

Milosevic & Aanklacht

Map 2B

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: dinsdag 21 mei 2002 14:05
Subject: BBC: Croatian Serb leader's day in court

Tuesday, 21 May, 2002, 04:08 GMT 05:08 UK
Croatian Serb leader's day in court

Martic led the breakaway Krajina Serb republic

By Geraldine Coughlan - BBC correspondent in The Hague

The former Croatian Serb rebel leader, Milan Martić, is due to appear before the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague.

Mr Martić, who surrendered to the court last Wednesday, is indicted in connection with the shelling of the Croatian capital Zagreb in May 1995, which killed at least seven civilians and injured dozens.

Martić turned himself into the Hague tribunal voluntarily

A former police chief, Mr Martić was the president of the self-declared Serb mini-state of Krajina, set up in 1991 after Croatia began the process of secession from Belgrade.

In May 1995, the Croatian army moved in to retake its lost territories. Prosecutors allege that in retaliation he then ordered the missile attacks on Zagreb.

Links to Milosevic

Mr Martić has said he is not guilty of war crimes, and intends to fight to defend the truth about his people.

Mr Martić is named in the Croatia indictment against the former Yugoslav President, Slobodan Milosevic, as being part of a joint criminal enterprise that planned to establish a Serbian state within the Croatian republic.

In the first years of the Croatian Serb rebellion, Mr Martić and Mr Milosevic, then the President of Serbia, were close allies.

But the two fell out after Mr Milosevic turned his back on the Croatian Serbs and allowed Croatian forces to retake rebel-held areas without a serious fight.

Mr Martić is one of six out of 23 war crime suspects who agreed to demands by the Yugoslav Government to turn themselves in to the tribunal voluntarily.

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: dinsdag 21 mei 2002 23:41
Subject: US unblocks Yugoslav aid

Tuesday, 21 May, 2002, 16:12 GMT 17:12 UK

US unblocks Yugoslav aid

Powell says Belgrade has made progress

The US has announced that it is lifting a ban on millions of dollars' worth of aid to Yugoslavia, because of Belgrade's improved co-operation over war crimes suspects.

The aid was cut off on 31 March to try to force Belgrade to hand over more of the suspects indicted by the war crimes tribunal in The Hague.

I think this is an important step forward in relations between our two countries

Colin Powell After a meeting in Washington with Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, US Secretary of State Colin Powell announced that the aid, worth \$40m, was being unblocked.

Several war crimes suspects have handed themselves over to the tribunal in the past few weeks, after Belgrade set a new deadline for their surrender.

However, the tribunal's most wanted suspects - Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic - remain at large.

We have removed an obstacle to our relations

Zoran Djindjic Belgrade's economy, shattered by years of war and sanctions, was in desperate need of the financial boost, and other economic aid which will also now be unlocked.

Mr Powell said new laws passed in Belgrade, as well as the surrender of the suspects, had influenced his decision. He also praised the transfer of ethnic Albanian prisoners from Serbian custody to the United Nations.

"Earlier this morning, I signed a certification required under US law that we have been receiving the necessary co-operation from the authorities in Belgrade with respect to the International Criminal Tribunal," Mr Powell said.

"I think this is an important step forward in relations between our two countries," he added.

Loan progress

The US decision will also mean Washington throwing its weight behind loans to Yugoslavia from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Mr Powell had called from early April for Belgrade to provide greater help to the tribunal if it wanted the aid to start flowing again.

Laws boosting co-operation were subsequently passed in Belgrade.

Five suspects have since surrendered, and arrest warrants have been issued against more than a dozen others, including Mr Karadzic and General Mladic.

Mr Powell said the pressure would continue for tribunal prosecutors to be given full access to Yugoslav archives.

Mr Djindjic declared himself "very satisfied" with the meeting

We take this as an acknowledgment for what we did in the last year and a half. You can be sure that this will continue

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic "We have removed an obstacle to our relations," he said.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic, who also attended the meeting,

told reporters: "We believe that we are on a good path to really have a new, redefined relationship between our two countries.

"We take this as an acknowledgment for what we did in the last year and a half. You can be sure that this will continue."

He said he hoped that trade links between the US and Yugoslavia would now be normalised.

Human rights groups criticised the decision to end the freeze, saying it had come too soon.

One group, Human Rights Watch, said Belgrade was still not doing enough to release archive material to tribunal prosecutors.

Powell prijst uitleveringswet VS hervatten financiële hulp Servië

Door onze correspondent YAËL VINCKX

2002

BELGRADO, 22 MEI. De Verenigde Staten hebben de financiële hulp aan Servië hervat. De Amerikaanse minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, Colin Powell, keurde gisteren een hulppakket ter waarde van 40 miljoen dollar goed.

De goedkeuring kwam na een bezoek van de Servische premier Zoran Djindjić en de Joegoslavische minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Goran Svilanović aan Washington. De VS bevroren hun bilaterale hulp op 31 maart jongstleden uit onvrede over Servië's gebrekkige samenwerking met het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in Den Haag.

Sinds die datum hebben zes Joegoslaven zich vrijwillig aangegeven bij het tribunaal in Den Haag. Onder hen bevindt zich de Joegoslavische generaal Dragoljub Ojdanić en de Joegoslavische voormalige vice-premier Nikola Šainović.

Minister Powell liet weten „onder de indruk te zijn van mijn Joegoslavische collega's die onverminderd doorgaan tot recht is gesproken”. Hij preee de uitleveringswet die Joegoslavië (bestaande uit Servië en Montenegro) onlangs aannam en die het mogelijk maakt om verdachten uit te leveren aan het Joegoslavië-tribunaal en de vrijlating van enkele tientallen Kosovo-Albanese politieke gevangenen.

De hervatting van de Amerikaanse hulp is belangrijk voor Servië dat aan de rand van de financiële afgrond verkeert. Maar de Amerikaanse weigering had ook ande-

re, verstrekkende gevolgen. Zo stemden de Amerikaanse autoriteiten vorige week tegen de verstrekking van een belangrijke lening van het Internationale Monetaire Fonds aan Servië. Volgens de Amerikaanse wet leidt de bevestiging van bilaterale hulp automatisch tot zo'n weigering.

Aanklager Graham Blewitt van het tribunaal reageerde vanochtend afwijzend op de prijzende woorden van Powell. „Servië moet nog heel veel doen.” Blewitt hekeldde het feit dat de Servische autoriteiten in de afgelopen maanden geen enkele verdachte hebben gearresteerd.

De Joegoslavische minister van Binnenlandse Zaken, Zoran Zivković, liet vanochtend weten dat „nog maar vijf à zes van de zeventien gezochten zich op Joegoslavisch grondgebied bevinden.”

Ook de mensenrechtenorganisatie *Human Rights Watch* verklaarde maandag dat het nog te vroeg is om de Amerikaanse hulp aan Servië te hervatten. De Servische autoriteiten geven de medewerkers van het tribunaal immers onvoldoende toegang tot hun archieven. „Milošević heeft betere toegang tot de archieven dan de aanklagers. Dat moet veranderen voor de hulp wordt hervat.”

van holst en steijnen

From: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu;>
Sent: woensdag 22 mei 2002 05:27
Subject: Freedom fight in the Hague (7)

FREEDOM ASSOCIATION SPECIAL BULLETIN No.7
 May 21, 2002

Tanic Has Discredited The Prosecution

With the cross-examination of Ratomir Tanic, one of the key witnesses to the prosecution, Slobodan Milosevic has publicly exposed the whole Hague indictment against him as a politically constructed one. Today's final examination of this witness has shown that Tanic is not only inventing things or talking as alleged participant of events he had found out in the press, but also that he is a man once sentenced for robbery and a crook whose statements are being publicly denied by almost everyone whose alleged associate he had been.

Witness Tanic has only shown a capacity to construct stories so that, when cornered with no valid reply, he calls upon his own general evaluations, print errors or translation mistakes, etc. For instance, when Milosevic reminded him that in his written statement he had mentioned that round-tables were just fronts for real discussions (he meant Milosevic's policies on Kosovo, off-course), Tanic without hesitation responded that this was the "role of round-tables everywhere in the World".

A few times Tanic got into dead-end situations, when he was forced to assert that his bosses were lying. He did that when Milosevic ran a video tape, in which the president of New Democracy and current Interior Minister of Serbia, Dusan Mihajlovic, said live on TV: "Tanic had never participated in making decisions or implementing them, but could have been only an observer, as any other citizen".

We remind that Tanic almost always called upon his party leader Mihajlovic, with whom he had allegedly directly participated in all events regarding Kosovo and Metohia, since New Democracy has at the time been a member of the ruling coalition. At a direct Milosevic's question regarding Mihajlovic's statement mentioned above, Tanic replied that "Mihajlovic is not telling the truth now". The same pattern applied to former Serbian Vice-Prime-minister Ratko Markovic's or Serbian Renewal Movement leader Vuk Draskovic's denials of his affirmations. He finally complained that "it seems everyone has left him".

How reliable a witness Tanic may be before any legal institution has been clearly put in evidence today, after Milosevic had presented a certificate of the Belgrade District Court from May 17 of this year, by which Ratomir Tanic was declared guilty on March 7, 1977 for hard robbery and sentenced to a year and two months of imprisonment. On November 1 of the same year the Serbian Supreme Court had this sentence changed to a 7 months reclusion, and that one was final. At a direct question on that episode of his life, Tanic tried to avoid answering directly, but after Milosevic insisted, he admitted "not recalling since it happened a long time ago". At a later question by one of the Amici Curiae, Tanic replied there had been a minor punishment and that he was young at the time. He also claimed not remembering what kind of felony it had been.

For several times Tanic's examination showed he had been collaborator of a few Western intelligence services and that he had obviously prepared his testimonial together with them. New Democracy's vice-president, Nebojsa Lekovic, confirms this, by stating that "Tanic had never in any way participated in negotiations with the Kosovo and Metohia Albanians and that he had left the country because of having enormous unpaid debts, while he had now accepted to testify for the money". Besides, the book Tanic had

not finished writing yet is financed by the British Intelligence Service, something he himself confirmed after being asked by the Amici Curiae. He has as well confirmed that he was receiving cash from these services with no written record, and that the content of the book is exclusively about charges against Slobodan Milosevic.

Today has started the testimonial of the forensic expert Erich Packard, and it will be resumed tomorrow.

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

van holst en steijnen

From: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu;>
Sent: donderdag 23 mei 2002 18:33
Subject: Fw: Freedom fight in the Hague (8)

FREEDOM ASSOCIATION SPECIAL BULLETIN No.8
 May 22, 2002

Science hardly reliable for the Prosecution

French forensic expert Eric Bacard today's testimonial referred to pathologists reports from different locations in Kosovo and Metohia where bodies of people died during the conflict were found. It appeared that these findings, while based on scientific achievements in this field, were written in order to prejudge crimes against the victims. Namely, wherever it was not possible to come to a decisive conclusion, meaning different causes of death were possible, the reports were insisting on causes that meant crimes had been committed. However, Milosevic managed to unmask such report tendencies during his cross-examination, since the witness himself while answering had to remain consequent to his trade and communicate the real truth, something that often was not coinciding with the Prosecution intentions.

Keeping in mind the high level of expertise to these questions, in this report only some characteristic examples may be pointed out. At Milosevic's question, how come it was possible to induce several death causes for the same person, Bacard replied that only several causes can be induced. The witness said that the circumstances of lethal outcome, if there had been caused by war casualty or a conflict between two persons, may be established only as a hypothesis, and not as it is been done in a report.

Most of the ambiguous quotes relate to skeletized corpses, where tissue putrefaction occurred. So at Milosevic's question, how possible it may be to make a distinction if injuries were committed with a sharp object on a person alive or after death, or how such quotes apply to carbonized corpses, Bacard replied that in most of the cases it is rather difficult or virtually impossible to give an answer. He was expressed that blindfolds were never found on victims, which was mentioned in one of the reports.

Several Milosevic's questions referred to details of the pathologists report from Racak, and from the witness's answers no one could have concluded that reliable findings show murders were committed from a short range, e.g. there was no massacre as characterized by OSCE Mission chief William Walker. Bacard even denied the allegations enshrined in the pathologists report from Racak, stating that in neither of the cases the distance from which the victims found there were shot could have been precisely established. The witness insisted no cold-blooded execution took place in Racak, since only shots from less than a few centimeters could be reliably detected as such.

Typically, in the pathologists report from Racak there was no analysis of the "parafin glove", by which it has been proved that the dead ones before being shot were themselves shooting with firearms. Bacard said that method was rejected as unreliable. However, he could not give an answer to the Amici's question why a traditional analysis of the victims' clothes had not been performed, something that even today would be possible to do.

How unprecise and incomplete, and especially one-sided, are the reports on pathologists' findings on which the Prosecution relies, was clearly shown by some of Bacard's conclusions. In one of the reports it's been said that some of the victims, due to their health could not take part in the armed conflicts, like the one who had bladder cancer, but Bacard testified that illness was in such stage, so that person could take part in armed conflicts. Also, other report affirms 19 out 20 found skeletons were women, but the witness had to clarify that their gender could not with certainty be established for corpses in their stage of skeletization.

In today's cross-examination Bacard came out with the conclusion that reports about the victims of NATO bombing of Dubrava penitentiary were not true, since they were all killed by the blasts, and their subsequent wounds were caused by bumping on different kinds of objects, meaning part of them had not been executed after the bombing had stopped.

The unreliability of some of the pathologists' reports was evidenced also today by the case of Suva Reka, where Bacard could not be a judge of two pathologists' totally opposed findings.

Photographs, shown to the witness by one of the Amici, from which it is clearly visible that the corpses in the ditch near Racak were brought there from another location, made Bacard only conclude that photographs could not constitute a reliable evidence.

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: donderdag 23 mei 2002 04:02
Subject: Charlatans In Charge - Nebojsa Malic for Antiwar

Brilliant piece! - PD

May 23, 2002

Charlatans In Charge - Nebojsa Malic for Antiwar

The unprecedented farce that unfolded at the Hague Inquisition's "courtroom" last week transcended shocking, pushed the limits of even this kangaroo court's credibility, and perfectly exemplified the past decade in the former Yugoslavia.

What it has shown, and what most people don't seem to understand, is that Imperial military, political, and economic interventions were just one big con. Displaying a stunning degree of idiocy, leaders of Balkans fiefdoms bought into it, and made their people do so as well. Now the Empire has near-total control of the peninsula, logic and laws are turned on their head, and charlatans seem to have the run of the region.

Swindler's List

Having seen scores of their witnesses shatter to pieces as Slobodan Milosevic's questioning unmasked their fragile lies, the prosecutors decided to call their star witness, an anonymous "insider" who claimed intimate knowledge of Milosevic's policies. In exchange for money and a new life in the West, "K-3" told of being privy to Milosevic's master plan to murder and expel thousands of Albanians. Reuters called his account the "clearest testimony to date." K-3's damning admissions sounded as if they were read straight from the Inquisition's indictment, or the voluminous collection of anti-Milosevic diatribes written over the past 10 years. He even claimed that Milosevic desired the bombing, in order to cleanse the Albanians and crack down on domestic opposition.

Too good to be true? It was.

"K-3" was soon revealed to be no other than one Ratomir Tanic, a Serbian swindler known for massive gambling debts and a penchant for inventing personal exploits. In other words, a professional con artist. The Serbian press regaled its readers with stories of Tanic's life of deceit. He never worked for Yugoslav intelligence. He did not know the location of any of the meeting rooms he described, and the meetings he claimed to have taken part in never took place. Most of this was revealed in the course of Milosevic's cross-examination, but true to form, reports ignored it.

Even Tanic's alleged party comrades ? members of New Democracy, led by the current DOS Police Minister, Dusan Mihajlovic ? denied he was ever a member, much less a policy advisor or high-ranking official. Mihajlovic dismissed Tanic as a nobody and called his testimony "rubbish."

In a normal court, this sort of charlatan witness advertised as prosecution's key asset should have cast doubt on the veracity of other witnesses ? already eroded by Milosevic's questioning. Then again, the Inquisition is not exactly a normal court, and the outcome of the "trial" has been fixed a long time ago.

Morons On The March

On Tuesday, agencies announced that the Empire certified Serbian submission to the Inquisition, and thus in His Elevated Majesty's infinite mercy deemed it worthy of several more high-interest loans from the IMF and the World Bank. The Djindjic regime would also get a small reward (\$40 million), courtesy of U.S. taxpayers.

It just so happened that the announcement was made while Djindjic was visiting Washington yet again. (For a head of an impoverished state in dire need of money, he sure travels a lot!) Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic, Djindjic's designated groveler for this trip, proudly proclaimed that the certification was "an acknowledgment for what we did in the last year and a half," and that such policy would continue.

That is truly wonderful. Just a week before, both Djindjic and the Serbian public were appalled at the recent statements made by Senator Joseph Biden at an Albanian lobby fundraiser. Threatening to cut off Imperial "aid" again, Biden demanded that Belgrade give up all influence and involvement in Kosovo and the Bosnian Serb Republic, fully prostrate itself before the Hague Inquisition, and that both Djindjic and President Kostunica publicly apologize for a "campaign of genocide" in the wars of the 1990s. Belgrade's shock was difficult to fathom. After all, Biden has long been a friend of the Albanian lobby, and a noted Serbophobe. More to the point, they have already accepted most of his demands, as exemplified by the policy Sivilanovic was so proud of.

