parliament) or by using other facilities provided by the constitutions of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia (existence of an autonomous province, guaranteed human and minority rights, etc.). It is clear that the Albanian separatists are also grossly manipulating the delicate and important issue of human rights, as well as their own compatriots.



ARMBRUST rocket launcher seized from the Albanian terrorists in one of the operations conducted.

The FR of Yugoslavia is consistently advocating the highest values of a democratic and pluralistic society, multiethnic tolerance and protection of national minorities up to highest standards, openness to co-operation and rapprochement of the peoples and states of the region and transparency of political practices. In standing up to terrorism with all means available to a state in which the rule of law exists, the FR of Yugoslavia is also helping the Albanian national minority to stand up to separatists and terrorists and have them involved on a large scale and on equal footing in the political life of the country whose citizens they are. In that way, it is offering a democratic way out of the present difficulties, with full observance of the ethnic and personal dignity of all members of the Albanian national minority, as well as of all other citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, regardless of their ethnic affiliation.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is doing its utmost towards having the situation in Kosovo and Metohija normalised, taking into account its own interests and those of all other countries of the region. That is why it is rightfully expecting of the international factors and all countries to prevent from happening anything that could stand in the way of normalisation and in particular, to properly appraise and condemn terrorism and separatism, all those who are declaring them as their programme and goals, as well as those who are assisting them to that end. It is demanding in particular that the Republic of Albania adjust its conduct to international norms and commitments in international relations.

TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHILJA AND ALBANIA
WHITE BOOK**6. ALBANIA AND TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHILJA**
- Some More Facts -

1. The so-called Kosovo Liberation Army includes about 1,000 foreign mercenaries from Albania, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Muslims) and Croatia. Among the mercenaries there also British and German instructors. Most of these mercenaries are Albanian nationals, especially former Albanian army officers, policemen and members of the state security forces. Foreign mercenaries, that is, ordinary fighters, are paid 1,000-5,000 DEM a month, while instructors receive up to 30,000 DEM.
2. The foreign mercenaries, who joined the terrorists, are supplied by the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army with false identity cards with Albanian names in order to hide their true identity in case they are captured or killed.
3. In the last two months, the terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija were joined - by secret channels via Albania - by about 300 former members of the terrorist groups within the Muslim army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (e.g. »Mosque Pidgeons«, »Black Swans and »Yellow Wasps«) who, before being sent to Kosovo and Metohija, receive military-terrorist training on Mount Mejevica. In conflicts with members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Kosovo and Metohija, a certain number of members of the »Black Swan« was killed, including Nermin (Ragib) Jakic from the village of Gornja Brka near Breko.
4. From the document found on the terrorist Alija Rabic from the village of Crnovljevo, the Municipality of Presevo, who was killed on 13 July, 1998, during the terrorist attack on the Yugoslav border authorities at border post »Deravica«, it can be seen that he belonged to the group of about 50 terrorists who tried to enter the FR of Yugoslavia illegally from Germany, via Bari, Durres and Tropoja. The document also shows that among the terrorists there were 16 foreign mercenaries from Saudi Arabia (six of them had passports with the names of Macedonian Albanians) and one from Yemen.
5. In Albania, there is a number of Arab firms which, under the pretext of performing business activities, organize the transfer of the mujahedin from Arab countries, Transcaucasia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Albania. After coming to Albania, foreign mercenaries are trained in camps, which are located near the Yugoslav border (Tropoja, Bajram Curri and Has), and from there they are transferred to Kosovo and Metohija to join the Albanian terrorists.
6. The leaders of the Albanian separatist movement in Kosovo and Metohija state in public that their aim is the secession of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and Yugoslavia, within the scope of their national-political aspirations for the creation of a »Greater Albania«. The state of »all Albanians in the Balkans« would also include parts of Montenegro, the Republic of Macedonia and Greece, which gravitate towards the »mother country«, Albania, and are mostly populated by the Albanians.
7. The strategy of the Albanian separatists was formulated as early as the 1960s and it anticipates the achievement of this aim through three phases: the formation of separatist organizations, attainment of massive participation in the »movement« and taking of armed actions. Due to the

8. The organization was formed in 1993 on the initiative of the »Kosovo National Movement« (Levizia Popullore e Kosoves) during the transformation of the organization whose roots go back to the early 1960s.
9. The KLA appeared for the first time in public in June 1996, assuming full responsibility for a series of acts of sabotage committed against the police stations and policemen in Kosovo and Metohija.
10. At the beginning, members of the KLA were recruited in secret, mostly in the Albanian clubs in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and other West European countries. Terrorist training was organized mostly in the abandoned NATO bases (Hechingen near Tübingen, »Kaltitz« barracks near Nürting, the barracks in Hannover, Bonn and Frankfurt) in some camps for asylum seekers (Singen in Germany, Traiskirchen in Austria), as well as in private paramilitary camps, at rifle ranges and in martial arts clubs (especially in Switzerland).
11. Training consists of three parts: learning the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare, handling and shooting from semiautomatic and automatic weapons, exercises, specific military training and training in martial arts.
12. Instructors are military experts of the German, American, British, French and Italian armies within the NATO forces, former officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, former Yugoslav policemen of Albanian nationality and reputed athletes.
13. Specialist military training of the commanding staff was also carried out in Turkey where, in the barracks at Çekirge, the pilots of the future »Kosovo army« were trained as well. This is also where the candidates from among the Macedonian Albanians were trained.
14. Terrorist training of the Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija was also organized in the Republic of Albania, in the Albanian army barracks in Durrës, Dairi, Labinot and other towns, where the groups of 500 asylum grantees each were coming from Western Europe, in addition to smaller groups of Yugoslav Albanians. Training was conducted within »official« cooperation between the Albanian Ministry of Defence and the illegal »Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kosovo«, and its details were agreed through direct contacts between the Albanian Minister Safet Zhulali and Haizer Haizeraj from Pristina, who was secretly appointed by Ibrahim Rugova as »Kosovo Minister of Defence«.
15. The instructors in these centres are the Albanian army officers. It has been confirmed that some of them directly participated in terrorist actions in Kosovo and Metohija in the course of 1996 and 1997.
16. Training and the acquisition of weapons and equipment are financed out of the »Fund of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo«. Authorized for the disposal of the assets of this fund are »Premier« Bujar Bukoshi and »Finance Minister« Isa Mustafa.
17. The KLA set up a special fund - »Homeland Calling« - which has branches throughout Europe and the United States. Their contact addresses and phones are regularly published in »Zeri e Kosoves« (»The Voice of Kosovo«), the organ of the extremist organization »Kosovo National Movement«, which is printed at Aarau in Switzerland.
18. The central leadership of the »Kosovo Liberation Army« is abroad and consists of the extremists holding the highest positions in the »Kosovo National Movement« in Switzerland and Germany. The operational leadership of the organization is in Kosovo and Metohija. It coordinates the activities of the central leadership and operations zones, whose centres are Decani, Pejë, Srbica, Jablanica, Malisevo and Prizren.

19. In the organizational structure of the KLA, the territory of the Republic of Macedonia represents a separate operations zone. In this zone, in Gostivar, Prilep and Kumanovo, in December 1997 and January 1998, the Albanian terrorists planted explosive devices in order to frighten the non-Albanian population and induce it to move out, thus creating an ethnically homogeneous Albanian territory.

20. In the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, the population is forcefully recruited for the KLA »units« according to the principle - one representative of each family. The persons who do not have their own weapons, are issued new submachine guns or semiautomatic rifles and pistols, brought illegally from Albania.

21. Appointed to the so-called »team of advisers« for the talks with the Serbian side (which is also called the »Group of 15«) are Rugova's tested supporters (Fehmi Agani, Edita Tahiri), intra-party »opposition« (Hydajet Hyseni, Bujar Bukoshi) and representatives of other significant Albanian political parties (Adem Demaqi, Mark Krasniqi), politicians from the former, socialist period (Mahmut Bakalli, Pajazit Nushi), so-called independent intellectuals (Veton Surroi, Shkëlzen Maliqi), as well as the student representative (Bujar Dugolli). The radical current in the separatist movement in Kosovo and Metohija is represented by the leader of the Kosovo Parliamentary Party, Adem Demaqi, who is a renowned activist of the »Kosovo National Movement«, due to which he was sentenced to a perennial prison term.

22. At the intra-party elections in the LDK, the radical current won a relative majority in its leading bodies, which led to pressures on Ibrahim Rugova to convene, at all costs, a constituent session of the illegal »Parliament of the Republic of Kosovo«, to hold single-national Albanian parliamentary and presidential elections, and even to incite an uprising of the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija against Serbia.

23. Rugova gave in to radical pressures only to the extent being necessary for maintaining a reputation among the compatriots. Such a concession was the scheduling of illegal Albanian elections in Kosovo and Metohija, which were held on 23 March, 1998, with political support of the United States and some European countries, from which Rugova's major rivals abstained, i.e. the Parliamentary, Social-Democratic and other parties, as well as so-called independent leaders.

24. According to the report of the illegal »Kosovo Republican Polling Committee«, 10 political parties, 3 associations and 3 independent candidates took part in the Albanian paraelections, and the turnout was 85.4%. As the only »presidential« candidate, Ibrahim Rugova ostensibly received about 98% of vote. The opponents of the LDK regard these elections as irregular and undemocratic due to a greater number of so-called procedural omissions and evidently »rigged« results.

25. Since the 1970s, the terrorists, who took part in a series of terrorist acts against the Yugoslav diplomatic-consular and trade missions, have been selected, trained and recruited from among the Albanian émigrés from Kosovo and Metohija, with the support of some intelligence circles in Albania. In a number of these attacks there were victims among the official Yugoslav representatives. Thus, in August 1981 and July 1990, the Albanian extremists broke into the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels, killing one Embassy employee and wounding two. After these attacks, the Belgian authorities did not take adequate measures against the Albanian terrorists.

26. The Government of the »Republic of Kosovo« in exile, which is headed by Dr Bujar Bukoshi, who has been granted asylum in Bonn, financed Sali Berisha's election campaign generously. In return, Berisha not only provided a strong diplomatic support to the secessionists but also announced the official recognition of the »Republic of Kosovo« as an independent territorial entity.

27. The editorial office of the Pristina newspaper "Rilindja" has been moved to Tirane.
28. Tirane TV broadcasts a satellite programme for the "Republic of Kosovo" which is financed by Bujar Bukoshi.
29. Tirane is the seat of "Dardania Banka" which invests the assets of the "Fund of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo", seated in Aachen, Germany. It should turn into the "National Bank of the Republic of Kosovo".
30. Soon after the announcement of the results of the pre-term elections in Albania, in the middle of 1998, all relevant representatives of the Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija, from Ibrahim Rugova, Bujar Bukoshi and Adem Demaqi to radical student leaders and extremists from the "Kosovo National Movement", established direct contact with the current Albanian President, Rexhep Meidani, Premier Fatos Nano and some members of the Government.
31. It has been confirmed that the terrorist groups infiltrate into the region of Kosovo under the control of members of the Albanian intelligence. Moreover, in each of these groups there is one member of this agency or the Albanian military intelligence.
32. The population of Albania does not sympathise much with their compatriots in Yugoslavia due, above all, to great economic differences between them, which is often the reason for the arrogant and aggressive behaviour of the Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija in Albania.
33. Considering its evident economic superiority, there is an assumption that the "Republic of Kosovo" would "annex" Albania without great difficulty. Such an assumption can also be felt in the statements of some separatist leaders (on Sarajevo TV, Azem Vlassi talked about "the state of all Albanians in the Balkans, with Pristina as its capital").
34. The activists of the Financial Committee, which operates within the Albanian para-governmental structures, collect a "tax" of 3% on total receipts from the employed Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija and abroad. From time to time, they organize concrete humanitarian activities (e.g. for "soldiers killed in action", for the families of terrorists serving a sentence and the like) and collect "voluntary" contributions for the population in Kosovo and Metohija, in addition to explicitly requesting money for the acquisition of weapons for terrorist acts.
35. In addition to the "Fund of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo" seated in Aachen and the "Homeland Calling" ("Zeri e ndihes") Fund seated in Switzerland, there is a greater number of humanitarian funds which are mostly registered under the name "Mother Theresa" and provide a sound financial basis for Albanian terrorism. There are indications that the mentioned funds are also used for "laundering money" from drug trafficking, in which a great number of the Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija is engaged, as well as from other highly profitable illegal activities.
36. According to some estimates, the so-called Albanian diaspora disposes of capital amounting to about 10 billion US dollars, but it does not want to invest it in development projects. Instead, it is prepared to invest half of this amount in the acquisition of weapons and armed conflicts for the secession of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia.
37. The weapons of Albanian terrorists captured by the Serbian police show that they belonged to the Army of the Republic of Albania from whose depots they were most likely pilfered during the last year's riots. The appeal of the Albanian authorities to the population to return these weapons had almost no effect. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the pilfered weapons is already in the hands of the terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija.
38. It is assumed that about 95% of the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija are Muslims, which is

an essential cohesive factor of the population. Therefore, the Islamic Religious Community led by Rexhep Bojaj, tied itself to Rugova's party LDK and upholds the secession of Kosovo and Metohija openly.

39. In this connection, the Community enjoyed significant support from Alija Izetbegović's Party of Democratic Action and the Muslim-Croat Federation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This political party set up its branch for Kosovo and Metohija and incited the separation of the regional Islamic Religious Community from the Yugoslav Federation of Islamic Religious Communities, thus imposing the incorporation of this religious community into the parastatal structure of the so-called Republic of Kosovo.

40. During the religious ceremonies, on the orders of Rexhep Bojaj, the Albanian kiojas instruct the believers how to retain a high degree of ethnic homogeneity and influence their behaviour in concrete situations, such as the boycott of official elections and participation in the illegal Albanian elections, participation in anti-Serb demonstrations, payment of "tax" imposed on the population by the Albanian separatists and the like.

41. The arbitrarily separated Islamic Religious Community of Kosovo acts under a strong influence of the state authorities of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and other Muslim countries.

42. The "Kosovo Information Centre" has been opened in Istanbul. This pseudodiplomatic mission of the "Republic of Kosovo" is run by Enver Tolaj. Through his mediation the members of the Islamic hierarchy are constantly sent to Kosovo and Metohija, as well as to Albania.

43. Large quantities of weapons and military equipment for the so-called KLA are stored in the border towns of the Republic of Albania, especially at Tropoja and Bajram Curri, from where they are illegally passed into the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia.

One of the significant centres for the reception of terrorists and weapons is the family estate of the former Albanian President, Sali Berisha, located in the village of Vuçitot near Tropoja. The family houses have been turned into arms depots and the practice grounds for terrorists have also been set up.

In this place only, in the course of 1998, there were more than five thousand terrorists who, as "volunteers" from the West European countries, infiltrated into Kosovo and Metohija through Albania.

S. Berisha's family estate has been practically turned into a military camp, which is constantly guarded by uniformed members of the KLA. The reception of terrorists and weapons is organized with an active participation of the members of his family, his brother Sulejman Berisha and his close relative Gëzim Berisha. Skender Meza, leader of the Democratic Party of Albania for the region of Tropoja, is also engaged in these activities.

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: dinsdag 25 januari 2000 0:56
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: Borba English daily - 24.01.2000 (<http://www.borba.co.yu/daily.html>)

map.gif (7766 bytes) <<http://www.borba.co.yu/images/map.gif>>

www.gif (1949 bytes) <<http://www.borba.co.yu/images/www.gif>>

BORBA YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Borba is a political daily, whose founder is the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The first issue of the daily appeared on February 19, 1922, but a newspaper under this title has occasionally been printed in Yugoslavia since January 1, 1881.

Borba was the only newspaper published in the occupied part of Europe during the World War II.

On the pages of Borba dominate information, analytical articles, comments, photographs and caricatures and we are the only newspaper in Yugoslavia with a daily supplement in English.

We would appreciate it if you would write us, sending suggestions and comments, because your opinion is highly valued.

We will be with you every day except Saturday and Sunday.

head.jpg (27780 bytes) <<http://www.borba.co.yu/images/head.jpg>>

anim.jpg (5761 bytes) <<http://www.borba.co.yu/images/anim.jpg>>

COOPERATION WITH FRIENDLY UN COUNTRIES IS OUR PATH - YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER

Commenting the demand of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for a special session of the UN Security Council to prevent the continuation of the genocide against the non-Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija, Yugoslav Prime Minister Momir Bulatovic said on Friday that cooperation with friendly countries in the world organization would be the path along which Yugoslavia will continue.

Bulatovic told the press in Belgrade that the demand itself is not reason enough for a debate at the session and that cooperation with friendly countries, which play a special role in the United Nations, will play a crucial role and represent Yugoslavia's path.

Bulatovic said that the Yugoslav government, via the Committee for Cooperation with the Peace Mission in Kosovo and Metohija, persistently monitors and informs the world and diplomatic public, as well as others, about the crimes against the non-Albanian population and the non-implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

Yugoslavia's role should continue to be active, Bulatovic set out.

DIRECTORATE FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF COUNTRY HOLDS SESSION

The managing board of the Directorate for the Reconstruction of the Country met in the Serbian Government building on Friday concluding that the program for the reconstruction of Serbia is successfully and speedily being realized, the Serbian Information Ministry has said.

The session, chaired by Serbian Premier Mirko Marjanovic, who is the president of the Directorate's Managing Board, reviewed a report on the realization of tasks and activities and further plans for the reconstruction of the country.

The first stage of the reconstruction, which started while the NATO aggression was still underway, was completed in the shortest possible time and has been replaced by the current second stage.

Within a short span, rebuilt have been bridges, roads and the rail infrastructure, and the electric power system rendered fully operational, it was said.

All families left without their houses and apartments by the war have moved into new apartments before the start of the winter. Major domestic factories, which were damaged or destroyed in the aggression, have resumed work. Of the 140 construction sites, which include 43 road and seven rail infrastructure facilities, and 90 housing and public facilities, so far work has been completed on 91 sites making up a total of 656 facilities.

Rebuilt were 28 bridges for road traffic, four rail bridges and several roads repaired. Built and reconstructed were 600 living quarters, numerous schools, heating plants, hospitals, sports halls and public buildings.

The session adopted the major projects of the second reconstruction stage, which contain an important development component such as projects in the sphere of the road and rail infrastructures, the power industry, industry and housing facilities.

Within the second stage, already underway is work on 49 construction sites: nine road infrastructure facilities, two rail infrastructure facilities, 500 housing facilities, five education institutions, two farms and a number of other public facilities.

The session underscored that a speedy and efficient reconstruction, with full reliance on our own potentials, is this country's response to all forms of pressure.

Everything that has been reconstructed or built was carried out according to top world standards and solely out of realistic sources, the session concluded.

KOSOVO PROTECTION CORPS LEGALISES ETHNIC ALBANIAN KLA - OFFICIAL

The inauguration of the Kosovo Protection Corps has in fact legalized the ethnic Albanian separatist and terrorist Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), according to a Yugoslav government official.

Speaking for TANJUG, Stanimir Vukicevic, who chairs the government's committee for relations with the UN civilian mission (UNMIK), said this was the KLA's way to impose itself as a factor of security in that province of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia.

Its leader Hashim Thaqi, who said at the Corps inauguration ceremony that the Corps' purpose was to secure the territory and borders of Kosovo, has confirmed this intention on the part of the KLA, Ambassador Vukicevic said.

In other words, the idea is for it to set itself up as a military force in charge of security in the province, although this is at odds with the positions of the UN Security Council and the Group of 8 industrialized states and Russia.

The inauguration ceremony in the province's chief city of Pristina was attended by UNMIK chief Bernard Kouchner and the commander of the international Kosovo-Metohija force (KFor), General Klaus Reinhardt.

Under UN Resolution 1244, security in Kosovo-Metohija should be in the hands of KFor and UNMIK.

Vukicevic said KFor had allowed the entire command structure of the KLA, which had committed numerous crimes against non-Albanians and driven more than 350,000 mostly Serbs and Montenegrins out of the province, to get into the Kosovo Protection Corps.

It is clear now that it was no accident that KFor has not disarmed ethnic Albanian separatists and has formed an ethnically purely Albanian Corps, whose leaders have appeared in some uniforms, with a coat of arms fashioned after the Albanian flag.

All this shows that ethnic Albanian separatists in Kosovo-Metohija are trying to set up a separate army, in plain view of KFor and UNMIK, according to Vukicevic.

SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY OPENS 5TH CONGRESS

The Serbian Radical Party (SRS) opened its 5th congress in Belgrade on Sunday, attended by 1,000 delegates and 3,000 guests.

Among the guests are Macedonian's Serb Democratic Party, Russia's Liberal Democratic Party, the Russian National People's Council, the National Front of France, the Japanese Patriotic Organization, Iraq's BAATH party and the Workers' Party of the DPR of Korea.

Also attending are diplomatic representatives of Russia, Belarus, China, Iraq, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Algeria, Iran and the Palestine in Belgrade.

The party's leader Vojislav Seselj opened the congress, which is to elect the party's leadership and adopt programmatic documents.

The SRS will persevere on the road of patriotism, uniting all patriotic forces in society, preserving Yugoslavia and liberating all occupied Serbian territories, according to Seselj.

"Ahead of us is a hard struggle and grave challenges. We must have the strength, wisdom and courage to resist the enemies.

"We do not under-estimate our enemies in the least, we know the strength of the United States, which would like to destroy the Serbian people. We are aware of it, but there is no turning back," Seselj said.

According to him, the New World order must be destroyed before it destroys the whole world, because this is the worst kind of totalitarianism that Planet Earth has ever known.

"We hope that the friendly nations throughout the world, realizing the intentions of the Americans, will stand by the Serbian people and resolutely oppose this policy and defend their countries," he said.

To this end, and as a priority of the SRS foreign policy, he quoted Yugoslavia's full membership in the Union of Russia and Belarus.

He said the SRS would devote great attention to the "strategic unity between Russia and China" and the efforts of the Chinese people to regain their territories.

Speaking about the need for creating a Europe of free nations and states, Seselj said that France and Germany, as well as the others, would very soon rise up and take this path, because "they cannot much longer support the American shackles."

GOVERNMENT REBUILDS SERBIA, TRAITORS DO WEST'S BIDDING - SESELJ

Serbia's vice premier is on Saturday quoted as saying the government of national unity of this Yugoslav republic is the most disciplined government Serbia has ever known, economical, determined and capable.

"We never promised the people a rose garden. We have always warned that the situation is extremely difficult, that there will still be problems, but we are dealing with them gradually and patiently," Vojislav Seselj told the Belgrade daily Borba.

Seselj, who leads the Serbian Radical Party (SRS), said the government had done much, such as keeping the national currency, the dinar, comparatively stable, liberalizing the economy, dealing with accumulated social problems.

Also, it had paid back the backlog of old-age and disability pensions and provided electricity for the winter at the world's lowest rates, although much of the industry had been demolished in NATO's aggression in early 1999, he said.

Meanwhile, the opposition has been thinking up ways and means of keeping the people cold, according to Seselj, who went on to say that the opposition parties would not stay long together and that "the Serbian people will not vote for traitors and U.S. lackeys."

He said there was no reason why elections should not be held early, since regular local and federal polls must be held by Nov. 2.

He said the SRS urged for local polls to be held already in the spring, stressing that the Yugoslav and Serbian capital, Belgrade, had never had a worse administration than the present one of the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO).

He urged for Yugoslavia's full membership in the Union of Russia and Belarus, insisting this promised to save Serbia's UN-administered Kosovo-Metohija province in the long run.

"The Americans are determined to destroy us, both the people and the state.

"They have no intention of stopping at the occupation of Kosovo-Metohija, they plan to detach (Yugoslavia's other republic) Montenegro, and then to take away (Serbia's regions) Raska and Vojvodina.

"This is why they finance the treasonable political parties, in order to get their help for this," he said.

Commenting on the situation in Montenegro, he said it was obvious that the Montenegrin regime

had the support of NATO and the United States that it was a tool in their hands and steeped in crime.

"The people in Montenegro wish to keep the common state, while the government does not. The government has so far been loath to move directly for a secession, but all they have been doing leads in that direction," he said.

He stressed it was the position of the SRS that the state must take all legal steps under the Constitution to prevent any separatist move.

Seselj was speaking for Borba ahead of his party's 5th congress, due to open on Sunday, and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the party, which he has headed since its inception.

He said the SRS was a moderate rightist party, advocating parliamentary democracy, pro-republican and anti-royalist, and against church interference in secular politics.

He said the SRS insisted on patriotism in forming ties with other parties, such as the current alliance in the national unity government with the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) and the Yugoslav Left (JUL).

SESELJ RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY

Delegates at the fifth congress of the Serbian Radical Party (SRS) voted on Sunday Vojislav Seselj party president again and Tomislav Nikolic his deputy.

As many as 789 delegates of the 817 attending the congress offered their support to Seselj again, while 772 voted for Nikolic to remain his deputy.

The delegates elected also members of the party's central patriotic board, statutory commission and supervisory board.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER SAYS KOUCHNER MAKES UNMIK LOOK APSURD

Yugoslav Telecommunications Minister Ivan Markovic said Monday that head of the UN civilian mission to Kosovo and Metohija (UNMIK) Bernard Kouchner had made the mission look absurd through his violations of the UN Charter and the UN Security Council's Resolution 1244.

"The UN Security Council has accepted the positions cited in the Yugoslav Telecommunications Ministry's report on the devastation of media infrastructure in Yugoslavia by NATO forces and violations of the country's sovereignty in the sphere of telecommunications, in which way it has directly reaffirmed Yugoslavia's sovereignty in the sphere of telecommunications and postal services," he said.

Despite that, Kouchner has decided to appoint a new, foreign telecommunications operator for mobile phone services in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's southern province, he said.

"The Yugoslav Telecommunications Ministry does not recognize this decision and calls on the Security Council and the UN secretary general to take measures against Kouchner who is acting as if he were in the pay of the United States rather than the United Nations that pays it to implement the Security Council's Resolution 1244," Markovic said.

BALKAN PREMIERS AGAIN DISCUSS YUGOSLAVIA IN ABSENTIA

Seven Balkan states - neighbors of Yugoslavia prime ministers met for an informal meeting in Hisarya, Bulgaria, on Saturday, to complain of their losses sustained through international sanctions against Yugoslavia.

At the conference, which Yugoslavia was not invited to attend, they said that all Balkan states have been hit badly by the anti-Yugoslav sanctions, and the losses have not been made good by the international community.

The prime ministers of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia and Romania were divided on how far the sanctions are "still justified," primarily in the light of the damage they are doing to their countries and the region.

Bulgaria's Ivan Kostov quoted that Bulgaria has lost 200 million dollars through the west's sanctions against Yugoslavia, and another 100 million through lost investment opportunities.

After the meeting it was announced the premiers hoped that navigation in the Danube would soon be resumed pursuant by a decision of the Danube Commission, pledging all seven states' support for the Commission's ruling.

U.S. WARNS ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA TO STOP VIOLENCE

A high level of continual violence against non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija by ethnic Albanian militant separatists has prompted the United States to warn them that it might suspend humanitarian assistance if they do not change their behavior.

Italy's ANSA news agency quoted Monday head of the U.S. mission to the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's province Larry Rossin as saying recently that the level of violence against Serbs and other non-Albanians was extremely high and that, consequently, relief aid deliveries to the province's ethnic Albanians might be suspended.

Rossin told a news conference in Albania's capital Tirana over the weekend that the time had come to raise one's voice against such a state of affairs. He said that the UN peacekeeping force KFOR would remain in Kosovo and Metohija as long as U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 was not fully implemented.

He said that the international community must bear a part of responsibility for the critical situation in the province because it had failed to ensure the sufficient number of international policemen and judges although seven months had passed since the deployment of KFOR to the province.

He voiced hope that this would happen by late March.

GERMAN GENERAL SAYS NATO MADE GRAVE ERRORS IN KOSOVO-METOHIJA

NATO committed a number of mistakes during its aggression on Yugoslavia, the effects of which are still being felt today, according to a former German force commander in the Serbian

(Yugoslav) Kosovo-Metohija province.

Helmut Harff, who commanded German troops in the town of Prizren, has told Der Spiegel magazine that NATO planes very effectively destroyed barracks vacated by Yugoslav troops and which were to be used by international peacekeepers later.

In its issue which is due to appear on Monday, Der Spiegel quotes classified military documents to the effect that there was little, if any, cooperation between NATO's air force and land forces stationed in Albania and Macedonia, Yugoslavia's neighbors.

Harff criticizes also the former international Kosovo-Metohija force (KFor) commander, British General Michael Jackson, for allegedly overstepping his competencies when giving orders to Germans.

BULGARIAN PREMIER URGES SELECTIVE LIFTING OF ANTI-YUGOSLAV SANCTIONS

Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Kostov has said he will be raising the matter of justification of western sanctions against Yugoslavia at an informal meeting of the prime ministers of seven Balkan states in Hisarya, Bulgaria, on Saturday.

Speaking ahead of the meeting, which has rallied also the Prime ministers of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia and Romania, Kostov said he was in favor of selective sanctions.

He admitted, however, that the situation in Yugoslavia, which was his euphemism for the aggression perpetrated by the United States and other NATO nations on Yugoslavia, the neighboring countries have also suffered considerable losses.

These losses have not been compensated by the west and do not seem likely to be.

The Hisarya meeting which, although informal, has been welcomed by NATO, the European Union and its foreign policy commissioner Javier Solana, and by British Prime Minister Tony Blair, will discuss also the controversial Balkan Stability Pact.