Exercises In Capitulation

Belgrade has essentially abandoned Kosovo to the capricious power of Imperial gauleiter Michael Steiner, whose chilling visions of "multi-ethnicity" and "integration" spell further woes for the nearly-extinct Serbs. Even the Kosovo Serb leaders who condemn Belgrade's policy tend to believe in the occupiers' good intentions, proving either their extreme naiveté or simple thick-headedness.

The appalling "Hague Cooperation Act" passed a month ago has divested Serbia and Yugoslavia from any sovereignty in respect to the Inquisition. With that act, and the "extradition" of Milosevic last June, the DOS regime effectively recognized the existence of a genocidal campaign ? or as the Inquisition's indictments call it, a "joint criminal enterprise." If it existed, why would anyone claiming to believe in "human rights" and "democratic reform" not apologize for it? If Bill Clinton could apologize for slavery...

Perverted logic thus produces the appropriately perverted conclusions. Sovereignty either is, or isn't. The Inquisition is either legitimate ? and hence its charges would be legitimate, too ? or it's a kangaroo court, railroading people who never had a chance to get a fair trial. As the old sayings go, one can't be "a little bit pregnant" or "almost a virgin."

Anyone could have told the collective circus in charge of Serbia (well, not exactly) that their actions would have predictably dire consequences. It is unlikely they would have listened, though.

Delusions Of Goodness

The rule of Djindjic and DOS is increasingly scrutinized by the Serbian media. No one has yet come to the logical conclusion that this motley crew couldn't find its way out of a paper bag, much less the conundrum of epic proportions Serbia has been thrown into at the fin de siecle, but it might only be a matter of time. Or it might not, given the extent to which so many in Serbia ? and elsewhere, to be fair ? still believe in Empire's ultimate goodness, and the promises of its Big Lie.

Take for example General Nebojsa Pavkovic, who commanded the troops facing the KLA and NATO in Kosovo back in 1999, and managed to defeat the former and hold off the latter with minimal casualties. He then became head of Yugoslav Army's General Staff. Over the past three years, the Empire and its most zealous servants have repeatedly called for his head. Now he tells the state news agency that he considers "the international community's support to ? include our country into the Partnership for Peace ? an expression of its endeavors to erase forever the traces of the Balkans' past as a trouble spot and to turn it into a zone of peace and cooperation." Translated from doubleplusgood duckspeak, this means he believes the Empire's good intentions in the Balkans, and wishes the Yugoslav Army to become a NATO satellite as soon as possible.

What Lies May Come?

When exactly did the Empire change its stripes? Did it recant the criminal act of aggression that the 1999 NATO bombing clearly was? Did it stop the Albanian massacres and expulsions of Serbs from Kosovo, after June 1999? Did it perhaps catch the terrorists who blew up a busload of elderly Serbs in February 2001, as they were trying to visit the cemeteries in their occupied Kosovo hometowns? How come no one sent out a memo?

In fact, the NATO aggression is still presented as defense of unarmed, innocent Albanians from Slobodan Milosevic's evil "crackdown, resulting in 800,000 expelled and thousands killed?" Just check any agency report, and that line will be in there somewhere. Not only did no one stop the Albanian terror since June 1999, it has been excused as "revenge attacks," ignored, and even helped by the occupying NATO armies.

... for the 11 Serbs killed on the bus in February last year? a lengthy report in the London Times last week revealed how the investigation was sabotaged, stonewalled and deep-sixed by the Empire. Now the London Times dutifully parroted the party line during the 1999 attack, and even now used the "revenge attack" rationalization, so this was obviously not some unexpected pro-Serb bias. It sounded more like a small, still voice of whatever's left of humanity amongst Empire's paid apologists.

The Balkans Theater of the Absurd really knows no boundaries. True to the misguided, malicious fixation with creating a state in Bosnia, the Empire is currently undertaking an expensive bureaucratic experiment in reforming the occupied quasi-state's judicial system ? based on recommendations from the ICG. The effort is led by the 58-year-old Rakel Surlien, a prominent Norwegian judge, who decided to do foreign-aid work because she was "bored." That really says it all.

The Healing Power of Ridicule

Faced with this much hypocrisy, malice, mendacity and sheer madness, all one can do is laugh. Evil craves to be worshipped, praised, respected, and feared. It cannot stand to be mocked.

So perhaps Slobodan Milosevic was on to something, when he took a moment in the midst of a fight for his life to be the best man at a fellow prisoner's wedding this past weekend. The wedding itself was a powerful message to those whose efforts to manufacture "justice" depend on delusional liars, and not even the BBC's snide commentary could fully deflect its impact.

Empire's legitimacy is based on nothing but lies and fear. Ridicule is the best weapon against both. The sooner the people of the Balkans ? and other places afflicted with Empire's penchant for conquest ? start laughing at their masters and stop following their orders, the sooner a lot of them might be free, and truly better off. Or they could continue to obey the charlatans running their lives, and accept the inevitable consequences. Consider this a memo to that effect.

van holst en steijnen

From: Paul Davidson <p.davidson@btinternet.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: vrijdag 24 mei 2002 23:30
Subject: European Peace Forum: "The wars in the Balkans and the case of Milosevic"

Declaration by the Athens Congress of the European Peace Forum

At the close of an academic colloquium about the topic "The wars in the Balkans and the case of Milosevic", the following declaration was passed:

In few weeks time, it will be a year ago that the chairman of the Socialist Party of Serbia and former president of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic, was handed over to the so-called International Tribunal for the Prosecution of War Crimes in the Former Yugoslavia. The handing over, in fact a kidnapping staged by secret services, as well as the present trial before the tribunal in The Hague, are an event unprecedented in the history of international relations and in international law.

Facts speak for themselves:

1. It was at the time of the criminal NATO war of aggression that Milosevic was charged with war crimes. Aggressors were bringing charges against the head of the attacked state, violent criminals charged the victims of their violence.
2. After the war, the aggressors used pressure and blackmail to force the rulers of the attacked state to arrest the president who had been brought down with massive assistance of NATO, and to extradite him, in violation of the constitution of Yugoslavia and in disregard of the ruling of the constitutional court.
3. Finally, the aggressors took the former president of the attacked state to an illegitimate court, a tribunal established, staffed and funded under the United Nations' direction, in violation of their Charter.

That gross reversal of all legal and ethical standards aims at whitewashing NATO, justifying a posteriori its war of aggression against Yugoslavia and, thus, enabling repetitions of such or similar wars. It is the large-scale attempt to demonstrate to the world that resistance against the global claim for hegemony of the United States and NATO will not be tolerated, and will be severely punished.

That is the essence of the trial against the former Yugoslav president and his co-defendants, the essence of the case of Milosevic.

In the court of The Hague, the case in point is not an individual of whom one may think whatever one deems right. It is rather a matter of untruth or truth, of right or wrong. It is a matter of an individual who, for numerous reasons, has become the symbol of resistance against NATO's conflict-fomenting policy of intervention into the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and against the NATO war. In the eyes of NATO, the war will be only be won, and the dismemberment of Yugoslavia only accomplished, if and when this symbol has been brought into discredit.

If only for those reasons, the trial in The Hague cannot leave partisans of peace and opponents of imperialist globalization indifferent.

Those who rose up against the NATO war and the 78 days of terrorist bombings in Yugoslavia cannot remain silent in view of this pseudo-legal sequel.

By now, the course of the trial in The Hague has borne out the far-reaching political intentions of its organizers, but they have not yet been able to achieve their goals. The judges' obvious bias, the prosecutors' paltriness and lack of evidence, Slobodan Milosevic's initial speech, and the debacle of the witnesses in the cross-examinations he carried out, have made it more and more difficult for the managers of the trial to achieve their aims.

The man accused by NATO has become the accuser of NATO, and what was intended to become a show trial has more and more become a secret trial. Being unable to to break Slobodan Milosevic's morale, the management of the trial is now attempting to weaken him physically, to wreck his health and resistance by unbearable prison and procedural conditions, by bringing forth more and more new "witnesses", by almost incessant proceedings. The arbitrariness of this illegitimate court must be stopped.

Joining this international protest we claim:

- * the immediate discontinuance of the trial against Slobodan Milosevic and the other Yugoslav defendants, and their prompt release;
- * the dissolution of the criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, established in violation of the United Nations Charter;
- * the earliest possible ratification of the treaty of Rome on the establishment of a standing global criminal tribunal in accordance with international law, by all states, in particular the United States, as well as the incorporation of crimes against peace and aggression into the court's scope of authority;
- * the punishment of those responsible for the NATO war of aggression against Yugoslavia;
- * the payment of war reparations to the Yugoslav state and of damages to the Yugoslav war victims.

Athens, May 19, 2002

NOTE: Annual Congress of the European Peace Forum has been held in Athens last weekend, under slogan "FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE ORDER AGAINST THE MILITARIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY BY THE USA & NATO" and with participation of more than 60 representatives of peace movements and progressive organizations and associations from Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine and Yugoslavia. Besides the general Declaration, the Congress has adopted the above one.

The European Peace Forum is founded on March 24, 2001 in Berlin, on the second anniversary of NATO aggression against Yugoslavia. Among the founders, together with representatives of numerous European organizations were also German admiral Elmar Schmaehling, great Ukrainian poet Boris Oljynik, Czech publicist and humanist Dr Rajko Dolecek, Chairman of the Italian "Nino Pasti" Foundation Paolo Pioppi, known Bulgarian politician and human rights activist Professor Velko Volkanov and other renown personalities - politicians, scientists, lawyers, parliamentarians.

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

van holst en steijnen

From: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu;>
Sent: vrijdag 24 mei 2002 16:35
Subject: Moscow: SHOLOHOV PRIZE TO MILOSEVIC

Moscow, May 24, 2002

TO SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC (YUGOSLAVIA) - A POLITICAL PRISONER IN THE HAGUE DUNGEON, THE EX-PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA, FOR HIS COURAGE, VIGILANCE AND HIS SELFLESS RESISTANCE TO INJUSTICE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND THE FREEDOM OF YUGOSLAV AND OTHER SLAVONIC PEOPLES, FOR EXPOSING, IN THE SESSIONS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL HAGUE TRIBUNAL", THE NATO-US AGGRESSION IN EUROPE.

**PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SHOLOKHOV PRIZE
YURI BONDAREV**

President Slobodan Milosevic has been awarded with respectful International Sholokhov Prize. On his behalf, his brother Borislav received the prize today in Moscow, on a celebration on birthday of the great Soviet and Russian writer Mikhail Sholokhov.

This award is traditionally given by International Association of Writers' Unions, Union of Artists of Russia, "Soviet Writer" Publishing Company and Pedagogical State University "Mikhail Sholokhov". President of the Commission for the prize this year was one of its earlier laureates well known Russian writer Yuri Bondarev.

Among earlier laureates of the prize were writers V. Pikul', A. Larionov, S. Vikulov, Y. Nosov, R. Gamzatov, P. Proskurin, V. Sorokin, V. Sidorov and B. Oliynik.

Prize was also earlier awarded to statesman and politicians - Fidel Castro, Gennady Zyuganov, Alexander Lukashenko. The only Yugoslav who won the prize was Bosnian Serb Leader Radovan Karadzic (in 1994).

Three days ago the following telegram was sent to The Hague:

"Slobodan Milosevic
Ex-President of Yugoslavia
UN Detention Unit
The Hague
The Netherlands

Dear comrade Milosevic,

We cordially congratulate you, the courageous fighter for freedom of Slavonic peoples, on the occasion of winning the International Sholokhov Prize for 2002. Your brother Borislav will receive diploma and medal on May 24, the birthday of Sholokhov.

We expect your soon release and a meeting with you.

Friendly hug,
writers Bondarev, Mikhalkov, Larionov"

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

van holst en steijnen

From: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu;>
Sent: zaterdag 25 mei 2002 08:59
Subject: Moscow: OPEN LETTER TO PUTIN AND BUSH

RUSSIAN SOCIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Moscow, May 24, 2002

OPEN LETTER

**To the President of the Russian Federation Mr. Vladimir Putin and
to the President of USA Mr. George W. Bush**

Respected gentlemen Presidents,

The 'trial' of the ex-President of Yugoslavia Mr. Slobodan Milosevic has gone on for several months at The Hague 'International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia'.

That 'Tribunal' was proposed with a positive aim - to punish persons responsible for war crimes under conditions in which the judicial system of the former Yugoslavia had been destroyed.

Today, however, it has become clear that the original concept is unsustainable, since the Tribunal turned into a biased, politicized instrument for the persecution of the Serbian people and their leaders.

In the World community, there are more and more statements that the 'Tribunal' is illegitimate, created in violation of the UN Charter.

The 'trial' proceedings clearly demonstrate that the 'Tribunal' has no evidence of the criminal guilt of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic and other leaders of Yugoslavia. This can also be seen in the questioning and cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, who are also unable to present any evidence that Mr. Milosevic is guilty.

What is going on at The Hague discredits the very idea of international judicial bodies.

With a goal of restoring justice we call upon you to issue a joint statement expressing the necessity of abolishing the 'International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia', transferring Tribunal cases to the courts of the respective countries of the former Yugoslavia and releasing all political prisoners, including Mr. Slobodan Milosevic.

Chairman of the Committee Alexander Zinov'ev

**Co-Chairman of the Committee, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of
the Russian Federation Gen. Nikolai Bezborodov**

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.lcdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

Joegoslavische soldaat bekent oorlogsmisdaden in Kosovo

7 april 2002

DEN HAAG ■ In het proces tegen ex-president Slobodan Milosevic voor het Joegoslaviëtribunaal in Den Haag heeft een voormalige soldaat uit het Joegoslavische leger gisteren een verklaring afgelegd over oorlogsmisdaden in Kosovo waar hij persoonlijk aan heeft deelgenomen.

De anonieme getuige, slechts aangeduid als K-41 en onherkenbaar gemaakt voor het interne televisiecircuit en de internetuitzendingen van

het tribunaal, verklaarde dat hij als soldaat deel had uitgemaakt van een eenheid van het Joegoslavische leger die op 25 maart 1999 een slachting aanrichtte in het dorp Trnje in het zuiden van Kosovo.

Ondanks waarschuwingen van de rechter dat hij een mogelijk voor hemzelf belastende verklaring aflegde, zei K-41 dat de commandant van de 549ste Gemechaniseerde Brigade, kolonel Bozidar De-

lic, opdracht had gegeven alle etnische Albanezen in het dorp te vermoorden. De soldaat verklaarde dat hij betrokken is geweest bij het vermoorden van 15 etnische Albanezen, onder wie een baby die door een van de soldaten van zijn eenheid zou zijn doodgeschoten.

K-41 verklaarde dat hij en andere soldaten van deur tot deur gingen in Trnje en etnische Albanezen uit hun huizen haalden en ze het dorp uit-

stuurden of doodschoten om vervolgens hun huizen in brand te steken.

In een ander incident zou een sergeant een soldaat opdracht hebben gegeven om een oude man in zijn hoofd te schieten. Toen de soldaat dat weigerde zou de sergeant de man ter plekke zelf een kogel door zijn hoofd hebben geschoten en tegen de soldaat hebben gezegd "Zo doe je dat", aldus K-41.

De soldaat zei te hebben ge-

tuigd omdat hij spijt heeft van de acties waar hij bij betrokken is geweest. "Ik droom iedere nacht van de luid huilende baby die we hebben doodgeschoten in Trnje", aldus de voormalige soldaat. (AP)

■ ONTKENNING

Milosevic ontkent dat het Joegoslavische leger zich in Kosovo schuldig heeft gemaakt aan oorlogsmisdaden of daar opdracht toe heeft gekregen.

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: maandag 9 september 2002 05:45
Subject: The Hague Inquisition's Factory of Lies - Antiwar.com

Illusions of Truth and Justice
The Hague Inquisition's Factory of Lies

ANTIWAR, Thursday, September 5, 2002

Balkan Express
 by Nebojsa Malic
 Antiwar.com

After a month-long hiatus, Slobodan Milosevic's show trial before the Hague Inquisition reopened last week. As expected, no one looked back on the prosecution's fiasco just before the recess, when their star witness turned around and exonerated Milosevic. Rade Markovic, former head of Serbian State Security, also accused the new Belgrade authorities of abuse and suborning perjury.

But there was no talk of forced testimonies when the "trial" resumed. Markovic was disappeared down the memory hole, and no one in officialdom seems concerned about his fate. Yet that would be a legitimate concern, given the propensity of Inquisition's prisoners to end up dead or worse.

Having failed to bully Markovic into fingering his former president, the Inquisition finds itself running both out of time and out of lies. With only a week or so remaining for the Kosovo stage of the process, they have opted to recycle old, debunked accusations in a last-ditch effort to sling enough mud so some of it would stick.

The Impossible Prison Massacre

Much of last week's proceedings revolved around the allegation, brought forward by two KLA members, that Serbian police massacred the inmates of Dubrava prison near Istok, just after NATO bombed the penitentiary. The media had a field day with this. Not only did they describe Musa Krasniqi, the first KLA witness, as a "physics teacher" and buried the references to his KLA membership elsewhere in their dispatches, they also presented his allegations as factual. Similar treatment was given the other witness, Gani Beqaj, though his peacetime profession was never mentioned. Perhaps it lacked that "instant credibility" of teaching physics.

According to Krasniqi and Beqaj, the prisoners were rounded up in the courtyard, then machine-gunned. Those who escaped (how?) were hunted down with hand grenades for two days. Yet both of them, and many other prisoners, stayed alive and unharmed. They were later transferred to other prisons and "told to say all prisoners were killed by NATO."

One can be forgiven for thinking this story somewhat less than plausible, and it's obvious as to why. Even the dumbest criminal out there would never tell his intended victims they were about to be killed as part of a frame-up, then leave many of them alive and unharmed. And Milosevic is accused of being a criminal mastermind who "covered up his crimes" so well that the Inquisition can't find any evidence of it!

Wisdom of the BBC

The triumphant Inquisitors next referred to a Human Rights Watch report about the incident. The report was, naturally, based on interviews with "NATO and former Dubrava inmates," and not those evil, deceptive Serbs, so it must be true, right?

The highlight of the show was Jackie Rowland of the BBC, who volunteered to testify even as many of her colleagues were protesting the decision to subpoena (Western) journalists against their will. In a passionate recounting of her testimony for the Guardian, Rowland reveals her arrogance and ignorance. She mistook sarcasm for praise, proudly spouted inaccurate "history," and provided the entire sordid affair with a delightfully quotable but utterly meaningless "expert opinion":

"If I look at you now, Mr Milosevic, I can see that you have both your arms. I can see the features on your face. I can see that your body is intact. If however, you were hit by a bomb - heaven forbid - I think I would be able to tell by looking at your body whether that was the manner of your death."

But neither Milosevic, nor anyone in the Serbian government, ever claimed that each and every prisoner at Dubrava was killed by a direct hit of a NATO bomb. Fewer people are killed by direct bomb hits than by lightning. When a building is bombed, people are killed by debris, shockwave, shrapnel, even airburst. Rowland was making a dumb statement and being snooty about it.

Absent Men and Albanian Songs

The process continued this week with a witness who claimed only Albanian houses in his town were burned. Behar Haxhiavdija told a sordid tale of arson in his home town, but no one seemed to correct his geography: "Gjakova," the town mentioned in agency reports, is the Albanian name for occupied Djakovica. Language aside, one glaring inconsistency found its way to an AP report of Haxhiavdija's tale:

"Most of the victims were dragged from the basement and shot, but his 5-year-old son was put in a cupboard and burned alive, said a witness who was hiding in a house nearby." [emphasis added]

Was this Haxhiavdija speaking, or another witness? The indefinite article suggests him quoting someone else, i.e. hearsay evidence. If he was present, how did he survive? Such questions are not expected to come up, given the shocking image of a 5-year-old burning in a cupboard.

Another testimony featured a bereaved Lirij Imeraj, who claimed Serb soldiers "singing in Serb-Croat language and Albanian," came to her house in March 1999, and shot her husband and six children. Imeraj and her three children survived and ran off to Montenegro (part of Yugoslavia).

Why would soldiers on a murder spree spare a woman and three children, but kill her husband and the other six? More to it, why would they be singing in Albanian? Milosevic asked the same question, but Imeraj said it was "impossible, not at all possible" that the killers were KLA. She claims the murderers were Serbs, and that she knew them - yet she named no names, at least none that appeared in the AP story covering the testimony.

The Incredibly Elusive Fridge Trucks

Finally, this Tuesday, the prosecutors resurrected the accusation used to abduct Milosevic and send him to The Hague: refrigerator trucks filled with Albanians' bodies.

One Caslav Golubovic, whose position in the Serbian police hierarchy agency reports never properly clarified, said a truck with 30 bodies was pulled out of the Danube river in April 1999 (during the bombing). Golubovic claimed the truck was blown up and the bodies removed under orders from Vljako Stojiljkovic, Serbia's Interior Minister. He also said the orders came to him through General Vlastimir Djordjevic.

There are several problems with Golubovic's story. It conveniently blames people who can't be questioned: Djordjevic has disappeared, and Stojiljkovic publicly committed suicide in April. Then there is an exhaustive study by an American scholar, showing that the "refrigerator truck" story was never more than a malicious, unsubstantiated rumor: there has been no evidence to it whatsoever.

But the Inquisition certainly doesn't care. Lack of evidence is by itself evidence of Milosevic's criminal mastermind, right? As long as they can find some patsy to say the lines, they don't need no stinkin' evidence!

Perhaps one shouldn't be so harsh on Golubovic. It's hard to tell what he actually said, given the agencies' habit of printing out-of-context snippets in a sea of drivel. But that doesn't change the fact that the refrigerator truck story is bogus.

Burden of Proof

In a recent interview with a pro-NATO journalist and a leader of the International Committee to Defend Milosevic (ICDSM), a BBC journalist claimed the war crimes have been "proven." But where is the evidence? All the world has heard so far have been the testimonies of dozens of coached Albanian villagers, KLA leaders and sympathizers, NATO officials, pro-NATO diplomats and journalists, and the Inquisition's own "experts". The "evidence" they produced would have been thrown out of any American court any day of the week, and twice on Sunday.

Systematic Crimes

Now no one even remotely sane would dispute that the Yugoslav Succession Wars (1991-95) and the conflict in Kosovo were rife with atrocities. The real question is, were those atrocities systematic?

It is obvious from the Inquisition's indictments that the "international community" (the Empire and its allies) believes that Serb atrocities were systematic, while others were random. Only Serb government leaders, in Bosnia as well as Serbia, stand accused of war crimes. Only Serbs are charged with genocide - by definition, a systematic crime. Only Serbs are accused of a "joint criminal enterprise."

Methods employed, or allegedly employed, by Milosevic's government or the Bosnian Serbs are routinely deemed genocidal and criminal, but when employed by NATO, there is "no need for investigation." Same with the U.S., Croats, Bosnian Muslims or the KLA.

This makes sense only if seen through the logic of total war, where the "righteous" can employ any means necessary to defeat the "evil." Naturally, the definition of "righteous" and "evil" depends on who has more bombs and better press coverage.

Monsters' Ball

Of course, the state itself is a criminal institution, using coercion to deprive its residents of their liberty, property and life (when it fights wars, as most states do). So essentially, every head of state is a criminal. From that standpoint, Slobodan Milosevic is clearly guilty of being head of state, and doing what any head of state would do in his place. And those persecuting him are no less guilty, of the same infractions and then some. Yet they claim absolute innocence and the right to judge others, as some sort of über-government.

Milosevic's regime at least prosecuted several hundred soldiers and militia who were accused of looting, murder, arson and other atrocities. The world is yet to see any Imperial troops answer for their deeds: not because there weren't any - for there were, and plenty - but because the Empire considers itself above the law. The Hague may be a monster's ball, but the monster is not Milosevic.

A Factory of Lies

Power needs no justification to act as it wishes, just as its "courts" need no evidence to proclaim guilt. It does need, however, to manufacture consent for its continued survival by creating perceptions of righteousness and legitimacy.

An amazing number of people still misguidedly believe that the Hague Inquisition is a legitimate court, staffed by impartial prosecutors and judges, which seeks to punish perpetrators of war crimes for the sake of peace, justice and individualized guilt.

But as real, not manufactured, evidence shows each day the charade continues, the so-called "court" in the Netherlands is nothing more than Empire's vicious factory of lies.

<http://www.antiwar.com/malic/m090502.html>

----- Yahoo! Groups Sponsor ----->

Looking for a more powerful website? Try GeoCities for \$8.95 per month. Register your domain name (<http://your-name.com>). More storage! No ads! <http://geocities.yahoo.com/ps/info> <http://us.click.yahoo.com/aHQo4D/KJoEAA/MVfIAA/Uy.rB/TM>

To unsubscribe from this group, send an email to: targets-news-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

Your use of Yahoo! Groups is subject to <http://docs.yahoo.com/info/terms/>

van holst en steijnen30
by

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient;>
Sent: woensdag 11 september 2002 04:50
Subject: Milosevic proves a slippery customer

Milosevic proves a slippery customer

Tuesday, 10 September, 2002, 11:37 GMT 12:37 UK

By Tim Franks
 BBC Europe correspondent, The Hague

"Good morning your honours, case number IT0254T, the prosecutor versus Slobodan Milosevic."

So began the trial of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, brought before the war crimes tribunal in The Hague to answer for his conduct in power.

The charges, 66 of them, including genocide, could not be more serious.

The former Yugoslav president has not been cowed. From the start, Mr Milosevic has been a tricky defendant to deal with.

Tribunal officials insist that, despite Mr Milosevic's refusal to recognise the legality of the trial, he has been drawn into the legal process.

"How do you plead to that, guilty or not guilty?" presiding judge Richard May asked, on day one.

"This indictment is the second act of the crime committed against my people," was Mr Milosevic's reply.

And on Mr Milosevic went. Until Judge May cut the defendant's microphone.

"Mr Milosevic, we have made the position clear, this is not the time for speeches, it is the time for you to enter a plea," he told the defendant in his dry, clipped, weary voice.

That was just one of many impatient exchanges between Judge May and Mr Milosevic over the seven months of this trial.

Tribunal officials insist that, despite Mr Milosevic's refusal to recognise the legality of the trial, he has nonetheless been drawn into the legal process.

'Brave face'

"He has been engaging vigorously every day in court in cross-examining witnesses and challenging the prosecution's case so he has in a sense entered into battle with the prosecution, and that we think is a healthy thing," said tribunal spokesman Jim Landale.

But some trial-watchers suggest that the tribunal may be putting a brave face on events.

Judge May has clashed with his tricky defendant

The ex-president is playing a calculatedly awkward game, says Richard Dicker, who has been following the case for Human Rights Watch.

"Mr Milosevic is not presenting a legal defence to the charges he is facing, but actually launching a political offence and I think in fairness it has put a terrific strain on the tribunal," Mr Dicker said.

And where there is strain for the tribunal, there is even greater difficulty for the prosecution.

They have to prove command responsibility for the crimes committed, or at the very least that Mr Milosevic should have known what was happening.

One of the strongest witnesses of the Kosovo indictment was the European Union's new envoy to Bosnia, Lord Ashdown. In March, Lord Ashdown recalled a conversation he had had with the then Yugoslav leader.

No 'smoking gun'

"I told him that in my view, if he were to continue with these operations, he would make himself indictable for war crimes because he was personally responsible for any further continuation after this meeting," Lord Ashdown told the tribunal.

But out of the nearly 200 prosecution witnesses, none has produced the decisive "smoking gun".

Dutch law expert Gerard Strijards

The man thought to be the prosecution's star witness, the former head of the Serbian secret police, appeared in July, and said that Serbian forces had strict orders to protect civilians.

All of which has led to claims that the prosecution has not produced the unanswerable case it promised.

"At this juncture, it is Milosevic who has the upper hand," said one Dutch expert in international law, Gerard Strijards.

"He is teasing the court to the limit - you can see it in the face of Judge May. The way Milosevic has conducted the examinations, the way he has brought forward constantly his point of views, he is playing his role very well."

And the ex-leader has not yet even begun his formal defence. That will come after the Bosnia and Croatia indictments, which will be next to be heard by the tribunal.

But the Kosovo indictment was thought to be the strongest part of the prosecution case.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/europe/2248647.stm>

van holst en steijnen

From: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu;>
Sent: woensdag 11 september 2002 06:03
Subject: SPS: Free Milosevic! All honest MUST take action!

TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
TO THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA
AND THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA,
TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA,
TO ALL PATRIOTIC PARTIES AND INDIVIDUALS,
TO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

RESOLUTION**For Release of President Slobodan Milosevic**

In view of the fact that President Slobodan Milosevic has fully refuted at The Hague all allegations contained in the so-called Kosovo indictment and that even the rules of the so-called Hague Tribunal stipulate that the indictment has to be rejected in such a case, the Head Committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia is most resolutely demanding that

President Slobodan Milosevic be immediately released.

All members of the Socialist Party of Serbia, most of the citizens of our country and much of the international public are convinced that this demand has to be satisfied. They all share the view that it would be in the interest and to the benefit of the stability in the Balkans, or our part of Europe, if President Milosevic would be allowed to continue, upon release, his activity in the interest of the state and the people.

President Milosevic's health condition, with the dangerous risks that could be provoked by the continuation of the process in the manner as proposed by the so-called Prosecution, represents a sufficient reason for his release.

It is a firm belief of the Yugoslav public that an innocent man is in prison and that the course of the process conducted thus far has shown his innocence to everybody.

The demand for setting President Milosevic free is also the demand of the progressive public in the world that supported in the past, and which is particularly strongly expressing its view today in favor of President Milosevic and his innocence, as

well as against the illegal character of "The Hague Tribunal".

In its reactions based upon arguments, legal experts in Yugoslavia and in the rest of the world point out that one can speak of a political show trial taking place at The Hague that is conducted by an illegal institution with numerous violations of legal norms and human rights.

A longstanding state president elected through a plebiscite and a leader of the nation who opposed colonization of his country by the great powers, needs not and must not be put on trial in the Tribunal set up by these powers in retaliation for the truth.

The Socialist Party of Serbia is making this demand together with numerous international entities – political parties, Trade Unions, peace and anti-globalization movements, national and political leaders, distinguished public personalities – artists, scientists, fighters for human rights who have expressed a strong solidarity and who continue their activity aimed at President Slobodan Milosevic's release. Their activities are concentrated in the international, and several national committees for the release of Slobodan Milosevic. They have been organizing a great many public gatherings, protests and conferences from which they send the appeals to the world public, The Hague "Tribunal", the Organization of the United Nations, the governments of their respective countries.

Reasoned Opinion

President Slobodan Milosevic has proved himself before the illegal Hague "Tribunal" and the whole world as a national hero, a forerunner of the struggle for freedom, truth and national dignity.

To all freethinking people in the world threatened by enslavement and colonization, President Slobodan Milosevic has become a paragon of a fighter for the universal values of freedom and equality.

The so-called Kosovo indictment failed before the truth revealed in a dignified manner by President Slobodan Milosevic. It has become clear to everybody in the world that the "Tribunal" is an illegal institution and an extended arm of the NATO Alliance, fully subordinated to the objectives of the US administration that waged an aggressive war against Yugoslavia, and that the Tribunal is the stage for the process of political retaliation.

More than a year has passed since the kidnapping and extradition of President Slobodan Milosevic to NATO jailers at The Hague. The puppet regime in Belgrade thus breached most flagrantly the Constitution and the laws of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, and international law norms. It was also an attempt of the same regime to suppress freedom and democracy in our country and thus to open the way for its break-up, occupation and sale.

More than ninety percent of the so-called witness in The Hague come from the NATO countries or are members or sympathizers of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK). The few so-called "insiders" accused in their testimonies, contrary to expectations of the "prosecution", the NATO leaders and terrorists of the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia and helped revelation of the true objectives and motives of this fabricated political process.

The farce taking place at The Hague has shown that the so-called Prosecution and the Trial Chamber are applying double standards without any reluctance. NATO witnesses are allowed and even encouraged to speak without disturbance a large amount of lies and to determine in advance the non-existent crimes, to pronounce judgements and to assess personal and human qualities without any measure and limitation. On the other hand, the arguments and questions raised by President Slobodan Milosevic are interrupted forcedly, rejected, assessed as irrelevant only because such arguments and questions reveal the truth and the truth hurts most.

However in spite of all such miserable and obvious attempts the truth could not be hidden.

Being in great troubles because the process is not evolving in the manner that would satisfy them, The Hague inquisitors are doing all they can in order to break and physically exhaust President Slobodan

Milosevic. Loathsome and immoral are the statements in which they express their alleged concern with regard to his health. He has been deprived of elementary human conditions in the prison; they are tendentiously burdening him with a great many so-called witnesses and with tons of written statements, documents and papers. Finally, they have deprived him of adequate medical treatment to lament later hypocritically over his deteriorated health condition to which they have exclusively contributed. The purpose of all this is to limit to him the precious time and his only possibility to tell the domestic and world public the truth about the struggle for freedom, against the aggression and enslavement.

The latest revelations of the witnesses that they had been exposed to tortures, as well as that they had been offered money, security, change of identity and personal description only to testify, i.e. to lie against President Slobodan Milosevic brought to light the filthiest methods used by the authorities in Serbia and their yes-man attitude toward their foreign bosses.

It has become generally clear that the process in The Hague is not being conducted against President Slobodan Milosevic and other patriots of Yugoslavia but that it is aimed against the whole Serbian nation because it had defended its homeland against the terror and aggression and because it had shared solidarity with its compatriots in their struggle for freedom and equality. The purpose of the process was to accuse the nation that resisted suppression of its sovereign rights and to punish it in order to set an example to other nations and states not to do something similar in the future.

The truth being defended by President Slobodan Milosevic, who is supported by all patriots of this country, could neither be hidden nor conquered. The prosecution, the judges and the sponsors of The Hague Tribunal did not manage to find the victim guilty. Instead of a reversal so eagerly waited for by the prosecution, The Hague process against President Slobodan Milosevic resulted in a complete fiasco after finalization of the so-called presentation of evidence by the prosecution in the case of the so-called Kosovo indictment. It has become clear that there is no evidence in favor of the accusations and that the whole process was based on loathsome deceits and fabrications, and application of the medieval Inquisition methods. The attempt of the "prosecution" has fully failed to prove the accountability of the Serbian nation for the alleged "crimes in Kosovo" in order to pardon terrorism and terrorists, NATO aggressors and criminals, and to degrade the struggle of Yugoslav citizens and peoples for their national dignity and freedom.

The Federal Government of the FR of Yugoslavia is bound to undertake concrete steps for enforcement of the decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court concerning the abduction of President Slobodan Milosevic, to meet its constitutional and international obligation of protecting the rights of its citizens abroad, and to undertake appropriate legal and diplomatic activities so as to ensure the release of President Slobodan Milosevic and his return to the country.

The Federal Government is also bound to immediately bring to end the surrender of our citizens to the illegal Tribunal at The Hague.

It is the duty of the President of the FR of Yugoslavia to send personal messages to the heads of states of the world and ask their engagement concerning the release of President Slobodan Milosevic.