ARKAN'S SUSPECTED MURDERER ARRESTED

Belgrade police said on Saturday that it had arrested one Dobrosav Gavric for the murder of Serbian Unity Party leader Zeljko Raznatovic Arkan and two others in Belgrade's Intercontinental Hotel on Jan. 15.

Gavric, aged 23, from a village near Loznica, west Serbia (Yugoslavia), is suspected of murdering Arkan and two other people who were with Arkan at the time - Milenko Mandic and Dragan Garic.

One Dejan Pitulic, aged 33, from Belgrade, and one Vujadin Krstic, aged 36, from Zvornik in the (Bosnian Serb) Republika Srpska, have been arrested as Gavric's accomplices.

The police continue its investigations, police told a news conference.

SNOW MAKES DRIVING DIFFICULT IN MOST OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav motorists' association reported on Monday light-to-heavy snow in most of the country, except in the north of Backa and southern Serbia.

Low temperatures and sporadic strong wind and snowdrifts make driving even more difficult on most of the routes. In lowlands, the layer of snow on routes is between 3 cm and 5 cm deep, while in highlands it is over 20 cm deep.

The snow layer on the motorway between Belgrade and the southeastern town of Nis is between 3 cm and 5 cm deep as well as on the route linking Yugoslavia's capital with Sid.

The association warned drivers to use main routes only and to equip their vehicles with winter gear. Despite maximum efforts to clean the routes, traffic proceeds with difficulty throughout the country.

No delays were reported on border crossings, either when entering or when leaving the country.

Back <<http://www.borba.co.yu/index.html>>

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: dinsdag 25 januari 2000 0:45
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: Kouchner and Reinhardt pronounced Tachi untouchable (<http://www.serbia-info.co>)

www.serbia-info.com/news

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/index.html>>

CIVIL ISSUES <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/civil/index.html>>

POLITICS <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/politics/index.html>>

MILITARY <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/military/index.html>>

ECONOMY <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/economy/index.html>>

CULTURE AND RELIGION <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/culture/index.html>>

SPORT <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/sport/index.html>>

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/blue-bottom.gif>>

Guide through Kosovo and Metohia <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/kosovo/documents/index.html>>

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>> <<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>>

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/header.gif>>

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/kosovo/index.html>>

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>>

Kouchner and Reinhardt pronounced Tachi untouchable

January 22, 2000

<<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/images/2.jpg>>

Pristina, January 21st - The UN representative in Kosovo-Metohija Bernard Kouchner and KFOR commander in chief general Claus Reinhardt demanded to be consulted before any investigation conducted against certain local Albanian leaders, a UNMIK high official told AFP.

According to AFP, Kouchner's and Reinhardt's instructions caused uneasiness among KFOR and UNMIK police troops, since they personally believe that such decisions "serve too much" to Hashim Tachi, the so-called "premier of a self-appointed government that has parallel police forces".

Kouchner issued the instruction that makes the terrorist Tachi and his associates practically untouchable after the KLA leader accused KFOR and UNMIK police of harassment earlier that month.

According to the AFP, general Reinhardt forwarded the same instruction to 42,000 KFOR troops.

The Agency claims that the KFOR commander in chief Reinhardt "refused to comment on this information". A UNMIK policeman, who asked to remain anonymous, said that it was inadmissible to resort to such decisions, particularly in Kosmet.

Kouchner and Reinhardt's instructions followed after the series of police investigations among

Tachi's closest associates in early January this year. They even apologized to Tachi for harassment, stating that none of the orders for investigation came from them.

On January 4th the UNMIK police searched the apartment of Hashim Tachi's brother Gani, after the reports on gunshots coming from the apartment, and found a large sum of money in various currencies. Gani Tachi was arrested for illegal weapon possession, but later released from custody.

The day after the event, one of Hashim Tachi's bodyguards was also arrested for illegal possession of weapon during a routine police raid in a bar. The UN police tried to search Tachi's premises, located right next to the bar, and on January 6th the police entered the backyard of Tachi's house in Pristina.

<http://www.serbia-info.com/q3/1t.gif>

[[Home](http://www.serbia-info.com/index.html) <<http://www.serbia-info.com/index.html>> | [Encyclopedia](http://www.serbia-info.com/enc/index.html) <<http://www.serbia-info.com/enc/index.html>> | [Facts&Figures](http://www.serbia-info.com/facts/index.html) <<http://www.serbia-info.com/facts/index.html>> | [News](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/index.html) <<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/index.html>>]

Copyright © 1998, 1999, 2000 Ministry of Information

Email: mirs@srbija-info.yu <<mailto:mirs@srbija-info.yu>>

■ Het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger is een totalitaire organisatie die haar operaties betaalt uit smokkel en drugshandel. Mooie vrienden houdt de Navo erop na.

Een Engelse uitdrukking zegt: who needs enemies with friends like these? Wellicht had Slobodan Milosevic dit in gedachten toen hij besloot de kasjnikov erbij neer te gooien en Kosovo aan de Navo over te laten. Want wanneer de Servische troepen straks zijn vertrokken, zal de Navo zij aan zij staan met het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UCK. Gedurende de oorlog werd de Navo er regelmatig van beticht de luchtmacht te hebben geleverd voor dit rebellenleger. Het zou de kortzichtigheid van deze oorlog nog eens onderstrepen als zou blijken dat Navo-grondtroepen meer werk hebben aan hun vrienden van weleer dan de Navo-luchtmacht ooit had aan de soldaten van Milosevic. Hoe snel van zij aan zij naar oog om oog?

Het UCK is geen goedwillende organisatie die spontaan werd gevormd door heldhaftige Kosovaren die hun leven wagen voor de vrijheid van hun land. Het is verleidelijk het UCK te beschouwen als de geuzen van de Balkan. De organisatie heeft echter voormannen die iets anders beogen dan het welzijn van de gewone Kosovaar. Het UCK dankt zijn oprichting aan de oude stalinistische dictatuur in Albanië. Kort na de dood van Tito in 1980 besloot dictator Enver Hoxha een Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger op te richten. Onder de hoede van zijn geheime politie (Sigurimi) zou het de Joegoslaven het leven

zuur kunnen maken. Dat dit pas vijftien jaar later actueel zou worden, doet niets af aan het totalitaire karakter van het UCK. Het hoeft niemand te verbazen dat de oom van de huidige leider van het UCK, Hashim Thaqi, als officier in de Sigurimi deel uitmaakte van de oorspronkelijke organisatie. Het UCK wordt gemotiveerd door twee aloude instincten: de drang naar macht en de lust naar geld. Beide hangen met elkaar samen: geen macht zonder wapens, geen wapens zonder geld. Het UCK combineert de beproefde politieke concepten van het communisme met – vriendelijk uitgedrukt – meer moderne vormen van commerciële activiteit. Tot 1997 was Kosovo een gespannen, doch betrekkelijk vreedzame provincie. Ibrahim Rugova was in een soort schaduwverkiezingen tot president van Kosovo gekozen. Organisaties onder zijn leiding voorzagen in de dagelijkse behoeften van de Albanezen, zoals gezondheidszorg en onderwijs. Het geld hiervoor kwam uit een belasting van drie procent die zowel in Kosovo als onder Kosovaren in het buitenland werd geheven. Rugova stond de onafhankelijkheid van Kosovo voor, maar was bereid geduld te oefenen. Hij begreep dat een escalatie van het conflict tot meer ellende voor zijn bevolking zou leiden. Bovendien moest het bewind van Milosevic eens

19-6-99

HET UCK DOOR MAARTEN DOUDE VAN TROOSTWIJK

De geuzen van de Balkan?



aan zijn einde komen. Passief verzet had Rugova's voorkeur.

Het UCK dacht daar anders over. Profiterend van de chaos in Albanië, waar in 1997 de regering van president Berisha ten val werd gebracht, importeerde het UCK wapentuig dat de bevolking in Albanië had buitgemaakt. Zoals Mao al zei: macht komt uit de loop van een geweer. Het UCK besloot de strijd voor een onafhankelijk Kosovo met geweld te voeren en zette Rugova buitenspel. Het UCK-geweld bleef niet beperkt tot Servische soldaten en politie. Albanezen die door de rebellen als collaborateurs werden gezien – posthoden bijvoorbeeld – waren hun leven ook niet zeker. Voor de financiering van het politieke avontuur in Kosovo was het UCK af-

hankelijk van smokkel en drugshandel. Het is bij Interpol en West-Europese politiediensten bekend dat Albanezen de laatste jaren snel tot de top van de internationale criminaliteit zijn doorgedrongen. In Milaan bijvoorbeeld hebben Albanezen de lokale maffia weten te verdringen, terwijl in Zwitserland tweeduizend drugssmokkelaars uit Kosovo hun straf uitzitten.

De Tsjechische politie vermoedt dat Praag een belangrijke doorvoerhaven is van drugs uit Kosovo en dat een deel van de winst naar het UCK wordt doorgesluisd. Zelfs hulptransporten bestemd voor de vluchtelingenkampen in Albanië zijn door de rebellen gebruikt voor het transport van hun verboden waar. Sinds 1997 streeft het UCK naar een escalatie van het conflict in Kosovo. Ten eerste was het de bedoeling hardhandig Servisch ingrijpen te provoceren dat dan weer zou leiden tot Navo-ingrijpen. In die opzet zijn de rebellen geslaagd.

Ten tweede had de escalatie als doel de concurrent Rugova uit te schakelen. Het UCK heeft de geweldloze leider regelmatig een verrader genoemd en wil er zeker van zijn dat Rugova in het toekomstige bestuur van Kosovo zo min mogelijk te zeggen krijgt. Thaqi, die zichzelf inmiddels tot minister-president van een voorlopige regering heeft uitgeroepen, heeft laten weten dat het UCK de veiligheid van Russische troepen in Kosovo niet kan garanderen. Als het UCK de kans zou krijgen om ook nog eens de spanningen tussen de Navo en Rusland verder aan te wakkeren, zou de eenentwintigste eeuw weleens met een heel verrassend soort vuurwerk kunnen beginnen.

Het akkoord tussen de G8-landen en Joegoslavië spreekt nog alleen van demilitarisering van het UCK, niet meer van ontwapening. Het is waarschijnlijk dat het UCK tot de politiemacht van Kosovo verheven zal worden. Een hele promotie voor een organisatie die door Madeleine Albright vorig jaar nog als terroristisch werd omschreven. Het zou net zo krankzinnig zijn als wanneer Desi Bouterse tot politiechef van het bureau Warmoesstraat werd benoemd.

Maarten Doude van Troostwijk was in 1996 gastdocent aan de Universiteit van Tirana. Hij is verbonden aan St. Edmund Hall, universiteit van Oxford.

HET IDEALE EUROPA VAN PAUL VAN BUITENEN

De klokkenluider van Brussel: 'De kiezers zijn thuisgebleven. Dat is de verkeerde reactie op mijn onthullingen over de fraude en vriendjespolitiek bij de Europese Commissie. Als er niets verandert, zijn de kiezers daar nu medeschuldig aan. Ik was het eens met de leus van de SP: blijf niet thuis, maar stem tegen.' Een half jaar geleden werd Paul van Buitenen als accountant ontslagen nadat hij onregelmatigheden bij het kabinet van de Franse euro-commissaris Cresson naar buiten had gebracht. Hij kreeg strafoverplaatsing naar de bouwendienst. Een 'Comité van Wijzen' gaf hem gelijk. De hele Europese Commissie moest aftreden. De kranten noemden hem 'een moedige boekhouder' en 'een held'. Hij voelt zich nog steeds geterroriseerd: 'Ik krijg elke week aangetekende brieven van de Commissie. Ik mag niet met de pers praten, ik moet mijn dossiers afstaan. Er wordt met tuchtstraffen bedreigd.' Zelf voerde hij campagne voor de Groenen, de enige politieke stroming die pal achter hem stond. Het stemt hem tevreden dat de geestverwanten van Cohn-Bendit, Fischer en Rosenmüller tien zetels winst boeken. Maar: 'Voor mij hadden de Groenen het harder mogen spelen. Corruptie is corruptie. De waarheid moet worden gezegd. Maar de Groenen zijn daar te netjes voor. Ze zijn me een beetje te soft.' In het nieuwe europarlement zijn de christen-democraten groter geworden dan de sociaal-

democraten. Dat deert hem niet: 'Het is één pot nat. De sociaal-democraten maakten zich ook schuldig aan flagrant misbruik van onkostenvergoedingen en pensioenregelingen.' Prodi, de nieuwe voorzitter van de Europese Commissie, heeft beloofd dat hij de augiasstal gaat uitmesten. Van Buitenen moet het nog zien: 'Papier is geduldig.' Wat moet er volgens hem gebeuren? 'De ambtelijke top moet worden gezuiverd. De persoonlijke kabinetten van de Europese commissarissen moeten worden aangepakt. Dat zijn broeinesten van vriendjespolitiek. De subsidiestromen moeten worden doorgelicht. Europa moet een onafhankelijk fraudebureau krijgen. Het Europees parlement moet commissarissen en ambtenaren onder ede kunnen horen. Dan kan er geen meeneed worden gepleegd. En ik hoop dat er een betere bescherming voor klokkenluiders zoals mijzelf komt.' Het land van zijn dromen is Zweden. Daar hebben ambtenaren die misstanden signaleren het recht naar de pers te lopen als ze binnen hun organisatie geen gehoor vinden. In Engeland is ook een regeling in de maak. Begin juli treedt daar een wet in werking die de rechten van klokkenluiders vastlegt. In de Tweede Kamer heeft Femke Halsema van GroenLinks op een zelfde regeling aangedrongen en Van Buitenen juicht dat toe: 'Het moet alleen wel om échte whistle blowers gaan, niet om



Paul van Buitenen

querulanten en mensen die persoonlijke rekeningen willen vereffenen. Je moet eerst alle interne procedures hebben doorlopen voordat je naar de pers stapt. Je optreden moet in het algemeen belang zijn, je moet naar eer en geweten hebben gehandeld. Maar als je aan die voorwaarden voldoet, moet je recht op bescherming tegen ontslag en overplaatsingen krijgen.' Hij heeft overwogen zich kandidaat te stellen voor het Europees parlement. Hij deed dat niet omdat het zou hebben ingedruisd tegen de ethiek van de *whistle blower*: 'Je mag geen persoonlijk voordeel van je actie hebben. Als ik me nu op de lijst had laten zetten, had ik de schijn des kwaads op me geladen.' Maar wie weet doet hij het wel over vijf jaar, dan kan niemand hem daar meer verwijten over maken. 'Als ik politicus word, zal ik mijn bek oentrekken. Dan komt de waarheid op tafel.' **MAX VAN WEEZEL**



25-6-99

Kosovo Rebels Accused of Executions in the Ranks

Foreign Affairs Breaking News News Keywords: KOSOVO, KLA

Source: New York Times

Published: 6/25/99 Author: Chris Hedges

Posted on 06/24/1999 21:06:34 PDT by antiwar republican

The senior commanders of the Kosovo Liberation Army, which signed a disarmament agreement with NATO, carried out assassinations, arrests and purges within their ranks to thwart potential rivals, say current and former commanders in the rebel army and some Western diplomats.

The campaign, in which as many as half a dozen top rebel commanders were shot dead, was directed by Hashim Thaci and two of his lieutenants, Azem Syla and Xhavit Haliti, these officials said. Thaci denied through a spokesman that he had been responsible for any such killings.

Although the United States has long been wary of the Kosovo Liberation Army, the rebel group has become the main ethnic Albanian power in Kosovo. Rebel commanders supplied NATO with target information during the bombing campaign. Now, after the war, the United States and other NATO powers have effectively made Thaci and the rebel force partners in rebuilding Kosovo. The agreement NATO signed with Thaci, for example, envisions turning the rebel group into a civilian police force and leaves open the possibility that the Kosovo Liberation Army could become a provisional army modeled on the United States National Guard.

While none of the rebel officials interviewed saw Thaci or his aides execute anyone, they recounted -- and in some cases said they had witnessed -- incidents in which Thaci's rivals had been killed shortly after he or one of his aides had threatened them with death.

Remembering the beginning of fighting more than a year ago, Rifat Haxhijaj, 30, a former lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army who left the rebel movement last September and now lives in Switzerland, said: "When the war started, everyone wanted to be the chief. For the leadership this was never just a war against Serbs -- it was also a struggle for power."

Thaci's representative in Switzerland, Jashae Salihu, denied accounts of assassinations. "These kind of reports are untrue," he said.

"Neither Mr. Thaci nor anyone else from the K.L.A. is involved in this kind of activity. Our goal has been to establish a free Kosovo and nothing more."

The charges of assassinations and purges were made in interviews with about a dozen former and current Kosovo Liberation Army officials, two of whom said they had witnessed executions of Thaci's rivals; a former senior diplomat for the Albanian Government; a former police official in the Albanian Government who worked with the rebel group, and several Western diplomats.

But the State Department yesterday challenged some aspects of these accounts. "We simply don't have information to substantiate allegations that there was a K.L.A. leadership-directed program of assassinations or executions," James P. Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said.

Rubin said he could not rule out the possibility that the rebel leaders were somehow tied to the killings. But he said department officials had checked a wide range of sources and could not confirm the accusations.

they had no evidence to link those killings with Thaci.

A Reputation For Rough Intimidation

The Western diplomat in the Balkans said, however, that Thaci's ruthless tactics are legendary in the region.

"Thaci has engaged in some pretty rough intimidation" of officials in a political party at odds with the rebels, the diplomat said, "but none of them have been killed." He added: "There have been detentions, and the victims allege beatings.

We cannot prove that.

Thaci, according to them, was in charge of the team that detained them and was in charge of the interrogation and personally threatened them.

"Thaci has a reputation for being pretty tough," the diplomat continued.

"Haliti and Sylja are not known for their sweet tempers. This is a rough neighborhood, and intimidation and assassinations happen."

Former and current rebel officials also charge that a campaign of assassinations was carried out in close cooperation with the Albanian Government, which often placed agents from the Albanian secret police at the disposal of the rebel commanders.

Rubin said the State Department did not have any information to suggest that the rebel leadership directed an execution program in conjunction with the Albanian security services.

The Western diplomat in the Balkans said he knew of at least two Albanian secret police officers who were fighting with the guerrillas.

"The two officers are brigade or battalion commanders, and they've been in the field fighting," the diplomat said. "They're volunteers from Albania."

Albania has long waged a campaign to unite with Kosovo, a Serbian province where Albanians are in the majority. Such unification was briefly achieved during Fascist occupation in World War II and was held out as a goal by radical groups financed and backed by Tirana in the later part of the century.

Indeed, the close relationship between Thaci and the Tirana Government, which has a reputation for corruption and has been linked by Western diplomats to drug trafficking, is one of the factors that disillusioned many former fighters who were interviewed in Germany, Switzerland and Albania. The fighters said they had fought to create a more Western, democratic state, free from Albanian influence and control.

The Albanian Minister of Information, Musa Ulqini, said that there was "never any violation of our Constitutional law." He added, "The Albanian government has relations with all of the political and military forces in Kosovo, but it insists that these forces unite and speak with one voice."

Two former rebel leaders and a former Albanian police official, interviewed in Tirana, said that Haliti - who is officially Thaci's ambassador to Albania - was working in Kosovo with 10 secret

Thaci, 30, has named a government, with himself as prime minister, and denounced Ibrahim Rugova, who for nearly a decade was the self-styled president of Kosovo and ran a successful campaign of nonviolent protest after the Serbs stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1989.

Thaci has long had ties to radical groups that called for the violent overthrow of the Government in Belgrade. He joined a clandestine organization known as the Kosovo Popular Movement that existed on the fringes of Pristina University.

The group was financed and backed by the Stalinist dictator of Albania, Enver Hoxha, until his death in 1985. Its members, including Syla, whom Thaci appointed his defense minister, and Haliti, have become the core of the leadership that dominates the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Violence has long swirled around Thaci, whose nom de guerre was Snake. In June 1997, in an incident that many in the underground guerrilla movement found ominous, a Kosovo Albanian reporter who had close links with the movement was found dead in his apartment in Tirana, his face disfigured by repeated stabbings with a screwdriver and the jagged edge of a broken bottle.

The reporter, Ali Uka, was supportive of the rebel movement, but also independent enough to criticize it. At the time of his death he was sharing his apartment with Thaci.

Thaci inspired fear and respect in his home base of the central Drenica region in Kosovo as he organized armed units and carried out ambushes against Serbian policemen. In the early days of the rebel uprising, in March 1998, Thaci moved about from his hometown of Broje in a small compact car with a few bodyguards and wore an unadorned camouflage uniform.

No Witnesses to Killings

But Many Reports There were persistent reports at the time that he personally carried out executions of Kosovo Albanians whom he had branded as traitors or collaborators, but no witnesses have surfaced.

Thaci was involved, along with Haliti, in arms smuggling from Switzerland in the years before the 1998 uprising, say current and former senior rebel commanders.

Thaci and Haliti both have wives and children in Switzerland, although Haliti has formed a new family in Tirana, where he has a large villa and close links with senior Government leaders, say former and current rebel officials in Albania.

When the uprising began, and money and volunteers flooded into Albania from the 700,000 Kosovo Albanians living in Europe, Thaci and Haliti found themselves in charge of thousands of fighters and tens of millions of dollars.

The arms smuggling mushroomed into a huge operation that saw trucks loaded with weapons, most bought from Albanian officials, headed for rebel camps on the border. By the war's end, former and current rebel officials estimate, the guerrilla force paid \$50 million to Albanian officials for weapons and ammunition.

In April 1998, a rebel commander who transported many of the weapons, Iir Kousheveci, accused Haliti of profiting from arms transactions, according to commanders present at the heated meeting. A few days later, he was ambushed and killed on the road outside Tropoja in northern Albania.

northern Albania, was blamed on the Serbs.

Other killings of rebel commanders and political rivals ascribed to Thaci are attributed to a struggle to consolidate control and eliminate potential challengers.

"Cadavers have never been an obstacle to Thaci's career," said Bujar Bukoshi, the prime minister in exile in Rugova's administration, which is often at odds with the rebel force. One Western diplomat, citing intelligence reports, said that Thaci planned the assassination attempt on Bukoshi last May. The plot failed. "Thaci has a single goal and that is to promote himself, to be No. 1," Bukoshi said.

As the rebels suffered reverses on the battlefield in the summer and fall of 1998, in large part due to inexperience and a lack of central command, they turned to Kosovo Albanians who had served in the former Yugoslav Army.

The most experienced was a former colonel named Ahmet Krasniqi who had organized some 600 former officers, most living in Switzerland and Germany, to join the fight. Krasniqi had surrendered his garrison in Gospić, Croatia, in 1991 rather than defend Slobodan Milosevic's Government in Belgrade.

Krasniqi had the blessing of Bukoshi, who allowed him to pass on \$4.5 million to the rebels from funds raised by Mr. Rugova's administration. He swiftly set up training camps in the border region and formed special units. Bukoshi named him commander of a rival military structure known as the Armed Forces of the Kosovo Republic. The effort to join the armed struggle was a belated attempt by the Rugova administration to regain credibility by playing a role in the "liberation" of the Serbian province.

Thaci and Haliti accepted the money and the trained volunteers, integrating them into their own units, but began to thwart Krasniqi's attempt to build an independent military force. In June 1998 the Kosovo Liberation Army, which controlled the border, began to divert or block arms being taken over the mountain to these rival units fighting around Peć and Decan.

Albanian Authorities Accused of Collusion

As tensions rose, Thaci and the Albanian authorities decided to eliminate Krasniqi, according to former rebel commanders and two former Albanian officials interviewed in Tirana.

They said that in the middle of September 1998, Albanian police stopped Krasniqi and several aides and confiscated their weapons. Krasniqi's office in Tirana was raided by about 50 policemen and emptied of guns and munitions. On Sept. 21 at 11 P.M. on the way back from a restaurant in Tirana, Krasniqi ran into a police checkpoint about 300 yards from his office on Dibra Street, according to a former rebel commander who was with Krasniqi. Krasniqi and his two companions were again frisked for weapons and their vehicle was searched. The two cars behind Krasniqi, which carried aides, were not allowed through the checkpoint.

When Krasniqi and his two companions got out of their gray Opel jeep they saw three men emerge from the shadows with black hoods over their faces. The men, speaking with an Albanian accent that distinguished them from Kosovo Albanians, ordered the two men with Krasniqi to get down on the ground.

"Which one is it?" asked one of the gunmen, according to one of the commanders who was prone on the asphalt.

American officials also had reports that the rebel army had killed Krasniqi, but said there were also subsequent, conflicting reports from the region that he was killed by disaffected members of his own unit.

After Krasniqi's death, former rebel commanders said, the killings, purges and arrests accelerated. Rebel police, dressed in distinctive black fatigues, threw into detention anyone who appeared hostile to Thaci. Many of these people were beaten.

One commander, Blerim Kuci, was taken away in October 1998 to a rebel army jail and hauled before a revolutionary court, rebel commanders said. He was held for weeks on charges that he collaborated with the Serbs, and then was suddenly released in the face of a large Serbian offensive and allowed to rejoin the fight.

"I saw an accused collaborator tried before a revolutionary court and then tied to the back of a car in Glodjane and dragged through the streets until he died," said a former rebel officer in Albania. A senior State Department official and a Western diplomat in the Balkans confirmed this account.

As NATO bombs fell on Kosovo this April, two more outspoken commanders, Agim Ramadani, a captain in the former Yugoslav Army, and Sali Ceku, were killed, each in an alleged Serbian ambush.

Although a former senior rebel officer in Tirana said that Thaci was responsible, a Western diplomat contends that Ceku was killed by a Serbian sniper. The diplomat said that his contacts indicated that Ramadani was killed in battle, but those contacts did not mention an ambush, or politically related killing, in either case.

The former rebel officer said, however, that rebel officials had told Ceku that he and his lieutenant, Tahir Zemaj, should leave the movement, but the stubborn Ceku had refused to depart. Zemaj, however, fled to Germany. "Tahir knew they were serious and he got out," the officer said. "Sali stayed and he was killed."

"New York Times": Bloody hands of criminal Thaci

June 25, 1999

New York: 25th June (Tanjug) - Criminal Hashim Thaci has bloody hands also in murders of ethnic-Albanian terrorists, for whose leader he depicts himself, writes today the "New York Times" giving the most concrete accusation so far and evidences against the defamed terrorist with whom some American officials such as Madeleine Albright and James Rubin, openly and shamelessly cooperate giving him the support.



Thaci is directly responsible for murdering at least six of his supporters. He ordered their removal, accuses the daily of New York that today publishes a long story about that ethnic-Albanian terrorist. The story begins in the first page.

Executions, purges and arrestings were the method mercilessly used by Thaci in his struggle for power and command position over the gang of terrorists, points out the daily.

"Accusations for murders and purges were presented even about ten former and present members of the so-called KLA. Two of them confirmed that they witnessed the execution of Thaci's rivals. The same accusations were presented by a higher diplomat of the Albanian government, one policeman from Albania and several western diplomats", precisely states the "New York Times".

Liquidation of previous assistants Thaci committed pitilessly. Murders took place "immediately upon he or someone of his closest people, such as Azem Sula and Ksavit Haliti, publicly threatened with death" to those who were planned for game.

The daily quotes the words of one of former members of the terrorist gang who is now in Switzerland, some Rafit Hadjijai, who has confirmed that harsh struggle for power has been led within the top of terrorists since the beginning of increased activity in September last year.

Referring to statements of present and former members of the terrorist gang, the daily says that the campaign of murders and liquidations of all who were on Thaci's road, was carried out under the watchful eye and direct participation of the Albanian government in Tirana "that rather frequently put the agents from the Albanian secret police on the disposal of the terrorist leaders".

Thaci's main assistant Haliti dealt with establishing a special network for cleansing disobedient persons within ethnic-Albanians and for that job, according to the daily of New York, he used ten members of the

"silence" every ethnic-Albanian from Kosovo and Metohija who opposes to terrorists.

Writing about firm cooperation of terrorists with the government in Tirana, the "New York Times" adds also a very precise description of the Albanian government itself that is well known by its corruption and, according to western diplomats, connected with black canals of drug smuggling.

Just Albania provided strong support to terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija and their organization. These connections date far back in the past, says the daily adding that Tirana directly supported and financed the very beginning of the terrorist gangs in Kosovo and Metohija during their establishing at Pristina University.

"Violence has always been present around Thaci who is called - the snake", says the newspaper.

His name is connected with the murder of journalist, ethnic-Albanian from Kosmet Alia Uka in 1997. The journalist was in connection with terrorists but once criticized Thaci with whom he shared the flat at that time.

When money started to flow in from abroad in abundant amounts, Thaci intensified his struggle for power. He and Haliti imposed as main controllers of the inflow of smuggled money and weapons to Albania bordering part where the terrorists organized. Trucks of weapons were mainly bought from Albanian officials, the "New York Times" reveals the truth.

As the daily assesses, the terrorists "paid 50 million dollars to Albanian officials for weaponry and ammunition".

Weaponry and accumulation of wealth were a new reason and source of quarrel among terrorists, and therefore Thaci's right hand Haliti started collecting enormous profit reselling weaponry and earning on account of commission he was taking from ethnic-Albanians themselves who financed purchase of the weapons.

A person in the chain of weapon smuggling, certain Hiri Konusevi charged openly Haliti for earning on his own people and already a day later he disappeared. He was killed and terrorist accused Serbs for his murder.