It is the duty of the Federal Assembly of the FR of Yugoslavia and of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia to address all parliaments in the world and ask them to react publicly and to exert their influence on their respective governments to advocate for the release of President Slobodan Milosevic and abolishment of The Hague "Tribunal".

The countries refusing jurisdiction of the legally established International Criminal Court, and supporting or not opposing the work of the illegal political *ad hoc* Tribunal will have to harmonize their standpoint with universality as the basic principle of application of justice.

The process conducted at The Hague against President Slobodan Milosevic is a historical and civilizational shame. According to the consequences it will have, it will return as a boomerang to its creators and to those supporting it. It will be the boomerang much heavier than the one already being returned because of the support to the terrorists of the so-called KLA and organizers of the international crime whose proceeds are used to finance different lobbyists in Washington, New York, London and Berlin.

The Organization of the United Nations must get rid of the moral and legal mortgage represented by this process and the "Tribunal" as they are a blow to the very foundations of the UN Charter and the whole system of international relations and international law.

As it is clear that The Hague process is politically fabricated, as it is clear that it has a vindictive nature, as it needs to frighten all leaders and countries not accepting the terror of the "new world order" and as it has lived to see the complete fiasco despite the enormous budget,

The Socialist Party of Serbia is calling upon all citizens of Serbia and Yugoslavia, all patriotic parties, organizations and individuals to get united in the support to this demand.

We are inviting all freedom-loving forces of the world and the entire international public to contribute by their appeals and concrete actions to satisfaction of our demand.

In Belgrade,
On 7 September 2002

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SERBIA
HEAD COMMITTEE

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

12-09-2002

"How can the media coverage of Mr Milosevic's trial not be one-sided when the whole event is broadcast by Cable News Network (CNN)?" wondered Misha Gavrilovic (14) from the Serb information office. He referred to the decision of the ICTY to give the exclusive rights of retransmission of the trial to CNN, despite an obvious conflict of interest.

Not only CNN is the largest and most profitable news and information 24-hours companies (Thussu 2000: 11), but it also belongs to the American AOL-Time Warner corporation. Like a filter, CNN (i.e. a Nato agent) can select whatever images and sequences of the trial it wants the world to see (or not to see), and what all the other news organisations can broadcast depends on CNN good will.

However, a few journalists have though managed to pass through the "gates" and produce defiant reports. Among them, John Laughland, British journalist. He accused the ICTY of applying a "victors' justice" to Mr Milosevic and claimed that the trial was rigged to justify Nato's war against Serbia (*The Spectator*, 9 February 2002). He was the only British journalist to report Mr Markovic's account of his torture to testify against the ex-president, and one of the rare reporters to cast doubt upon Mr Milosevic's culpability and notice the prosecution weakness (*The Mail on Sunday*, 27 August 2002).

However, Mr Laughland seems isolated from the rest of the media which, in accordance with their biased coverage since the Kosovo war and before, have established a social space of debate in which Mr Milosevic is the "new Hitler" against whom western justice shall apply.

Negative portrayal of Mr Milosevic: a continuation of the demonisation established during the Kosovo war

The pre-eminent feature of media coverage of the trial has been their uncritical swallowing of the US and Nato public relations policy consisting in a "Good versus Evil" rhetoric, where Mr Milosevic stands as the new villain.

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CDSM" <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Verzonden: donderdag 12 september 2002 12:52
Bijlage: Medija Centar Beograd.url
Onderwerp: Fw: ATTENTION: Press Conference of People's Unity - Watch it On-Line Tomorrow

— Original Message —

From: Vladimir Krsljanin
To: <mailto:Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2002 4:12 PM
Subject: ATTENTION: Press Conference of People's Unity - Watch it On-Line Tomorrow

REPRESENTATIVES OF PATRIOTIC FORCES TOGETHER ON A PRESS CONFERENCE TO DEMAND RELEASE OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC!

Bogoljub Bjelica, SPS, Acting President
Dr Vojislav Seselj, SRS, President
Goran Matic, JUL, Vice-President
Dr Ivica Stojanovic, Patriotic Alliance of Yugoslavia,
Vice-President
Dr Branko Rakic, SLOBODA / Freedom Association,
Board Member

HEADS OF LEADING PATRIOTIC PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WILL DEMONSTRATE TOMORROW THEIR SUPPORT TO THE KEY POLITICAL FACTOR OF THE FREE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY - TO PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC AND TO HIS POLICY OF PEOPLE'S UNITY AS A VIVID PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO THE OCCUPATION, SALE AND DESTRUCTION OF SERBIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

FOLLOW OR TAKE PART IN THE PRESS CONFERENCE TOMORROW, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 10:00 a.m. CET USING THE FOLLOWING LINK:

<http://www.yumediacenter.com/english/online/logine.asp?ID=486>

Online conference in Media Center

Friday, September 13, 10:00

Press conference by the "Sloboda" Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic

Bogoljub Bjelica, deputy president of the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) and president of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic, Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radical Party (SRS), Goran Matic, vice president of the Yugoslav Left (JUL), Ivica Stojanovic, vice president of the Patriotic Union of Yugoslavia, and Branko Rakic, member of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic, to speak about the collapse of the Kosovo indictment.

Live broadcast: english, serbian

Online conference - observer

Conference is not available at this moment. Please return to this page later.

Online conference - authorized participant

Conference is not available at this moment. Please return to this page later.

12-09-2002

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CDSM" <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Verzonden: vrijdag 13 september 2002 15:57
Onderwerp: SERBIAN STATE TELEVISION DELIVERED MLADIC AND KARADZIC - Pravda
 SERBIAN STATE TELEVISION DELIVERED MLADIC AND KARADZIC
 Anti-NATO site Kosovo.com has been shut down

Pravda.Ru - 2002-09-12

The state television of the Serbian republic started broadcasting an advertisement within the framework of the program "Reward for Justice." This program is being implemented by the US government.

Radio Jugoslavija reported that the reward that is now regularly advertised on Serbian television made up five million dollars. This money is meant for those, who renders assistance in seizing the people that are accused of war crimes.

The ad calls upon the local population to cooperate with authorities. Yet, the ad does not mention the names of the people wanted. Those, who made the advertisement, were apparently afraid of an explicit provocation. Nevertheless, the television of the Serbian republic refused to broadcast such ads before. As you can see, things have changed.

The names of the people wanted are clear. This is the ex-president of the Serbian republic Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic. These men are still free, and the States can not make up with it. However, anti-Serbian regimes in Serbia and their "aides" from Washington and Brussels are so wrong, when they think that they can keep on humiliating and demolishing Orthodox Serbia. The Serbs have not been exhausted yet. The Serbian people will give birth to new heroes, new Mladics and Karadzics will be out there to raise the land from the dark.

Sad news is coming from Kosovo too. Kosovo.com website has been reportedly shut down. The site positioned itself as a pro-Serbian and anti-NATO webpage. The site contained the most objective information pertaining to the NATO aggression in the spring of 1999. The site documented the atrocities of Albanian guerrillas, the pictures of desecrated orthodox churches. <<http://images.pravda.ru/images/newsline/raspeto.jpg>> Serbian Patriarch Pavel said that the site was the "echo of our cry, our appeal to the civilized Christian world." There is not even an echo now.

The site has not been accessible for quite long. The following line has recently appeared on Kosovo.com
 <<http://pravda.ru/cgi-bin/co.pl?action=out&from=http://english.pravda.ru/main/2002/09/12/36516.html&to=http://www.kosovo.com>> : MontenegroNET & YUNET.com Systems.

The site of the Serbian monastery in Kosovo Decanski Monasi is experiencing the same now too. The site is down as well. For the time being, it is not known, why those websites have been shut down.

Sergey Stefanov
 PRAVDA.Ru

Translated by Dmitry Sudakov

<http://english.pravda.ru/main/2002/09/12/36516.html>

Wat lijkt het al weer lang geleden dat in Joegoslavië de voormalige president Milosevic, door enkele personen werd verkocht aan het Joegoslavië Tribunaal en in vliegende vaart bij hen in gijzeling werd afgeleverd. Wat keken we uit naar zijn optredens voor het scherm, waardoor onze sympathie en bewondering groeide. Opeens was dat minder, of helemaal niet meer. Deed hij het te goed? We hebben ongerust geschreven naar

juni 2002

viërs. Terwijl precies Servië en dus Joegoslavië land was in al die jaren van crisis waar geen nationale discriminatie heerste en dat zijn nationale structuur wist te behouden. De realiteit van het huidige Joegoslavië toont aan dat die vreselijke aantijging vals is. We moeten hier luisteren naar dat soort nevelige constructies terwijl we onze ogen moeten sluiten voor de werkelijkheid in Joegoslavië. Niet alleen de werkelijkheid van vandaag, dit is meer dan tien jaar lang de werkelijkheid geweest. (blz. 249-250)

Tijdens de oorlog in Kroatië is geen enkele Kroaat uit Servië verjaagd, geen enkele Bosniër is uit Servië verjaagd tijdens de Bosnische oorlog. Vijftigduizend moslim-vluchtelingen werden in Servië geregistreerd maar hier wordt alles op zijn kop gezet, met leugens en onwaarheden. Alles wijst erop

dat dit een valse beschuldiging is, dat de aanklagers zich vastklampen aan een strohalm omdat ze alleen met psycho-analytische beweringen, echt lekenpraat hebben. Ze proberen mij voor te stellen als iemand die mensen kan hypnotiseren om ze tot misdaden te brengen. (blz. 448)

(Een stukje uit De Morgen)

"Milosevic scoort punt na punt"

De wereld daagt Milosevic voor de rechter", schrijft De Morgen van 12 februari. Vanaf 1999, zo schrijft de srant, "begint hij met een bloedige repressie tegen de Kosovaren en sleurt zijn land in drie opeenvolgende oorlogen (Kroatië, Bosnië, Kosovo), die hij alle drie verliest.(...) Milosevic heeft zich door de drie oorlogen heen altijd als het grote slachtoffer kunnen voordoen, terwijl hij zichzelf zag als de behoeder van de nobele Servische zaak. Een voormalig topadviseur van Milosevic heeft over de leiderscapaciteiten van zijn baas ooit gezegd: Hij had geen plan voor de toekomst. Hij wist niet eens wat hij de volgende dag zou doen.

Elf dagen later schrijft De Morgen iets helemaal anders. De titel luidt nu: Slobodan Milosevic scoort punt na punt. En verder: "De eerste week van het proces tegen Slobodan Milosevic is achter de rug. De beklagde komt er verre van slecht uit.(...) Hij gedraagt zich als een gewiekste strafpleiter die de rechtbank en de verzamelde internationale pers verschillende keren verbaasde(...) Milosevic, die zelf geschoold jurist is, weigert zich te laten verdedigen door een rechtbank die hij overigens niet als wettelijk erkent. Dat geeft hem het recht om zichzelf te verdedigen, en dat doet hij met veel brio (levendigheid).

Tot zover het begin van de verdediging. Mocht er iemand onder onze lezers zijn, die het proces via de moderne middelen volgt en daarvan voor ons wat aantekeningen wil maken, GRAAG!

De tijd draait door. Zoals jullie weten was er een Permanente Commissie inzake (Nederlandse) Oorlogsmisdrijven in Joegoslavië. Ook wij waren daarbij betrokken. Die is overgegaan in NATOSUED.ORG, wat zoveel betekent als: De Nato voor de rechter gesleept. Het gaat om processen te voeren tegen allen die zich rechteloos hebben ingezet en in Joegoslavië schade

hebben veroorzaakt en nog zullen veroorzaken. De slachtoffers moeten ook geldelijk schadeloos worden gesteld. Kok is nu in Joegoslavië om met 3! nabestaanden van slachtoffers te praten. Laat hij ook de tijd nemen om met de slachtoffers van de Nederlandse bommen te praten. Waarvoor hij verantwoordelijk is.

Nog een bericht

Zeist. De fondsenwerving voor Natosued.org heeft een vliegende start gemaakt. In mei hebben donateurs direct 2.380,07 euro toegezegd om namens slachtoffers van de NAVO in Joegoslavië processen te voeren. Er schijnt ook in Duitsland iets dergelijk opgezet te zijn. Die moeten al meer dan 100.000 euro in kas te hebben. We willen toch niet achterblijven?

□ De redactie

Kosovo

Ingezonden: maar niet geplaatst.

Aan de redactie van het Dagblad van het Noorden Lezersredactie, postbus 60, 9700 MG Groningen.

Geachte redactie, TWEE VRAGEN Mede door smokkelpraktijken goed in de slappe was zittend kochten moslims in Kosovo extra wapens en zo begon het moorden en brandstichten. Tegen deze moslim-rebellen trad het militaire en politie-apparaat op, gehoorzaamend aan Belgrado.

De orders hielden uiteraard in op te treden tegen wapengebruik door opstandigen, niet de moslim-bevolking van dat buitengewest, staatsonderdanen, het land uit te jagen.

Nu groeit de schare Balkan-moordenaars in Den Haag, maar duurt het nog lang, voordat namen van Kosovo-vaarse moslim-aanstichters in de Tribunaal-verslagen opduiken?

Wèl bommen op Iraki's, Joegoslaven en Afghanen, maar waarom wordt niet een eind gemaakt aan het moorden over en weer in Israël, in de Palestijnse en in de door Israël bezette gebieden?

□ Wiemer Emmelkamp

Ja, ik steun Natosued.org financieel!

Ik stort graag een bijdrage voor het voeren van schadeclaim-procedures voor burgerslachtoffers van de NAVO-bombardementen op Joegoslavië.

- Ik betaal eenmalig euro
- Ik laat automatisch euro per maand/kwartaal* overmaken op giro 972992 t.n.v. de Stichting Steunfonds Juridische Hulp in Zelst o.v.v. natosued.org

* doorhalen wat niet van toepassing is

Naam

Adres

Postcode/woonplaats

Telefoon

E-mail

- Ik heb geen computer en ontvang graag nieuws per post

Uiteraard kunt ook een e-mail met bovenstaande gegevens sturen naar info@natosued.org Zie www.natosued.org

Stuur dit formulier in een gefrankeerde enveloppe naar
Natosued.org
Markant 71
7551 BT Hengelo

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: maandag 17 juni 2002 13:40
Subject: Fw: Note from the warden - b92

— Original Message —

From: Branka Josilo-Perry <branka@blueyonder.co.uk>
To: Marbles <branka@blueyonder.co.uk>
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2002 5:28 PM
Subject: Note from the warden - b92

- > Note from the warden
- > 11:00 THE HAGUE, Monday ? The trial of Slobodan Milosevic at The Hague has
- > been postponed today because of the defendant?s illness.
- >
- > The management of the court?s Scheveningen detention facility this morning
- > informed the court that the former Yugoslav president was in bed with a
- > fever.
- >
- > Judge Richard May told the court that there was no indication of when
- > Milosevic would be sufficiently recovered for the trial to resume.
- >
- > The trial was earlier adjourned for three weeks in March and April because
- > he was suffering from flu.
- >

Milošević kompanen stalen

BELGRADO, 17 JUNI. Negen voormalige medewerkers van Slobodan Milošević hebben tijdens diens presidentschap bijna zes miljoen dollar gestolen en dat geld ondergebracht op geheime Zwitserse bankrekeningen. Dat blijkt uit gegevens die door de Zwitsers zijn overhandigd aan de Servische regering. Grootste boosdoener was de toenmalige Servische premier Mirko Marjanović, die 2,25 miljoen dollar op een Zwitserse rekening had. Nog vorige week bestempelde Marjanović berichten over een Zwitserse bankrekening als „een wanstaltige leugen”. (AP)

van holst en steijnen

From: <icdsm@aol.com>
Sent: dinsdag 18 juni 2002 23:56
Subject: JUDGE AS PROSECUTOR: TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

This is being sent on behalf of icdsm@aol.com
 as part of the mailing list that you joined.
 List: ICDSM
 URL: <http://www.icdsm.org>

International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic www.icdsm.org

The URL for this article is: <http://www.icdsm.org/more/days-i.htm>

Subscribe to the ICDSM email list at <http://www.icdsm.org/maillist.htm> Receive articles posted at www.icdsm.org

=====

THE JUDGE AS PROSECUTOR: TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

By Ian Johnson

Leigh, Lancashire * UK

[Posted 19 June 2002]

NOTE: For audio of 'trial' go to <http://hague.bard.edu/video.html>

For transcripts, go to <http://www.un.org/icty/latest/index.htm>

=====

Introduction: Ian Johnson recounts an incident that occurred while he was attending the Milosevic 'trial' at The Hague on June 7th:

"During the morning break I met a young Dutch lad in the lobby. He was studying medicine in Vienna but was staying for the summer with his grandfather in Holland. He was curious about the Milosevic case. Of course he couldn't find it on the television. So he'd come over to watch with his own eyes. He saw me taking notes and approached me. He wanted to see if I was thinking what he was thinking. His English was excellent. He said, "I don't know that much about the issues, but anyone can see this isn't a proper trial, is it? The Judge is totally against him. In fact he's openly contemptuous of Mr. Milosevic, isn't he? What's going on here?"

I work as a paralegal in the UK. So for me, the perversion of justice I had just witnessed - and with a British judge presiding! - was infuriating. But here was this young Dutch lad, not in the legal profession or involved in defending Mr. Milosevic at all, but a thinking person, and he was horrified as well. He wanted to know why his country was supporting such a travesty. This is why they have stopped showing the proceedings on television. Because the people, and especially the young people, wouldn't stand for it, would they?"

Here is Ian Johnson's account of:

TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

To spend one day at The Hague Tribunal is enough to confirm the worst of suspicions. What is actually taking place in the heart of 'democratic' Europe is a show-trial so blatant, so lacking in legality, that it brings shame to those who are participating in it and to those who refuse to challenge it.

The history of the Tribunal's formation and funding is well documented. Originally an idea that emanated from the United States Department of the Army, it was brought into being via the UN Security Council in its Resolutions 808 and 827 of 1993. Not only was this act legally invalid, being that the Security Council had no authority in judicial matters to establish such a Tribunal, but its creation also involved a reinterpretation of the UN Charter.

Canadian lawyer Christopher Black observed the following:

"...the UN is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of its members, a fundamental principle of international law and the first guarantee of the right to self-determination of the world's peoples. If a people do not have the right of sovereignty, the right to self-determination is a sham. This principle is completely denied by the creation of the Tribunal. The UN Charter states that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorise the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. This fundamental principle, put in the Charter so that the UN could not be used by some members to bully others has also been fatally undermined by the creation of the Tribunal. The members of the Security Council, more precisely, the permanent members, now hold the opposite position, and I submit, do so for reasons connected more with imperialism not humanitarianism." (1)

The Tribunal's funding exposes its political character. Much of it comes from the US government through cash and equipment, with other notable contributors being the Rockefeller family, Time-Warner, who own CNN and have exclusive rights to broadcast the trial, and American billionaire financier George Soros. The Soros connection is significant. The Coalition for International Justice (CIJ), founded and funded by George Soros, supplies many of the Tribunal's legal staff. The George Soros foundation, the Open Society Institute, is one of the parties that obtain evidence for the Tribunal, and most tellingly, the Open Society Institute funds the main KLA newspaper in Pristina, a fact that has not been mentioned once by the western media.

POLITICAL BIAS IN ACTION

Even if one had no knowledge of the Tribunal's history, a brief visit to Courtroom One of the Hague Tribunal to witness the trial of Slobodan Milosevic would immediately give cause for concern.

Unlike the practice in criminal courts The Hague court itself is involved in the laying of charges and the approval of one of the trial judges must be obtained before a charge can be laid.

This extraordinary relationship between the prosecution and judges undermines the right of the accused to a presumption of innocence. Furthermore this close relationship can be witnessed in the day to day proceedings at The Hague.

I visited the Tribunal during the first week of June 2002 and can bear witness to the various ways this hand in glove operation of prosecutor and judge appears in practice.

I heard the testimony of several prosecution witnesses during the sessions I attended.

Each witness gave their, sometimes lengthy, statements that were then elaborated on by the prosecution and on occasions involved photographs and maps. At no time during this process did the judge, Richard May, stipulate a time limit on the prosecution. Yet when it was the turn of Mr Milosevic to cross-examine the witness, Judge May would instruct that a time limit be put on proceedings. At one point, in response to protests from Mr Milosevic, Judge May arrogantly proclaimed, "We are the judges Mr Milosevic and we have judged that you will have forty-five minutes to cross-examine this witness." (7th June 2002).

Basically a cross-examination should take as long as it takes, be it ten minutes or ten hours, especially as the accused is facing the gravest charges any human being can face. But in the peculiar rules and procedures of this particular court, the trial judges will ensure that this is not the case.

Additionally, the Tribunal has been given the absolute authority to devise its own rules and procedures, an unheard of situation in any other circumstance.

When we come to the way the judges attempt to 'protect' the prosecution witnesses from any piercing cross-examination of their statements the full political bias of the court is revealed. I understand from other reports that this is a daily occurrence, however I will limit myself here to what I personally witnessed.

On the 6th June prosecution witness Mr Buyo, a KLA commander in the Racak zone during 1999, in his testimony relating to events surrounding the alleged Racak 'massacre', initially claimed that Serbian security forces had opened fire first.

However, later in his testimony when explaining the KLA's actions, he testified that his own forces had merely fired warning shots into the air so as to alert their colleagues of the approaching Serb forces.

Mr Milosevic seized on this discrepancy and pointedly asked the witness, "Why, if it was true that the Serbian security forces had fired first, was it necessary to fire warning shots into the air?" A quite reasonable assumption one would have thought. If you are under attack there is no need for any colleague of yours to fire shots in the air warning you of an approaching enemy.

Mr Milosevic attempted to drive home the significance of this discrepancy at which point, with the witness clearly in trouble, Judge May intervened and instructed, "Move on Mr Milosevic, you have laboured this point enough. Go on to another question." Mr Buyo was off the hook.

A further witness, who admitted his brother was a member of the KLA, claimed he was an eyewitness to a 'massacre' of civilians in his village near Bela Crkva

He testified that Serb forces had entered his peaceful village, separated the women and children from the men and proceeded to execute seventy men, women and children.

In his cross-examination (time limit imposed) Mr Milosevic asked why, if they killed seventy men, women and children so indiscriminately, would they bother separating them in the first place? After a lengthy silence from the witness Judge May interjected, "I don't think you can expect the witness to know that."

The witness's credibility was further undermined when he denied any knowledge of the KLA kidnapping of both Serb and Albanian residents in his village just a few weeks earlier, claiming he must have been away at the time and upon his return no villagers mentioned it to him. Up to that date the kidnapping was the biggest event to occur in his village for years, yet, as a life long resident there, he had never even heard about it.

Proceedings were taking a predictable course. It didn't take much insight to grasp the following: A) The witnesses told a well-rehearsed story. B) If the witnesses got into difficulties during the cross-examination the Judge would intervene.

INADEQUATE WHEN CHALLENGED

This observation was further confirmed with the appearance of one Mr Ian Robert Hendrie, a member of the London Metropolitan Police who had been seconded to the OSCE and was part of the verification mission in Racak headed by William Walker.

Mr Hendrie told of his observations while he was touring the Racak 'massacre' site, using several photographs that he had taken personally.

Under cross-examination, when asked if he toured the site alone or if somebody had showed him around, he replied that the latter was the case. "Who showed you around the site?" enquired Mr Milosevic. "I don't know," was the astonishing response.

Here was a member of the verification team who could not verify who it was that told him about the 'massacre' and showed him the supposed evidence. But apparently Mr. Hendrie's testimony, dependent as it was on a guide and translator whom he could not identify, was nevertheless acceptable, because Judge May impatiently instructed Mr. Milosevic to move on to another question.

However the other questions got Mr Hendrie into deeper trouble. He could not explain why his photographs showed only patches of blood and not pools as would be expected. Nor could he explain why no person's blood had spilled onto another person's body, which it was logical to assume would have been the case if all these bodies, densely packed together, had been killed simultaneously at this one specific place.

Enter Judge May. "The witness is not a forensic expert and cannot be expected to know these things." In other words, Mr. Hendrie's expertise had a dual nature. It was sufficient when he was testifying against Mr. Milosevic, but woefully inadequate when he was challenged.

Comments such as this, which pepper the trial every day, might be expected from the prosecution, but from a supposedly neutral trial Judge?

When asked by the defendant if he had ever heard of the 'paraffin test', (a test which can determine if a person had recently handled a firearm), Mr Hendrie didn't answer but left it to Judge May to announce that, "This test has been discredited" to which Mr Milosevic added with a touch of sarcasm "But only in the USA, not in Yugoslavia."

Mr Yemeni was the last prosecution witness I observed during my June visit. In his statement he claimed to have witnessed the killing of civilians in his village in Kosovo. He claimed he was hiding in his attic from where he supposedly witnessed the 'killings' and also overheard Yugoslav commanders communicating on mobile phones and comparing the number of dead with the number of dead at Racak. Mr Yemeni, at the age of twenty-four, was Mayor of his village.

Below I paraphrase excerpts of the cross-examination:

Mr Milosevic. "Are you a member of the KLA?"

Mr Yemeni. "No."

Mr M. "Are you a member of any political party?"

Mr Y. "Yes"

Mr M. "What is your party called?"

Mr Y. "The Democratic Party"

Mr M. "Who is the leader of your party?"

Mr Y. "Mr. Thaci." [Mr Thaci was a leader of the KLA in 1999]. ***

Mr M. "When did you join this party?"

Mr Y. "I don't know."

Mr M. "You don't know when you joined? All right. Approximately when did you join?"

Mr Y. "I don't know"

Judge May. "Mr Milosevic, move on, it is not relevant when he joined the party."

Mr M. "It is very relevant. However. How is it that you were Mayor of your village at such a young age? This is very unusual."

Mr Y. "I was Mayor because I represent modern civilisation, unlike the backward Serbs. Modern civilisation that we are now building in Kosovo needs leaders like myself to take them out of the backwardness that Serbs kept them in. We are building a civilisation that is modern and we need intelligent people like me."

Judge May allowed this racist diatribe to go on without comment.

Mr M. "I didn't know I was talking to an intellectual. However, let me ask you about the conversations that you say you overheard between commanders. Where were you when you overheard these conversations?"

Mr Y "Hiding in the attic of my house."

Mr M. "And what was the position of the soldiers who were using their phones?"

Mr Y. "On the balcony of a house facing my attic window."

Mr M. "Which is how far away?"

Mr Y. "Fifteen metres."

Mr Milosevic holds up a photograph for the witness that shows the houses in question.

Mr M. "As you can see there is no balcony facing your attic. And the nearest house is more like fifty metres away. Is that right or not?"

Mr Y. "No."

Judge May. "Move on Mr. Milosevic. The witness has told you his position."

Mr M. "Very well. As there were no KLA in your village, as you say, and therefore the villagers saw no reason to flee, as you say in your statement, why then did you feel it necessary to hide in your attic?"

A lengthy silence followed. Then the witness resumed his anti-Serb rhetoric of fighting for a modern civilisation against the darkness of the Serbs. At no point did Judge May direct the witness to answer the question or attempt to stop the racist language being used by Mr Yemeni.

Mr M. "All right. When the Security Forces were in your village what was the atmosphere like?"

Mr Y. "It was frightening. The Serbs were firing their guns into the air all the time and shouting and screaming at the civilians. They were like wild men."

Mr M. "So above this frightening noise, above the firing of guns, above the shouts and the screams you were able, even from, as you insist, fifteen metres away, you were able to hear telephone conversations?"

Mr Y. "We represent a modern civilisation, that's what intellectuals like myself are fighting for."

Mr. Milosevic repeated the question.

Judge May. "Have you many more questions for this witness Mr Milosevic?"

Mr M. "I have about forty more questions."

Judge May. "Well I am giving you ten more minutes with this witness."

Mr M. "That just shows the bias of this court as I have said previously."

Turning to the prosecution witness Mr Milosevic continued.

Mr M. "From what position did you observe the killing of the civilians?"

Mr Y. "From my attic window."

Mr M. "All the killings took place outside your attic window?"

Mr Y. "I can observe all the town from my attic. I can move around."

Mr M. "So with all this killing going on you felt secure enough, just fifteen metres away from the Security forces, to be able to move around your attic?"

Mr Y. "With all the noise no one could hear me so I was secure."

Mr M. "So the noise was so great that the Security forces could not hear you moving around, but the noise wasn't loud enough to prevent you from listening to a telephone conversation at least fifteen metres away from your position. Is that right or not?"

Judge May. "Your time is up Mr Milosevic. Mr Yemeni, I would like to thank you for coming to give evidence to the International Tribunal and you are now free to go."

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

As I perused Courtroom One with its judges, lawyers, secretaries and legal clerks, I realised that these people, working for this particular Tribunal, had sold their dignity and the dignity of their profession to the New World Order.

The essence of this Tribunal is summed up perfectly by lawyer Christopher Black:

"No citizen of any country in the world would consider themselves fairly tried before a court that was paid for, staffed and assisted by private citizens or corporations which had a direct stake in the outcome of the trial and who were, themselves, in practical terms, immune from that court. It is a well established principle of law that a party in a legal action, whether civil or criminal, is entitled to ask for the removal of any judge sitting on the case when there exists a reasonable apprehension of bias. In this instance, a compelling argument can be made that the bias is not only apprehended, it is real, that it is not of one judge but of the entire tribunal, that this is not a judicial body worthy of international respect but a kangaroo court, a bogus court, with a political purpose serving very powerful and identifiable masters. To be consistent with my thesis I will go further and say that as a political instrument designed to violate, to destroy the integrity and sovereignty of a country, its creation is a crime against peace under the Nuremberg Principles. Instead of resolving conflict as it claims, it is used to justify conflict, instead of creating peace, it is used to justify war and therefore is an instrument of war."

During the trial session of Friday 7th June Mr. Milosevic complained to the court that he had not as yet received a copy of the statement made by

William Walker, head of the OSCE and a vital prosecution witness. Mr Walker was due in court the following Monday. Judge May said he would look into this.

The prosecution has been preparing their case for years, their witnesses are well rehearsed, hearsay evidence is accepted, as is secret testimony, and cross-examination time is restricted. Yet, as if that wasn't enough, witness statements are withheld from the accused until a few hours beforehand, giving little time for the defence to prepare the cross-examination.

Add to this the physical and psychological conditions that Mr Milosevic and other Yugoslav prisoners are subject to. They are treated as if they have already been convicted, being kept in cells and under constant surveillance, having their mail censored, family visits restricted, any communication with their families to be at their own expense, and restrictions on what they can see or hear on radio or television.

And, especially in the case of Mr Milosevic, a refusal to allow him to meet with the legal advisors of his choice. Several prisoners have already died while in custody and to the shame of organisations such as Amnesty International, no investigation into these deaths has been forthcoming.

Despite all this Mr Milosevic is bravely using the Tribunal as his battleground to defend his people and his country and expose the real culprits for the wars and break-up of the Balkans, Nato and the International Monetary Fund. He stated his position very clearly in his 11th December 2001 pre-trial appearance: "I can tell you that I am proud that I commanded the armed forces of Yugoslavia. I am here as a punishment for standing up against the danger of the biggest tyranny that has threatened mankind."

The Milosevic trial is expected to last two years, yet no matter how long a trial takes, no matter how many well-rehearsed prosecution witnesses are wheeled in, if the outcome is predetermined, then it is a show trial.

The resistance shown by the former President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, against overwhelming odds, should serve as encouragement to all those who oppose the wars, poverty and suffering inherent in the creation of a New World Order.

Ian Johnson June 2002

Mr. Johnson can be reached by email at

Join our email list at <http://emperors-clothes.com/f.htm>
Receive articles posted on Emperor's Clothes.

Click here to email the link to this article to a friend.

Further Reading:

1) In 'The Other Side of the Story', two retired Yugoslav Army generals refute the charges against Slobodan Milosevic and other Yugoslav leaders point-by-point. Their sources include Yugoslav Army documents never before available. The original source material and reasoning refutes the 'tribunal' indictments and at the same time the narrative is informative, interesting and hard to put down. You can download the entire book at <http://www.icdsm.org/more/book.htm>

Or load one chapter at a time, starting with Chapter One at <http://emperors-clothes.com/book/book1.htm>

2) "An Impartial Tribunal? Really?" by Christopher Black. Can be read at <http://emperors-clothes.com/analysis/Impartial.htm>

3) 'Unjust from the Start, Part IV: Learning from the Inquisition,' by Yugoslav law professor Kosta Cavoski is part of his series on The Hague 'tribunal.' It can be read at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/cavoski/c-4.htm>

Prof. Cavoski's series is a good introduction to The Hague 'tribunal.' You could begin with Part I, "Unjust from the Start: The War Crimes Tribunal vs. General Djordje Djukic," at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/cavoski/c-1.htm>

4) Attorney John Philpot wrote in asking if there was documentation of the charge that Hague Prosecutor Arbour conferred with Western regimes before indicting Pres. Milosevic. Read his letter, and the documentation at <http://emperors-clothes.com/letters/philpot.htm>

5) In 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' editor Jared Israel warns that the injustice at The Hague is a communicable disease...Can be read at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/jared/tolls.htm>

=====

Emperor's Clothes Needs Your Help!

=====

Subscribe to the ICDSM email list at <http://www.icdsm.org/maillist.htm> Receive texts posted at www.icdsm.org

Click here to send the link to this text to a friend.

The Defense of Milosevic - and the Truth - Needs Your Help!

NATO has billions of dollars and the media to spread lies. We have the truth, supported by hundreds of millions of people. To develop legal, educational, parliamentary and other work, our Committee needs donations, large or small, from those who want to get the truth to the people.

Here is how you can help:

* Contribute via credit card by calling our Dutch or U.S. offices:

Dutch office: 31 20 6151122

US office: 1 617 916-1705

* Donate over the internet via PayPal at:

<https://www.paypal.com/xclick/business=icdsm%40aol.com>

PayPal accepts VISA and MasterCard

* Or mail a check to: ICDSM

831 Beacon St., #295

Newton Centre, MA 02459 (USA)

Thank you!

<http://www.icdsm.org>

Click to be removed:

<http://MessageBot.com/r.cgi?email=sekula.kasic@3web.net&list=ICDSM>

Powered by <http://MessageBot.com/>

Get Cool Images at <http://www.flamingtext.com/mb.html>

van holst en steijnen

From: Christopher Black <bar@idirect.com>
To: Vladimir Krsljanin <vlada@sps.org.yu>; Jared Israel <jedmisrael@yahoo.com>; TARGETS <redactie@targets.org>; van holst en steijnen <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>; mailservicesnc <mailservicesnc@tiscalinet.it>; David Jacobs <david@shelljacobs.com>; Peter Erlinder <perlinder@wmitchell.edu>; <tiphainedickson@sympatico.ca>; André Tremblay <agtremlay@videotron.ca>
Sent: woensdag 19 juni 2002 10:31
Subject: Fw: [yugoslaviainfo] JUDGE AS PROSECUTOR: TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Friends,

The article below contains several examples of cross-examination by President Milosevic which could have been much more effective if conducted by someone with experience and skill in the art of cross-examination and speaks, again, in my view, of the need for President Milosevic to have at his side a lawyer who is skilled in that art and who can assist him in putting questions which would be more effective in establishing the lies of the prosecution.