The "New York Times" referring to well informed western circles, says that Thaci planned assassination of Bujara Bukoshi, the so-called prime minister in exile. Bukoshi himself said for the same daily that "dead persons have never been any obstacle for Thaci". According to Bukoshi "Thaci's only aim is to promote himself to number one person".

On the Thaci's path on promotion scale of the terrorist gang was Ahmet Krasnici who recruited Albanians in the world and became increasingly "stronger" in the terrorist gang hierarchy.

"Thaci and Albanian authorities in Tirana decided to eliminate Krasnici", writes the daily and then describes in details the organization and performing of the assassination of Thaci's competitor who was killed in 1998 near his headquarter in Tirana by masked attackers.

In September last year "murders, purges and arresting intensified". Special police of terrorists arrested and beat any ethnic-Albanian who "had unfriendly opinion about Thaci".

In the wave of liquidation of his compatriots, Thaci and his gang killed everybody who did not agree with them, justifying murders by the fact that they were in collaboration with Serbs.

When NATO bombing started, Thaci continued with liquidations, and thus ordered the murder of Agim Ramdani and Sahi Cheku, again accusing Serbs for these murders, writes the daily of New York.

As for more than obvious evidences of bloodthirstiness of terrorists and their leader Thaci, the State Department and particularly James Rubin say that they have no records about such activities of the so-called KLA.

The daily publishes the hypocritical statement of Rubin who publicly depicts himself as Thaci's friend and says that they understand each other perfectly. According to Rubin, the State Department allegedly has not reliable records that "the liquidation program" among terrorist was implemented in coordination with the Albanian secret police.

Just Rubin, as well as Madeleine Albright, rendered public and strong support to criminal Thaci, being in permanent telephone and direct contacts with the terrorist whose dark and bloody picture is now given to the American people thanks to the text published in the "New York Times".

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: zondag 16 januari 2000 23:35
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: 7 (http://news.suc.org/bydate/Jan_16/7.html)

<<http://news.suc.org/>>

Search suc.org:

[<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif) [Choose S.U.C. Page About S.U.C. S.U.C.](#)
[Activities News from Serbia Kosovo Crisis Bosnia, Croatia Help children BLAGO Fund Serbian](#)
[History Serbian Art Book Library Become a member](#)
[<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif) [<http://news.suc.org/images/suc_grb.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/suc_grb.gif)

[<http://news.suc.org/images/1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/1px.gif)

General Klaus Reinhardt: We are protecting you, NIN, Jan 13

NIN, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

General Klaus Reinhardt: The Serbs' desire to form their own defense corps is as unrealizable as the return of the Yugoslav army and police to Kosovo and Metohija

By LIDIJA KUJUNDZIC

In the film city near Pristina movies are no longer being shot; this is now the site of the main command of the multinational forces which have the task of bringing peace to Kosovo and Metohija. Early on Christmas Eve, German general Klaus Reinhardt, the chief commanding officer of KFOR, agreed to an exclusive interview with NIN.

REINHARDT: In the period since I have been the chief commanding officer of KFOR, the number of Serbs here is increasing, and more and more Serbs are returning to Kosovo and Metohija. It is a mistake on the part of the Serbs to leave Kosovo. We have reduced violence by several times increasing the number of KFOR troops protecting the Serbs.

NIN: In Prizren, prior to your arrival, there were several thousand Serbs and now, keep in mind, there are no more than seven. Would people have not remained in Prizren if they had felt truly safe?

REINHARDT: I am not here to look after the Serbs exclusively but also to ensure the survival of the 15,000 members of the Bosnian minority, 30,000 Turks and as many Roma. That is almost the same number as the number of Serbs remaining in Kosovo and that is why we must treat all ethnic minorities the same. We are trying to create a multiethnic Kosovo where everyone will feel safe.

NIN: In the attempt to create a multiethnic Kosovo, KFOR, for example, will not permit the Serbs to leave Orahovac and is protecting as many as 30,000 Serbs in Urosevac. The situation in other cities in Kosovo is similar; would it not appear to the Serbs that they are living in urban ghettos?

REINHARDT: For me multiethnicity is the attempt to ensure the survival of the minorities in

Kosovo. However, that is very difficult at the present time because if we are providing protection for convoys of people going from Orahovac to Mitrovca or Strpce, they are being attacked and do not have freedom of movement. We are convinced that with time we will create a situation in which the minorities and the Albanians will begin to work together. We all need changes to occur, and what I can provide is that all citizens of Kosovo feel safe. If we can convince the minorities to remain here and if we convince people that "in the long run" they must live together, then we have multiethnicity.

NIN: But what if that is not the case?

REINHARDT: I know that we cannot make every hospital multiethnic even though we have tried. We cannot make Serbian patients come to Albanian hospitals. It is clear to me that the Serbs are afraid that they will not receive adequate medical treatment in those hospitals but we must insist on multiethnicity, that is, on its implementation first and foremost in those places where the Serbs represent a compact community such as, for example, in Mitrovica. That is precisely where we must insist that multiethnicity be implemented and it would be best if we began with the hospital.

NIN: Why are beginning to implement multiethnicity precisely in the hospital in Kosovska Mitrovica when you know well that that hospital, together with the one in Kosovo Polje, is the only medical institution where the Serbs in Kosovo can go to receive treatment with confidence?

REINHARDT: We must start somewhere and I was of the opinion that my idea was humane because a hospital is a place which should serve all people regardless of whether they are Serbs, Albanians or belong to some other group.

NIN: Would it not be more logical to start with, for example, the hospital in Pristina?

REINHARDT: One cannot be everywhere at the same time. You must have one example and if it is successful, it should then be applied in other regions. Unfortunately, this example was not a good one and it fell through, even though the majority of the staff told me that they would be happy to treat Albanians like they did earlier.

NIN: Did the doctors in Mitrovica Hospital also tell you that they will allow Albanian doctors to return to the hospital only when the Serbian doctors who were forced to leave are returned to their places of employment?

REINHARDT: Someone has to make the first step; however, the Serbs in Mitrovica Hospital were not prepared to do this. My idea is to open Pristina Hospital and the university to everyone, as well, but we can't do everything at the same time. Mitrovica was selected precisely because we have both Serbs and Albanians living next to each other.

NIN: Is Mitrovica not a divided city in which Albanians and Serbs both live in their respective parts of the city?

REINHARDT: Yes, it is and the hospital is right in the middle and it would be good to get the Albanians and the Serbs together. I don't think that this humane idea was foolish; it should not have failed nor can I tolerate the fact that it did not succeed.

NIN: Nevertheless, many Serbs not only believe that the idea was foolish but experienced the attempt to "open up" Mitrovica Hospital as a direct provocation.

REINHARDT: If the Serbs think that making the further work of the hospital possible is a provocation, then that is their problem and they would do well to think seriously about this.

NIN: You are planning to visit Orahovac with the bishop of Raska-Prizren, Artemije, toward the

end of January. Is this as a result of your wish to see for yourself how difficult life is for the Serbs there and do you think that the Serbs are sufficiently cooperative?

REINHARDT: Political cooperation between the Serbs and UNMIK fell through only because the Serbs rejected the possibility of participating in a common effort but I hope that the Serbs will soon see the error of their ways and continue cooperating. I have good cooperation with the Serbian National Council and I meet frequently with Bishop Artemije and Mr. Trajkovic, as well as with other Serbian administrators. I try to find a common language with them, to recognize their wishes and to implement them to the extent that it is within my power.

NIN: One of the wishes of the Serbs is to have their own defense corps which will protect them in areas where they represent a compact community. Will you grant their wish?

REINHARDT: We have a Kosovo Protection Corps and there will be no other corps in addition to it. It is, as you know, a civilian defensive organization which will not protect the borders, will not be empowered to act in matters of internal security and will not implement laws. The creation of a Serbian defense corps would only make the situation in Kosovo worse and probably would contribute to a growth in the level of violence. If the Serbs were to form forces to protect them from violence then we would have to allow not only Albanians but all the other minorities to do the same, and that would not be a good thing. Therefore, we will not allow the Serbs to establish their own corps, no matter what they think.

NIN: You said that the Kosovo Protection Corps is a civilian organization but in Prizren I saw four armed members of the KPC. How do you explain the fact that they are nevertheless armed?

REINHARDT: The Kosovo Protection Corps has three thousand active members and two thousand reservists; we have given only two hundred of them the right to bear arms and they are the ones who will be body guards in the future. This may appear strange to you but believe me that it is a necessity in this land where there are too many arms to begin with. Only two hundred licenses to bear arms is the best indicator that the Kosovo Protection Corps is not an army, like the KLA was, but a civilian organization.

NIN: If you want the Serbs to be involved in the Kosovo Protection Corps and if you want it to be a multiethnic civilian organization, then why is it headed by Agim Ceku, the former commander of the KLA, who has been compromised in the minds of the Serbs not only by campaigns in Kosovo but in Croatia as well?

REINHARDT: Does anyone exist at all in Kosovo and Metohija whom the Serbs would not consider to have been compromised? Everyone who I work with has been compromised in some way.

NIN: Why don't you ask the Serbs whom they would not consider to have been compromised?

REINHARDT: The accusations which you have just made against Mr. Ceku are incorrect...

NIN: Is it not a known fact that even the Hague tribunal is considering whether to conduct an investigation of Mr. Ceku?

REINHARDT: Carla del Ponte was here and we asked her whether she had anything against Ceku, to which she replied that she did not. Until the reverse is proven true, I will consider Agim Ceku to be an innocent man. I need evidence in order to be able to accuse someone and if such evidence were to be found, believe me, my people would immediately arrest Mr. Ceku.

NIN: The question was not whether Mr. Ceku should be arrested but why a man like him is heading the Kosovo Protection Corps?

REINHARDT: Because the idea to transform the KLA into a civilian organization, that is, into a protective force, is not a bad one and I am truly happy that Mr. Ceku agreed to be the commander of the KPC. We meet frequently and I can tell you that he is a very honest man and very pleased that he has accepted his difficult and, one could say, thankless, job.

NIN: When do you think that the right conditions will exist for the return of the Yugoslav army and police to Kosovo and Metohija?

REINHARDT: First of all the Yugoslav army and police will never return to Kosovo in any great number because only a few hundred of them have been foreseen to return. When that will be I cannot say because that issue is being resolved at higher levels by the ministers of the countries of the international community.

NIN: Not long ago Yugoslav general Pavkovic announced that he would soon return to Kosovo. Is KFOR prepared, in the event that this should occur without the permission of the international community, to meet the Yugoslav Army head on and in that kind of situation is it possible that fighting could occur?

REINHARDT: It would not be wise for the Yugoslav army to enter Kosovo by force because I am in command of 50,000 well-trained and equipped soldiers who are practicing the defense of Kosovo every day. If this could occur, KFOR would intervene, while politically this would mean that Serbia would again wage battle with all NATO forces.

NIN: Would president Milosevic's departure from power have a positive effect on the situation in Kosovo and is it a necessary condition for the improvement of the situation of the Serbs in Kosovo?

REINHARDT: We cannot foresee this because it would depend on the elections and who the potential replacement for Milosevic would be.

NIN: Do you think that the Serbian opposition has the power to replace Mr. Milosevic?

REINHARDT: The majority of Serbs in Kosovo, and it appears in Serbia as well, is preoccupied with everyday survival and does not think a lot about what is going on in Belgrade itself. Everything connected to Milosevic and his party has direct repercussions in Kosovo but since we are here, the effects of his actions have weakened. The problems existing here must be solved and it is in the interest of KFOR to help in this.

NIN: What needs to happen in the year 2000 for you, as the chief commanding officer of KFOR, to be satisfied?

REINHARDT: I would be happiest if the Serbs and the Albanians stopped talking about the past, if they showed more appreciation for the present because without this there is no vision for the future. One must be practical. I would like the people in Kosovo to become more tolerant, for the violence to stop and for them to attempt to live together. I know that it is difficult but we will do everything possible for this to be realized as soon as possible.

Translated by S. Lazovic (January 15, 2000)

home <<http://news.suc.org/>> | suc home <<http://www.suc.org/>> | suc info
<<http://www.suc.org/sucinfo/>> | site map <<http://www.suc.org/sitemap.html>> | membership

<<http://www.suc.org/membership.html>> | contact <<http://news.suc.org/comments.html>>
© 1996-99 Serbian Unity Congress.

www.serbia-info.com/news

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

SERBIA INFO NEWS

HOME ENGLISH MEDIA POLITICS & FIGURES NEWS SEARCH

KOSOVO & METOHIA

Holbrooke and Galbraith KLA
godfathers

May 15, 1999

London, May 13 - The terrorist organization KLA is the product of Islamic extremists which have been granted enormous backup of the American, German and some other governments, in spite of the fact that it is the organization which deals with narcotics and crime, writes the London *Defence and Foreign Affairs* magazine in its latest issue.

KLA has several parents, among them the Iranian and Bosnian-Herzegovinian governments, and several important midwives which include the United States, Croatia and Turkey and many individuals, writes the London magazine adding that this terrorist organization would not have been an important factor today in the Kosmet crisis, had they not been given the blessing of the Clinton's Administration, and their direct and indirect support.

Now it is clear that the American Administration and German government have been actively helping KLA since 1992 - with arms, training, intelligence information, and what is the most important, with significant political backup, writes the London magazine.

The terrorist KLA organization has its outcome from Stalinist-Leninist-Maoist Albanian Labour Party of the former Communist dictator Enver Hodza. According to most estimations, the turning point in its position took place in 1998, when the American envoys Richard Holbrooke and Peter Galbraith posed with the leaders of this criminal organization, in front of the cameras.

When the Stalinist regime was overthrown in Albania in 1992, KLA was mostly active inside Albania and among Albanian emigrants in Germany, where, as the London magazine writes, they were active as purely criminal organization, entirely busy with trafficking of narcotics and extortion of money.

Not much has changed since that time except that KLA received political-military support from the Iranian government and then also from the American and German governments, stresses the magazine, known as a very well informed one.

The available information confirm that Iran had special role of training the KLA members for terrorist operations.



This renowned magazine, published in London, reminds that the radical wing of the KLA already planned to eliminate their enemies in order to secure for themselves the leading positions among the Albanians. The article reminds that KLA already thought, a year ago, about killing the moderate oriented leader of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo (DAK) Ibrahim Rugova and his aide Fehmi Agani, DAK deputy president, and to accuse Belgrade for those murders.

KLA has recently put through a part of their terrorist plan: Agani was liquidated and his murderers are now trying to accuse for this crime the Yugoslav security forces without any proof. Rugova applied for the protection of the Serbian police, so he avoided the destiny of his close aide.

Estimating that Rugova's position is not of the sort which the Clinton's Administration would like to be, the London magazine reminds that the United States chose KLA thus clearly showing their intention to cut off Kosovo together with ethnic Albanians and its 20 ethnic groups, and create a separate state.

Clinton's Administration has been spreading the propaganda that KLA represent the Kosovo population of the Albanian origin. That is without any doubt incorrect, says the magazine and reiterates that KLA has been financed for a number of years by extorting money from their people in Diaspora threatening them they will kill their family or relatives at home, by trafficking drugs and using violence mostly against their own people.

The Defence and Foreign Affairs magazine also reveals the megalomaniac plans of KLA and their western bosses.

Kosovo terrorists, writes the magazine, have been mostly advocating the philosophy of the "Great Albania" which understands creating of independent Kosovo, but have been also counting on control of Albania itself as the anarchy is prevailing there now.

In future, the London magazine predicts, the Albanian minority in Macedonia will suffer the next strike.

KLA has been sunk in crime, drugs trafficking and arms smuggling ankle-deep. That has been known to Europe and the whole world, writes the London magazine, adding that in spite of that, Clinton, Blair and Schroeder have been giving support to separatists rather than moderate Kosovo politicians, who see the future of this province within the state of Yugoslavia. That is not by accident, since Washington and its followers want to cut the Balkan Peninsula in pieces, so as to strengthen their strategic position in its small countries.

5-7-98

www.serbia-info.com/news June 14, 1998

- FACTS ABOUT KOSOVO AND METOHIA

History
Demographic Trends
Manipulations with Statistical Data
Why a New Albanian State?
Information in Albanian
Terrorism in Kosovo and Metohia
Organized Crime in Kosovo and Metohia
Who rejects the dialogue?
Summary

TERRORISM IN KOSOVO AND METOHIA

Why a New Albanian State?

The main characteristics in Kosovo and Metohija are the absence of dialogue and a deep division between the ethnic groups. In spite of the fact that the Albanians achieved an enviable standard of living and a demographic explosion (the highest birth rate in Europe) in the FR of Yugoslavia, the Albanian separatists do not want the normalization of the life in Kosovo and reject every kind of dialogue which could contribute substantially to the normalization of the situation and to the lessening of the tensions.

The high degree of autonomy and of national rights did not satisfy the Albanian nationalists. They organized a separatists' rebellion in 1981, with "Kosovo Republic" as their main slogan (separatist's demonstrations have been repeated a number of times until 1989). The slogan "Kosovo Republic" represents the main strategy of the Albanian separatism - the transformation of the Autonomous Province of Kosmet into a Republic which would have the right of secession. The Albanian separatist leaders in Kosmet never mention the question of the rights of national minorities, let alone the question of human rights and liberties. They request openly and unequivocally an independent state.

The Albanian separatist leaders organized elections in 1991, and established institutions of the "parallel authorities" which represent a "state alternative" of the FRY.

The selective non-recognition of the state in which they live and work is reflected in the:

- refusal to serve in the army

- non-participation in the elections - had they participated in the elections, the Albanians would have, bearing in mind the population, more than 30 out of 250 deputies in the Republican Parliament, around 12 out of 178 deputies in the Federal Parliament, and some 80% of the deputies in the Parliament of the Province.. It is quite obvious that the members of the Albanian national minority would have practically the entire power in the Province.

- non-payment of all state taxes and duties. At the same time, they regularly pay to the "Parallel authorities" 3% of their income (very often that is a pure and simple blackmail of their compatriots).

- the establishment of "parallel schools", exclusively for the members of the Albanian national minority. The teaching is performed according to nationalist and separatist programmes, in non-adequate premises. The level of the knowledge acquired is best shown by the fact that their diplomas are not recognized anywhere in the world. Generations of the Albanian youth are handicapped educationally at the very start, and the "parallel schools" resulted in the final ethnic division among the young, in the closing of the young members of the Albanian national minority in the dogmas of extreme nationalism and separatism and the creation of the consciousness that common life with Serbs is impossible. The demonstrations and requests to return to the school buildings have as objective only the seizure of the buildings, and not the acceptance of the valid curriculum - as a matter of fact, they want to continue the "parallel schools" in the school buildings. The boycott of the educational system of the Republic of Serbia, which guarantees and assures conditions for teaching in Albanian prevents the application of the Declaration on the Rights of National, Ethnic, Religious and Language minorities, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992. The manipulation of the young for the achievement of separatist objectives violates the UN Declaration on the Rights of Children and the International Convention on the Rights of Children.

Such a behaviour represents a violation of the provision 37 of the Final Document of the 2nd Meeting of the Conference on Human Dimension of the OSCE (Copenhagen, 1990), and of the Para.9 of the Preamble, of the articles 20 and 21 of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of National Minorities. These provisions do not allow to the minorities any activities which would be contrary to the principles of the UN Charter, of the OSCE, and especially to the principle of respect of the territorial integrity, of the Constitution and the laws of the countries in which the minorities live.

At the same time, the Albanian minority uses all the benefits given by the state and the system they do not recognize, but which are suitable for them:

- health insurance
- employments in public and private sectors
- all rights in the field of information
- passports

- vaccination of the population, etc.

- the Albanian national minority has the Albanian Drama, a Section of the Academy of Science, an Authors' Association, a Musicians' Association and over 100 cultural and artistic associations. These institutions are financed by the Republic of Serbia.

CONTENTS

- History
- Demographic Trends
- Manipulations with Statistical Data
- Why a New Albanian State?
- Information in Albanian
- Terrorism in Kosovo and Metohia
- Organized Crime in Kosovo and Metohia
- Who rejects the dialogue?
- Summary

[[Home](#) | [Encyclopedia](#) | [Facts&Figures](#) | [News](#)]
Copyright ©1998 Ministry of Information

'Escalatie geweld Kosovo door UCK'

De Hongaarse schrijver en voormalig dissident **GYÖRGY KONRAD** heeft zich vanaf het begin verzet tegen de NAVO-bombardementen op Servië. Woensdagavond was hij even in Amsterdam. 'Welke eigenschap maakt Albanese nationalist beter dan Servische nationalist?'

2 of 5-99

schaupact of het Sovjet-imperium hebben aangewend. Die waren niet minder gevaarlijk, machtig of angstwekkend dan Joegoslavië of Milosevic. De erosie van het Sovjet-rijk is tot stand gebracht met vreedzame middelen.'

- Was niet vooral het Servisch nationalisme verantwoordelijk voor de escalatie van geweld?

'Twee jaar geleden was er geen geweld in Kosovo. Toen het UCK verscheen, kreeg het steun van het Westen. De PKK en de ETA worden niet ondersteund, omdat ze separatistische guerrillabewegingen zijn. Ik weet niet waarom de Albanese nationalist meer dierbaar waren voor het Westen. Welke eigenschap maakte ze beter dan de Servische nationalist? Het ene nationalisme is niet democratischer dan het andere.'

'Wat de situatie steeds erger maakte, waren het geweld, de massamoorden, de Servische represailles op de verschrikkelijke UCK-oorlogvoering. Hieruit ontstond het gebruikelijke proces van het weggagen van mensen.'

- Waarom gebruikelijk?

'Omdat iedereen in Joegoslavië dat deed. Er zijn 500 duizend Serviërs etnisch gezuiverd uit Bosnië, Krajina en Slavonië. In republieken gebaseerd op etniciteit is etnische zuivering onvermijdelijk.'



György Konrad

FOTO FLIP FRANSEN

- Er is lange tijd gewelddoos verzet gepleegd in Kosovo.

'Ja, maar met een fundamentele fout. De Albanese deden niet wat de Hongaren in Slowakije en Roemenië wel deden. De Hongaren zochten bondgenoten onder de liberale krachten binnen de heersende macht. Bovendien namen ze deel aan de democratie. De Kosovaren hadden hetzelfde kunnen doen. Maar ze wilden een onafhankelijke staat die op geen enkele manier bij Joegoslavië hoorde.'

Tegen de Kosovaren is openlijk geweld gebruikt.

'De Kosovaren gaven niet veel om de rechten van Serviërs toen ze een granaat in een bar wierpen. De Servische politie respecteerde de rechten van de arrestanten niet en schoot terug op de dorpen. Als

er op een dorp wordt geschoten, vluchten de mensen het bos in. Zo neemt de barbarij toe.

'Dat het UCK, om de afscheiding van Kosovo te bewerkstelligen, overstapte van politieke middelen naar een gewapende oorlogvoering tegen de Joegoslavische staat, was onnodig. Het UCK benadeelde zo zijn eigen mensen.'

- Denkt u dat dit de belangrijkste reden is voor de escalatie van het geweld in Kosovo?

'Ja.'

- Dus niet de onderdrukking door de Servische autoriteiten?

'De Vojvodina-Hongaren worden ook niet etnisch gezuiverd. Behalve als ze de Serviërs uitgen met wapens.'

Henk van Rens

USCHREEF in de Berliner Zeitung dat het Westen van meet af aan 'consequent de desintegrerende tendensen heeft ondersteund'. Maar de Verenigde Staten, Frankrijk en Groot-Brittannië zijn begin jaren negentig juist lang tegen opsplitsing van Joegoslavië geweest.

'Niet lang genoeg. De internationale gemeenschap had de republieken uit voormalig Joegoslavië pas moeten erkennen als er aan drie voorwaarden was voldaan. Allereerst hadden de republieken in hun grondwet de mensenrechten en de rechten van minderheden moeten vastleggen.

Verder hadden ze controle door de Raad van Europa moeten toelaten. Ten slotte hadden ze verdragen moeten sluiten met hun buurlanden over de verdeling van land, bevolking, goederen en infrastructuur. Dat is allemaal niet gebeurd.'

- In 1989 hief Servië de autonomie van Vojvodina en Kosovo op. Gaf dat Kroatië en Slovenië geen argument voor afscheiding?

'Ja, een argument om af te scheiden, om voorzichtig te zijn, om afstand te houden. Maar ik denk dat de politieke middelen niet voldoende zijn ingezet. Ook maakten ze geen gebruik van de geweldloze strategie die wij tegen het War-

3-7-99

FASCIST-LIKE INVASION 50 YEARS LATER

The KLA are thugs. Without U.S., German and Albanian government support their 1997 insurgency would never have gotten off the ground.

The KLA is the ideological heir of the Albanian nationalist movement that collaborated with Hitler's and Mussolini's fascist invasion during World War II. It is a story that was rarely reported in the U.S. media. But the cause of Albanian Kosovo nationalism--that is, to make the multi-ethnic Kosovo a "pure" Albanian state--was a theme of the 1941 German and Italian fascist invasion.

The Nazis administered Albania and Kosovo as a single unit during World War II. As a counterweight to the strong Serb presence in the Partisan anti-fascist guerrilla army led by Tito, Hitler promoted Albanian nationalism.

The Germans bombed Belgrade in 1941 and they killed more than 1.3 million Serbs and hundreds of thousands from other nationalities before they were driven out by the heroic Partisan struggle.

Today, the German contingent of the NATO occupation force represents the first use of German troops in Yugoslavia in 54 years.

So it came as a surprise to some Western journalists that pro-KLA forces in Kosovo would give such a hearty welcome to the German troops.

"This is a second liberation," Ali Majo, 68, a native of Prizren in southern Kosovo told Los Angeles Times staff writer Marjorie Miller on June 17. "I can't describe how it felt when we saw German soldiers come here again."

Majo told the reporter how he had first seen the Nazi forces bomb Partisan guerrilla positions. "After that _ we all shouted 'Hitler.' We were proud of the German soldiers because they liberated us from the Serbs."

Krit. Tagebuch WDR III - 17.3.03

1.

Meinungen über Bücher -

"Weltreich USA - ein Nachruf." von Emanuel Tott -

Piper Verlag

(Schreibweise?)
(otgeschreuen van Bandje)

Rezensent ist Michael Schneider.

(Einführung von Moderator Wolfgang Stehke).

M. Schneider:

"Die Zeit der imperialen Herrschaft Amerikas ist vorbei" - eine verblüffende These, die dem gängigen Bild von der einzig verbliebenen Supermacht widerspricht. An Glaubwürdigkeit gewinnt sie schon dadurch, daß der französische Historiker Emanuel Tott bereits 1976 den Zusammenbruch der Sowjet-Union scharfsinnig voraussagte.

Ein halbes Jahrhundert lang, schreibt Tott, standen die Vereinigten Staaten für politische und wirtschaftliche Freiheit - aber heute erscheinen sie immer mehr als ein Faktor der internationalen Un-Ordnung, und wo sie können, fördern sie Instabilität und Konflikte. Dies zeigt sich gerade in diesen Tagen, da Kriegsherr Georg W. Bush ohne UN-Mandat, gegen den Irak losschlagen will, obwohl er den Propaganda-Krieg um die Köpfe weltweit verloren hat. Die aggressive, neo-imperiale Außenpolitik der USA, mit der sie sich weltpolitisch zunehmend selbst isolieren, ist kein Zeichen von Stärke sondern von Schwäche. Die Ursache des Niedergangs der alleinigen Supermacht sieht Tott vor allem in der Umkehrung der wirtschaftlichen Abhängigkeitsverhältnisse. In der Nachkriegszeit war Europa ökonomisch wie politisch ganz von den USA abhängig, verfügte Amerika damals über eine autonome und überproduktive Volkswirtschaft, so steht im Zentrum seines jetzigen räuberischen Systems nicht mehr die Produktion sondern der Konsum - Zitat: "es ist zusehendem so, daß die ganze Welt produziert, damit Amerika konsumieren kann."

Auch der Niedergang des römischen Weltreiches begann mit dem Verfall der eigenen Wirtschaft, weil Rom alles was seine Bürger brauchten, aus seinen Kolonien importieren konnte.

Nur dank der ungeheuren Kapital-Zuflüsse aus aller Welt, eine Milliarde Dollar pro Tag, kann Amerika seine Importe bezahlen und sein gigantisches Leistungs-Bilanz-Defizit ausgleichen.

Doch seit den großen Bilanz-Fälschungs-Skandalen gilt auch die Wall Street den ausländischen Anlegern nicht mehr als sicherer Finanz-Platz. Das wahrscheinlichste Szenario, das Tott skizziert: ein großer Börsen-crash, der zu einer massiven Abwertung des künstlich hochgehaltenen Dollars führen wird. Nach Tott resultiert der theatralische Militarismus der USA aus dieser Entwicklung: Aus dem Bewußtsein der zunehmenden ökonomischen Abhängigkeit vom Rest der Welt und dem Vorgefühl eines drohenden Machtverlustes.