The best example is the cross-examination of the British police officer, obviously someone of high rank (though that is not made clear) and experience.

It could have been conducted this way:

Q. Mr. Hendrie, your a police officer of many years experience?

A. Yes.

Q. You are experienced in the examination of crime scenes. In fact that is part of your overall training?

A. Yes.

Q. In fact, you are experienced in examining the scenes of major crimes such as murder including those involving gunshot wounds?

A. Yes.

Q. In that work you have experience in examining blood spatter patterns, correct?

~~A. Yes~~ (or if he plays dumb and says yes but it is not my speciality - then the next question is- Q. Nevertheless you have a familiarity with blood spatters, what to look for and how to preserve the crime scene to which he has to answer Yes.)

Q. The photographs you took of the scene at Racak show no blood spattering isnt that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. They show only pools or spots of blood?

A. Correct.

Q. The bodies you saw were killed by high calibre weapons, assault rifles, or sub and medium machine guns, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Even smaller calibre weapons such as 9mm pistols produce a large spalter of blood on impact?

A. That depends on the area of the body hit but yes that can happen.

Q. So, you would expect to find massive tissue damage and a lot of blood spattering with the weapons allegedly used against the bodies you photographed?

A. Yes (he has to say yes or he looks like he is playing games and if he waffles one could have a field day with him, exposing him as incompetent and not worthy of belief)

Q. Yet the photos do not show that do they?

A. No.

Q. And the only reason one would not see any blood spattering where a body is found after a gunshot is that the person was not shot at that location but elsewhere and the body later was moved to that location?

A. Well, I don't know, I mean...

Q. But your observations of the scene can only be consistent with the scenario I put to you isn't that correct?

A. You could argue that.

Q. I am not arguing that, sir. I am asking you as an experienced police officer. Isn't that the only conclusion possible?

Judge May, Counsel, please move on, He has answered your question. He doesn't know.

Q. Your Honour he has not answered my question and I insist on an answer.

Judge May, I told you to move on.

Q. I will not Your Honour. I am entitled to an answer and to cross-examine as I see fit and as long as I need to. I will not move on.

Judge May, If you do not move on I will cite you for contempt.

Q Then please do so. I am not moving on until I get an answer to my question and I would ask you not to interfere with my cross-examination thank you very much.

Judge May, Counsel I have given you my direction and I am warning you.

Q. I heard your direction and it is improper and I will stand here all day if necessary until I get an answer.

Judge May, (reluctantly and angrily) All right, officer. Answer the question.

Q. Officer?

A. Yes, you could say that it is consistent with the body being moved but I do not know if ...

Q. Thank you officer, you have answered my question.

Q. Now officer, you have stated that you have no idea who showed you around the scene, correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q. Do you have your notes with you today?

A. (if he says no then you proceed to ask that he must have made them as every police officer does, that he uses them to refresh his memory and he further that he must have used notes to prepare his report)
If he says Yes, then

Q. May I see your notes, please?

(The judge or prosecutor may object but they have no basis to do so as it is

common practice in all common law jurisdictions that the officers have to produce their notes if using them to refresh their memories. In fact M should have been given a copy of this officers notes beforehand.)

If he produces them you will probably find (unless he has doctored them - always possible but difficult to do) that he has recorded the name of the person who showed him the scene. He then looks like he is either lying to cover up something or is incompetent.

Similarly, with respect to the witness Buyo. An experienced counsel would not have obeyed Judge May's direction to "move on". He would have stated that he expects an answer and that he will cross-examine for as long as it takes and that the judge should direct the witness to stop playing games and answer the questions put to him.

President Milosevic clearly knows where he wants to go with his line of questioning but because he is not trained in the art of cross-examination (and it is an art) he is not scoring the points he should, forcing the witnesses into a position where they have no choice but to agree with him or look like outright liars.

He is also, despite his courage and determination allowing himself to be pushed around by this judge because he probably does not know that in the common law adversarial system it is quite common to run across bastards like this judge who try to push counsel around yet experienced counsel will simply stand their ground until the judge backs down or they are cited for contempt and arrested.

I hope this critique is taken positively and that it is considered in my continuing recommendation that President Milosevic use an experienced trial counsel to assist him in developing a line of questions on each point and with each witness and assist in the phrasing of the questions. He has taken a vigorous stand on his own behalf. He would be more effective if he was not alone in that room.

And it is clear that the three amicus curiae whose job it is to ensure a fair trial are saying nothing in response to Judge May's pressure tactics at least not that I have heard when they should be standing up and protesting the judges interference as loud as they can. Whether they are bit players on the prosecution team or just plain cowards afraid to confront the judge doesnt matter. The result is the same.

I trust my comments are considered by other members of the committee and by President Milosevic himself and I hope my comments and compliments are passed on to him.

Christopher Black

— Original Message —

From: <MiscellanyJI@aol.com>

To: <yugoslaviainfo@yahooogroups.com>

Cc: <r_rozoff@yahoo.com>

Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2002 10:15 AM

Subject: [yugoslaviainfo] JUDGE AS PROSECUTOR: TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

> URL for this article: <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/ian/day.htm>

>

> Join our email list at <http://emperors-clothes.com/f.htm>

> Receive articles posted on Emperor's Clothes.

>

> Please feel free to re-post articles but please quote rather than

> paraphrasing. Please credit the author(s) if you use our work. And please

> give the article's Web address so people can check the documentation.

>

> www.tenc.net * [Emperor's Clothes]

>

> =====

> THE JUDGE AS PROSECUTOR: TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

> By Ian Johnson

Leigh, Lancashire * UK

> [Posted 19 June 2002]

> NOTE: For audio of 'trial' go to <http://hague.bard.edu/video.html>

> For transcripts, go to <http://www.un.org/icty/latest/index.htm>

> =====
 >
 > Introduction: Ian Johnson recounts an incident that occurred while he was
 > attending the Milosevic 'trial' at The Hague on June 7th:
 >
 > "During the morning break I met a young Dutch lad in the lobby. He was
 > studying medicine in Vienna but was staying for the summer with his
 > grandfather in Holland. He was curious about the Milosevic case. Of course
 he
 > couldn't find it on the television. So he'd come over to watch with his
 own
 > eyes. He saw me taking notes and approached me. He wanted to see if I was
 > thinking what he was thinking. His English was excellent. He said, "I
 don't
 > know that much about the issues, but anyone can see this isn't a proper
 > trial, is it? The Judge is totally against him. In fact he's openly
 > contemptuous of Mr. Milosevic, isn't he? What's going on here?"
 >
 > I work as a paralegal in the UK. So for me, the perversion of justice I
 had
 > just witnessed - and with a British judge presiding! - was infuriating.
 But
 > here was this young Dutch lad, not in the legal profession or involved in
 > defending Mr. Milosevic at all, but a thinking person, and he was
 horrified
 > as well. He wanted to know why his country was supporting such a travesty.
 > This is why they have stopped showing the proceedings on television.
 Because
 > the people, and especially the young people, wouldn't stand for it, would
 > they?"
 >
 > Here is Ian Johnson's account of:
 >
 > TWO DAYS AT THE "TRIAL" OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC
 >
 > To spend one day at The Hague Tribunal is enough to confirm the worst of
 > suspicions. What is actually taking place in the heart of 'democratic'
 Europe
 > is a show-trial so blatant, so lacking in legality, that it brings shame
 to
 > those who are participating in it and to those who refuse to challenge it.
 >
 > The history of the Tribunal's formation and funding is well documented.
 > Originally an idea that emanated from the United States Department of the
 > Army, it was brought into being via the UN Security Council in its
 > Resolutions 808 and 827 of 1993. Not only was this act legally invalid,
 being
 > that the Security Council had no authority in judicial matters to
 establish
 > such a Tribunal, but its creation also involved a reinterpretation of the
 UN
 > Charter.
 >
 > Canadian lawyer Christopher Black observed the following:
 >
 > "...the UN is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of its
 > members, a fundamental principle of international law and the first
 guarantee
 > of the right to self-determination of the world's peoples. If a people do
 not
 > have the right of sovereignty, the right to self-determination is a sham.
 > This principle is completely denied by the creation of the Tribunal. The
 UN
 > Charter states that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorise the
 UN
 > to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic
 > jurisdiction of any state. This fundamental principle, put in the Charter
 so

- > that the UN could not be used by some members to bully others has also been
- > fatally undermined by the creation of the Tribunal. The members of the
- > Security Council, more precisely, the permanent members, now hold the
- > opposite position, and I submit, do so for reasons connected more with
- > imperialism not humanitarianism." (1)
- >
- > The Tribunal's funding exposes its political character. Much of it comes from
- > the US government through cash and equipment, with other notable contributors
- > being the Rockefeller family, Time-Warner, who own CNN and have exclusive
- > rights to broadcast the trial, and American billionaire financier George
- > Soros. The Soros connection is significant. The Coalition for International
- > Justice (CIJ), founded and funded by George Soros, supplies many of the
- > Tribunal's legal staff. The George Soros foundation, the Open Society
- > Institute, is one of the parties that obtain evidence for the Tribunal.
- and
- > most tellingly, the Open Society Institute funds the main KLA newspaper in
- > Pristina, a fact that has not been mentioned once by the western media.
- >
- > POLITICAL BIAS IN ACTION
- >
- > Even if one had no knowledge of the Tribunal's history, a brief visit to
- > Courtroom One of the Hague Tribunal to witness the trial of Slobodan
- > Milosevic would immediately give cause for concern.
- >
- > Unlike the practice in criminal courts The Hague court itself is involved in
- > the laying of charges and the approval of one of the trial judges must be
- > obtained before a charge can be laid.
- >
- > This extraordinary relationship between the prosecution and judges undermines
- > the right of the accused to a presumption of innocence. Furthermore this
- > close relationship can be witnessed in the day to day proceedings at The
- > Hague.
- >
- > I visited the Tribunal during the first week of June 2002 and can bear
- > witness to the various ways this hand in glove operation of prosecutor and
- > judge appears in practice.
- >
- > I heard the testimony of several prosecution witnesses during the sessions
- I
- > attended.
- >
- > Each witness gave their, sometimes lengthy, statements that were then
- > elaborated on by the prosecution and on occasions involved photographs and
- > maps. At no time during this process did the judge, Richard May, stipulate
- a
- > time limit on the prosecution. Yet when it was the turn of Mr Milosevic to
- > cross-examine the witness, Judge May would instruct that a time limit be
- put
- > on proceedings. At one point, in response to protests from Mr Milosevic,
- > Judge May arrogantly proclaimed, "We are the judges Mr Milosevic and we
- have
- > judged that you will have forty-five minutes to cross-examine this
- witness."
- > (7th June 2002).
- >
- > Basically a cross-examination should take as long as it takes, be it ten
- > minutes or ten hours, especially as the accused is facing the gravest
- charges
- > any human being can face. But in the peculiar rules and procedures of this
- > particular court, the trial judges will ensure that this is not the case.
- >
- > Additionally, the Tribunal has been given the absolute authority to devise
- > its own rules and procedures, an unheard of situation in any other
- > circumstance.
- >
- > When we come to the way the judges attempt to 'protect' the prosecution

IN V L R R E W
IN APPLICATION

witnesses from any piercing cross-examination of their statements the full
 > political bias of the court is revealed. I understand from other reports
 that
 > this is a daily occurrence, however I will limit myself here to what I
 > personally witnessed.
 >
 > On the 6th June prosecution witness Mr Buyo, a KLA commander in the Racak
 > zone during 1999, in his testimony relating to events surrounding the
 alleged
 > Racak 'massacre', initially claimed that Serbian security forces had
 opened
 > fire first.
 >
 > However, later in his testimony when explaining the KLA's actions, he
 > testified that his own forces had merely fired warning shots into the air
 so
 > as to alert their colleagues of the approaching Serb forces.
 >
 > Mr Milosevic seized on this discrepancy and pointedly asked the witness,
 > "Why, if it was true that the Serbian security forces had fired first, was
 it
 > necessary to fire warning shots into the air?" A quite reasonable
 assumption
 > one would have thought. If you are under attack there is no need for any
 > colleague of yours to fire shots in the air warning you of an approaching
 > enemy.
 >
 > Mr Milosevic attempted to drive home the significance of this discrepancy
 at
 > which point, with the witness clearly in trouble, Judge May intervened and
 > instructed, "Move on Mr Milosevic, you have laboured this point enough. Go
 on
 > to another question." Mr Buyo was off the hook.
 >
 > A further witness, who admitted his brother was a member of the KLA,
 claimed
 > he was an eyewitness to a 'massacre' of civilians in his village near Bela
 > Crkva
 >
 > He testified that Serb forces had entered his peaceful village, separated
 the
 > women and children from the men and proceeded to execute seventy men,
 women
 > and children.
 >
 > In his cross-examination (time limit imposed) Mr Milosevic asked why, if
 they
 > killed seventy men, women and children so indiscriminately, would they
 bother
 > separating them in the first place? After a lengthy silence from the
 witness
 > Judge May interjected, "I don't think you can expect the witness to know
 > that."
 >
 > The witness's credibility was further undermined when he denied any
 knowledge
 > of the KLA kidnapping of both Serb and Albanian residents in his village
 just
 > a few weeks earlier, claiming he must have been away at the time and upon
 his
 > return no villagers mentioned it to him. Up to that date the kidnapping
 was
 > the biggest event to occur in his village for years, yet, as a life long
 > resident there, he had never even heard about it.
 >
 > Proceedings were taking a predictable course. It didn't take much insight
 to
 > grasp the following: A) The witnesses told a well-rehearsed story. B) If
 the
 > witnesses got into difficulties during the cross-examination the Judge
 would
 > intervene.

> INADEQUATE WHEN CHALLENGED

- >
- > This observation was further confirmed with the appearance of one Mr Ian
- > Robert Hendrie, a member of the London Metropolitan Police who had been
- > seconded to the OSCE and was part of the verification mission in Racak
- headed
- > by William Walker.
- >
- > Mr Hendrie told of his observations while he was touring the Racak
- 'massacre'
- > site, using several photographs that he had taken personally.
- >
- > Under cross-examination, when asked if he toured the site alone or if
- > somebody had showed him around, he replied that the latter was the case.
- "Who
- > showed you around the site?" enquired Mr Milosevic. "I don't know," was
- the
- > astonishing response.
- >
- > Here was a member of the verification team who could not verify who it was
- > that told him about the 'massacre' and showed him the supposed evidence.
- But
- > apparently Mr. Hendrie's testimony, dependent as it was on a guide and
- > translator whom he could not identify, was nevertheless acceptable, because
- > Judge May impatiently instructed Mr. Milosevic to move on to another
- > question.
- >
- > However the other questions got Mr Hendrie into deeper trouble. He could
- not
- > explain why his photographs showed only patches of blood and not pools as
- > would be expected. Nor could he explain why no person's blood had spilled
- > onto another person's body, which it was logical to assume would have been
- > the case if all these bodies, densely packed together, had been killed
- > simultaneously at this one specific place.
- >
- > Enter Judge May. "The witness is not a forensic expert and cannot be
- expected
- > to know these things." In other words, Mr. Hendrie's expertise had a dual
- > nature. It was sufficient when he was testifying against Mr. Milosevic,
- but
- > woefully inadequate when he was challenged.
- >
- > Comments such as this, which pepper the trial every day, might be expected
- > from the prosecution, but from a supposedly neutral trial Judge?
- >
- > When asked by the defendant if he had ever heard of the 'paraffin test',
- (a
- > test which can determine if a person had recently handled a firearm), Mr
- > Hendrie didn't answer but left it to Judge May to announce that, "This
- test
- > has been discredited" to which Mr Milosevic added with a touch of sarcasm
- > "But only in the USA, not in Yugoslavia."
- >
- > Mr Yemeni was the last prosecution witness I observed during my June
- visit.
- > In his statement he claimed to have witnessed the killing of civilians in
- his
- > village in Kosovo. He claimed he was hiding in his attic from where he
- > supposedly witnessed the 'killings' and also overheard Yugoslav commanders
- > communicating on mobile phones and comparing the number of dead with the
- > number of dead at Racak. Mr Yemeni, at the age of twenty-four, was Mayor
- of
- > his village.
- >
- > Below I paraphrase excerpts of the cross-examination:
- >
- > Mr Milosevic. "Are you a member of the KLA?"
- >
- > Mr Yemeni. "No."
- >
- > Mr M. "Are you a member of any political party?"