Deshalb brauchen die USA den internationalen Terrorismus, um bei seiner Bekämpfung ihre Legitimität als Schutzmacht der freien Welt unter Beweis stellen zu können. Und deshalb erklären sie kleinste Mächte wie Irak, Iran, Nord-Korea oder Kuba zu Schurkenstaaten und gehen militärisch gegen sie vor. Eine unabdingbare Voraussetzung für die Stabilität von Weltreichen ist der Universalismus, die Fähigkeit, Menschen und Völker gleich zu behandeln. Der Erfolg Roms beruhte wesentlich darauf, daß es auch die Bürger seiner Vasallenstaaten an seinen zivilisatorischen Errungenschaften teilhaben ließ. Amerika's Macht blieb so lange unangefochten, wie es seinen universellen Werte mit Erfolg exportierte und in seinen wichtigsten Protektoraten, Deutschland und Japan, Demokratie und wirtschaftliche Prosperität beförderte. Doch zum Unglück für die Welt ist, so Tott, die Abwendung vom Universalismus gegenwärtig, die weltanschauliche Haupt-Tendenz in Amerika. Mit Groß-Britannien an ihrer Seite sind die USA zur Speer-Spitze einer weltweiten, neo-liberalen

neo-liberalen Gegen-Reform geworden,
die die Ungleichheit und die Ausgrenzung im eigenen
Land und überall auf der Welt verschärft hat.

In der beginnenden Emanzipation Europas vom
großen atlantischen Bruder und der neuen Achse
"Kern-Europa - Russland", sieht Tott dem auch den
Anbruch einer neuen Ära, in der es keine alles-
beherrschende Supermacht mehr geben wird, sondern
sich zwischen den großen Wirtschaftsböcken

"USA, Japan und EU-mit Russland im Boot", eine
neue Balance der Kräfte herausbilden wird.

Andieses neue, multipolare Weltreich des Friedens
zu glauben, fällt indes schwer - ist es auch sehr
zu bezweifeln, ob der Rückzug des Imperiums
Americannum so friedlich verlaufen wird, wie
damals die Auflösung des Sowjet-Reichs, denn
verwundete Tiger sind besonders gefährlich.

"Weltreich USA - ein Nachruf"
von Emanuel Tott, ist erschienen
im Piper-Verlag und kostet € 13,-

kritisches Tagebuch 18.3.2003 (Text von Bandje opge- 1.
schreiben).

Moderator Wolfgang Stenke -

Text des Programmbeitrags: Prof. Norman Pech.

Moderator: Das neue Rom hat also gesprochen, durch den Mund seines Pontifex Maximus George W. Bush. Für den Oberpriester einer von quasi-religiösen Sendungs bewußtsein grundierten amerikanischen Weltordnung ist die Sache klar: die Vereinten Nationen und der Sicherheitsrat sind angeblich ihrer Verantwortung nicht nachgekommen - deshalb muß die Militärmaschine der Vereinigten Staaten einspringen. Der Krieg gegen den Irak soll die erste Station sein ^{auf dem Weg} zu einer Pax Americana, die zunächst die politische Geografie des Mittleren Ostens nach amerikanischer Interessenlage neu zusammensetzen. Die Ansicht, die Ölversorgung der Westlichen Industriegesellschaft sei zu wichtig als daß man sie ein Paar arabischen Potentaten überlassen könnte, ist durchaus statthaft. Wer sie vertritt, sollte allerdings in politischer Rede Begriffe wie Völker- und Menschenrechte sehr sparsam dosieren. Und damit zu Norman Pech - der kommentiert die Lage der Vereinten Nationen nach der Bush-Rede.

Norman Pech:

Die Zeit der Lügen und Heuchelei ist jetzt vorbei. Es interessiert nicht mehr, ob Saddam Hussein seine Pflicht zur uneingeschränkten Kooperation gegenüber den UN-Waffeninspektoren eingelöst hat, ob er überhaupt noch über chemische, biologische oder nucleare Waffen verfügt, ob er Verbindung zu Al Qaeda gehabt hat, oder ob die Bush-Administration Menschenrechte und Demokratie nur in Darrel und Dollar zählt. Bush und Blair gehen mit ihrem Hobel über die Welt und hinterlassen mehr Verwüstung als Tote und zerstörte Häuser auf dem Schlachtfeld. Zudeh Schlacht um Bagdad gehört auch die Diskreditierung des UN-Sicherheitsrats, um von dem eigenen Scheitern abzulenken. Nicht der Sicherheitsrat hat versagt den Irak abzurüsten, er ließ sich nur nicht - wie so oft in vergangenen Zeiten - für durchsichtige Ziele manipulieren und erpressen.

Haben wir je eine Debatte über den unerklärten Krieg in den sogenannten Flugverbotszonen erlebt, mit dem die USA und Großbritannien zwei-drittel des irakischen Territoriums zu ihrem Kontroll-Gebiet erklärten – und seit 1991 regelmäßig, in den vergangenen Monaten täglich bombardierten?

Haben wir je von einer Verurteilung der Türkei gehört, die sich trotz ausdrücklicher Warnung des Sicherheits-Rats, an die Nachbarländer, die Souveränität des Irak zu respektieren, weite Landstriche als Militärstützpunkte im Norden des Irak sich angeeignet hat? Jetzt allerdings, wo es um die ausdrückliche Kriegserklärung an den Irak geht, haben sich die Staaten auf die eigentliche Funktion des Sicherheitsrats besonnen, den Frieden zu sichern! Je intensiver er die Möglichkeiten der Abrüstung und Kontroll diskuterte, die Inspektoren zu ihren Berichten vorlegte und die Mitgliedstaaten zur Vorlage ihrer Erkenntnisse drängte, desto peinlicher wurden die Präsentationen der Kriegskoalition und je aussichtsloser wurde das Ziel der USA, eine Ermächtigung für eine militärische Intervention zu bekommen.

Nur selten zuvor war der Sicherheitsrat so umsichtig, wirksam und auf der Höhe des Geschehens wie in diesem Konflikt. Dass er schließlich von den USA und Großbritannien aufgegeben wurde, beweist seine Wirkung und die zunehmende Isolation der beiden Mächte. Es wird zwar immer noch versucht, die Resolution 1441 vom 8. November 2002 als Kriegsmandat zu missbrauchen, ebenso wie die alten Resolutionen aus den Jahren 1990 und 1991, mit denen seinerzeit das Mandat zur gewaltsamen Befreiung Kuwaits erteilt und nach dem Krieg die Bedingungen des Waffenstillstandes festgesetzt wurden. Doch geben weder der Wortlaut noch die gesamten Umstände dafür irgend welche Anhaltspunkte her. Die wochenlangen Debatten um die Resolution 1441 waren nur deshalb notwendig, weil die Franzosen und Russen eine automatische Kriegs-ermächtigung bei einem Verstoß durch den Irak ver-

verhindern wollten. Die einstimmige Annahme der Resolution macht genügend deutlich, daß ihnen das auch gelang. Der Rückblick auf die Resolutionen 678 und 687 aus den Jahren 1990 und 1991, zeigt vor allem, wie wenig die Koalition ihren eigenen Argumenten zur Resolution 1441 traut. Diese alten Resolutionen beziehen sich allein auf die Besetzung und Befreiung Kuwaits; die anschließenden Reparations- und Abrüstungspflichten werden mit keinem Wort durch eine weitere Sanktionsandrohung verstärkt. Den Kampf um das Recht haben sie verloren, was nachhaltiger wirken kann als der voraussehbare Sieg auf dem Schlachtfeld. Denn sie errichteten mit dem kommenden Krieg ein Regime des Terrors, welches sich auf die modernsten Waffen des 21. Jahrhunderts und zugleich das schlechteste Erbe des 20. Jahrhunderts stützt. Dieses läßt sich auch nicht moralisch mit der Beseitigung eines brutalen Diktators begründen, denn er ist nicht der Letzte auf der Landkarte dieser Welt, und wer wählt die aus, die beseitigt werden müssen und die, die bleiben dürfen?

Wer verhindert die befürchteten Massenvertreibungen der Palästinenser aus den von Israel besetzten Gebieten im Windschatten des Irak-Krieges, die schon seit langem angekündigt werden? Von diesem Schlachtfeld des täglichen Krieges zwischen Israel und Palästinensern haben die USA den Sicherheitsrat systematisch ausgeschaltet und jeglichen Ansatz einer Friedensmission torpediert.

Wer also ist es, der dem Sicherheitsrat sein Scheitern vorwerfen dürfte? An wessen Adresse hätten sich die Vorwürfe zu richten? Der Krieg gegen den Irak ist eine schwere Niederlage für die UNO aber auch ein Desaster der anglo-amerikanischen Politik - und noch ist nicht entschieden wer wen überlebt!

Ottersum: 25.3.2003

1.

Geachte Heer Stijnen,

Ongetwijfeld bent u beter geïnformeerd dan ik, doch gisteren las ik in "Irak, Chroniek eines gewollten Terieges" (1^e oplage 2003 - pg. 31) - auteurs Hans von Sponeck en Andreas Zumbach -> " - De republikeinse senator Richard Lugar heeft in een - - - Senaats commissie openlijk verklaard, dat het bij een oorlog tegen Irak uiteindelijk te doen is om de controle over de oliegebieden - - -". Met deze uitspraak worden dus alle mooie praatjes over "wapens - Saddam - democratie brengen" onderuit gehaald; onbegrijpelijk, dat de NL-regering wil meelopen in een veroveringsoorlog; welke gunsten of betaling ontvangen zij hier voor? Het vermelde boekje geeft veel (achtergrond-)informatie, ook teksten van VN-Resoluties. H. von Sponeck was tot 2000 VN-afgevaardigde in Irak, doch zijn berichtgeving volgens de waargenomen werkelijkheid waren de VS niet welgevallig.

Het boekje "Oorlog tegen Irak" van Scott Ritter (tot 1998 wapeninspecteur in Irak), geeft op vergelijkbare wijze informatie over zijn inspecties: gemanipuleerd en onder druk van VS.

Een aanrader van de Duitse radiozender is ook een boekje van Gore Vidal - "Ewiger krieg für ewigen Frieden" - ondertitel: wie Amerika den Hass erntet, den es verdient.

Michael Moore vertelt in "Stupid White Man" (boek), dat bij berichtgeving in acht moet worden genomen,

dat de TV-zender Fox eigendom is van de Bush's
en dat CNN-berichterijding wordt gecensureerd door
US-instantie(s): alleen patriotische berichten.

Over de WDR-copy van Michael Schneider 6.3.03,
had ik contact met WDR; indien gegevens hieruit
gebruikt worden, dan s.v.p. bron vermelden —
voor tekst(-gedeelten) geldt copyright. M. Schneider
kon geen Duits tijdschrift vinden, die zijn tekst(en)
wilde publiceren. Hij is zeer begaan met de Irakensen
en hun lydensweg sinds 1991. Misschien is voor U
verdere bericht-uitwisseling interessant?
Alleen: de WDR mag geen adressen van ^{haar} publicisten
verstrekken — wel zenden zij post of e-mail
door aan betroffene(n) — adres WDR Hörfunk III
Abt. Kritisches Tagebuch — postfach - D50600 Köln.

Met betrekking tot de Kosovo-oorlog, heeft N. Pech
oort gesteld, dat er geen enkele paragraaf of een
Nato-statuut te vinden was, om deze oorlog te
kunnen beginnen — daarom werd de argumentatie
"humanitair ingrijpen" uitgevonden.

In en voor de Kosovo-oorlog kwam ook Vladimir
Constantinowits in WDR TV - radio-programma's;
hij weet enorm veel over "daar", ook, hoe geheime
diensten (CIA) het kacheltje op stookten opdat er
verdelgheid zou komen ^{in Joegoslavië} — daarom zou militair
ingrijpen nodig zijn, en dus de "mood-zaak"
tot een militaire US-basis in Pristina —
en dat verliep volgens program, maar wens. <sup>zie bijge-
voegde
teksten</sup>

interessant voor ti is misschien

25, 3, '03 - 2.

ook, contact met Prof. Champiel,
van het instituut voor "Friedens- und Konflikt-
forschung" — ik vind dit (van radio-programma's)
z'n buitengewoon wijze man!

De namen Norman Pech en W. Constantinowitsz
heb ik naar de uitspraak opgeschreven — mis-
schien is de schrijfwijze anders.

Tijd de copy van het artikel uit "Raum & Zeit", blijkt
dat in de Kosovo-oorlog ook in Belgrado die
uranium-missie is gebruikt (zo te dit niet al
wist) door de USA.

Er is een groeiproces nodig in de mens, voordat
hij zover komt, om ook open te staan voor andere
informatie of beruchting, dan de door regeringen
gewenste: men wordt soms bijna gedwongen,
alleen één kant te mogen opkijken.

De moeilijkheid is, mijn, hoe z'n hupingsproces
te bevorderen is — sommige mensen zijn zo
fundamentalistisch ingesteld, dat al hetgeen
wat "anders" is, wordt afgewezen. Tijd het tele-
foongesprek met ti, begreep ik, dat we zelfs in
onze bekendenkring, beiden met dit "probleem"
geconfronteerd worden.

Het zou toch op z'n minst mensen tot nadenken
moeten stemmen, hoe "landen" en "mensen" te koop
zijn — zonder enige morele overtuiging of

instelling. Milošević werd gekocht voor
\$ 3 miljard — mag dat volgens mensenrechten?
Polen krijgt \$ 3 miljard, omdat het tot de ZISA-
"willige honden" behoort, en er zijn andere
staten zijn gekocht om de VS onderdanig
te zijn. — En dan duikt CDA te spreken over
"normen en waarden" en daar loopt een
groot deel van de NL-bevolking achteraan!
Waarvoor wordt een bevolking zo kritiekloos?
Door gemakzucht? Of door welvaart? Of te
begaan met eigen bezigheden, om nog te kunnen
na-denken? — Ik moet bekennen, dat ik pas over
politieke achtergronden geïnteresseerd raakte zo
rond 1991; ik wilde aanvankelijk "de niet waar"
hebben, dat de versnippering van ex-Jugo-Slavie
ondergronds bewerkt was door buitenaf (o.a. CIA),
en hoe 't om Kosovo gesteld was (UČK gesteund
door USA) drong pas langzamer hand tot me door.
In wezen zijn Kosovo, Afghanistan en nu Irak
dus de veroveringsoorlogen van de USA, gea-
moufleerd door steun van bondgenoten. Indien
geïnteresseerde leden zich al over achtergronden
kunnen informeren, hoever te meer dan de rege-
ringsleiders — en op wat voor ongehoorde wijze
worden we dan door-lopend bedrogen, als "voelvolk"
zijnde. Wat is er veel te doen aan "aufklärung"!
Goede inspiratie voor het opstellen van uw stukken.
Is het kort geding al geweest over NL-"deelname"
aan Irak? Met vriendelijke groet, Bonnie
Steffenberg 12-6595 BJ - Ottersum. Popperijn.

interessant voor ti is misschien

25.3.03 - 2.

ook, contact met Prof. Champiel,

van het instituut voor "Friedens- und Konflikt-
forschung" — ik vind dit (van radio-programma's)
zo'n buitengewoon wijze man!

De namen Norman Pech en W. Konstantinowitsj
heb ik naar de uitspraak opgeschreven — mis-
schien is de schrijfwijze anders.

Tot de copy van het artikel uit "Raum & Zeit", blijkt
dat in de Kosovo-oorlog ook in Belgrado die
uranium-munitie is gebruikt (zo te dit niet al
wist) door de USA.

Er is een groeiproces nodig in de mens, voordat
hij zover komt, om ook open te staan voor andere
informatie of berichtgeving, dan de door regeringen
gewenste: men wordt soms bijna gedwongen,
alleen één kant te mogen opkijken.

De moeilijkheid is, m.i.v., hoe zo'n rijpingsproces
te bevorderen is — sommige mensen zijn zo
fundamentalistisch ingesteld, dat al hetgeen
wat "anders" is, wordt afgewezen. Tot het tele-
fonisch gesprek met ti, begreep ik, dat we zelfs in
onze bekendenkring, beiden met dit "probleem"
geconfronteerd worden.

Het zou toch op zo'n minst mensen tot madenken
moeten stemmen, hoe "landen" en "mensen" te koop
zijn — zonder enige morele overtuiging of

instelling. Milošević werd gekocht voor
\$ 3 miljard — mag dat volgens mensenrechten
Polen krijgt \$ 3 miljard, omdat het tot de ZISA-
"willige handen" behoort, en eveneens andere
staten zijn gekocht om de VS onderdanig
te zijn. — En dan durft CDA te spreken over
"normen en waarden" en daar loopt een
groot deel van de NL-bevolking achteraan!
Waarvoor wordt een bevolking zo kritiekloos?
Door gemakzucht? Of door welvaart? Of te
begaan met eigen berispheden, om nog te kunnen
na-denken? — Ik moet bekennen, dat ik pas over
politieke achtergronden geïnteresseerd raakte zo
rond 1991; ik wilde aanvankelijk ook "niet waar"
hebben, dat de versnippering van ex-Joego-Slavië
ondergronds bewerkt was door buitenaf (o.a. CIA),
en hoe 't om Kosovo gesteld was (UČK gesteund
door USA) drong pas langzamerhand tot me door.
In wezen zijn Kosovo, Afghanistan en nu Irak
dus de veroveringsoorlogen van de USA, gea-
manifleerd door steun van bondgenoten. Indien
geïnteresseerde leken zich al over achtergronden
kunnen informeren, hoever te meer dan de rege-
ringsleiders — en op wat voor ongehoorde wijze
worden we dan door-lopend bedrogen, als "voelvolk"
zijnde. Wat is er veel te doen aan "Aufklärung"!
Goede inspiratie voor het opstellen van uw stukken.
Is het kortgeding al geweest over NL-"deelname"
aan Irak? Met vriendelijke groet, Bonnie
Steffenberg 12-6595 BJ - Ottersum. Poppe zijn.

25.3.'03 - 3.

Bijlagen.

1. WDR-kritisches Tagebuch 6.3.'03 Michael-Schneider.
copy WDR-Manuskript - copyright.
2. WDR-krit. Tag - 17.3.'03 - "Meinungen über Bücher" -
M. Schneider über: "Weltreich USA - ein Nachruf" van E. Tott.
mitgeschreven tekst v. cassette-bandje.
3. WDR-krit. Tag. 18.3.'03 - Norman Pech - ook: "
(2 en 3 zijn doorschrift v. d. geschreven tekst).
4. 12.3.'03 Gelderlander - Michael Perman - Chicago:
"Dat "oude Europa", aan - - -"
5. 13.3.'03 Gelderlander - Leon Wecke -
"Ujandbeeld Saddam - -"
6. Konkret 11/2001 "Return to Sender?"
7. Raum + Zeit - Jan-Febr. 2000 - "Jugoslavien -
kam mit dem Krieg Radio-aktivität?"
8. krit. Tag, 1.9.2000 - über Kosovo - W. Constantinowitsch
mitgeschreven tekst van cass.-bandje.
9. krit. Tag 19.10.2001 - über Balkan - Kosovo -
W. Constantinowitsch - tekst v. cass. bandje.
10. krit. Tag. 11.4.2002 - Joego-Slav. Tribunal (o.a. over
rol v. Nato) - Karl Thinger - tekst v. cass. bandje.

Maar ik hoop, mogen bijgaande teksten uw mening
ondersteunen en bijdragen aan gefundeerde infor-
matie voor het opstellen van mogelijke betogen voor
de rechtbank. Met vr. groet, BP.



Tel. nr. WDR - Krit. Tag. - de verantwoordelijke
persoon voor deze afdeling: Mw. Kerena Zils
(met haar heb ik over o.a. het copy-eren ge-
sproken) tel. doorkies nr. WDR 0221-220-3391.
Dlsl - 0049 Keulen WDR ter. Tag.

Mijn tel. nr. 0485-516030 -
bij voorkeur bellen tussen 15^u en 17^u.

26. 3. '03 Toevoeging.

Ik heb grote bewondering voor de Irakezen,
die zich zo dapper verzetten, voordat ze door
de USA "platgewalst" worden.

Sagittarius

Van: "Mick Collins" <cirqueminime@club-
Aan: <undisclosed-recipients:>
Verzonden: vrijdag 4 april 2003 23:06
Onderwerp: The Hunted and the Serbs

I went to the movies today in Bercy to see the latest Willy Friedkin burnt offering, The Hunted.

In the pause between the publicity and the feature, I read a NY Times op/ed piece by some howling Ustashi* named Max Primorac, who passes himself off as president of the Centre for Civil Society in Southeastern Europe and executive director of the Institute for World Affairs (with names that pretentious they've gotta be fronts for the Afghan toupee traffick), going on about what a great democrat Djindjic was, how we won't see another one like him for some time (one of the few sentiments of his I cosigned with hope!), and how one and all had better watch out now for the JNA** and their bunk-mates, Serbian organized crime--he actually called it the Serbian military-criminal complex, trying to sound Eisenhowerian, I guess.

Anyway, he all but says that Milosevic, the army and intelligence establishments and the mafias knocked off the white rat--I guess he's trying to narrow it down. But before I could finish retching up all my over-priced bonbons, on comes the film.

The teaser takes place in Dakovica--something like that--'an Albanian village in Kosovo' (is how Friedkin describes it), where the evil and way over-buffed Serb forces are wantonly slaughtering the helpless Albanians: old men, women and little blond girls. It seemed the Serbs were undergoing some very heavy 'roid rage***, until we meet the target of special black ops agent (so named, I suppose, because they all wear so much black face I was fully expecting A Mystic Knights of the Sea Lodge meeting to break out at any minute), Benny Del Toro, a handsome yet evil looking and sounding, 3C-adorned, and secret handshaking-giving and chest-beating Slav, who, when he is not adoring a poster of Milosevic on the wall of this occupied mosque (get it?), is telling his men not to worry about the 'ineffective' NATO bombing and just kill all the Albanians or 'these shptars'll be fucking your mothers by nightfall!'

And, if you can believe it, it goes down hill from there. The idea, as much as I could gather of it, was to demonstrate how the US's need for eternal war is the result of the old, unresolved Abraham/Issac dialectic. It even opens with Johnny Cash reciting Dylan's Highway 61****. And like Behind Enemy Lines, where Gene Hackman took the Tommy Lee Jones pappy role, this father-son tale conveniently exploits the historical inversion of the Serbs as the fascists and the CIA/BND/NATO black ops boys, irreversibly programmed (by their fathers) to kill and (also by their fathers) to be killed, as the real democrats--kinda like Primorac's Djindjic.

I'm just trying to stay calm here with all that going on. I hope you have more luck with this than I'm finding.

Mick Collins
 Cirque Minime/Paris

*Croat fascist, like I imagine John Malkovich to be.

**The Yugoslav Army. Used to be referred to as 'the seventh republic'.

***Extreme anger caused by steroids--not hemorrhoids. [Although the latter can be pretty annoying--I hear!]

****'God said to Abraham: Kill me a son. Abe said, Man, you must be puttin me on. God say, No. Abe say, What? God say, You can do what you want, Abe, but . . .

The next time you see me comin, you better run! . . .

Abe said, Where you want this killin done? God said, Out on Highway 61.'

Deze e-mail is door E-mail Virus Scan van Het Net gecontroleerd op virussen. Zie voor meer informatie: <http://www.hetnet.nl/evs/>

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: zaterdag 19 februari 2000 1:17
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: Milosevic addresses 4th SPS Congress (<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/2000-02/>)

www.serbia-info.com/news

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/index.html)

CIVIL ISSUES [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/civil/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/civil/index.html)

MILITARY [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/military/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/military/index.html)

KOSOVO AND METOHIA [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/kosovo/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/kosovo/index.html)

ECONOMY [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/economy/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/economy/index.html)

CULTURE AND RELIGION [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/culture/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/culture/index.html)

SPORT [<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/sport/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/sport/index.html)

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/blue-bottom.gif>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/blue-bottom.gif)

Print this page! [<http://www.serbia-info.com/cgi-bin/printpage?filename=/news/2000-02/18/17317.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/cgi-bin/printpage?filename=/news/2000-02/18/17317.html)

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif) [<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif)

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/header.gif>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/header.gif)

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/news/politics/index.html>](http://www.serbia-info.com/news/politics/index.html)

[<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/1t.gif)

Milosevic addresses 4th SPS Congress

February 18, 2000

Slobodan Milosevic [<http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/images/sl-167.jpg>](http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/images/sl-167.jpg)
Slobodan Milosevic

Belgrade, February 17th (Tanjug) - President of the Serbian Socialist Party (SPS) Slobodan Milosevic's closing speech at the 4th SPS Congress (integral version):

"Dear Delegates,

"Distinguished Guests,

"This year marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Party of Serbia.

"Its establishment coincides with the beginning of a decade in which the countries of Eastern Europe, a part of the countries of Central Europe and Euro-Asian region, where the Soviet Union was until recently, generally entered a major crisis. That crisis has been manifested as a civilizational degradation of these societies and the break-up of all multi-national states (Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia), and the emergence of several hotbeds of crisis in two of these three countries (Russia and Yugoslavia).

"Throughout that decade that has been marked by the ongoing crisis, the Socialist Party of Serbia from its very inception until today, did all it could to preserve Serbia as a State. First of all, at the very beginning of the 90's, within the former Yugoslavia, and then in the process of its

sought to preserve it as a State community which (together with Montenegro) was the
the continuance of a third, smaller but nevertheless feasible Yugoslavia.

The efforts of the Socialist Party of Serbia have produced results. Serbia has avoided a
bifid war that raged in other territories of the former Yugoslavia (in Croatia and Bosnia and
Herzegovina). It managed to preserve the unity of its territory and succeeded in having
Yugoslavia survive as a state, albeit in a smaller territory. In that territory, it is not only the
Yugoslav state that has been preserved but the Yugoslav idea as well, which first started to bring
together the South Slav peoples a century ago, which was realized in the first half of the 20th
century and that, despite the dramatic conflicts among the peoples that comprise the former
Yugoslavia, perhaps not even today is at odds with the historical reasons for which it was
established at the time, and thanks to which it existed for the whole century.

"The Socialist Party of Serbia rightfully considers that it is thanks to its efforts that in these years
of fighting for the survival of Serbia, despite all outside pressures and all internal obstructions
against it, it managed to maintain its economic and social stability at a higher level than all other
countries of the region which avoided the break-up of the state, major demographic disturbances,
war and sanctions. Finally, the Socialist Party of Serbia considers that it is mostly thanks to its
efforts that Serbia has extended huge material and moral assistance to Serbs who were caught
up in the civil war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with the peoples with whom they lived
together until then. Not seeking to dwell on the genesis of these wars, which were fuelled from
the outside and from the inside, the Socialist Party of Serbia has rightfully, as the ruling party in
Serbia for most part in the past decade, directly and through the institutions of the state in the
Republic of Serbia, assisted the Serb people in the war and later in peace once it was
established. In the war, to make it easier and shorter, in peace to make it more serene and more
dignified. For their part, both the Socialist Party of Serbia and Serbia itself, in that period did their
utmost. Whether those to whom the Socialist Party of Serbia and Serbia gave all that managed to
take advantage of it or appreciate it in particular, is not the topic of this Congress, but it will be
the topic of a new Serb history and ethics, on whose principles that history will be interpreted.

"If the Socialist Party of Serbia and Serbia did all they could for the Serbs outside Serbia in war
and peace-time in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, for the Serbs, who at the very beginning
of the winds of war and throughout sought refuge in Serbia, the Socialist Party of Serbia and
Serbia did more than they could.

"That will be an outstanding topic for history and ethics. The Serbs who arrive in Serbia in the
first half of the 90's from the territories engulfed by the war in Croatia and Bosnia and
Herzegovina were the only refugees in the world that have been treated as equal citizens in the
country in which they found refuge - the citizens that have often been, as we all know full well,
more equal than the citizens of Serbia. They have embarked upon a new life in Serbia with all
advantages - employment, education and resolving housing needs. They even took part in the
social and political life of Serbia. Every young person from those parts who found refuge in
Serbia could enter University, convinced that with the sincere support of the society, teachers
and fellow students he will be able to complete his studies successfully. The doors of schools in
Serbia were open fully to refugee children. All those who came to Serbia were able to get jobs
and social protection enabling them to avoid living as common refugees. Very often, the Serbs
who came to Serbia from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were given jobs that able-bodied
and qualified citizens of Serbia could be envious of, but without any evil intentions. In addition,
throughout Serbia for the whole decade now, a great number of comfortable and modern
apartments have been built for refugees whereby for most part they are considered legitimate
residents of this country. That is the reason why only a small number of them leave Serbia
although a few years have elapsed since the end of the war in the territories, which they left, and
despite the fact that in the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Serb state has been
established.

7-5-99

: For vobis: yd vobis
Board

Realities on the Ground

It goes without saying that if the international reporting on the Kosovo conflict was correct then certain "facts on the ground" would be very different from what they have really proven to be. It had been stated that NATO forces had, by mid-April 1999, destroyed the Yugoslav Armed Forces' capability to wage war. The problem began with the original premise of the US Clinton Administration that the Yugoslav Government of Slobodan Milosevic would fall into disarray and compliance once the White House committed US and NATO military forces into combat against Yugoslavia.

US analysts are known to have told the White House that once air strikes began against Yugoslavia, as they did on March 24, 1999, then refugees in massive numbers would begin to flee from Kosovo into neighboring countries. There were, before the air strikes began, no refugees in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and only a few (those connected with the UCK) in the anarchic northern areas of Albania. There is no question but that the White House had been told unequivocally by its own intelligence services that a massive refugee flight from Kosovo would begin with the bombing. The White House chose to ignore this advice.

This writer returned to Yugoslavia to compare the media coverage with the facts on the ground. This particular passage was written, on April 19, 1999, at 22.35hrs, as air raid sirens were wailing throughout Belgrade. What was discovered "on the ground" was a very different reality to that being promoted by the US and UK administrations.

Civilian Targets: Despite claiming victory for the destruction of Yugoslavia's oil refining capability, the US and NATO failed to disclose the reality of their air strikes. This writer saw the results of some of the strikes. In the city of Pancevo, virtually a suburb of Belgrade, air strikes had

<http://www.strategicstudies.org/crisis/newrome.htm>

7.5.99

I van de openingsgedicht lukt :

'een zee van leven'

lukt. mekema

'kintu en Medjes van verlangen.

Kenny Mebbars :

Waar het zo aan komt

Is dit niet de inzet

die Jheronimus :

boeken van onrecht verbreekt

repeatedly hit the oil refinery, the fertilizer factory and the petrochemical plant — all among the largest installations of their type in South-Eastern Europe — and an aircraft manufacturing facility.

The damage was indeed enormous, but, despite repeated claims that only military-related targets were being hit, it was clear that at Pancevo, and at many other locations in Yugoslavia, strictly and unequivocally civil targets were being struck. This, given the precision of the targeting, indicated that the conduct of the war and its objectives were very different than those being cited by the White House.

By April 19, 1999, a conservative estimate concluded that 400,000 to 500,000 Yugoslavs (not counting the Kosovo refugees) out of the appr. 11-million population had directly lost their employment because of the destruction of their factories. This meant that some two-million people were without income. But indirectly, the impact on employment was far greater. When the 300,000 car-a-year automobile factory — the one which made the Yugo car — was destroyed, for example, all of the component makers were themselves “hit”: they lost their customer, forcing their own closure or cutbacks.

At Pancevo alone, some 10,000 people were thrown out of work, and the city began to empty as children were sent to stay with relatives in the country, and those rendered jobless took their families in search of safety.

The air strikes against the oil refinery may have been understandable, given that a legitimate military or strategic target is indeed the fuel supply which services the Armed Forces. But it was struck, on one of the attacks, on the first day of the Orthodox Easter, a pointed reminder that the Clinton White House — which had hesitated to launch strikes against Iraq during the Muslim Ramadan holy period of fasting — cared little for the sentiments of the Orthodox communities worldwide. This did not pass unnoticed among the 300-million Orthodox Christians around the world.

The total value of the damage in Pancevo was about \$1.3-billion, some \$650-million of this at the oil refinery, which was hit a total of three times (by April 19, 1999). [Total cost of the war to the Yugoslav infrastructure during the first 30 days of bombing is estimated at \$100-billion.] The flames at the Pancevo oil refinery, soaring 20 meters into the air, and billowing black smoke continued unabated two days after the last of the strikes.

The nearby HIP Petrochemija petrochemical plant was also severely hit, and the careful strikes were not an accidental spillover from the hits on the oil refinery. Several facts are important with this. There was clearly no strategic or military value to the HIP plant; it was purely a strike to deliberately create hardship and unemployment. This target, and scores (perhaps hundreds) of other air strikes at civilian targets throughout Yugoslavia, demonstrates clearly that the strategic objective presumably dictated by the Clinton White House is the punishment of the Yugoslav population, not (as is stated repeatedly) the “destruction of Milosevic’s military machine”.

This directly contradicts US Secretary of State Madeline Albright’s statements to the Yugoslav people, in Serbo-Croat, that she “loves” the Serbian people and does not wish to punish them for the alleged misdeeds of their Federal President. Regardless of President Clinton’s motives, Secretary Albright clearly harbors enormous animus toward the Serbian people, although those who knew her in Belgrade before and after World War II can recall no incident which might have colored her judgment of Yugoslavia.

But specifically the strike against HIP Petrochemija highlighted the gratuitous campaign against the civil population, rather than military targets. HIP manufactures chlorine for use in PVC. Had

chlorine stockpiles been hit, then Pan- cevo would have lost its entire population to the toxic outflow into the atmosphere. HIP executives, working with town officials, feared air strike damage when the attacks began and worked feverishly to process and move the chlorine. Moving it

<http://www.strategicstudies.org/crisis/newrome.htm>

7.5.99

untreated would have been difficult and would have merely led to further problems.

Luckily, at the last minute, the facility was largely emptied of chlorine when the strikes occurred.

On March 24, 1999, however, a Romanian train was at Pancevo railway yard when air strikes began hitting targets less than a kilometer away. About 800 tonnes of chlorine was aboard the train. Had it been hit, most of Belgrade's population would have been killed by the toxic outflow. As it was, the levels of toxicity in the atmosphere after the waves of strikes in Pancevo were many times higher than the safe level.

Not all of the toxins came from the oil refinery or the petrochemical plant.

A major fertilizer plant, not far from the refinery and the HIP plant, was also hit: another clear civil target. Here, had the plant's liquid ammonia stockpiles been hit, the environmental damage would have been enormous, as in the case of the chlorine. As it was, there was sufficient chlorine and liquid ammonia, coupled with the petroleum which was hit, to create the high toxicity levels in the city and to produce an enormous, lingering cloud which was moving toward Belgrade. The wind shifted and much of the cloud dissipated into the upper atmosphere to flow over other parts of Europe.

The fertilizer plant was hit on Western Easter, April 4, killing several workers and injuring dozens more. Ironically, this day was as sacred to the city as Orthodox Easter: a large Slovak and Hungarian population lived near the facility and worked in it. The Reformist and Evangelical Christians from these two communities spent their Easter in mourning.

City officials and civilians we spoke with in Pancevo said that they believed that the US targeting of their town's highly-volatile products was evidence of a US policy of genocide toward the Serbs. Why else would they risk such "collateral damage" which could have cost literally millions of lives in the greater Belgrade metro area?

Pancevo was not left alone with the destruction of these three facilities. An aircraft manufacturing facility, Utva Lola Corporation (a joint State/worker owned company like the petrochemical and fertilizer plants) on the edge of the city was completely destroyed by repeated Cruise Missile attacks, starting early in the air war. The facility produced only agricultural aircraft at this stage, although during the previous era — under the now-defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) — it produced the *Arao* indigenous fighter aircraft, an example of which still sits as a monument at the factory gates.

This facility, at a stretch, could be considered at least a potential military target. Certainly it could have serviced military aircraft. The factory was hit four times, with damage estimated at \$450-million [the capital investment in the plant, high for a facility to make agricultural aircraft, reflected its military aircraft origins]. In the process, some 100 homes were hit, many destroyed. We saw the damaged houses, and the tractor-towed carts of families moving out of the town and into the hoped-for safety of the countryside.

The general impression is that this is an area populated solely by Serbs. But Serbia is home to some 26 ethnic groups, only one of which — the Kosovo Albanians — has some members which refuse to call themselves "Yugoslav". The Pancevo area is no different: it is home to some 20 ethnic groups. The spires of the churches of a half-dozen different Christian sects dot the city.

By April 19, 1999, it was estimated by Yugoslav authorities that some 1,000 of their citizens had

been killed by the bombing and some 6,000 more wounded. Given the extent of the damage seen by this writer, the claims are not difficult to believe.

were closed because of the war, and had been since March 24. No-one wants to risk a full strike on a school filled with children.

A pipeline on one of the five destroyed Danube bridges carried water to some 600,000 people. The heating plant in Novi (New) Belgrade was destroyed, cutting off steam heating to about half of Belgrade. A few months earlier, such an attack would have led to widespread death and suffering in the bitter Balkan winter. These things we saw.

25 Nov 2002

Het boek van Hartmann over Joegoslavië
beantwoordt mij, in de inleiding, mij eens
de uitspraken van OVS's - waarden
in Kosovo. in de volgorde.

Tsjetsjenen dreigen met executies

Door onze correspondent
COEN VAN ZWOL

MOSKOU, 26 OKT. Het Tsjetsjeense zelfmoordcommando dat in Moskou zevenhonderd musicalgangers gevangen houdt, dreigt gijzelaars te executeren. De terroristen eisen dat het Russische leger een begin maakt met de terugtrekking van troepen uit Tsjetsjenië.

Gisteren circuleerden meerdere ultimatum, eerst om zes uur 's avonds, daarna zes uur de volgende ochtend. Omstreeks vier uur 's ochtends lokale tijd klonk een explosie en renden twintig politiemannen van het gebouw weg. De enige straat van waaruit direct zicht op de schouwburg bestaat

werd door agenten hermetisch afgesloten. Twee uur eerder waren twee gijzelaars per ambulance afgevoerd. Volgens persbureau Interfax betrof het een vrouw met een buikwond en een man met een hoofdwond. In het gebouw werden eerder op de avond schoten gehoord.

Vier Azerbajdzjaanse gijzelaars mochten na het invallen van de duisternis de schouwburg verlaten. Water, voedsel en medicijnen werden naar binnen gereden. Een groot aantal onderhandelaars maakte in de loop van de dag zijn opwachting in de foyer, onder wie de voormalige Russische premier Primakov, de Kaukasische politi-

cus Roeslan Aoctsjev, de journalisten Anna Politkovskaja en Mark Franchetti en een cameraploeg van het station NTV.

Politkovskaja bleef enkele uren in het theater. Zij geniet groot respect onder Tsjetsjenen en in het westen wegens haar scherpe en riskante verslaggeving. „Als eerste moet Poetin persoonlijk zeggen dat de oorlog voorbij is”, verklaarde zij na afloop. Bij een eerste reken met terugtrekking van Russische troepen zouden dan „alle gijzelaars worden vrijgelaten”.

Journalist Franchetti had de indruk met „professionele strijders” te hebben gesproken. Hij was geducht gefouilleerd bij binnen-

komst, de gijzelnemers gedroegen zich rustig en gedisciplineerd. Ook Franchetti gelooft dat er ruimte is voor onderhandelingen. „Ik twijfel er niet aan dat ze de schouwburg opblazen bij een bestorming. Maar als ze zeker zijn te sterven, waarom dragen ze dan maskers?”

Zender NTV toonde gisteren beelden van de gijzelnemers. Vrouwen met sluiers en zwarte gewaden paradeerden met pistolen en plastic explosieven voor de camera en frummelden aan een ontsteking.

Hun leider Movsar Barajev bedemtoonde dat hij op bevel van de Tsjetsjeense opperbevelhebber Maschadov opereert. Achmed

Zaitsjev, de woordvoerder van Maschadov, ontkent dat.

Oleg Mironov, het hoofd van het presidentiële comité voor de mensenrechten, zei te geloven dat een compromis mogelijk is. „Er zijn overbodige troepen in Tsjetsjenië, die kunnen vrij zichtbaar terugtrekken”, zei Mironov tegen deze krant. „We kunnen ook beloven dat het leger dorpen voortaan niet volledig platbombardeert als er tien strijders doorheen trekken.” Volledige terugtrekking was volgens Mironov geen optie. „Maar we kunnen dit conflict alleen oplossen door concessies over en weer.” [• Vervolg OVERLEG: pagina 4]

TERUGBLIK / Bange jongen luidt einde in

28 OKT 2002

* Een paniek-uitbarsting van een jongetje zorgde ervoor dat de Tsjetsjeense rebellen het vuur openden op hun gijzelaars - voor de speciale troepen het sein om de gijzeling te beëindigen. Dat vertelt Olga Tsjernjak, journaliste van persbureau Interfax, die toevallig de musical bezocht.

De jongen, over zijn toeren, gooide in de zaal een fles naar de gijzelnemers. „Hij rende weg over het gangpad naar de uitgang, terwijl hij uitriep 'Mamma, ik weet niet wat ik moet doen!' Ze openden het vuur op hem, maar misten hem en raakten

mensen die zaten”, vertelt ze vanaf haar ziekenhuisbed. „Ze raakten een man in zijn oog. En een meisje in haar zij.”

Volgens Tsjernjak bedreigden de rebellen hun gijzelaars steeds met de dood. Ze vertelden dat het gebouw volzat met mijnen en dat niemand zou ontsnappen. Ook sloegen ze er soms op los. Vlak voor de bevrijdingsactie kwam een man binnen, die zei dat hij door het veiligheidsordon buiten was gekomen, op zoek naar zijn zoontje. „Maar ze konden de jongen nergens vinden. Daarop begonnen ze hem vreselijk af te tuigen”, vertelt ze.

Ook de achttien vrouwelijke rebellen, behangen met spijkerbommen, waren angstaanjagend, vertelt Tsjernjak. „Toen ze een geluid van buiten hoorden, zo'n acht uur voor de bevrijdingsactie, verspreidden ze zich meteen onder het publiek.” Ze vertelden de doodsange gijzelaars steeds hoe ze zich erop verheugden te sterven en anderen mee de dood in te nemen. Dankzij het slaapgas heeft geen van de 'zwarte weduwen' (zo genoemd omdat ze weduwen van gesneuvelde Tsjetsjeense commandanten zouden zijn) haar wens vervuld.

Wanhooop en smart drijven Tsjetsjeense weduwen

Nog nooit traden Tsjetsjeense vrouwelijke strijders zo prominent op de voorgrond als bij de recente gijzeling in Moskou. Wie zijn deze moedjahedien en wat drijft hen?

Gijzeldrama

Wendelmoet Boersema

MOSKOU - Tsjetsjenen zouden niet vechten tegen vrouwen en zwakken, en Tsjetsjeense vrouwen zouden zelf niet aan gevechtsacties deelnemen. De gijzeling in het Moskouse theater loegenstrafte op een gruwelijke manier beide beweringen: 18 Tsjetsjeense vrouwen werden

gedood. Op de Arabische zender Al-Jazeera zei donderdag een van de ruim twintig zwart gesluerde vrouwelijke strijders dat ze gezworen hadden hun leven te geven voor hun vaderland. „De Russen hebben ons land gedrenkt in het bloed van onze zonen”, aldus de vrouw.

De meeste gijzelnemers in het theater waren weduwen van omgekomen Tsjetsjenen, onder andere die van Arbi Barajev, oom van leider Movsar Barajev. Ook Movsars eigen vrouw, moeder van zijn twee kleine kinderen, was erbij.

De gijzeling maakte zichtbaar hoezeer de deelname van Tsjetsjeense vrouwen aan de strijd groeit. Bij eerdere massale gijzelingen, in Boedjonnovsk in 1995 en in Kizljar in 1996, waren slechts enkele gewapende vrou-

wen te zien. De vrouwen worden gedreven door wanhoop en de wreedheden van de Russen tegen hun familieleden.

Sinds 1999, het begin van de tweede oorlog in de republiek, is het optreden van de Russische troepen steeds gewelddadiger geworden, vooral tegen vrouwen en kinderen. Mensenrechtenorganisaties verzamelden talloze getuigenissen van geweld tegen, en marteling en verkrachting van vrouwen, soms in het bijzijn van hun familieleden.

Een van de schokkendste gevallen is de verkrachting van en moord op een Tsjetsjeense meisje door kolonel Boedanov, de enige Russische hoge militair die begin dit jaar voor de rechter kwam maar nog steeds niet veroordeeld is. Volgens Boedanov was Cheda Koengajeva (18) een sluipschutter.

Zelfmoordstrijders onder Tsjetsjeense vrouwen, zoals bij de Palestijnen, zijn vooralsnog zeldzaam. In 2000 reed een nicht van Movsar Barajev, Cheda Barajeva, een truck met explosieven een Russische legerbasis binnen. Zeventien doden waren het gevolg. In februari werd een 14-jarig meisje opgepakt dat een bom tot ontploffing probeerde te brengen in het station van Grozni.

Vaker sluiten de 'weduwen' zich aan bij de guerrillagroepen in de bergen. Ze werken als koerierster of verpleegster. Maar ook uit Tsjetsjeense bronnen zijn genoeg gevallen bekend van vrouwelijke soldaten en zelfs commandanten. De meeste zijn streng gelovig.

Een van de beruchtste is Birlant, een vrouw achter in de twintig wier achternaam onbekend is. Ze is een veterane van de

gijzeling in Boedjonnovsk en een van de twee vrouwelijke strijders die de gijzeling in Kizljar overleefde. Op de website chechenonline.com wordt haar mannelijkheid en roekeloosheid geprezen. Een andere bekende strijdster is een zekere Tamara. Zij voerde een groep van acht vrouwen aan tijdens de belegering van het dorp Orechovo, dat vorig jaar lang Russische aanvallen weerstond.

Uit de weinige onderzoeken onder Tsjetsjeense en Russische vrouwen blijkt dat een meerderheid in beide groepen betrokkenheid van vrouwen bij de strijd goedkeurt. Bijna iedereen zei zelf de wapens op te pakken als familieleden bedreigd worden of om de doden te wreken.

DE VERDIEPING, PAGINA 11:
TSJETSJEENSE VROUWEN
VERDEDIGEN HUN LAND

„Het is een goed en trots volk”

Gijzeling

Wendelmoet Boersema

MOSKOU - Zijn vrouw Natalja en zoon Dmitri (14) bevinden zich onder de honderden gijzelaars in het Moskouse Cultuurpaleis aan de Melnikov. Meer dan 48 uur heeft Aleks Zjirov niet geslapen; hij bracht zijn tijd door in de auto en op straat bij het theater. Wachtend op telefoontjes van zijn vrouw, die ook deze nacht weer een paar keer kwamen vanuit het belegerde gebouw.

Zjirov kan zijn zenuwen nog net in bedwang houden. „Ik heb mijn hoop gevestigd op een Tsjetsjeense jongen die voor ons bemiddelt bij de gijzelnemers. Hij is hier naartoe gekomen. Een goede jongen, hij is tegen terrorisme maar heeft wel gevochten in Tsjetsjenië. Hij kent de gijzelnemers min of meer, en heeft de belofte van een van hen gekregen dat mijn vrouw en kind niets zal overkomen. Voor een

miljoen procent zeker, zei hij. Ik vertrouw het woord van Tsjetsjenen; ik heb twee Tsjetsjeense vrienden uit mijn diensttijd in het sovjetleger. Het is een goed en trots volk.”

Zjirovs gezicht spreekt andere taal, de spanning tekent hem. Vanochtend vroeg heeft zijn vrouw voor het laatst gebeld. „M'n zoon zit op een meter afstand van een bult explosieven, een verschrikkelijke gedachte. M'n vrouw smeekte geen aanval te beginnen; ze zei dat de FSB-agenten die rond het theater sluipen, op de zenuwen van de terroristen werken. Ze krijgen voedsel en drinken, maar de wc's zijn te dicht bij de buitendeuren, dus ze moeten hun behoeftes doen in de orkestbak.”

Zjirov is Oekraïner van geboorte en emigreerde in 1994 met zijn gezin naar Nederland, waar hij een adviesbureau en de website Rusnet opzette. In 2000 kregen hij, zijn vrouw en twee kinderen de Nederlandse nationaliteit.

Deze week was hij voor zaken in Moskou, in verband met voorbereidingen van een congres tijdens het bezoek van Poetin aan Nederland.

Zjirov hoopte dat het Nederlandschap van zijn vrouw en oudste kind ook een paspoort naar de vrijheid zou zijn. Deze ochtend is opnieuw vrijlating van alle buitenlanders beloofd. Maar die hoop vervliegt als 's middags ambassadeur Tidlo Hofstee hem persoonlijk komt vertellen dat de terroristen geen onderscheid meer wensen te maken tussen Russen en buitenlanders. De terroristen hebben volgens Hofstee gemeld dat de buitenlanders onder de gijzelaars de politieke belangstelling van de wereld blijven trekken.

„Een geweldige teleurstelling”, zegt Zjirov, en staart wezenloos voor zich uit. „Voor de steun van de ambassade heb ik veel respect. Van de Russische overheid verwacht ik niets. De enige garantie die ik nu nog heb is het woord van die Tsjetsjeen.”

Westen biedt concrete assistentie aan

2002

NEW YORK, 25 OKT. De gijzelingsactie van Tsjetsjeense commando's in Moskou is in de hele wereld unaniem veroordeeld. Sommige westerse landen – zoals de Verenigde Staten en het Verenigd Koninkrijk – hebben Rusland concrete hulp aangeboden om de crisis te helpen beëindigen.

De Veiligheidsraad veroordeelde unaniem de gijzeling als „een gruwelijke daad” en als een „daad van internationaal terrorisme” en „een bedreiging van de internationale vrede en veiligheid”. De raad eiste de onmiddellijke en onvoorwaardelijke vrijlating van alle gijzelaars en onderstreepte zijn „versterkte vastbeslotenheid alle vormen van terrorisme te bestrijden”.

De Britse regering meldde gisteren een team van experts op het gebied van terrorismebestrijding naar Moskou te sturen. Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Jack Straw zei dat zij de Britse ambassadeur in Moskou advies moeten geven; als de Russische autoriteiten van de deskundigheid van de experts gebruik willen maken zijn zij ten volle bereid die ter beschikking te stellen, aldus Straw.

De Amerikaanse president, George W. Bush, bood gisteren zijn Russische ambtgenoot, Vladimir Poetin, telefonisch „zijn steun en solidariteit” aan. Volgens de woordvoerder van het Witte Huis, Ari Fleischer, zei Bush dat „de VS bereid zijn Rusland te helpen met alles wat Rusland nodig heeft”. „Dit is een tijd van solidariteit tussen de VS en Rusland”, aldus Fleischer. De gijzelingsactie in Moskou is „duidelijk terroristisch”, zo

voegde hij daaraan toe.

De Amerikaanse ambassadeur in Moskou zei gisteren dat Amerikaanse inlichtingendiensten samenwerken met hun Russische collega's bij hun pogingen de crisis op te lossen. De Amerikaanse regering zal Rusland elke informatie, ook gevoelige informatie, geven die daarbij van nut kan zijn. „In de geest van wat we sinds vorig jaar september doen, zijn we bereid alle relevante informatie te delen”, aldus ambassadeur Vershbow. De Amerikanen blijven van mening dat de Tsjetsjeense oorlog alleen met politieke middelen kan worden opgelost. „Dit [de gijzelingsactie] is niet de manier om een politiek proces te bereiken”, zo voegde hij daaraan toe. „Er kan absoluut geen rechtvaardiging bestaan voor het gijzelen van onschuldige burgers in naam van welke politieke zaak dan ook.”

De Deense voorzitter van de EU en de Europese Commissie veroordeelden de Tsjetsjeense actie gisteren in krachtige bewoordingen, net als individuele regeringen van EU-lidstaten en kandidaat-lidstaten. China veroordeelde de gijzelingsactie als „een terreurdaad waarbij het leven van honderden onschuldige burgers ernstig wordt bedreigd”. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

GIJZELING

‘We sterven liever’

[* Vervolg van pagina 1] Hij sprak twintig minuten met Movsar Barajev en meldde na afloop dat deze goedgehumt is en zich niet als een terrorist beschouwt „omdat hij geen losgeld en geen vliegtuig eist”. Eerder hadden de Tsjetsjenen laten weten er van uit te gaan bij hun actie te zullen sterven; ze eisen nog steeds dat Rusland zich binnen een week uit Tsjetsjenië terugtrekt. Het Qatarrese tv-station Al-Jazira zond gisteren een videoboodschap van de Tsjetsjenen uit; daarin liet een van hen weten dat „wij liever sterven dan u leeft”. „Ieder van ons is bereid zichzelf op te offeren voor God en voor de onafhankelijkheid van Tsjetsjenië”.

Twee Doemaleden die bekend staan om hun kritiek op het Tsjetsjenie-beleid van president Poetin,

Irina Chakamada en Grigori Javlinski, en de bij Tsjetsjenen populaire zanger – tevens Doemalid – Iosif Kobzon spraken eveneens met Barajev. Kobzon slaagde er gisteren in een vrouw en haar drie kinderen vrij te krijgen. Pogingen van Javlinski om gijzelaars vrij te krijgen, mislukten. Hij kon slechts melden dat de Tsjetsjenen niet willen onderhandelen.

De Russische president Vladimir Poetin zei gisteren op de Russische televisie dat de terreuractie in het Moskouse theater „is gepland in buitenlandse terroristische centra”. Hij zei de Russische veiligheidsdiensten te hebben opgedragen „de bevrijding van de gijzelaars voor te bereiden en daarbij hun veiligheid maximaal te garanderen”.



Twee artsen slepen het lichaam van een in het Moskouse theater doodgeschoten vrouw weg. Gisteren werd gezegd dat de vrouw door de Tsjetsjenen was gedood omdat ze voor de geheime dienst FSB werkte. Later heette het dat ze was doodgeschoten toen ze trachtte te vluchten. (Foto AP)

Hoe een onafhankelijkheidsstrijd radicaliseert

De Tsjetsjeense gijzelingsactie in Moskou onderstreept opnieuw dat de Tsjetsjenen het afgelopen jaar drastisch zijn geradicaliseerd. Van het Westen verwachten ze inmiddels niets meer.

Door onze correspondent
COEN VAN ZWOL

MOSKOU, 25 OKT. Achmad Kadyrov, het hoofd van de pro-Russische regering in Tsjetsjenië, gebruikt de gijzeling in Moskou om punten te scoren. „Het is nu absoluut duidelijk dat Maschadov de situatie niet controleert”, zei hij. „Je kunt niet 's ochtends onderhandelen en 's avonds gijzelen.”

De Tsjetsjeense leider Aslan Maschadov gaat door voor leider van de gematigde krachten onder de rebellen. Maar vorige maand maakte deze eminente gris een verontwaardigende video openbaar die hem toonde met Sjamil Basajev, hoofdmann van de Tsjetsjeense fundamentalisten. Maschadov bleek zijn nationalistische versieringen – de Tsjetsjeense wolf – nu ook te hebben ingerruuld voor islamspreuken over martelaarschap. En hij dreigde de oorlog naar de Rus-

sische steden te brengen.

Dit, de gijzeling en de beelden op de zender Al-Jazira van Tsjetsjeense weduwen in zwarte sluiers die willen sterven voor Allah, wijst erop dat de 'Al-Qaedificatie' van de rebellen compleet is. De gematigde islam van Tsjetsjenië, met zijn mystiek en soefidansen, zijn heiligdommen en heilige gebouwen, is dood. Weggeblazen door de Russische artillerie. Wat rest zijn desperado's als Movsar Barajev, die kaal fanatisme combineert met drugshandel en het martelen van gijzelaars.

Deze zomer waren er verspreide signalen dat het Kremlin eindelijk bereid was met de rebellen te praten. President Poetin beschreef Tsjetsjenië volgevoel als een nationale tragedie. Alle retoriek van de generaals dat ze slechts willen praten met Tsjetsjeense leiders als die zich met de handen omhoog melden, kon niet verhullen dat er verkennde gesprekken begonnen. Juist op dat moment haalden de Tsjetsjenen een M-26 helikopter neer, waarbij meer dan honderd Russische soldaten stierven. Maschadov vierde dat als een zege. Je kunt niet onderhandelen en intussen onze helikopters neerhalen, vonden de Russen.

De rebellen denken daar anders over. Met het Kremlin onderhan-

del je slechts uit een positie van kracht. En de geschiedenis geeft hun gelijk. Zo dacht Rusland de provincie in 1995 ook aardig onder controle te hebben toen krijgshoofd Basajev zijn gedurfde raid op het stadje Boedjonnovsk uitvoerde, waarna collega Radoejev dat kunststukje een half jaar later nog eens dunnetjes overdeed met drieduizend gijzelaars in het plaatsje

vluchtelingen konden naar huis. Het leger beloofde de *zatsjiska* – bloedige zuiveringsacties in dorpen – voortaan in te tomen. Maar het leger bleef, de zuiveringen eveneens en de vluchtelingen bleven weg. „Hoe kan ik naar die hel terugkeren”, vroeg de Tsjetsjeen Boectin Achjadov me vorige week. „Wie weet wie ons morgen komen doodschieten: de bandieten of de federalen?”

Tsjetsjenië is nu een chronisch 'low-level'-conflict. De rebellen plegen bomaanslagen en doden 'collaborateurs', de Russen slaan terug met beschietingen, willekeurige arrestaties en zuiveringen. Als ze niet op elkaar schieten, want de realiteit is dat soldaten, politie-mannen en rebellen onderling vechten om hun aandeel in de lokale rijkdommen: gijzelaars, wapens, drugs, olie. De Duitse geheime dienst schatte onlangs dat het aantal Russische doden is opgelopen tot 10.000 - de officiële schatting is 4.000. Het aantal omgekomen Tsjetsjenen zou 80.000 bedragen.

Een cruciaal verschil met de eerste oorlog is evenwel dat het Russische publiek nu grotendeels van onaangename feiten verschoond blijft. Onder Poetin is het televisie-nieuws gelijkgeschakeld. Het kritische NTV is overgenomen door

het semi-staatsbedrijf Gazprom. De staatszenders ORT en RTR komen vooral met warme rapporten over de Tsjetsjeense wederopbouw. TVS mist het budget voor serieuze nieuwsgaring. De vraag is ook of Rusland de waarheid wil horen. „Ik weet dat het een rotzooi is in Tsjetsjenië”, zei een buurman me eens. „Maar we krijgen al tien jaar slecht nieuws! Ik wil goed nieuws!”

Sommigen zien in de radicalisering van het Tsjetsjeense verzet een zwaktebod. Ondanks soms zeer effectieve acties zou het niet in staat zijn een vuist te maken. Sinds 11 september is de hoop op de sympathie van het Westen vervlogen. „Van uw slag hoeven we niets goeds meer te verwachten”, verweet Chirzit Aldamov, de Tsjetsjeense gezant in Georgië, mij onlangs met priemende vinger. Nu de Pankisi-vallei in Georgië bezet is, raken de aanvoerlijnen verstoord. Zo dreigen de rebellen in de 'stenen' raket van het hooggebergte te raken, wat het Russische leger al zo lang wil.

Maar de gijzeling bewijst dat die visie wat optimistisch is. Een van talloze foto's bekende krijgshoofd, Movsar Barajev, blijkt moeiteloos is staat met vijftig strijders in hartje Moskou toe te slaan. Rusland kan niet langer de ogen sluiten.