- > Mr Y. "Yes"
- >
- > Me M. "What is your party called?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "The Democratic Party"
- >
- > Mr M. "Who is the leader of your party?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "Mr. Thaci." [Mr Thaci was a leader of the KLA in 1999]. ***
- >
- > Mr M. "When did you join this party?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "I don't know."
- >
- > Mr M. "You don't know when you joined? All right. Approximately when did you join?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "I don't know"
- >
- > Judge May. "Mr Milosevic, move on, it is not relevant when he joined the party."
- >
- > Mr M. "It is very relevant. However. How is it that you were Mayor of your village at such a young age? This is very unusual."
- >
- > Mr Y. "I was Mayor because I represent modern civilisation, unlike the backward Serbs. Modern civilisation that we are now building in Kosovo needs leaders like myself to take them out of the backwardness that Serbs kept them in. We are building a civilisation that is modern and we need intelligent people like me."
- >
- > Judge May allowed this racist diatribe to go on without comment.
- >
- > Mr M. "I didn't know I was talking to an intellectual. However, let me ask you about the conversations that you say you overheard between commanders. Where were you when you overheard these conversations?"
- >
- > Mr Y "Hiding in the attic of my house."
- >
- > Mr M. "And what was the position of the soldiers who were using their phones?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "On the balcony of a house facing my attic window."
- >
- > Mr M. "Which is how far away?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "Fifteen metres."
- >
- > Mr Milosevic holds up a photograph for the witness that shows the houses in question.
- >
- > Mr M. "As you can see there is no balcony facing your attic. And the nearest house is more like fifty metres away. Is that right or not?"
- >
- > Mr Y. "No."
- >
- > Judge May. "Move on Mr. Milosevic. The witness has told you his position."
- >
- > Mr M. "Very well. As there were no KLA in your village, as you say, and therefore the villagers saw no reason to flee, as you say in your statement, why then did you feel it necessary to hide in your attic?"
- >
- > A lengthy silence followed. Then the witness resumed his anti-Serb rhetoric
- > of fighting for a modern civilisation against the darkness of the Serbs.

At
 > no point did Judge May direct the witness to answer the question or
 attempt
 > to stop the racist language being used by Mr Yemeni.
 >
 > Mr M. "All right. When the Security Forces were in your village what was
 the
 > atmosphere like?"
 >
 > Mr Y. "It was frightening. The Serbs were firing their guns into the air
 all
 > the time and shouting and screaming at the civilians. They were like wild
 > men."
 >
 > Mr M. "So above this frightening noise, above the firing of guns, above
 the
 > shouts and the screams you were able, even from, as you insist, fifteen
 > metres away, you were able to hear telephone conversations?"
 >
 > Mr Y. "We represent a modern civilisation, that's what intellectuals like
 > myself are fighting for."
 >
 > Mr. Milosevic repeated the question.
 >
 > Judge May. "Have you many more questions for this witness Mr Milosevic?"
 >
 > Mr M. "I have about forty more questions."
 >
 > Judge May. "Well I am giving you ten more minutes with this witness."
 >
 > Mr M. "That just shows the bias of this court as I have said previously."
 >
 > Turning to the prosecution witness Mr Milosevic continued.
 >
 > Mr M. "From what position did you observe the killing of the civilians?"
 >
 > Mr Y. "From my attic window."
 >
 > Mr M. "All the killings took place outside your attic window?"
 >
 > Mr Y. "I can observe all the town from my attic. I can move around."
 >
 > Mr M. "So with all this killing going on you felt secure enough, just
 fifteen
 > metres away from the Security forces, to be able to move around your
 attic?"
 >
 > Mr Y. "With all the noise no one could hear me so I was secure."
 >
 > Mr M. "So the noise was so great that the Security forces could not hear
 you
 > moving around, but the noise wasn't loud enough to prevent you from
 listening
 > to a telephone conversation at least fifteen metres away from your
 position.
 > Is that right or not?"
 >
 > Judge May. "Your time is up Mr Milosevic. Mr Yemeni, I would like to thank
 > you for coming to give evidence to the International Tribunal and you are
 now
 > free to go."
 >
 > THE SCALES OF JUSTICE
 >
 > As I perused Courtroom One with its judges, lawyers, secretaries and legal
 > clerks, I realised that these people, working for this particular
 Tribunal,
 > had sold their dignity and the dignity of their profession to the New
 World
 > Order.
 >
 > The essence of this Tribunal is summed up perfectly by lawyer Christopher

Black:

- >
- > "No citizen of any country in the world would consider themselves fairly
- > tried before a court that was paid for, staffed and assisted by private
- > citizens or corporations which had a direct stake in the outcome of the
- trial
- > and who were, themselves, in practical terms, immune from that court. It
- is a
- > well established principle of law that a party in a legal action, whether
- > civil or criminal, is entitled to ask for the removal of any judge sitting
- on
- > the case when there exists a reasonable apprehension of bias. In this
- > instance, a compelling argument can be made that the bias is not only
- > apprehended, it is real, that it is not of one judge but of the entire
- > tribunal, that this is not a judicial body worthy of international respect
- > but a kangaroo court, a bogus court, with a political purpose serving very
- > powerful and identifiable masters. To be consistent with my thesis I will
- go
- > further and say that as a political instrument designed to violate, to
- > destroy the integrity and sovereignty of a country, its creation is a
- crime
- > against peace under the Nuremberg Principles. Instead of resolving
- conflict
- > as it claims, it is used to justify conflict, instead of creating peace,
- it
- > is used to justify war and therefore is an instrument of war."
- >
- > During the trial session of Friday 7th June Mr. Milosevic complained to
- the
- > court that he had not as yet received a copy of the statement made by
- William
- > Walker, head of the OSCE and a vital prosecution witness. Mr Walker was
- due
- > in court the following Monday. Judge May said he would look into this.
- >
- > The prosecution has been preparing their case for years, their witnesses
- are
- > well rehearsed, hearsay evidence is accepted, as is secret testimony, and
- > cross-examination time is restricted. Yet, as if that wasn't enough,
- witness
- > statements are withheld from the accused until a few hours beforehand,
- giving
- > little time for the defence to prepare the cross-examination.
- >
- > Add to this the physical and psychological conditions that Mr Milosevic
- and
- > other Yugoslav prisoners are subject to. They are treated as if they have
- > already been convicted, being kept in cells and under constant
- surveillance,
- > having their mail censored, family visits restricted, any communication
- with
- > their families to be at their own expense, and restrictions on what they
- can
- > see or hear on radio or television.
- >
- > And, especially in the case of Mr Milosevic, a refusal to allow him to
- meet
- > with the legal advisors of his choice. Several prisoners have already died
- > while in custody and to the shame of organisations such as Amnesty
- > International, no investigation into these deaths has been forthcoming.
- >
- > Despite all this Mr Milosevic is bravely using the Tribunal as his
- > battleground to defend his people and his country and expose the real
- > culprits for the wars and break-up of the Balkans, Nato and the
- International
- > Monetary Fund. He stated his position very clearly in his 11th December
- 2001
- > pre-trial appearance: "I can tell you that I am proud that I commanded the
- > armed forces of Yugoslavia..I am here as a punishment for standing up
- against
- > the danger of the biggest tyranny that has threatened mankind."
- >

The Milosevic trial is expected to last two years, yet no matter how long
a
> trial takes, no matter how many well-rehearsed prosecution witnesses are
> wheeled in, if the outcome is predetermined, then it is a show trial.
>
> The resistance shown by the former President of the Federal Republic of
> Yugoslavia, against overwhelming odds, should serve as encouragement to
all
> those who oppose the wars, poverty and suffering inherent in the creation
of
> a New World Order.
>
> Ian Johnson June 2002
> Mr. Johnson can be reached by email at
>
> ***
>
> Join our email list at <http://emperors-clothes.com/f.htm>
> Receive articles posted on Emperor's Clothes.
>
> Click here to email the link to this article to a friend.
>
> Further Reading:
>
> 1) In 'The Other Side of the Story', two retired Yugoslav Army generals
> refute the charges against Slobodan Milosevic and other Yugoslav leaders
> point-by-point. Their sources include Yugoslav Army documents never before
> available. The original source material and reasoning refutes the
'tribunal'
> indictments and at the same time the narrative is informative, interesting
> and hard to put down. You can download the entire book at
> <http://www.icdsm.org/more/book.htm>
> Or load one chapter at a time, starting with Chapter One at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/book/book1.htm>
>
> 2) "An Impartial Tribunal? Really?" by Christopher Black. Can be read at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/analysis/Impartial.htm>
>
> 3) 'Unjust from the Start, Part IV: Learning from the Inquisition,' by
> Yugoslav law professor Kosta Cavoski is part of his series on The Hague
> 'tribunal.' It can be read at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/cavoski/c-4.htm>
>
>
> Prof. Cavoski's series is a good introduction to The Hague 'tribunal.'
You
> could begin with Part I, "Unjust from the Start: The War Crimes Tribunal
vs.
> General Djordje Djukic," at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/cavoski/c-1.htm>
>
> 4) Attorney John Philpot wrote in asking if there was documentation of the
> charge that Hague Prosecutor Arbour conferred with Western regimes before
> indicting Pres. Milosevic. Read his letter, and the documentation at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/letters/philpot.htm>
>
> 5) In 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' editor Jared Israel warns that the
injustice
> at The Hague is a communicable disease...Can be read at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/jared/tolls.htm>
>
> =====
> Emperor's Clothes Needs Your Help!
> =====
>
> Emperor's Clothes has only one source of income - your donations. We want
> everyone to read our articles, whether they can afford to contribute money
or
> not. But if you can contribute, please do; we can only continue based on
your
> help.
>

> To keep Emperor's Clothes publishing please send whatever contributions
you
> can! \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, whatever you can afford. Every penny
will
> be used to get articles to more people. (But whether or not you make a
> donation, please continue reading Emperor's Clothes!)
>
> You can make a donation using Paypal at
> https://www.paypal.com/xclick/business=emperors1000@aol.com&no_shipping=1
>
> You can make a credit card donation by going to our secure server at
> <http://emperors-clothes.com/howyour.html#donate>
>
> Or Mail a check to Emperor's Clothes, P.O. Box 610-321, Newton, MA
> 02461-0321. (USA)
>
> Or make a donation by phone at the donation line, (U.S.) 617 916-1705.
>
> We can now accept donations through e-gold. Our account # is 444982.
>
> Note: If you mail a donation or make one by secure server, please let us
know
> by email at emperors1000@aol.com to make sure we receive it. Thanks!
>
> You Can Be an Emperor's Clothes Sponsor!
> Help Emperor's Clothes grow! You can automatically contribute any sum you
> wish via credit card once a month. In this way you will help put Emperor's
> Clothes on a more reliable financial basis. To become a Sponsor, write
> emperors1000@aol.com and we'll contact you Thanks!
>
> Thank you for reading Emperor's Clothes.
>
> www.emperors-clothes.com or
> www.tenc.net
> [Emperor's Clothes]
>
> This Website is mirrored at <http://emperor.vwh.net/> and at
> <http://globalresistance.com>
>
>
>
>
> _____ Yahoo! Groups Sponsor _____>
> Free \$5 Love Reading
> Risk Free!
> <http://us.click.yahoo.com/3PCXaC/PfREAA/Ey.GAA/xYTolB/TM>
> _____>
>
>
>
> Your use of Yahoo! Groups is subject to <http://docs.yahoo.com/info/terms/>
>
>

20-6-2002

Belgrado helpt tribunaal aan bewijs tegen Milosevic

Joegoslavië zal het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in Den Haag een document overhandigen waaruit blijkt dat een aantal geheime diensten direct onder bevel stond van ex-leider Milosevic. Dit heeft de Joegoslavische minister van Justitie Savo Markovic gisteren verklaard.

Door Coos van Zweeden
BOEDAPEST (GPD)

Het document over Milosevic's positie dat 'Belgrado' aan het tribunaal zal toespelen, kan een belangrijk wapen zijn in de handen van de aanklagers, die weinig harde bewijzen hebben tegen Milosevic. Het betreft een decreet van Milosevic uit 1997 dat enkele speciale eenheden van de geheime dienst onder zijn bevel plaatst. Die eenheden, die wellicht be-

trokken waren bij misdrijven in Kosovo, opereerden daarvoor onder de vlag van het ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. Het bestaan van het belastende papier werd maandag onthuld door het radiostation B92. Het document was volgens die bron in handen van Javico Stanisic, een voormalig geheim agent die nu samenwerkt met het tribunaal. Stanisic zou het tribunaal al eerder documenten hebben bezorgd in een poging de aanklacht tegen hem-

zelf te voorkomen. Maar voor-noemde document, het belangrijkste, had hij als 'wisselgeld' achtergehouden. Toen onderzoekers van het tribunaal met hulp van de Servische politie vorige week vrijdag poogden een inval deden in het huis van Stanisic, grepen ze echter mis. Stanisic zou het papier de vorige dag aan de autoriteiten hebben gegeven. Die autoriteiten bevestigden gisteren die lezing bij monde van minister Markovic van Justitie. Markovic zei dat de regering naar verwachting het document vandaag al vrij zou geven. Milosevic staat terecht wegens oorlogsmisdaden op de Balkan. Omdat het niet zijn gewoonte was iets op papier te stellen, bestaat weinig concreet bewijsmateriaal tegen hem.

Belgrado vindt document dat Milošević belast

BELGRADO, 20 JUNI. De Joegoslavische regering heeft het bestaan bevestigd van een geheim, uit 1997 daterend document, dat zeer belastend kan zijn voor ex-president Slobodan Milošević in diens proces voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in Den Haag.

Het document betreft het besluit, de controle over de speciale troepen van het Joegoslavische ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken te onttrekken aan het ministerie en die controle in handen te leggen van de president, Milošević. Dat betekent, dat Milošević direct verantwoordelijk is geweest voor het optreden van die speciale troepen in Kosovo, tussen 1997 en de Kosovo-oorlog van 1999, en dat hij tijdens zijn proces in Den Haag niet kan volhouden niets te hebben geweten van de wandaden van die speciale eenheden in Kosovo.

Begin deze week werd de woning van Milošević' voormalige medewerker Sainović doorzocht door de Servische justitie en onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. Er werd niets in beslag genomen, maar wel werd duidelijk dat men zocht naar een document waarmee kon worden bewezen dat Milošević direct verantwoordelijk was voor de speciale troepen van het ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. Sainović zei dat hij dat document juist vorige week naar het ministerie had gestuurd. Gisteren bevestigde de Joegoslavische minister van Justitie dat het document inderdaad bestaat. Het draagt het stempel 'streng geheim'. Zodra het document is vrijgegeven zal het aan het Joegoslavië-tribunaal worden overhandigd.

Rade Marković, chef van de Joegoslavische geheime dienst onder Milošević, heeft gisteren via zijn advocaat laten weten bereid te zijn naar Den Haag te gaan om in het

proces-Milošević te getuigen, „als getuige voor de aanklager of voor de verdediging”. Marković, voormalig vertrouweling van Milošević, wil in Den Haag „niemand beschermen”, aldus de advocaat.

De hoofdaanklager van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal, Carla Del Ponte, verweet gisteren de regering in Belgrado haar samenwerking met het tribunaal „te beperken tot het minimum dat de internationale gemeenschap tevreden houdt”. Ook de Amerikaanse regering waarschuwde dat de VS scherpere voorwaarden zullen verbinden aan hulp voor Joegoslavië, als Belgrado niet meer verdachten van oorlogsmisdaden uitlevert. Met name Ratko Mladić, oud-legerleider van de Bosnische Serviërs, staat zeer hoog op het verlanglijstje van Washington. De stafchef van het Joegoslavische leger, generaal Nebojša Pavković, zei gisteren dat het leger niet weet waar Mladić zich bevindt. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

• www.nrc.nl: dossier Joegoslavië-tribunaal

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: donderdag 20 juni 2002 16:06
Subject: Del Ponte calls for more pressure on Belgrade

Del Ponte calls for more pressure on Belgrade

22:24 BRUSSELS, Wednesday ? Hague Prosecutor Carla del Ponte today demanded in the European Parliament in Brussels that the EU and the international community resume full political and economic pressure on Belgrade.

She told the Parliament that the cooperation she sought primarily related to the arrest of Veselin Slijivancanin, Miroslav Radic, Vinko Pandurovic and other fugitive war crime suspects, access to state archives and the opportunity to question all witnesses.

Responding to an objection that putting conditions on assistance to Yugoslavia caused confusion and bitterness among the Serb population, del Ponte replied that while the pressure must resume, it was up to the EU and the international community to determine what kind of pressure.

The prosecutor reiterated her claim that former Bosnian Serb military commander Ratko Mladic is in Serbia.

?We know this for a fact, and he has still not been arrested,? she claimed.

Del Ponte also accused Serbian authorities of avoiding the investigation of mass graves in Serbia.

This was being done deliberately, she said, in order to cover senior police officials and protect police who committed crimes during the Kosovo conflict.

It had been established that there were hundreds of bodies in a Kosovo lake, del Ponte told the parliament, and these were believed to be Kosovo Serbs, of whom 1,300 were missing in Kosovo.

She emphasised, however, that there was no evidence for the existence of secret camps in Kosovo or Albanian where Serbs were being held prisoner.

There were at present 23 investigations under way against Albanian suspects and the prosecutor said that she hoped to issue a number of indictments before the end of the year.

Del Ponte also told the European Parliament that she expected the trial of Slobodan Milosevic to be finished within two and a half or three years.

van holst en steijnen

From: Ruza <despot@wish.net>
To: Richard van houten <richardenbeba@wxs.nl>; Herman de Tollenaere <hde_tollenaere@zonnet.nl>;
 Marrie Kardol <mkardol@mac.com>; Jan Beentjes <beentjes@ision.nl>; Ksenija Sigulinski
 <sigu@worldonline.nl>; Speerpunt <speerpunt@wxs.nl>; Nico & Neeltje steijnen
 <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>
Sent: maandag 22 juli 2002 13:52
Subject: Fw: Slobodan Milosevic as a Symbol of Anti-Globalism

----- Original Message -----

From: Vladimir Krsljanin
To: <mailto:Undisclosed-Recipient:@smtp.sps.org.yu>
Sent: Sunday, July 21, 2002 10:11 PM
Subject: Slobodan Milosevic as a Symbol of Anti-Globalism

International Conference

"Slobodan Milosevic as a Symbol of Anti-Globalism"

25 June 2002

Held at the International Association of Peace Foundations

10, Prechistenka Str., Moscow, Russia

Statement

We, participants in the Conference marking the first anniversary of the criminal kidnapping of **Slobodan Milosevic** on orders of NATO's tribunal in The Hague, declare the following:

Events of the past year, particularly developments at the 'trial' of **Slobodan Milosevic**, have confirmed that the forces of Globalisation are trying to use the mechanisms of international justice to intervene in the internal affairs of any country in the world.