Russen krijgen slecht nieuws vaak niet te horen

Kizljar. De chaotische Russische respons – bestormingen met honderden doden – vrat aan het draagvlak van de oorlog. Een jaar later restte het Russische leger slechts een vernederende aftocht. Afgedwongen, niet vrijwillig.

De tweede Tsjetsjeense oorlog gaat nu zijn vierde jaar in. Al begin vorig jaar verklaarde president Poetin de 'actieve fase' voorbij. Het leger kon zijn troepen terugtrekken, de politie en de geheime dienst FSB ruimden de restjes verder wel op, de 150.000 Tsjetsjeense

Alles voor de aandacht van de wereldpers

28 nov 2002

Voor de Tsjetsjeense zaak is publiciteit, vooral via internet, van levensbelang. Dat wisten ook de leiders van het gijzeldrama in het Moskouse musicaltheater. Enkele Tsjetsjeense sites misbruiken de vrijheid van meningsuiting en dienen als doorgeefluik voor terroristische groeperingen.

Tsjetsjenië

Wendelmoet Boersema

Zonder media-aandacht is elke terroristische actie tot mislukken gedoemd. Via tv, krant en internet komen de eisen van terroristen voor het voetlicht van de wereld. De massale gijzeling in Moskou is daarop geen uitzondering.

Ondanks zijn jeugdige leeftijd 'speelde' de leider van het gijzeldrama Barajev volleerd met zijn tegenpartij. Het vasthouden van de aandacht van de wereldpers was de belangrijkste reden om de ruim zeventig buitenlandse gijzelaars uiteindelijk niet eerder vrij te laten, zoals hij twee dagen lang be-

loofde. 'De gijzelaars niet beestachtig behandelen' was een beproefde tactiek om ingrijpen van de tegenpartij uit te stellen. Vanaf woensdagnacht tot diep in de vrijdagavond kwam bovendien de ene na de andere bekende Rus, van parlementariër tot filmregisseur, opdraven als onderhandelaar. Ook ongenood, zoals de *ataman*, hoofd van de Kozakken, die eenmaal binnen moest maken dat hij weggkwam.

De voortdurende stroom onderhandelaars diende om gijzelaars los te krijgen, in gesprek te blijven met de gijzelnemers en, ongetwijfeld, om informatie te verschaffen over de situatie in het theater. Niet altijd tot genoegen van de Russische autoriteiten. Zij riepen politici en bekende Russen op zich niet ongevraagd te melden, 'ter meer-

dere glorie van zichzelf' zoals een FSB'er sneerde.

Ook andere publiciteit kwam de Russen zeer ongelegen. Persminister Lesin verbood een interview met Barajev met de zender NTV. Het zou wringen met het verbod op terroristische propaganda. Ook een interview van Barajev met de radiozender 'Echo van Moskou' moest van de site af. Vrijdagavond verdween de derde Russische tv-zender enige tijd uit de lucht: die zou de speciale troepen hinderen.

Toch is de vraag of de terroristen met alle publiciteit de Tsjetsjeense zaak een dienst bewezen. De publiciteit veroorzaakte meer een omslag in de publieke opinie: de Tsjetsjeense onafhankelijkheidstrijd zit voorgoed in de hoek van het 'internationaal terrorisme'.

Al sinds het begin van de eerste campagne begrepen de Tsjetsjeense strijders de noodzaak van eigen berichtgeving. De Russische kant berichtte eenzijdig. Westerse journalisten kregen van de Tsjetsjenen alle steun om naar het oorlogsgebied te gaan. De rebellen genoten sympathie van veel Westerse landen, met name Frankrijk en Nederland.

In de tweede oorlog, die twee jaar geleden begon, ontwikkelden de Tsjetsjeense internetsites zich tot goed geliede informatiebronnen. De belangrijkste onder hen zijn www.chechenpress.com en www.chechen.org, twee sites van de 'Tsjetsjeense republiek Itsjkeria' waarvan Aslan Maschadov president is. De sites geven allerhande informatie over de geschiedenis, geografie en cultuur van Tsjetsjenië en de islam. Daarnaast fungeren ze als officieel perskanaal van Maschadov. Andere zijn in het in Nederland (!) geregistreerde www.ichkeria.org en de rebellen site www.kavkaz.org, vaak opererend vanuit Georgië.

Deze sites (en de westerse bronnen die hun informatie gebruiken) zijn enerzijds tegenwicht voor de Russische propagandamachine over Tsjetsjenië. Onder leiding van presidentieel adviseur Sergej Jastrzjembski slagen de Russen erin de onafhankelijke berichtgeving over Tsjetsjenië – in Rusland en daarbuiten – tot een minimum te reduceren, enkele uitzonderingen (zoals Anna Politkovskaja en Andrej Babitski) daargelaten. Jastrzjembski had ook nu de touwtjes strak in handen.

Anderzijds spelen deze media een ondersteunende rol bij de acties van de Tsjetsjeense strijders. Vooral kavkaz.org is de laatste jaren geradicaliseerd tot een subjectief en oncontroleerbaar medium. Tijdens de gijzeling gaf de redactie boodschappen van Barajev door ('ik ben naar Moskou gekomen om te sterven') en schreef openlijk over telefonische contacten met de terroristen. Die noemen ze 'moedjahedien'. De slachtoffers schrijft kavkaz.org toe aan 'Poetins redders'.

Via chechenpress.com stuurde gisteren de Tsjetsjeense president Maschadov zijn enige verklaring over het gijzeldrama de wereld in, ondanks pogingen van de Russen om hem te bereiken. Maschadov wees de terreurdaad af en ontkende betrokkenheid bij de organisatie. „Toch”, schrijft hij, „voel ik mijn verantwoordelijkheid, maar meer nog leg ik die op de schoulers van de Russische leiding, die door een barbaarse politiek van mensenhaat duizenden Tsjetsjenen zover heeft gebracht dat ze geen uitweg meer zien”. Ook op deze site wordt de schuld voor de omgekomen gijzelaars bij de Russische 'bevrijders' gelegd.

Met dit soort berichten worden alle Tsjetsjeense internetbronnen (en kranten en tv zijn er niet) als het ware besmet. Het leidt rechtstreeks tot de Russische protesten tegen de lancering van de eerste krant, de 'Chechen Times' in Den Haag, en het internationale congres dat binnenkort in Denemarken wordt gehouden. De congres-organisatoren veroordeelden de gijzeling wel, maar legden de verantwoordelijkheid bij de Russen.

Terecht hameren Nederland en Denemarken in deze kwesties op de vrijheid van meningsuiting. Tegelijkertijd zouden de Tsjetsjeense media terreurdaden van hun landgenoten zonder omhaal moeten veroordelen, willen ze bestaansrecht houden. Voor hen een zware taak, omdat de Russen intussen doorgaan met verschrikkelijke schendingen van de mensenrechten. De oorlog in Tsjetsjenië vraagt om berichtgeving die de (wan)daden van het Russische leger én die van Tsjetsjeense strijders scherp tegen het licht houdt. Dat kunnen ook de Westerse media zich aantrekken. Zij lieten de berichtgeving maar al te vaak over aan de strijdende partijen.

Moskou eist afgelasting doop krant Tsjetsjenen

25 oktober 2002

Van onze correspondent
MOSKOU – Met het afgelasten van de presentatie van een Tsjetsjeense krant, gisteren in Nieuwspoord, is op het nipertje een diplomatieke rel tussen Rusland en Nederland voorkomen.

The Chechen Times zou de eerste Tsjetsjeense krant in Europa worden. Oprichters zijn leden van de Tsjetsjeense Democratische Vereniging in Nederland. De presentatie

Geen herindeling Eindhoven

DEN HAAG – De gemeentelijke herindelingen van Eindhoven en Helmond gaan voorlopig niet door.

Dat heeft minister Remkes van binnenlandse zaken gisteren aan die gemeenten laten weten. De voorgenomen herindelingen pasten niet in het nieuwe beleid, dat uitgaat van vrijwilligheid.

Er lag al een wetsvoorstel klaar om de gemeenten Son en Breugel, Nuenen en Waalre en delen van Eersel, Oirschot, Best, Geldrop en Mierlo bij Eindhoven te voegen. Ook waren er plannen om delen van Someren, Asten en Mierlo naar Helmond te laten overgaan. Dit gaat nu niet door.

De vrijwillige samenvoeging van Geldrop en Mierlo gaat wel door.

op de dag dat in Moskou een groep zwaarbewapende Tsjetsjenen zeshonderd mensen in gijzeling hielden, bracht de Russen in alle staten.

De Nederlandse ambassadeur in Rusland, Tiddo Hofstee, werd daarom gisterochtend op het matje geroepen door het Russische ministerie van buitenlandse zaken. Dat wilde een 'resoluut protest' laten horen tegen de oprichting van de krant. De onderminister van buitenlandse zaken Alexander Losjoekov, noemde het in zware bewoordingen een 'duidelijk onvriendelijke daad' (...) 'des te meer omdat de lancering gepland stond aan de vooravond van het bezoek van de Russische president Poetin aan Nederland.'

Het zou volgens de Russische bewindsman „directe steun van de Nederlandse autoriteiten aan het internationale terrorisme” betekenen.

Een Nederlandse bron in Moskou meldde dat Buitenlandse Zaken in Den Haag daarop dringend heeft geadviseerd de presentatie van *The Chechen Times* af te gelasten, om geen 'bilateraal probleem' te scheppen. Het ministerie in Den Haag ondersteunt de lezing van Nieuwspoord dat de afgelasting een beslissing van het perscentrum zelf was 'in het belang van de publieke veiligheid'. Ambassadeur Hofstee in Moskou wilde officieel geen commentaar geven.

Een andere medium van de Tsjetsjeense rebellen, de website www.ichkeria.org, is in Nederland geregistreerd onder de vlag van een Amsterdamse stichting.



Tsjetsjenen hebben tegen de muur van perscentrum Nieuwspoord foto's uitgesteld van de oorlog in hun land.

FOTO ROGER DOH

Geen persconferentie, wel barre verhalen

Tsjetsjeense krant
van onze verslaggever

DEN HAAG – „Ik vind het ongeoorloofd dat zoiets kan in het democratische Nederland”, zegt Ramzan Amkoepajev, secretaris van de Tsjetsjeense Democratische Vereniging. „Dit is geen Aziatisch land maar Nederland.”

Zojuist heeft perscentrum Nieuwspoord geweigerd hem en enige tientallen landgenoten toe te laten om een persconferentie te houden. Reden: publieke veiligheid en dat heeft alles te maken met de terreuractie in Mos-

kou, waar Tsjetsjenen honderden theaterbezoekers gegijzeld houden.

De Russische regering was niet blij met de voorgenomen persconferentie in Nieuwspoord. De Tsjetsjenen hadden daar hun eerste in Europa uitkomende krant willen lanceren. *The Chechen Times*. Maar directeur M. de Bok van Nieuwspoord voelde er onder deze omstandigheden niets voor om de persbijeenkomst door te laten gaan. Hij zegt het besluit te hebben genomen zonder ruggespraak met de politie of de AIVD (voorheen de BVD).

De geboorte van de nieuwe

krant zou normaal tamelijk onopgemerkt voorbij zijn gegaan. De gijzeling in Moskou veranderde dat en ook het besluit van Nieuwspoord heeft ineens media in beweging gebracht. De Tsjetsjenen hebben hun fotocollages tegen de muur van Nieuwspoord uitgesteld: ruïnes van kapotgeschoten flatgebouwen, verminkte kinderen, tanks, een lachende Russische oud-president Boris Jeltsin en een grappen makende Russische generaal.

Secretaris Amkoepajev loopt op eieren als hij vragen over de gijzelactie in Moskou moet beantwoorden. Er mee instemmen

kan niet, maar zijn volksgenoten al te hard de mantel uitvegen zal slecht vallen bij de achterban. En dus zegt hij dat het treurig is en dat kwaad kwaad genereert en dat als gevolg van de Russische interventie in Tsjetsjenië er nu die gijzelingsactie is. En of de dood van 200 000 Tsjetsjenen, een vijfde van de bevolking, soms geen terreur is?

Is hij bereid hier en nu de gijzelnemers in Moskou op te roepen hun actie onmiddellijk te beëindigen? „Als Nieuwspoord ons de kans geeft onze persconferentie te houden, dan kan ik gedetailleerd op vragen ingaan”, luidt

het antwoord. Waarna hij naar de Russische tv-ploeg moet die hem staat te wachten.

Behalve woordvoerderspraken vallen er ook andere verhalen beluisteren, over de barre depicties onder Stalin, de oorlogsten slotte de reis naar Nederland vaker wel dan niet bekroond met een afwijzing van het asielverzoek.

The Chechen Times zal vanuit Amsterdam worden verspreid in Europa, voorlopig als een ma- blad. Het eerste nummer, dat teren verscheen, is in het Eng- Er komen ook Franse, Duitse Russische edities.

the established line, and anybody who contests it becomes an "apologist for Milosevic." (Herman 2002: Z-magazine website)

According to Marjaleena Repo (1999: Counterpunch website), freelance writer, western media's demonisation of the Serbs succeeded in hoodwinking the public into thinking that Nato use of force was a moral imperative to stop a new Hitler who had attempted a "final solution" on assorted ethnic groups. "After all, because Hitler wasn't stopped in time, millions perished in concentration camps," she noted.

On 6 April 1999, the media repeated German foreign minister Joschka Fisher "revelation" of a Serbian secret plan for genocide in former Yugoslavia ("Operation Horseshoe"), urging ICTY chief prosecutor Louise Arbour to indict Mr Milosevic for war crimes. Yet, the plan was later discovered as being faked by the German government.

A biggest western propaganda coups came over the coverage of the monitored Rambouillet talks between Mr Milosevic and the Kosovo Liberation Army, just before Nato began its bombing of Belgrade (Keeble 2000: 94). The breakdown of the "negotiations" was represented as Mr Milosevic's fault, though it was later admitted (ibid) that they were deliberately designed to fail (one provision naturally rejected by the Serbs was the implementation of a Nato force in the whole of Yugoslavia, not just Kosovo). However, the media reported "the manufacture of a pretext for bombing as a genuine attempt at diplomacy" (Hammond and Herman 2000) and ignored the fact that the Yugoslav delegation had actually accepted provisions for Kosovo's autonomy.

Yet, labelling western enemies as Hitlers and subhuman monsters is a familiar trick from recent history. During the Gulf War, the world was shocked to find out that the "incubator babies" incident, which precipitated western intervention, was in fact a complete hoax. In October 1990, the press reported that a 15-year-old Kuwaiti citizen named Nayirah tearfully told the US Congressional Human Rights Caucus that she had witnessed Iraqi soldiers killing Kuwaiti babies by dragging them from incubators. A year later, it was revealed (without public outcry) that Nayirah was the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the US trained a part of a major public relations offensive undertaken by the firm Hill and Knowlton, on behalf of the Kuwaiti government (Thussu 2000: 9).

Yet the shock of being duped soon wore off and gullibility returned. American public relations firm Ruder Finn, working for the Croatian and Bosnian separatists, publicly

bragged that it had been able to turn world opinion against the Serbs. In April 1993 on French television, the director James Harff said the firm had succeeded masterfully by targeting the Jewish audience and gaining its support. This was a "sensitive matter," he added, as "the Croatian and Bosnian past was marked by real and cruel anti-semitism. Tens of thousands of Jews perished in Croatian camps [...]" (in Repo 1999: Counterpunch website).

He continued: "When the Jewish organisations entered the game on the side of the [Muslim] Bosnians we could promptly equate the Serbs with the Nazis in the public mind. By a single move, we were able to present a simple story of good guys and bad guys, which would hereafter play itself" (ibid).

He concluded: "Almost immediately there was a clear change of language in the press, with the use of words with high emotional content such as ethnic cleansing, concentration camps, etc, which evoke images of Nazi Germany and the gas chambers of Auschwitz" (ibid).

Jared Israel, an American Jewish journalist who created the *Emperor's Clothes* news website, strongly condemned the position of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, who publicly attacked the Serbs as fascists at the beginning of the Yugoslav conflict (*Emperor's Clothes* 1999, "Who we are").

He pointed out that portraying the Serbs as new Fascists was a non-sense since they had been the greatest resistance fighters against the Nazis and had never persecuted the Jews. When Germans occupied Serbia, they did not find any anti-Semitic feeling or root in the country, because the Serbs (contrary to the Croats) had always considered Jews as brothers, only of a different religion. Mr Israel wrote:

Imagine how the Serbs felt, unjustly demonised in the western media and now attacked by supposed leaders of the people they had died to protect. And because everyone knows Jewish people suffered terribly at the hands of the Nazis, when Jewish leaders called Serbs "the new Nazis" and called President Milosevic "the new Hitler," these lying accusations carried weight (*Emperor's Clothes* 1999 "Who we are")

The "new Hitler", "successfully" stopped, is now standing in the dock of a western Nato-dominated tribunal to face victor's justice. The media, like the rest of us, know that being the target of western hegemonic arrogance, Mr Milosevic has not a single chance to ultimately win.

Serviërs ontvoerd, van wie niets meer is vernomen. Ze vraagt waarom de Nederlanders, die elf van oorlogsmisdaden verdachte Serviërs hebben gearresteerd, nooit een Albanees oppakken wegens oorlogsmisdaden. De Albanees Ismet Tira is de UCK-commandant van Orahovac. Hij zou de grootste boosdoener zijn. Simka: „Zijn oom stond in 1941 bekend als de ergste fascist van de stad. Die heeft mijn oom, die partizaan was, me verteld.” Mirjana noemt Sebadin Cema, haar leraar Albanees op de middelbare school. „Ik was met mijn ouders op zijn bruiloft. Mijn vader heeft hem nota bene zijn eerste baan bezorgd. Hij is bekend als een van de leiders van de ontvoeringen vorig jaar.”

De Nederlandse militairen zijn volgens de vrouwen partijdig, anti-Servisch en ondernemen niets om de situatie voor de Serviërs in Orahovac te verbeteren. Natasja: „Met hen was elke dag erger dan de dag ervoor.” Mirjana: „Ik denk niet dat Van Loon ooit nog rustig kan slapen.” Simka: „Zij kwamen hier omdat de mensenrechten werden geschonden. Nu gebeurt al vijf maanden precies hetzelfde.”

Act 17

Probleem II Lyde Vladye in Gyrene
in 1949 behelpt de
bevolking in slachtoffers in niet-
interneerde groepen conflict.

Act 1.
↓

Act mag je level met jezelf tot het verplaatst in de
bevolking van redan, verlost houdende met je het
gevoelende conflict, lang de verduyft in de
bevolkinge groepen of deugde melkene redan dat
necessair. In het volgende verplaatst moet er
ontgrend, die alle mogelijke manieren te
breuk geven op het de groepen and rechtte verduyft
hant verduyft met leeft, metrecht, bygevoic,
gevendheid, verduyft e. v. d. v.

Act 2

De volgende mag met andere verduyft in de
te verduyft van redan, verlost houdende met het conflict

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: zaterdag 12 februari 2000 0:17
Aan: Ruza Despotovic; Herman TI; Globalreflexion; Dolf Loth; Annamiek Vermeulen
Onderwerp: 0 (http://news.suc.org/bydate/Feb_11/0.html)

<<http://news.suc.org/>>

Search suc.org:

[<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif) Choose S.U.C. Page About S.U.C. S.U.C.
Activities News from Serbia Kosovo Crisis Bosnia, Croatia Help children BLAGO Fund Serbian
History Serbian Art Book Library Become a member
[<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif) [<http://news.suc.org/images/suc_qrb.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/suc_qrb.gif)

[<http://news.suc.org/images/1px.gif>](http://news.suc.org/images/1px.gif)

NATO'? claim of ethnic cleansing challenged

By Michel Chossudovsky

Professor of Economics at the University of Ottawa and author of The Globalization of Poverty, Impacts of IMF and World Bank Reforms, Third World Network, Penang and Zed Books, London, 1997.

Member of the Canadian antiwar movement.

Copyright Michel Chossudovsky, Ottawa, February 2000

NATO's two main justifications for bombing Yugoslavia on humanitarian grounds have been refuted by the Western alliance's own official figures and documentary evidence. These justifications rest on two central premises:

- 1) the alleged indiscriminate mass killings of Albanian civilians (premise number one);
- 2) the implementation of a deliberate policy of mass deportations or "ethnic cleansing" (premise number two).

"Premise number one" has been invalidated by the FBI and European forensic teams working under the auspices of the Hague Tribunal (ICTY). The forensic and police investigators have uncovered several hundred bodies in grave sites in Kosovo as opposed to the 10,000 to 100,000 civilian massacres claimed by NATO and Western governments as a pretext for waging the War. British Prime Minister Tony Blair had announced that President Milosevic was "set on a Hitler style genocide equivalent to the extermination of the Jews during World war II".¹ "We've now seen about 100,000 military aged men missing... They may have been murdered", echoed US Defense Secretary William Cohen. ² "Genocide is starting," stated German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping.³...

The Hague Tribunal (ICTY) (while upholding the war crimes indictment against members of the Yugoslav government), has acknowledged the exhumation of 2,108 bodies in Kosovo from grave sites in Kosovo.⁴ This figure includes the deaths of ethnic Albanians, Serbs, Romani and other

*Тодорчић: Религијске и политичке услуге
ОП ИЕ УЛУНС ДАВ КОСОВУ*

ethnic groups who died during the war (23 March 9 June 1999) from all known causes (including politically motivated executions and massacres of civilians, NATO air strikes, the groundwar between the KLA and the Yugoslav Armed Forces and natural causes).

NO REMAINING LEG TO STAND ON

"The allegations of indiscriminate mass murder, rape camps, crematoriums have not been borne out" by the police investigations and forensic evidence. 5 In the absence of "premise number one", the policy of mass deportations directed against ethnic Albanians (premise number two) is being upheld by NATO and the Western media as "a sufficient justification" for launching the war. In the words of Madeleine Albright "opposing ethnic cleansing is central to our values... We are reaffirming NATO's core purpose as a defender of democracy, stability and human decency on European soil."6

Yet the recently released Report entitled "As Seen, As Told: Analysis of the Human Rights Findings of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission" suggests that the allegation of mass deportations is also a fabrication. 7 Although heavily slanted in its main conclusions, OSCE figures suggest that there were proportionately more Serbs (as a percentage of population) fleeing Kosovo than ethnic Albanians which puts an obvious question mark on NATO's assertion that organized mass expulsions of ethnic Albanians were taking place.

According to OSCE numbers and Kosovar Albanian sources on population size and distribution, an estimated 45.7 percent of the Albanian population and 59.5 percent of the Serb population had fled Kosovo during the bombings (i.e. from 23 March to 9 June 1999).8

The OSCE report summarises the balancesheet of ethnic Albanian refugees as numbering 862,979. In a secluded footnote at the bottom of the main table, the report nonetheless acknowledges that: "In addition [to the 862,979 ethnic Albanian refugees], more than 100,000 Serb IDPs [Internally displaced persons] are estimated to have left Kosovo and to have been registered in Serbia and Montenegro". 9 Whereas ethnic Albanians (including those who fled to Montenegro) are categorized as "refugees", Serbs who fled Kosovo during the same period are casually identified as "Internally Displaced Persons". The figures for ethnic Albanians are very precise in contrast to those indicated for the Serbs in the footnote. The number of refugees belonging to other ethnic groups who fled the province during the bombings is not even acknowledged.

According to Kosovo Albanian sources, the Province had a total population of 2.1 million of which 90 percent are ethnic Albanians, 8 percent Serbs and 2 percent are other ethnic groups.10 Based on these figures (which are accepted both by NATO and the postconflict KLA provisional government) there were an estimated 1.89 million ethnic Albanians and 168,000 Serbs in Kosovo.10

In accordance with the above population breakdown, the exodus of Serbs (as a percentage of population) was larger than that of the ethnic Albanian population. According to OSCE numbers (from UNHCR sources), it is estimated that 45.7 percent of the Albanian population and more than 59.5 percent of the Serb population fled Kosovo during the bombings (i.e. from 23 March to 9 June 1999).

In other words, Serbs who ostensibly were not the target of "ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Serbs" had also fled the theatre of the war in Kosovo. If there had been a deliberate and cohesive policy of ethnic cleansing and massacres directed against ethnic Albanians, the percentages would have been markedly different and this is something which NATO was cautious not to reveal to public opinion while the bombings were ongoing.

The above estimates depend on the veracity of the OSCEUNHCR refugee figures as well as on

the reliability of the data on population size and distribution. In estimating these percentages, we have accepted official OSCE UNHCR refugee numbers at face value, namely that the OSCE Report had not artificially "inflated" the number of ethnic Albanian refugees nor had it "deflated" the number of Serbs who fled Kosovo during the bombings with a view to vindicating NATO's claim of ethnic cleansing. We have also taken Kosovar Albanian assumptions pertaining to population size and distribution. In other words, the percentages are derived from their numbers! Moreover, it should be emphasised that the percentage of Serbs who left Kosovo estimated at 59.5 percent is based on the 100,000 figure given by the OSCE. Yet the OSCE report states that the number of Serbs who fled Kosovo during the same period is "more than 100,000".

Accounting for biases in the OSCE UNHCR figures and margins of error in the data on population, the estimates do not support NATO's allegation of a policy of mass deportation directed against ethnic Albanians.

Ironically, the OSCE (also in a discrete footnote) acknowledges the assumptions of Belgrade's 1991 Census data which indicates the ethnic Albanian population at 82 percent of total population. Yet the Census was boycotted by ethnic Albanians and the figures were never recognised by the parallel provisional government of Kosovo. Why does the OSCE acknowledge Belgrade's 1991 Census when NATO and KLA statements repeatedly indicate that the ethnic Albanian population is at 90 percent? Based on the 1991 Census figures, the estimated percentage of each population group which fled Kosovo would be 53.7 percent for the ethnic Albanians and more than 51.5 percent for the Serbs.¹¹ Yet even when applying the assumptions of the 1991 Census, NATO's claim of mass deportations is not borne out.

The refugee crisis, we were told repeatedly during the War was limited to ethnic Albanians. According to the Western media, Serb civilians had been protected by the Serb police and Armed forces. The large scale exodus of Serbs from Kosovo prior to June 9, 1999 (acknowledged by the figures contained in the OSCE Report) was simply not mentioned. To reveal the numbers would have discredited NATO's main justification for launching its "humanitarian war".

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Other documentary evidence including an official report of the German foreign ministry published prior to the War, confirms that there was no evidence of "ethnic cleansing" in Kosovo in the months immediately preceding the bombings.

Who is lying? German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer had justified NATO's intervention pointing to a "humanitarian catastrophe", yet the internal documents of his own ministry stated exactly the opposite:

"Even in Kosovo an explicit political persecution linked to Albanian ethnicity is not verifiable. The East of Kosovo is still not involved in armed conflict. Public life in cities like Pristina, Urosevac, Gnjilan, etc. has, in the entire conflict period, continued on a relatively normal basis. The actions of the security forces [were] not directed against the Kosovo Albanians as an ethnically defined group, but against the military opponent [KLA] and its actual or alleged supporters."...¹²

Moreover, a report of the United States Committee on Refugees (USCR) confirms a significant reduction in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the period following the signing of the October 13 agreement between U.S. Special Envoy Richard Holbrooke and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) President Slobodan Milosevic. According to USCR, the overall refugee situation had improved with the entry of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM). The USCR report also confirms that "KLA ethnic cleansing of ethnic Serb civilian population pockets intensified in December [1999]" substantiating the results of the German Foreign Office intelligence report. But we were told time and again that the Serbs rather than the KLA had been responsible for ethnic cleansing in the months leading up to the War...¹³

The OSCE UNHCR figures on the number of refugees rather than supporting NATO's main justification for waging the war, suggest that more than half the Serb population had also fled Kosovo during the war. This tendency could be explained by the fact that the KLA had been responsible for relaying intelligence to NATO pertaining to potential targets in the bombing operation.

Moreover, a history of the war also suggests that the massacres and atrocities directed against the Serbs by the KLA Military Command (amply documented for the period after June 9) had already commenced prior to the arrival of KFOR forces in Kosovo.

NATO's two central postulates for waging the war respectively "indiscriminate mass killings" and "ethnic cleansing" are not borne out by the relevant data.

What then was the justification for the humanitarian bombings? What was the hidden agenda? Ultimately the truth must prevail, public opinion must be informed and those who are responsible for waging this criminal war must be brought to trial.

NOTES

1. Quoted in Peter Gowan, Kosovo; the war and its aftermath, Labour Focus on Eastern Europe, no. 64, 1999, p. 26.

2. CBS Face the Nation, 16 May 1999 quoted by Joyce Howard Price in The Washington Times, May 17, 1999.

3. Quoted in Peter Gowan, op. cit.

4. Reuters, 10 November 1999.

5. Wall Street Journal, 31 December 1999.

6. Quoted in Time Magazine, May 17, 1999, p. 2526.

7. OSCE, Kosovo/ Kosova, As Seen, As Told, An analysis of the human rights findings of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission, October 1998 to June 1999, Warsaw, 1999.

8. Ibid

9. Ibid.

10. Figures for 1993. See Albania Worldwide Web, <http://www.albanian.com/main/>. See also Musa Limani, The Geographic Position, Natural Riches, Demographic Characteristics, and the Economical Development of Kosova, Pristina, The Association of Lawyers of Kosova, 1992. Kosovar Albanian estimates place the population of Kosovo at 2.3 million for 2000. 11. The Government of Yugoslavia 1991 Census data for Kosovo identified a total population of 1,956,196 of which 82.2 % are Albanians, 9.9 % Serbs and 7.9 % other ethnic groups. The Census was boycotted by the ethnic Albanian population. During the 1990s, the evidence suggests that Kosovar Serbs left the Province in large numbers.

12. Intelligence Report from the German Foreign Office, January 12, 1999 to the Administrative Court of Trier.

13. See USCR <http://www.refugees.org/world/countryrpt/europe/yugoslavia.htm>

© Copyright by Michel Chossudovsky, Ottawa, February 2000. All rights reserved. Permission is granted to post this text on noncommercial community internet sites, provided the essay remains intact and the copyright note is displayed. The text can also be photocopied for noncommercial distribution. To publish this text in printed and/or other forms contact the author at chossudovsky@videotron.ca or fax: 15144256224.

Michel Chossudovsky

Department of Economics, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N6N5 Voice box: 1-613-562-5800, ext. 1415, Fax: 1-514-425-6224 E-Mail: chossudovsky@videotron.ca (Alternative Email: chossudovsky@sprint.ca)

Recent articles:

"Seattle and Beyond: Disarming the New World Order"
<http://www.transnational.org/forum/meet/seattle.html>

NATO's Reign of Terror in Kosovo

http://members.xoom.com/_XOOM/yugo_archive/19990816mcpaper.htm

Overview on the War: <http://www.transnational.org/features/Yuoverview.html>

On the role of the KLA: <http://www.heise.de/tp/english/inhalt/co/2743/1.html>

Breakup of Yugoslavia: <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/62/022.html>

On the bombings: www.diaspora-net.org/food4thought/chossudovsky.htm

home <<http://news.suc.org/>> | suc home <<http://www.suc.org/>> | suc info
<<http://www.suc.org/sucinfo/>> | site map <<http://www.suc.org/sitemap.html>> | membership
<<http://www.suc.org/membership.html>> | contact <<http://news.suc.org/comments.html>>
© 1996-99 Serbian Unity Congress.

To EVOLV^{ER}
OISE-SOVI

Waggele's geluysen over
belij overijs

en SOEP

en de culture geluysen
dat Archa in No 5008 was

gevoelend

Bleek - het geïnter was

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: zondag 5 maart 2000 22:48
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: Humanitarian Hypocrisy (<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/hayden.htm>)

KOSOVO & YUGOSLAVIA: LAW IN CRISIS

<<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/kosovo.htm>>

<<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/spacer.gif>>

... a presentation of JURIST: *The Law Professors' Network*

[Pittsburgh <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/index.htm>](http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/index.htm) | [Cambridge <http://www.law.cam.ac.uk/jurist/index.htm>](http://www.law.cam.ac.uk/jurist/index.htm) | [Toronto <http://jurist.law.utoronto.ca/>](http://jurist.law.utoronto.ca/) | [Canberra <http://law.anu.edu.au/jurist/>](http://law.anu.edu.au/jurist/)

Humanitarian Hypocrisy

Professor Robert Hayden
Director, Center for Russian & East European Studies
University of Pittsburgh

In October 1998 NATO faced a dilemma: ⁽¹⁾ while its member states were threatening air attacks ⁽²⁾ against Yugoslavia in response to Yugoslav attacks on Kosovo Albanians, they also recognized that Kosovo is clearly within the sovereign territory of Yugoslavia. On March 24, 1999, NATO resolved this dilemma by committing the first unprovoked, opposed military aggression in Europe since Soviet troops invaded Hungary in 1956. The attacks were clearly contrary to international law and to the UN charter. ⁽³⁾ The aggression took the form of intensive bombing of the Yugoslav "infrastructure," the first such massive use of air attacks in Europe since World War II. As of May 23, after 60 days of bombing, NATO had mounted 7,000 air attacks on more than 500 targets, with munitions alone costing about \$20 million per day. While Yugoslav military casualty figures in the first 60 days of the attacks were estimated at being "in the hundreds," NATO had in that time killed as many as 1500 civilians. ⁽⁴⁾ Further, in the third week of May NATO began to commit textbook war crimes, aimed at depriving the civilian population of Serbia of water and electrical power, and explicitly not aimed at military forces in Kosovo. ⁽⁵⁾

Czech President Vaclav Havel has characterized NATO's war as one in which the alliance has "acted out of respect for human rights" and said that it is probably the first war that has been waged "in the name of principles and values." He also said that even though NATO acted with no authority from the UN Security Council, this violation of the UN Charter does not constitute an act of aggression or disrespect for international law, but "happened, on the contrary, out of respect for the law, for a law that ranks higher than the law which protects the sovereignty of states": human rights. ⁽⁶⁾ Yet the war supposedly in defense of human rights has produced war crimes by NATO, and a civilian casualty rate that is at least three times higher than the casualty rate of the "intolerable" violations of human rights that NATO was supposedly acting to correct. This article argues that this perversion of humanitarianism is the logical result of NATO's action, and that humanitarian catastrophes are likely to be inevitable when the excuse of "humanitarian intervention" is used to justify aggression.

The Asserted Justifications for the NATO Attacks

"To Prevent a Humanitarian Disaster"

When he announced the NATO air attacks, on March 24, President Clinton said that he was doing so because Serbian forces were "moving from village to village, shelling civilians and torching their houses."⁽⁷⁾ Thus, NATO supposedly was attacking to "protect thousands of people in Kosovo from a mounting military offensive."⁽⁸⁾

It is clear, however, that the wide Serbian offensive against Kosovo Albanians began *after* NATO's attacks began. As the U.S. State Department itself admits, "In late March 1999, Serbian forces dramatically increased the scope and pace of their efforts, moving away from *selective targeting of towns and regions suspected of KLA sympathies.*"⁽⁹⁾ In other words, Yugoslav forces, until NATO attacks on them commenced, were fighting a guerrilla force, in much the same way that American forces had fought in Vietnam.⁽¹⁰⁾

If NATO had indeed begun its attacks to "prevent a greater catastrophe"⁽¹¹⁾ than what the State Department acknowledges to have been "selective targeting" of places suspected of KLA activities, it clearly failed: the attacks provoked the wider Serbian offensive against ethnic Albanians. This result was hardly unpredictable, and was in fact predicted by military and CIA analysts, but these predictions were ignored. In addition, I had heard from administration sources, five days before NATO attacked, that while Clinton was committed to bombing Yugoslavia there was literally no plan for what to do next, except to predict that Miloševi would surrender.

After the NATO attacks began and Serb forces began the massive expulsion of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo, the goal of the NATO action supposedly switched to returning the refugees. However, the few reporters from Western media who were on the ground in Kosovo in April and May reported that Albanians were by then leaving mainly because of the NATO bombing.⁽¹²⁾ With each passing day, as NATO has increased the destruction of Kosovo, more Albanians have left, and there has been less for them to return to: while Serbs have burned Albanian houses, it is NATO that has destroyed the infrastructure of the place.

It is thus clear that NATO's actions have provoked a humanitarian disaster. The destruction of Serbia's infrastructure can only increase that disaster.

"We Exhausted Every Diplomatic Effort for a Settlement"

In a *New York Times* article on May 23,⁽¹³⁾ President Clinton announced that NATO had "exhausted every diplomatic effort for a settlement." He had said in his March 24 speech that "'Serbian leaders ... refused even to discuss key elements of the peace agreement" that the US and other countries had presented to them in Rambouillet, France.

It is certainly hypocritical for those who propose a "take it or leave it" deal to complain that the other side refused to negotiate, especially when the supposedly obstinate party actually offered a counterproposal.⁽¹⁴⁾ The Rambouillet documents, however, could not be acceptable to any state. The political and constitutional sections followed the logic laid out in my December 1998 article in this journal, and would have rendered Yugoslav and Serbian sovereignty in Kosovo fictive. The military implementation annex (Appendix B) was even more interesting. Under its provisions, NATO would have had "free and unrestricted access throughout the FRY" (para. 8); NATO personnel would be immune from all Yugoslav and Serbian legal processes and from "arrest, investigation or detention" (paras. 6, 7), but would be able to "detain" individuals and turn them over to unspecified "appropriate authorities" (para. 21). While it has been suggested by some NATO sources that this military

implementation plan was patterned after that included in the Dayton agreement, the assertion is false: the agreement between NATO and the FRY in Annex 1A of the Dayton agreement only granted NATO "free transit ... through the territory of the FRY" and did not authorize NATO to "detain" anyone. Rambouillet, therefore, required that the Yugoslavs renounce sovereignty over a large part of their territory and submit to occupation of *the entire country* by NATO, which they were hardly likely to accept.

The Legality of the NATO Attacks

There is literally no question but that NATO's attack on Yugoslavia violates the United Nations charter: the NATO attacks were never authorized by the Security Council and could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered to have been in self-defense. ⁽¹⁵⁾ Interestingly, some commentators who acknowledge this uncomfortable fact then argue that an exception to international law should perhaps be created for what Antonio Cassese calls "humanitarian countermeasures," when, according to Bruno Simma, "imperative political and moral considerations may appear to leave no choice but to act outside the law," or, as Vaclav Havel put it, to find a "higher law" to justify what international law defines, clearly, as aggression. This acknowledgement of NATO illegality even by those supporting NATO's actions is noteworthy.

A War Against Civilians

Every time NATO bombs a hospital, bus, market, town center, apartment building or refugee convoy, NATO spokesmen assert that NATO "never targets civilians" but that, while NATO's bombs are the most accurate in history, "collateral damage" is inevitable. However, NATO's attacks have been aimed against civilian targets since literally the first night of the bombing, when a tractor factory in the Belgrade suburb of Rakovica was destroyed by cruise missiles. ⁽¹⁶⁾ Since then NATO targets have included roads, railroad tracks and bridges hundreds of miles from Kosovo, power plants, factories of many kinds, food processing and sugar processing plants, water pumping stations, cigarette factories, central heating plants for civilian apartment blocks, television studios, post offices, non-military government administrative buildings, ski resorts, government official residences, oil refineries, civilian airports, gas stations, and chemical plants. NATO's strategy is not to attack Yugoslavia's army directly, but rather to destroy Yugoslavia itself, in order to weaken the army. With this strategy it is military losses that are "collateral damage," because most of the attacks are aimed at civilian targets. ⁽¹⁷⁾

Evidence that the attacks have targeted mainly civilians can be seen in casualty figures. As mentioned above, after 60 days of bombing and more than 7,000 attacks, Serb military losses were "in the hundreds," while civilian casualties were as high as 1500 killed and 6000 wounded. NATO claims that less than one percent of its bombs miss their targets, so if Serb *civilian* casualties outnumber military losses, the reason must be that NATO is targeting civilians more than it is the military.

This strategy is hardly secret. The *Wall Street Journal* reported on April 27 that NATO had decided to attack "political, rather than just military, targets in Serbia." On April 25, the *Washington Times* reported that NATO planned to hit "power generation plants and water systems, taking the war directly to civilians." NATO generals told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on May 21 that "Just focussing on fielded forces is not enough The people have to get to the point that their lights are turned off, their bridges are blocked so they can't get to work." Note that the purpose of destroying these bridges is *not* military; but this was clear when NATO destroyed the bridges in Novi Sad, 500 km. from Kosovo, installations which clearly did not

make the "effective contribution to military action" in Kosovo that would have rendered them legitimate targets under Article 52 of Protocol I additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

That NATO planned from the start to hit civilian targets was made clear to me a few days before the attacks began by an employee of a U.S. intelligence organization who said that the CIA had been charged with preparing lists of Yugoslav economic assets and that, "basically, everything in the country is a target unless it's taken off the list." This was nothing new: as Michael Walzer notes, in the Gulf War in 1990, "the coalition decided (or the U. S. commanders decided) that the economic infrastructure of Iraqi society -- all of it -- was a legitimate military target," and that while similar strategic targeting had been common in World War II, what was new was the attempt to deprive the Iraqi population of clean water. However, Walzer notes drily, perhaps that "wasn't technically feasible in the 1940s." ⁽¹⁸⁾

But it *is* technically feasible in the 1990s. On May 23, "fifteen NATO bombs hit water pumps ... in the northwestern town of Sremska Mitrovica for the second night in a row." ⁽¹⁹⁾ Attacks on May 24 "slashed water reserves by damaging pumps and cutting electricity to the few pumps that were still operative." ⁽²⁰⁾ Only 30 percent of Belgrade's 2 million people had running water, and the city was down to 10 percent of its water reserves. ⁽²¹⁾ That these attacks were not aimed at military operations in Kosovo is clear from the remarks attributed by the *Washington Post* to a Pentagon official, who stated that the attacks had been limited to Serbia proper but that "NATO commanders are understood to be planning to extend the attacks to Kosovo." ⁽²²⁾ A more clear example of NATO's targeting civilians in Serbia rather than soldiers in Kosovo would be hard to find.

NATO War Crimes

Depriving a civilian population of water is a textbook example of a violation of international humanitarian law, specifically of Article 54 of Protocol I of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. As Aryeh Neier has noted, the U.N. War Crimes Commission that investigated the Bosnian war concluded that attacking the civilian population was *prima facie* a war crime, and recommended that the commander of the Bosnian Serbs be indicted for attacking the civilian population. ⁽²³⁾ There would seem to be no doubt that NATO commanders and, presumably, at least some NATO political leaders are guilty of war crimes on this count alone.

But this count is not alone. The level of damage done to clearly non-military infrastructural targets in Serbia would seem to render NATO military commanders and at least some NATO political leaders liable to the same charge that was made against Ratko Mladi and Radovan Karadi by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), "extensive destruction of property:" that they

individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the extensive, wanton and unlawful destruction of ... property, not justified by military necessity or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to destroy or permit others to destroy ... property or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent this destruction or to punish the perpetrators thereof." ⁽²⁴⁾

It is also likely that General Clark and NATO political leaders are liable for the charge of murder that was made against Yugoslav President Miloševi on May 27, 1999, for, at the least, the bombing of the studios of Radio Television Serbia (RTS) on April 22, 1999. There is no question but that the RTS studios were civilian targets: NATO spokesman Jamie Shea had stated as much in an April 12 1999 letter to the general secretary of the International

Federation of Journalists, noting that "television and radio towers are only struck if they are integrated into military facilities." ⁽²⁵⁾ No one has suggested that RTS studios played any military role. Indeed, NATO spokesman David Willoughby had stated at NATO's news briefing on April 8 1999 that RTS would not be bombed if it broadcast Western news broadcasts for six hours per day, which indicates clearly that there was no concern that the studios were integrated into the military. Bombing RTS was an intentional effort to widen the war to civilian targets, ⁽²⁶⁾ which resulted in the deaths of at least sixteen civilians.

The culpability of NATO military and political leaders in the ICTY would seem particularly clear since the Prosecutor of the Tribunal had in fact warned NATO that it, too, is bound by the Geneva Conventions, ⁽²⁷⁾ while Human Rights Watch had sent a letter to NATO's secretary general expressing concern about specific violations by NATO of international humanitarian law. ⁽²⁸⁾ NATO, however, seems unlikely to be overly concerned. When questioned on May 16 about the possibility of NATO liability for war crimes before the ICTY, NATO spokesman Jamie Shea said that "NATO is the friend of the Tribunal ... NATO countries are those that have provided the finances to set up the Tribunal, we are among the majority financiers." He repeated the same message on May 17: NATO Countries "have established these tribunals... fund these tribunals and ... support on a daily basis their activities." No, he did not anticipate indictments against NATO leaders or military personnel. ⁽²⁹⁾

The independence and impartiality of the ICTY was in any event utterly compromised by the indictment on May 27 of Yugoslav President Miloševi and four of his political associates. While there is little question that Miloševi is guilty of war crimes, "justice" that is not impartial cannot be seen as just. The failure of the Prosecutor to indict NATO or its clients would seem to confirm Jamie Shea's message that he who pays the prosecutor determines who is charged. It is particularly noteworthy that while the Prosecutor has been reported unable to indict Croatian generals for the 1995 ethnic cleansing of the Krajina because the U.S. government has refused to provide requested information, ⁽³⁰⁾ she made well publicized visits to American and British officials to gather information with which to indict Miloševi. When a Prosecutor who is a citizen of one NATO country seeks assistance from the governments of other NATO countries in order to indict the President of the country that NATO is attacking, not even the pretence of prosecutorial independence remains.

Humanitarian Hypocrisy

The "humanitarian intervention" in Kosovo has produced flagrant violations of international law and the UN Charter by NATO countries, turned what had been a brutal repression of a brutal armed uprising into a humanitarian catastrophe, and produced the first massive bombings of a European country since World War II, bombings which have been targeted mainly at civilian targets and many of which are *prima facie* war crimes committed by NATO, the supposedly humanitarian interveners. At the same time, NATO's transformation of itself from a defensive alliance into the first proud aggressor in Europe ⁽³¹⁾ since the Soviet Union's invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia has threatened to restart a cold war, this time between "the West" and pretty much the rest of the world. As I write, former Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, acting as Russia's intermediary in the diplomacy surrounding the Kosovo crisis, found it necessary to directly contradict President Clinton's published views on relations with Russia and to predict a new cold war in which Russia would be backed by other great powers, such as China and India. ⁽³²⁾

The humanitarian catastrophe caused by actions like those of NATO in Yugoslavia seems inevitable, for several reasons. First, at the level of international law, every nation has the

↑ 2/15
- 2/15
12-
12-7

right to defend itself against aggression. At the level of practical politics, a nation that is attacked will try to resist the attacker. Winning the war thus requires defeating not only the army, but the nation: the civilian population. Thus the decision to attack a sovereign state is, logically, a decision to attack the civilian population of that state, not just the military. NATO's targeting of the civilian infrastructure of Serbia (and earlier, of Iraq), is thus logical, and the constant repetition that "NATO never targets civilians" is hypocritical, presumably meant to obscure the uncomfortable fact that humanitarian intervention requires the committing of war crimes.

Of course, one may argue that the civilian population is a legitimate target because the nation as a body is guilty. Indeed, Clinton's eager executioners in the *New York Times* ⁽³³⁾ and *The New Republic* ⁽³⁴⁾ have made such arguments, saying that, in Daniel Goldhagen's words, the Serbian nation "clearly consists of individuals with damaged faculties of moral judgment and has sunk into a moral abyss from which it is unlikely to emerge ... unaided." ⁽³⁵⁾ This assertion ignores the inconvenient fact that Serbia's President Miloševi was never elected in a free and fair election; that there were massive anti-Miloševi demonstrations in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1996-97, while Richard Holbrooke continued to negotiate with Miloševi while telling the opposition not to boycott rigged elections; or that many of the main targets of NATO bombing (the cities of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, aak and Niš) were centers of the democratic opposition to Miloševi, which had sought help from the West with no success through March 24 1999 although now, apparently, NATO's bombs will raise them from their moral abyss. Of course, when one advocates killing civilians it is surely comforting to suppose that they are not innocent.

The moral sleight-of-hand involved in humanitarian intervention is revealed by Havel, who finds the values of human rights to be powerful because people are willing to die for them. ⁽³⁶⁾ He thus seems to echo Gandhi, who is reputed to have said that while there were many causes that he would willingly die for, there are none that he would kill for. NATO, however, is not willing to die for human rights, but rather to kill for them, which is, after all, what humanitarian intervention is all about -- and what Havel applauds.

Finally, the most dangerous hypocrisy may be the rejection of international law for the arrogance of asserting that one respects higher laws. Presumably, those who disagree are simply less enlightened, or less moral. In regard to Kosovo, NATO asserted that it could not ask for Security Council approval because the Russians and the Chinese would not have given it -- thus implicitly saying that NATO is superior in morality to the Russians and the Chinese. And yet, imagine what would have happened had NATO ignored the seductions of its superb morality, and gone to the Security Council. Perhaps the Russians or the Chinese would have vetoed NATO's moral crusade, in which case, the Serbs would probably still be engaged in their selective targeting of towns and regions suspected of KLA sympathies. And hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanians who are now refugees would still be in their homes. And thousands of now-dead Kosovo Albanians would still be alive. And thousands of Serb civilians would not be dead or wounded. And the stability of the Balkans would be much less threatened. And NATO relations with Russia would not be degraded, or those with China. What a humanitarian catastrophe all of *that* would have been.

NOTES

1. *EECR* vol. 7 no. 4 (Fall 1998), pp. 45-50.
2. NATO officials, western diplomats and journalists prefer to use the term "air strikes" instead

of "attack," but this euphemism should be avoided: NATO is mounting aggressive military attacks. Further, while western journalists say that NATO has "pounded," "pummelled" and "hit" targets, these pugilistic terms obscure NATO's real actions, which blow up targets with large quantities of high explosives, some of which contain depleted uranium.

3. See Bruno Simma, "NATO, the UN and the Use of Force: Legal Aspects." *European Journal of International Law*, April 1999 (World Wide web edition).

4. Figures on war activities, costs and losses from "The War So Far," *The Times* (London), World Wide Web edition, 23 May 1999.

5. See, e.g., "NATO Warplanes Jolt Yugoslav Power Grid," *Washington Post*, 25 May 1999: "The strikes have thus far been limited to electrical facilities in Serbia proper ... but NATO commanders are understood to be planning to extend the attacks to Kosovo."

6. V. Havel, "Kosovo and the End of the Nation-State," *The New York Review*, June 10, 1999, p. 6.

7. Clinton speech of 24 March 1999, as published in *New York Times*, 25 March 1999; hereafter Clinton, March speech.

8. *Id.*

9. U.S. Department of State, *Erasing History: Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo* (May 1999 [issued before May 12, 1999]), at 6; emphasis added.

10. See discussion of the rules of engagement for American forces in Vietnam in M. Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars* (2d ed., 1992).

11. President Clinton, first statement on NATO attacks, March 24, 1999, *New York Times*, March 25, 1999.

12. See, e.g., "Dispatch From Kosovo: Serbs Steer Many Refugees Toward Home," *Los Angeles Times* (World Wide Web Edition), April 21, 1999; "Fleeing Kosovars Dread Dangers of NATO Above, Serbs Below," *New York Times* 4 May 1991, p. 1; "Kosovo's Ravaged Capital Staggars Back to Life," *New York Times* 5 May 1999, p. 1; "World: Europe: The Refugees Who Remained," *BBC Online Network*, May 18, 1999.

13. "A Just and Necessary War," *New York Times*, May 23 1999.

14. Available at <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/kosovo.htm#Rambouillet>, as are the other Rambouillet documents.

15. Simma, *op. cit.*, A. Cassese "Ex iniuria ius oritur : Are We Moving towards International Legitimation of Forcible Humanitarian Countermeasures in the world community?" *European Journal of International Law*, April 1999 (World Wide web edition).

16. I was informed of this destruction and its timing from highly reliable sources, who reported that the explosions blew the shutters off a house that I have lived in in Rakovica.

17. See *New York Times*, April 30, 1999, p. 1 for some examples. A list of infrastructure damage between March 24 and April 19 compiled by the European Movement in Serbia, a non-governmental group that was pro-Western before the war, was posted by MSNBC.COM on April 26. Pictures of many destroyed buildings may be found on www.beograd.com, among other sources.

18. Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars*, p. xx.
19. *Washington Post* on line: 24 May 1999.
20. *Washington Post*, May 25, 1999, p. A1.
21. *New York Times*, May 25, 1999, p. A1.
22. *Washington Post*, May 25 1999, p. A1..
23. A. Neier, *War Crimes*, pp. 168-169.
24. *Indictment of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic*, ICTY, July 1995.
25. Shea letter available at www.ifj.org/hrights/natoreply.html.
26. *Wall Street Journal*, April 27 1999.
27. *CBCNews Online*, May 5, 1999.
28. *Human Rights Watch Letter to NATO Secretary General Javier Solana*, May 13, 1999; available at www.hrw.org.
29. Shea comments at NATO press conference, 16 May 1999, www.nato.int/kosovo/press/p990516b.htm; May 17 comments: www.nato.int/kosovo/press/p990517b.htm
30. *New York Times*, 21 March 1999.
31. NATO's new strategic concept, released during the organization's fiftieth anniversary ceremonies in April 1999, would permit it to operate outside of the territories of its members and in the absence of authorization by the UN Security Council -- in other words, to commit aggression, as it has in Yugoslavia. See *The Alliance's Strategic Concept*, www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-065e.html. At least one NATO leader has explicitly renounced the principle of non-interference: see speech by Tony Blair, April 22, 1999, at www.chicagotribune.com.
32. "Comment: Bombs Rule Out Talk of Peace," *Washington Post*, May 27, 1999, p. A13.
33. E.g., Anthony Lewis: killing civilians "is a price that has to be paid when a nation falls in behind a criminal leader" (*New York Times*, May 29, 1999, page A27). Earlier the *Times'* columnist Thomas Friedman had called for bombing Yugoslav water supplies, a textbook war crime, and for causing the kind of wanton destruction for which Karadi and Mladi had been indicted.
34. E.g. D. Goldhagen, "A New Serbia," *The New Republic*, May 17 1999, asserting that Yugoslavia should be invaded and occupied, ignoring completely the likelihood that such an action would result in the deaths of tens if not hundreds of thousands of Serbs but noting that the costs to NATO would be "substantial:" Allied soldiers would die; the war and the occupation would be expensive in dollar terms."
35. *Id.*

36. Havel, *op cit.*, page 6.

Return to JURIST's Kosovo & Yugoslavia: Law in Crisis
<<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/kosovo.htm>>

JURIST: *The Law Professors' Network*™ is directed by Professor Bernard J. Hibbitts <<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/about.htm#Director>>, Associate Dean for Communications & Information Technology, University of Pittsburgh School of Law <<http://www.law.pitt.edu>>, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, in consultation with an international Advisory Board <<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/about.htm#Advisory>>. E-mail JURIST at JURIST@law.pitt.edu <<mailto:JURIST@law.pitt.edu>>.

© Bernard J. Hibbitts, 1999. All rights reserved. These pages may not be copied, reposted, or republished, in whole or in part, electronically or in print, without express written permission.

NOTICE

JURIST regrets that it cannot provide legal advice. For assistance with specific legal problems, please consult a licensed attorney in your jurisdiction.

Weer moorden in hoofdstad Servië

28-4-2002

SERVIË De serie moorden in de Servische hoofdstad Belgrado is gisteren uitgebreid met twee nieuwe gevallen. De jongste slachtoffers zijn de in de Joegoslavische onderwereld bekende zakenman Zoran Uskokovic en zijn chauffeur. Beiden werden door voorbijrazende schutters in een auto doodgeschoten, aldus de radiozender B2-92. (ANP)

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: maandag 6 maart 2000 23:45
Aan: Ruza Despotovic; Globalreflexion
Onderwerp: 6 (http://news.suc.org/bydate/Mar_06/6.html)

<<http://news.suc.org/>>

Search suc.org:

<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif> Choose S.U.C. Page About S.U.C. S.U.C.
Activities News from Serbia Kosovo Crisis Bosnia, Croatia Help children BLAGO Fund Serbian
History Serbian Art Book Library Become a member
<http://news.suc.org/images/black1px.gif> http://news.suc.org/images/suc_grb.gif

<<http://news.suc.org/images/1px.gif>>

Albright and Blair, the Real Traitors of Justice, William Dorich, Mar 04

By William Dorich

March 4, 2000-As the State Department launched a wanted poster and a 5 million dollar reward for information leading to the capture of Serbian President Milosevic, General Mladic and Dr. Karadzic, former dictator, Augusto Pinochet was released from British custody to returned home to his own bed. This is the same Chilean dictator who liquidated thousands of politically incorrect citizens of his country.

Pinochet paraded around in Nazi-uniforms in much the same way as Tito and Tadjman who wore white suits draped in medals as they mocked the victims of their oppressive regimes. Albright and Blair have exhibited a hideous contempt for justice by flaunting the extradition request from Spain for this Chilean dictator based on British Home Secretary Jack Straw's contention that he is "mentally and physically unfit for trial." Pinochet, at 83, seemed fit enough to originally travel to Britain and to endure six months of custody and well enough to travel back to Chile where he got out of his wheel chair and walked off of the airplane. Why should any of us be surprised, Margaret Thatcher also sucked up to this Chilean dictator and shed tears at the coffin of Yugoslavia's Communist dictator, Tito. This is the same Margaret Thatcher whose son is alleged to have made millions in weapons dealing in the Balkans and the Middle East.

Pinochet's return to Chile comes on the heels of 40 Albanians being forcibly returned to Kosovska Mitrovica, the divided Kosovo city in which the Albanians were returned in armored personnel carriers by French troops. This forced repatriation by NATO is seen as shocking duplicity by the Serbs of Mitrovica, many of whom were cleansed out of other regions of Kosovo made ethnically pure through KLA violence. Meanwhile NATO is disinterested in enforcing Serb returns. This mocks UN Resolution #1244 which guaranteed that Kosovo would remain sovereign territory of Serbia and that multi-ethnicity was the foundation of this peace agreement that KFOR was sent in to defend. Instead KFOR has stood in self-imposed impotence and watched as KLA forces razed 105 Serbian churches, 4,800 Serbian homes and 4 Serbian libraries burning over 2 million Serbian books. They did absolutely nothing to stop the forced expulsion of over 350,000 non-Albanians from Kosovo, including 70,000 "disloyal" Al! banians who fled to their "enemies" in Belgrade, joining the other 90,000 Albanian citizens of Belgrade who have lived in peace with their Serbian neighbors for decades.

*To return to the
Serbia or Albania?*

The American media has also remained silent about our current immigration policy that trades in human cargo. Bosnian and Albanian refugees are brought to the United States and given their first month's rent and a few hundred dollars. The International Rescue Committee (IRC), an NGO (non-government organization), is paid \$741 per head to arrange this immoral trade in human suffering and to teach these refugees to speak the English language. Less than 2% of these refugees end up speaking rudimentary English. After the first month the IRC and the Immigration Department participate in dumping this human cargo onto the welfare rolls of the states in which this human cargo is disposed of. The only ones left with the warm and fuzzy feel good emotions are Albright and her minions. There would not be any of these victims if this administration's foreign policy practiced what it preached and what this nation stands for, "equal justice under the law" as inscribed over the doorway of the American Supreme Court. Denying 1.2 million Serb refugees the right to return to their homes in Croatia and Bosnia for the past 4 years and now 250,000 expelled from Kosovo from returning home reveals an appalling depth of betrayal of human rights in our bigoted Balkan policy.

It is also apparent now that "justice," as it is arrogantly being called, has a hollow ring to 10 million people in Serbia who continue to see international laws selectively applied, or violated, always to their disadvantage. Emeritus Professor of History, Raymond Kent of California University at Berkeley wrote a critic of the recent PBS documentary, War in Europe, in which he said, "Madeleine Albright is the real founder of the Tribunal, a judicial fraud, a political enterprise with jurists on board dedicated to the task of 'punishing Serbs' exclusively in a tripartite civil war. This went on for the first 30 months of the Tribunal's operation. This was modified to include a few Croats and Bosnian Muslims, alleged mainly to have violated one another's human rights but rarely those of the Serbs."

Former Secretary General of the United Nations, Boutros Ghali aptly described Albright as, "The administration's master of disinformation and guile, with a smile." The double standards used by Albright and Blair and the forked tongue with which they defend democratic principles is moronic. As rumors circulate in the Czech Republic of Albright being considered as their next presidential candidate, she will no doubt want to bury the fact that 75% of her own countrymen opposed the bombing of Serbia. This reveals that she is as despised for her policies in her own ethnic group as she is in numerous cultures around the world. I referred to her as "Secretary of Hate" in an article I wrote when she was elevated to this position. It was so important for Clinton to be the first president to appoint a woman to the post of Secretary of State that he gave little consideration to her lack of skills, her Serbophobic record or her hateful tongue. Serbophobe, Richard Holbrooke was obviously selected for the UN post because of similar proclivities. He is despised by everyone that ever worked around him. His "in-your-face" style is hardly conducive to good foreign relations unless the real goal of the United States is world dominance by using the intimidating tactics of a bully with a total disregard for the rights of others. Our new foreign policy of "do what we say or we will bomb you" is a mockery of democratic principles.

Professor Kent sums up Kosovo expertly by saying, "For the Serbs, that slice of Kosovo is a combination of Jerusalem, the Alamo, and the thirteen statelets that sired the United States of America. No Serb government can 'trade' this area off. Again, no mention of the 'discounted feelings' of the Serbs as they are today, in the Civilized West, the 'untermenschen' of the Nazi yore. Sub-humans can have no feelings, no right to self-determination, no right to self defense and no right to perceive their history in ways 'unacceptable' as 'atavistic' to the Enlightened West which is innocent of nationalisms and skeletons in multinational closets."

Pinochet put to death a hundred times more people in Chile than General Mladic or Dr. Karadzic are alleged to have killed. Yet Pinochet goes free in much the same way as Pol Pot who liquidated millions of his citizens in Cambodia.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia whose army had more than 30 detention camps in which

Thousands of Serbs were tortured, raped and murdered also goes free, thanks in great part to the Albright/Blair lack of real justice. The Tarcin Wheat Silo held up to 600 male and female Serb civilians near Sarajevo. Torture, abuse, and starvation were suffered by civilian inmates of all ages from the time the Tarcin silo began operating as a prison camp in May of 1992, a month after the Bosnian war began and three months before the media hysterically announced the discovery of Serb-run detention camps in Bosnia. By mid-1996-nearly eight months after the signing of the Dayton Accords that called for immediate release of all prisoners-Tarcin remained in use as Albright and Blair remained silent. Though documented as early as 1992 by the International Red Cross, the Tarcin silo has yet to be the subject of indictments at The Hague, an outrageous example of the Albright/Blair quest for ! justice. They both preach that "there can be no peace in the Balkans until Milosevic, Mladic and Karadzic are brought to justice," an outrageous betrayal of justice as it was the very lack of justice 50 years ago for the 1.7 million Serbs killed by Nazi Croats, Bosnian Muslims and Albanian collaborators that perpetrated this current violence. None of whom were ever brought to justice.

President Tudjman of Croatia is now dead, but he succeeded in ethnically cleansing 630,000 Serbs from Croatia killing over 15,000 Serbs, the single largest ethnic displacement of people in Europe since the Holocaust, yet he escaped indictment. His troops destroyed 65 UN posts in August of 1995 killing two UN soldiers. Then his troops used 60 UN troops as human shields, a war crime for which no Croatian general or officer has been indicted. His army went on to raze 98 Serbian churches, 375,000 Serbian homes and 300 Serbian schools. Demolitions experts have told this writer that it took 50 boxcars of dynamite to achieve this destruction, an obvious planned cultural genocide that not a single Croatian is being held responsible. That is the kind of selective justice that Albright and Blair promote for the Balkans that will never bring a lasting peace.

Less than 5 percent of those 630,000 Serbs have been permitted to return to Croatia, half of whom fled again due to the continuous persecution and death threats. No forced repatriation of Serbian refugees has been attempted anywhere. The forced return this week of 40 Albanians to Mitrovica is like letting the Albanian fox inside a Serb protected chicken coop. The more Albanians that are forcibly returned, the more the Serbs will flee until the last Serb has left Kosovo, the obvious goal of these KLA terrorists. The Serbs are well aware of where this ugly American policy leads. On February 26, 2000, Mrs. Mitra Vasic, an old Serb woman, the last surviving Serb in the village of Klobukar was brutally murdered with a wooden stake through her body that pinned her to the floor of her home near Novo Brdo before it was set on fire, as Albright and Blair again remained silent.

Pinochet's homecoming from Britain may have stirred new calls by his opponents for him to be put on trial at home. Many held up photographs of loved ones who were among the thousands who were murdered or disappeared at the hands of Pinochet's secret police after he toppled elected Marxist President Salvador Allende. "Justice! Justice!" were the shouts from 200 demonstrators during a vigil outside the government palace. They should also be yelling for the heads of Albright and Blair, the real traitors of justice.

The writer is the author of numerous books on the Balkans including his 1992 book, Kosovo.

home <<http://news.suc.org/>> | suc home <<http://www.suc.org/>> | suc info
<<http://www.suc.org/sucinfo/>> | site map <<http://www.suc.org/sitemap.html>> | membership
<<http://www.suc.org/membership.html>> | contact <<http://news.suc.org/comments.html>>
© 1996-2000 Serbian Unity Congress.

Tolerante tirannie

Serviërs verloren bijna alles onder Milosevic, maar niemand die in zijn half democratische, half dictatoriale land echt protesteert

Vaak lijkt Slobodan Milosevic de clichés die er van hem bestaan te willen bevestigen. 'Veel televisiezenders, radiostations en kranten in Joegoslavië staan onder financiële en politieke controle van westerse regeringen, hun taak is het land te destabiliseren,' zo fulmineerde de president op oudejaarsdag. Dat moest snel afgelopen zijn. Het is het beeld van Milosevic als de communistische alleenheerser die de pers knevelt.

Maar Joegoslavië is een ingewikkeld land. Geen modeldemocratie, maar ook geen dictatuur. Het oppositieweekblad *Vreme* had op oudejaarsdag bijvoorbeeld een provocerende spotprent op de cover. 'Slobo' en zijn vrouw Mira Markovic bouwen een feestje omdat ze het nieuwe millennium hebben gehaald. In de rij om het koppel te feliciteren staan Ceausescu, Mao, Stalin, Hitler, Khomeiny, Mussolini, de duivel en de dood. Ook theatermakers in Belgrado nemen Milosevic en zijn vrouw regelmatig op de hak. Een satire waarin het echtpaar te kijk werd gezet, trok het afgelopen najaar volle zalen. 'Je kan hier zeggen wat je wil,' beweerde de komiek Micko, die de rol van Milosevic speelde.

Die vrijheid geldt niet alleen voor een paar tegendraadse intellectuelen. Verschillende Servische politici hebben ongestraft gezegd dat hun democratisch gekozen president moet worden uitgeleverd aan het Haagse Joegoslavië-Tribunaal, implicerend dat hij een oorlogsmisdadiger is. De oppositie tegen het bewind van Milosevic wordt geïntimideerd, maar niet zwaar onderdrukt. Dat Milosevic na het verlies van Kosovo nog altijd niet echt in moeilijkheden is gekomen, is te danken aan het gestuntel van zijn politieke tegenstanders. Met het de mond snoeren van de oppositie heeft dat niets van doen. Hoe zwak die oppositie is, blijkt deze wintermaanden. Van de revolutie die was voorspeld, is niets terechtgekomen. De protesten van vorig jaar hebben een roemloos einde gekregen.

Zo op het oog lijkt aan de traditionele verdeeldheid van de Servische oppositie een einde gekomen, nu de Servische Vernieuwingsbeweging SPO van Vuk Draskovic en de Alliantie voor Verandering van onder andere Zoran Djindjic zijn overeengekomen samen op te trekken. In maart worden nieuwe demonstraties verwacht. Maar niemand hoeft verbaasd te zijn als het wankele eenheidsfront weer snel in elkaar klapt. De tegenstellingen binnen de oppositie zijn groot, zowel op het

ABE DE VRIES in Belgrado

politieke als op het persoonlijke vlak. Menige Serviër vraagt zich af hoe een oppositie die zich slechts met zoveel moeite kan verenigen, ooit eendrachtig het land moet besturen.

De Serviërs hebben een vrij realistische visie op hun autoritaire leider Milosevic. Ze kennen zijn verantwoordelijkheid voor de deplorabele toestand van het land. Ze weten precies op welke punten Milosevic zondigt tegen de democratische regels. Maar ze snappen ook dat er meer aan de hand is. 'Milosevic

der zijn arsenaal van manipulaties en dreigementen zou Milosevic waarschijnlijk geen president meer zijn.

'De meeste kranten hebben kritiek op hem, maar hij heeft nooit geprobeerd het monopolie op de pers te krijgen,' aldus historisch socioloog Aleksa Djilas. Eind jaren tachtig waren veel Serviërs ervan overtuigd dat hij een einde zou maken aan het communisme; met zijn 'bureaucratische revolutie' leek hij de aangewezen persoon om het land naar een markteconomie te leiden. In de volksbeleving stak zijn ascetische levensstijl scherp af tegen

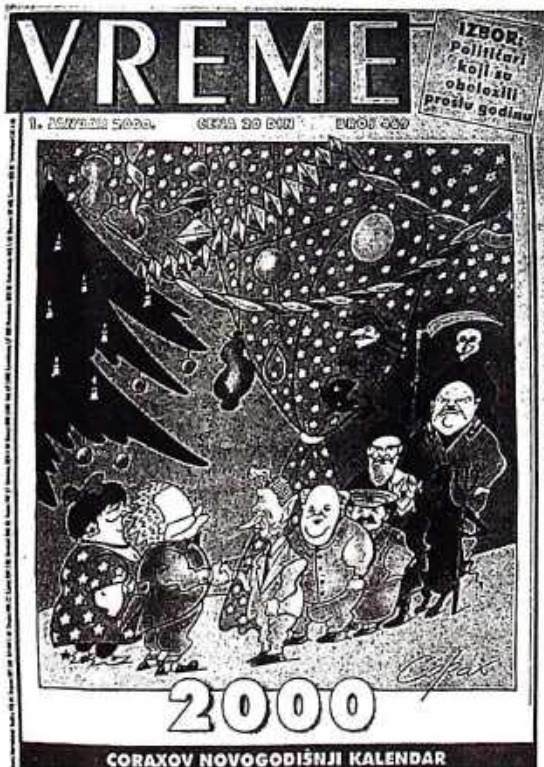
de excessen waaraan Tito zich te buiten was gegaan. Hij woonde in een flatje in een gewone wijk. Ook toen Milosevic later genoot van alle materiële voordelen van het presidentschap, bleef dat beeld vooral bij oudere Serviërs hangen.

Een van zijn slimste politieke manoeuvres was de creatie van bondgenoten aan zowel de linker- als rechterkant. Links van zijn eigen Socialistische Partij van Servië (SPS, de omgedoopte communistische partij) opereert Joegoslavisch Links (JUL) van zijn vrouw Mira Markovic. Rechts beweegt zich Vojislav Seselj, de extreem-nationalistische voorman van de Servische Radicale Partij (SRS). In deze coalitie presenteert Milosevic zich als de 'gematigde' kracht.

Milosevic cultiveert het imago van een strijdvvaardige, maar ook wijze en bescheiden staatsman. Zijn politieke tegenstanders valt hij nooit zelf aan. Dat doen zijn coalitiegenoten voor hem. Hij gebruikt Seselj om de oppositie te besmeuren, maar zorgt er ook voor dat diens partij niet

te veel aandacht krijgt in de door hem gecontroleerde staatsmedia.

Sinds de escalatie in Kosovo in 1998 gedraagt Milosevics regering zich als een oorlogskabinet, dat het volk voorspiegelt dat het land in een permanente strijd met binnen- en buitenlandse vijanden verwickeld is. Nu Kosovo verloren is, kan hij gebruik maken van de verontwaardiging over de bombardementen van de NAVO, die werden gevoeld als een collectieve bestraffing. De bommen bezorgden hem een comeback, op een moment dat opiniepeilingen uitwezen dat zijn coalitie



De pers is vrij om Milosevic met Hitler te associëren

is niet de enige kwade genius op de Balkan,' hoor je vaak zeggen. Feit is dat de Serviërs vooralsnog geen alternatief zien.

In opiniepeilingen scoort Milosevic nog steeds het hoogst, al is het ook waar dat hij de afgelopen jaren veel steun is kwijtgeraakt. Zijn rol in de oorlogen, de economische neergang en de sancties hebben scherpe grenzen getrokken tussen zijn tegenstanders en degenen die bang zijn voor veranderingen. Dertigers en veertigers, de stedelijke middenklasse en de mensen met jonge kinderen hebben zich in steeds grotere getale van hem afgekeerd. Zon-



De Servische bevolking is zwaar getroffen door de economische neergang, maar Milosevic blijft nog altijd de populairste politicus

bij verkiezingen het onderspit zou delven.

Milosevic' kabinetten steunen voornamelijk op de elektronische media. Tegenover de tientallen lokale televisiestations van de oppositie staat de staatszender RTS, die 24 uur per dag een alles-of-niets campagne vóór de regering voert. RTS is de enige televisiezender die overal in het land te ontvangen is. Ook enkele populaire commerciële televisiestations staan onder controle van Milosevic, zijn vrouw of Seselj.

Kranten en weekbladen hebben in Joegoslavië een aanzienlijke vrijheid. De president en zijn entourage worden in kranten als *Blic*, *Danas*, *Glas Javnosti* en in de weekbladen *Vreme* en *Nin* beschimpt en belachelijk gemaakt. Anderzijds kan de regering bouwen op het persbureau Tanjug en de kranten *Politika* en *Borba*. Maar het effect van de schrijvende pers is beperkt. Weinig Serviërs kunnen zich dagelijks een krant veroorloven. Bovendien wordt onder leiding van Seselj vanaf eind 1998 campagne gevoerd tegen kritische kranten op basis van een hoogst dubieuze wet op publieke informatie. Na vage klachten hebben Joegoslavische media vorig jaar honderdduizenden gulden boete moeten betalen. Vier veroordeelde kranten moesten wegens geldgebrek de deuren sluiten.

Ook de rechterlijke macht laat een 'dubbel' beeld zien. Politiek gevoelige processen worden afgehandeld door rechters die hun carrière danken aan hun kneedbaarheid. Anderzijds verzekeren onafhankelijke advocaten dat met 90 procent van de Servische rechters niks mis is. Met de juridische complicaties van mogelijke verkiezingen in het

voorzicht is vorig jaar een aantal rechters ontslagen. Voeg daarbij de vaste greep die Milosevic heeft op de politie en het leger, zijn monopolies in de economie die hij dankzij de sancties nog heeft kunnen uitbreiden, en inderdaad: Servië blinkt niet uit in democratie.

Milosevic' aanhangers vinden dat ze een goed excuus hebben voor de democratische gebreken. Volgens hen is Joegoslavië het slachtoffer van een al tien jaar durende haatcampagne in het Westen, die in maart vorig jaar uitmondde in gewapende agressie. 'Het Westen wil de hele wereld veroveren. Het wil overal in de wereld lakeien die zijn belangen dienen,' zei Milosevic op 31 december in een interview in *Politika*. Het is taal die aansluit

bij de linkse derde-wegpolitiek die Joegoslavië onder Tito voerde. Een taal die de oudere generatie herkent en respecteert, en die het Servische zelfrespect opkrikt.

Milosevic verzocht de kiezer expliciet om steun. Hoeveel dictators doen dat? Het waren 'moeilijke, stormachtige en ongelukkige tijden,' zei hij, 'maar belangrijk is dat we de beste bedoelingen hadden, dat we veel moeite hebben gedaan en dat we bereid waren de feiten onder ogen te zien en onze politiek daaraan aan te passen.' In februari houdt de SPS haar jaarlijkse congres. Naar verwachting wordt Milosevic opnieuw als partijleider gekozen. Het is nog maar de vraag of hij bij de nieuwe verkiezingen, die de oppositie eist, het onderspit zal delven.

Terwijl de Alliantie voor Verandering beweerde dat de Serviërs deze winter zonder stroom zouden komen te zitten, heeft Milosevic grote leningen van Rusland en China weten los te krijgen, zodat de sombere voorspellingen nu worden gelogenstraft. Een ander zwak punt van de oppositie is het feit dat ze almaar met de 'vijanden' om de tafel zit. De Serviërs mogen kiezen. Willen ze Milosevic, die het land heroïsch heeft verdedigd, of Draskovic, de verrader die de hand van Madeleine Albright kust? Over de Servische oorlogsmisdaden in Kosovo rept de leider niet. Het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal, dat hem heeft gedagvaard, wordt in Servië algemeen beschouwd als een farce. Milosevic kaatst de schuldvraag terug. 'Het Westen moet de moed en de morele kracht vinden om de misdaden (van de NAVO) onder ogen te zien,' zei hij. 'Hoe langer het daarmee wacht, hoe groter de schande.'

SERVIËR WIL STEMMEN OP



Opruipeiling gehouden op 29 december 1999 in 35 gemeenten

Verkiezingen zijn gepland in september 2001, maar de oppositiepartijen eisen vervroegde gang naar stembus

CELSCHER BIRN: OPPOSTERKANT B.L.C.

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: dinsdag 7 maart 2000 0:59
Aan: Ruza Despotovic; Globalreflexion
Onderwerp: McCain AND THE KLA CONNECTION
(http://news.beograd.com/english/articles_and_opi)

February 25, 2000

www.antiwar.com <<http://www.antiwar.com>>

Behind the Headlines
by Justin Raimondo

McCain AND THE KLA CONNECTION

George W. Bush has been taken out to the woodshed by the liberal for appearing on the stage at Bob Jones University – in this day and age, to even appear on a platform provided by a politically incorrect group or institution is enough to condemn a candidate to perdition. And the McCain campaign was quick to capitalize on it. But why isn't McCain subjected to the same scrutiny? Please direct your attention to the photo below: the caption informs us that McCain is speaking at "a pro-Kosovo, pro-McCain rally across the street from his New York City hotel Friday morning, Feb. 11, 2000. McCain is in New York for the day to attend fundraisers and to talk to the press before returning to South Carolina Friday night." But who is the man on the right, with the colorful KLA scarf and his big mouth wide open? The caption-writer is mute on this point, but to anyone who knows anything about New York's ethnic politics, the face is all-too-familiar: it is none other than former Republican Congressman Joe DioGuardi, now the loquacious leader of the Albanian-American Civic League (AACL) – a group that not only actively represents the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in America, but whose leader has become a spokesman for the most radical fringe elements of the KLA.

<http://news.beograd.com/english/images/mccain.jpg>

Republican presidential candidate Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., speaks to a pro Kosovo, pro McCain, rally across the street from his New York City hotel Friday morning, Feb. 11, 2000. McCain is in New York for the day to attend fundraisers and to talk to the press before returning to South Carolina Friday night. (AP Photo/Stephan Savoia)

WHO IS JOE DIOGUARDI?

DioGuardi is an extremist who lost his seat in Congress because his growing preoccupation with creating a "Greater Albania" did not exactly fit in with the pothole-fixing skills that must be the first concern of New York City politicians. Most Albanian-Americans support independence for Kosovo, and look with disdain and bewilderment at the US government's official position that

Kosovo is still an "autonomous" province of Yugoslavia. But DioGuardi goes one step – indeed, several steps – further, and envisions a "Greater Albania." Visitors to AACL's website are confronted with a map of this Albanian Empire, which, as Doug Bandow of the Cato Institute said in his testimony before Congress, illustrates "a breathtaking agenda," including as it does "Albania, Kosovo, western Macedonia (along with its capital, Skopje), southeastern Montenegro (along with its capital, Podgorica), northern Greece, and southern Serbia (north of Kosovo)." Alexander Cockburn's comment on this outrageous map hit the nail on the head: "When I first saw this map it struck a recollection of something I had seen before. It occurred to me that it is quite similar to one I have (printed by the State Department in 1947) of interim territorial arrangements during World War II. I can understand that there is an element of hyperbole in critics' calling NATO's air campaign "Nazi," but fail to see what interest the United States has in helping to restore the Nazi-imposed borders of 1943 or how this helps preserve European stability."

THE KLA: A SHORT HISTORY

It is well-known that the original straight-arm salute of the KLA was suppressed, by its CIA and German intelligence handlers, in favor of a less controversial American-style greeting. While one wing of the KLA looks to the old-fashioned Stalinism of Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Communist dictator who aided the early student organizations that made up the Albanian separatist movement, the other looks to the "Skanderberg Division" of the Nazi SS, Albanians recruited by the Germans to fight for Hitler's cause, for its political antecedents. DioGuardi has been a vigorous publicist on behalf of the KLA political commissar, Adem Demaci, a militant who spent years in Yugoslav prisons. Demaci denounced the Rambouillet agreement as a sellout and (along with DioGuardi) rejected all negotiations on principle. DioGuardi even wrote a letter congratulating his fellow extremist when Demaci was appointed chief of the KLA's political wing.

FOLLOW THAT GENIE!

Demaci, DioGuardi, and the KLA militants are now acting on their dream of a "Greater Albania": this is the meaning of recent events in Kosovo. Madeleine Albright is so frightened by the rising demands of the pan-Albanians that she made a special trip to Tirana to denounce the idea as "no more viable than that of a Greater Serbia." But the genie is already out of the bottle, and the question is: what will the next Administration do?

A GREATER ALBANIA

As the KLA conducts its reign of terror in Kosovo, driving out the Serbs and marching, in tens of thousands, on the northern city of Mitrovica in an effort to storm the last Serb bastion, John McCain is standing alongside a man who is the chief apologist, organizer, and fundraiser of the KLA in America, a man who once declared:

"It is unfortunate that misguided European politics, overly and unfairly influenced by Russia and Greece in the early part of the twentieth century, resulted in a partition of the Albanian nation so that more than half the Albanians in the Balkans live outside the state of Albania in hostile Slavic regimes, especially Serbia and Macedonia. . . . With UDBA in Belgrade and the Sigurimi in Tirana collaborating to buy, trick or kill those Albanians with democratic aspirations, it is no wonder that it has been extremely difficult for seven million Albanians to organize themselves as a nation, or even politically within the five jurisdictions in which they reside. While there is some cooperation among political parties in certain areas and across borders, true democratic, independent-minded Albanian leadership has been lacking and this has contributed to the divisions, confusion, and betrayal of the Albanian cause in the Balkans and in America."

CONSPIRACY THEORY

How's that for a conspiracy theory? According to DioGuardi, all the nations of Europe conspired to keep his people disunited. Naturally it is assumed that every living ethnic Albanian must live in an Albanian state, since, in the neo-fascist ideology of the KLA, the State embodies the Race and must defend its interests irrespective of current national borders. And, oh yes, that's what we definitely need: more "cooperation among parties in certain areas and across borders," so as to spread the rabidly revanchist ideology of the KLA and set the Balkans aflame.

THE DIOGUARDI-McCAIN CONNECTION

There they are, the two of them, DioGuardi and McCain, side by side: one who would carve an Albanian empire in the midst of the blood-soaked Balkans, and the other who would be President of the United States. It is a disturbing juxtaposition, to say the very least. For if we can accuse poor Dubya of endorsing the anti-Catholic rhetoric of the Bob Jones fundamentalists simply by speaking at their auditorium, then what are we to make of would-be President John McCain appearing with a radical Albanian nationalist who sees not only Belgrade but also Skopje and Athens as the enemy? After all, this is perhaps the wrong signal to the Macedonians, who have so far enjoyed a fragile peace, and no doubt the Greeks, our NATO allies, would be less than pleased. And what of the Montenegrins, whose capital city DioGuardi and the Albanian lobby covet, and whose independence we are pledged to defend against the alleged threat posed by Milosevic? If Bush must be called to account for supposedly aligning himself with the forces of intolerance in the US, for the sin of appearing at Bob Jones U, then should we not call McCain to account for sharing the platform with a radical Albanian extremist and endangering the peace of Europe

TURNING THE TABLES

Although the McCain campaign piously denied it, it has since come out that they were responsible for phone calls during the Michigan primary, run ostensibly by a group called "Catholic Voter Alert," which demanded to know why Bush had not disavowed the rhetoric of Bob Jones and his flock about the church being "a Satanic cult"! This from the campaign McCain piously described to his followers as "one you can be proud of"! Well, then, is it not time to turn the tables, and send out a "Voter Alert" demanding to know why McCain hasn't repudiated the rhetoric of Joe DioGuardi and his KLA friends who want to ignite the Balkan tinderbox with their crazed scheme to create an Albanian empire? Indeed, this is a lot fairer than the alleged Bush-Jones connection, because Bush has no history of anti-Catholicism – the news of his sudden conversion to the Jonesian doctrine that the Church is "the great Whore" foretold in the Bible came as a bit of a surprise. But McCain's apparent conversion to the cause of pan-Albanian nationalism is far more credible. For McCain was the most militant and visible supporter of the Kosovo war, who demanded Clinton pull out all the stops and send in the ground troops – even going so far as to introduce a Senate resolution that went down to a well-deserved defeat at the hands of his Republican colleagues.

THE KLA CANDIDATE

As General Wesley Clark, the US commander of our troops in Kosovo, calls on NATO and Washington to send in more troops – and I see, as I write this, that the Marines are practically on the way – the crisis in the Balkans is approaching critical mass. The NATO-crats are cranking up the propaganda machine, as the KLA gets ready to complete the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and proceed to the next stage of the ongoing struggle for a "Greater Albania." Ideologues like Adem Demaci, in Kosovo, and Joe DioGuardi, in America, want to drag the US into yet another Balkan war, to "finish the job" and completely dismember the remnants of Yugoslavia – using the US and NATO as both their sword and their shield. With a sympathetic President in the White House, who remembers how much money and political support was raised on that trip to New York at a crucial time in his campaign, DioGuardi and the KLA may yet see their expansionist dream

realized. With Serbia finally subjugated, Albania would be free to expand, absorbing not only Kosovo but also destabilizing Macedonia and threatening Greece.

HOW MUCH?

The last GOP presidential candidate to cash in on the Albanian connection was Bob Dole: in May 1987, Dole and DioGuardi attended an Albanian-American fund-raiser in New York City that raised \$1.2 million for Dole's campaign and \$50,000 for DioGuardi's, according to journalist Diana Johnstone and researcher Benjamin Works. The caption accompanying the above photo says McCain was in New York doing some fundraising, and it is fair to ask: how much money did he get from the Albanian lobby? As the great "reform" candidate who denounces the influence of "special interests" and the power of money in politics, McCain had better tell us exactly how much the Albanian lobby has thrown his way – and to what effect. Of all the lobbyists in Washington, it is the "special interests" represented by the agents of foreign powers that pose the greatest threat to the integrity of the Presidency. Joe DioGuardi, rabid Albanian nationalist and chief American apologist for the drug-connected totalitarians of the KLA, has spread the money from his political action committees far and wide, and no doubt McCain is also the recipient of his largess – but at what price to the American people? The McCain campaign must immediately release the figures, and give us some "straight talk" about the KLA-McCain connection: how much did they get-and in return for what? The American people have a right to know how many American soldiers will be put at risk in the Balkans in the service of paying off President McCain's political debts.

ALBANIAN PANDERFEST

Republicans are screaming about the panderfest presided over by the Reverend Al Sharpton, at which Al Gore and Bill Bradley outdid each other in denouncing "white skin privilege," but what about McCain's panderfest with the Albanian warmongers, who want to drag the US even deeper into the Balkan quagmire? At least Sharpton isn't demanding that the lives of American soldiers be put at risk.

[More Articles and Opinion <http://news.beograd.com/english/articles_and_opinion.html>]

Copyright ©2000 beograd.com. All Rights Reserved. <<http://www.beograd.com/copyright.html>>