Yugoslavia has been turned into a testing ground for all kinds of new military and political technologies directed at subjugating peoples of the world to the power of an illegal, US-based "world government".

At first Western-created, Albanian terrorist organizations were used in Kosovo against Yugoslavia. When this attack was defeated, NATO launched open military aggression in gross violation of the UN Charter and other norms of international law. At the same time, they employed their "weapon of law," The Hague 'tribunal,' part of the repressive machinery of the Western world.

President Milosevic is not being tried by a tribunal **for** the former Yugoslavia, set up to impartially investigate the true causes and consequences of the tragedy that has befallen the peoples of the former Yugoslavia. Rather, this is a tribunal **against** Yugoslavia, set up by the guilty to justify and continue their policies of destruction while blaming and punishing the innocent, Yugoslavia's leader who resisted their illegal intervention.

Slobodan Milosevic is being prosecuted because he defeated the attempts of the West to suppress Yugoslavia's commitment to freedom and independence. This creates a chilling precedent. Dozens of countries have already been proclaimed "supporters of terrorism". They may also become victims of aggression, and their leaders might be tomorrow's war criminals. **Slobodan Milosevic** fought against terrorism, but he is condemned today by those who fostered ethnic conflict and launched terrorist organizations with the purpose of establishing a "New World Order".

For the second time in the last 60 years the world faces aggression aimed at global domination. It is a new version of Nazism. Just as the Nazis persecuted Dimitrov in 1933, now NATO tries to condemn the leader of resistance to neo-Nazi ideology and practice.

False "witnesses" are routinely called by this court which psychologically and physically tortures **Slobodan Milosevic**. Deprived of proper facilities to prepare, he is compelled to participate in endless sessions, day-in and day-out, so that he is also deprived of proper rest.

Shocked by **Slobodan Milosevic's** power and persuasiveness, the Western countries have launched a conspiracy of silence, taking the 'trial' off television. All this confirms the utter failure of their 'tribunal' to justify their accusations against **Slobodan Milosevic**.

The issue here is not merely the defense of an individual. This false 'tribunal' destroys the UN's authority and the very system of international law. Therefore, by defending **Slobodan Milosevic** we assert the rights of all peoples to national dignity and national sovereignty. We are convinced that our struggle will the enjoy growing support of honest people worldwide.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the campaign demanding the liquidation of the shameful Hague 'tribunal' is intensifying. For instance, the State Duma of the Russian Federation has repeatedly adopted resolutions condemning its activity.

The Conference calls on the international public to apply pressure on the governments of the UN Security Council member states that illegally created The Hague 'tribunal' so that this body, which discredits the very idea of international justice, may be shut down. We support proposals to start an international petition campaign demanding the 'tribunal' be abolished.

We call on a broad range of public organizations to take part in the struggle in defense of **Slobodan Milosevic**, as it is an integral part of the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, against evil globalisation.

We demand the immediate release of **Slobodan Milosevic**! We are going to continue this

struggle until he walks free.

The truth is on our side! We are confident of a victory!

On behalf of the Participants.

Professor Alexander Zinovyev (Russia) - writer, philosopher, chairman of the Russian Committee in Support of Slobodan Milosevic

Professor Velko Valkanov (Bulgaria) - president, International Committee in Defense of Slobodan Milosevic

Nikolay Ryzhkov (Russia) - member of Parliament, head of the Parliamentary Commission on Yugoslavia, Prime-Minister of the USSR (1985 - 1990)

Nikolay Kondratenko (Russia) - member of the Federation Council (the upper House of the Parliament)

Vladimir Krshljanin (Yugoslavia) - secretary of the Main Committee, Socialist Party of Serbia

Ambassador Vassili Safronchuk (Russia) - Deputy UN Secretary General (1987-1992)

Academician Vladimir Strakhov (Russia) - head of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Russian Academy of Sciences

Borislav Milosevic (Yugoslavia) - former Yugoslavian Ambassador to Russia

Vil Romashenko (Ukraine) - member of the Working Presidium of the European Peace Forum

General Leonid Ivashov (Russia) - former head of the International Military Cooperation Department, Russian Defense Ministry, vice-President of the Academy of Geopolitical Problems

Alexander Kravchuk (Ukraine) - chairman of the Ukraine - Yugoslavia Solidarity Committee

Nico Varkevisser (Netherlands) Vice-Chairman, International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic

To join or help this struggle, visit:
<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)
<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)
<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)
<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: donderdag 27 juni 2002 01:13
Subject: Milosevic Knew About Secret Police Work in Kosovo

Milosevic Knew About Secret Police Work in Kosovo

By REUTERS

Filed at 8:12 a.m. ET

BELGRADE (Reuters) - Slobodan Milosevic's secret police chief during the Kosovo conflict has said his boss was informed about work carried out by the secret service but denied the former Yugoslav strongman had direct control over it.

In an interview from jail, Rade Markovic, who ran Serbia's powerful State Security (DB) agency in the final years of Milosevic's rule, acknowledged crimes were committed in Kosovo but said he did not know of paramilitary units operating there.

For the Reuters interview, Markovic responded in writing to questions passed on to him by his lawyer Dusan Masic.

Markovic's comments may interest the U.N. war crimes tribunal in The Hague, trying Milosevic for atrocities committed in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia. Tribunal investigators have questioned Markovic, who says he is ready to testify for the prosecution or the defense.

"In my opinion, a person in charge may be responsible only for acts he ordered. He cannot be responsible for any violation of the law by individuals," Markovic said.

"Slobodan Milosevic's responsibility should be looked for in that context. If there is any, it's up to a court to prove."

But the tribunal's statute sees responsibility differently. To convict Milosevic, prosecutors must prove only that he was aware or should have been aware that war crimes were being committed and did nothing to stop them or punish the guilty.

Markovic is in jail pending the outcome of a domestic trial in which he denies involvement in the murder of four foes of Milosevic.

MILOSEVIC ORDERED CLEAN UP

Markovic, who served as DB boss for few more months after reformers toppled Milosevic in 2000, succeeded long serving state security chief Jovica Stanisic in November 1998.

Local media have made much of a document Stanisic recently handed back to state archives which showed Milosevic once had direct control over the Serbian State Security agency. Yugoslavia's government has declassified the document so tribunal investigators can see it.

But Markovic poured cold water on the importance of the document, saying it had been scrapped before 1999, the year covered by Milosevic's Kosovo trial.

Markovic said Serbian President Milan Milutinovic annulled the arrangement whereby the president had direct control of the secret service and returned control to the Interior Ministry.

"After that, Milosevic did not have direct command over the DB. He was the first in a string of officials whom the service reported to ... on a daily basis about existing problems within areas of its responsibility," Markovic said.

Markovic said he did not fear joining his former boss at the war crimes court as he had no direct involvement in Kosovo.

Last year Serbian police alleged Markovic was present at a meeting of top officials in March 1999 at which Milosevic ordered the removal from Kosovo of evidence of civilian casualties which could interest war crimes investigators.

Markovic said Milosevic had given an order to clean up after the Kosovo conflict but indicated the operation was normal practice after combat, not an attempt to cover up evidence.

"A clean up means to remove unexploded mines and explosive devices, chemicals, equipment, dead cattle as well as to identify and take care of the dead," he said.

He said uniformed police were in charge of the task, adding "the State Security didn't have anything to do with it."

van holst en steijnen

From: Paul Davidson <p.davidson@btinternet.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient;>
Sent: vrijdag 28 juni 2002 13:27
Subject: Fw: New text on ARTEL GEOPOLITIKA- Statement of The Belgrade Forum regarding Milosevic Trial

----- Original Message -----

From: Artel
To: Undisclosed-Recipient;
Sent: Saturday, June 29, 2002 2:03 AM
Subject: New text on ARTEL GEOPOLITIKA- Statement of The Belgrade Forum regarding Milosevic Trial

Geopolitika by ARTEL

www.artel.co.yu

office@artel.co.yu

Date:

THE BELGRADE FORUM FOR THE WORLD OF EQUALS: STATEMENT REGARDING MILOSEVIC TRIAL

Acting President of the Forum
Vladislav Jovanovic
 Done in Belgrade on 10 June 2002

Recalling its statement of 14 May 2002, the Forum remains deeply concerned about the conduct of the trial of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in the Hague.

The Forum is concerned about the Tribunal's acceptance of Mr. Fred Abrahams of the Human Rights Watch as a witness, in spite of the fact that he was previously employed by the Office of the Prosecutor in this case. Such a dual role of the witness can hardly contribute to his ability to give an objective, impartial and unbiased testimony.

The Forum once more expresses its deepest concern about the continued impatience exercised by the Presiding Judge Richard May during the cross-examination of witnesses. On 22 May 2002, during the cross-examination of Dr. Eric Baccard, the forensic medicine expert, one of the amicus curiae Mr. Tapuskovic was abruptly cut short by the Judge May while questioning the witness on events in Racak. Noting that the Racak events have triggered the 78 day long bombardment of Yugoslavia and that Mr. Tapuskovic's cross-examination was stopped while he was dealing with some crucial issues with explanation that "his time was up", the Forum considers it unacceptable that such crucial issues be pushed aside by the Presiding Judge in a such impatient manner. There is no doubt that such a manner has detrimental effect on the process of ascertainment of the truth.

The Forum notes that Mr. Milosevic's right to cross-examine witnesses was also interfered with while questioning Gen. Misha Mazoneev, again concerning the events in Racak. While noting that Mr. Milosevic's questions were legally and factually relevant, The Forum is rather concerned about an unprecedented outburst of impatience by the Presiding Judge May on that occasion.

Finally, the Forum expresses its deepest concern about the fact that the Office of the Prosecutor increasingly rely on testimonies of the witnesses who have extensive criminal records. Credibility of these testimonies is therefore extremely questionable. Considering that such a conduct of the proceedings continues to have detrimental effect to Mr. Milosevic's right to a fair trial, the Forum once again calls upon all human rights organisations to appoint their observers at the trial, or to follow the proceedings in other appropriate manner. The Forum also calls upon all human rights organisationa to take any action they deem appropriate in order to stop the violations of the right to a fair trial of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic. President of the Forum Vladislav Jovanovic Done in Belgrade on 10 June 2002

BEOGRADSKI FORUM ZA SVET RAVNOPRAVNIH

11000 Beograd,
 Misarska 6/II,
 Jugoslavija
 Tel./Fax: (+381 11) 3245601
 E-Mail: info@belgrade-forum.org
www.belgrade-forum.org

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:>
Sent: zaterdag 29 juni 2002 01:16
Subject: Prosecutors battle with Milosevic

Friday, 28 June, 2002, 10:44 GMT 11:44 UK

Prosecutors battle with Milosevic

By Clare Murphy
 BBC News Online

It is a year since Belgrade washed its hands of former Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic and delivered him to international prosecutors in The Hague.

There definitely seems to be a sense of nervousness in The Hague

Gary Dempsey
 Cato Institute But as the trial rolls on, it has become clear that not everything is going according to plan at the largest hearing of its kind since the Nazi Nuremberg trials.

A deadline is looming, key witnesses may never appear, and a recurring bout of apparent influenza is keeping Mr Milosevic tucked up in a detention centre rather than answering questions in court.

"There definitely seems to be a sense of nervousness in The Hague," says Balkans analyst Gary Dempsey of the Washington-based Cato Institute.

"Milosevic is shrewd - he knows he can't ultimately win, but he can put up a strong fight in the meantime."

New stage

The court has given prosecutors until 26 July to present its evidence on Kosovo, where Mr Milosevic is accused of five counts of war crimes.

Judge May has frequently told Milosevic to stop making speeches

Most of the 80 or so prosecution witnesses so far have been villagers, called to establish the facts about events in which people were killed or driven from their homes.

More recently, however, prosecutors have started calling experts and political insiders, with the goal of proving that Mr Milosevic was fully in control of what Serb forces were doing in Kosovo.

But as they move to this second stage of the prosecution, and time races on, they have also been steadily shortening the witness list.

The fact that Mr Milosevic chose to represent himself, rather than appointing a team of lawyers, increased the pressure on the prosecution, by ruling out the behind-the-scenes discussions that help cases run smoothly.

"You can agree on some elements which are accepted by both sides and you don't have to prove them in court," says prosecution spokeswoman Florence Hartmann.

Political theatre

The absence of such agreements has forced prosecutors to spend a significant amount of time using witnesses simply to establish basic facts, rather than seeking to apportion blame.

Milosevic is wasting as much as possible

Avril McDonald
 Humanitarian Law Yearbook Prosecutors have also entered a lot of testimony in the form of summary statements, which means that they do not have the right to question the witnesses, whereas Mr Milosevic does.

Mr Milosevic is as conscious as anyone of the deadline looming over the prosecutors.

"Milosevic is really playing a game here," Avril McDonald of the Humanitarian Law Yearbook told BBC radio.

"In the last weeks it's quite clear that the prosecution is using very little court time, Milosevic is wasting as much as possible.

Key witness Holbrooke may never be called to testify

"In a football game, normally, if someone is wasting time, the referee blows the whistle and that person is penalised. Well, this is certainly not happening in this court."

Judge Richard May has warned Mr Milosevic that his cross examination could be stopped if he continues to make speeches instead of asking questions, but in most cases these warnings have made little difference.

"He has successfully used the court as a political stage," said Mr Dempsey. "He has played to his audience and even won the sympathies of those back home who hated him when he was president."

Private testimony

Among recent high-profile witnesses, William Walker - a US diplomat who led an international observer mission in Kosovo - and Klaus Naumann - the Nato general who led the bombing campaign against Yugoslavia - have helped to link Mr Milosevic with crimes in Kosovo.

Both of them insisted that Mr Milosevic knew very well what was going on.

But other key witness such as the US special envoy to the Balkans, Richard Holbrooke, who met Mr Milosevic on several occasions as the Kosovo crisis was unfolding, may never testify in public.

Newspaper reports say that Washington is insisting that he testify in private, a prospect that prosecutors are unhappy with as they want the trial to be a transparent affair - otherwise it may not seem credible.

Medical examination

Another concern are the delays by Mr Milosevic's absence through illness.

Prosecutors have set themselves a real challenge

Legal expert Since the trial opened in February, Mr Milosevic has been ill, in total, for about a month. He fell ill again two weeks ago after an initial bout of flu in March.

The tribunal has ordered a full medical examination of the 60-year-old, apparently not satisfied with the report provided so far.

The Kosovo indictment is supposed to be the easiest part of the trial.

Mr Milosevic is also facing charges relating to alleged crimes against humanity in Croatia, as well as genocide in Bosnia.

But while Mr Milosevic was President of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo events, his official role was as President of Serbia during the conflicts in Bosnia and Croatia.

It will therefore be far harder to link him directly with the atrocities carried out by Bosnian Serb paramilitaries, than with the actions of Yugoslav police and soldiers in Kosovo.

"Prosecutors have set themselves a real challenge," said one legal expert.

"And at the moment at any rate, it looks as though they have taken on more than they bargained for."



schaving, dat is waar wij intellectuelen voor vechten.

Milosevic herhaalt nog een keer dezelfde vraag:
Rechter May: 'Heeft u nog verdere vragen, meneer Milosevic?'

Milosevic: 'Ik heb nog veertig andere vragen.'

Rechter May: 'Ik geef u nog tien minuten met deze getuige.'

Milosevic: 'Zoals ik al eerder heb gezegd, dat getuigt opnieuw van manipulatie door deze rechtbank.'

Milosevic: 'Vanuit welke positie zag u de moorden gebeuren?'

Yemeni: 'Vanuit het raam op mijn zolder.'

Milosevic: 'Alle moorden vonden plaats vlak onder uw zolderraam?'

Yemeni: 'Ik kan het hele dorp observeren vanuit mijn zolderraam. Bovendien was het zo'n lawaai dat ik mij vrij op zolder kon rondbewegen.'

Milosevic: 'Het lawaai was zo hevig dat u vrij kon rondbewegen op uw zolder zonder bemerkte te worden, maar het lawaai was niet zo erg dat u niet een telefoongesprek op 15 meter afstand kon meeluisteren? Is dat correct of niet?'

Rechter May: 'Meneer Milosevic, uw tijd is om. Meneer Yemeni, ik wil u graag bedanken voor uw komst naar het tribunaal om bewijs te leveren. U bent nu vrij om te gaan.'

Weegschaal

Ik realiseerde me toen ik rechtszaal 1 verliet, dat deze rechters, advocaten, secretarissen en klerken, werkzaam voor dit tribunaal, hun waardigheid en de waardigheid van hun professie hadden verkocht aan de Nieuwe Wereldorde. Christopher Black heeft de essentie van dit tribunaal perfect beschreven: 'Geen enkele burger uit welk land in de wereld dan ook zou zichzelf een eerlijke kans geven voor een rechtbank die betaald, bemand en geassisteerd wordt door particuliere bedrijven en organisaties, die tevens een direct belang hebben in de uitkomst van de rechtszaak. Het is een normaal rechtsprincipe dat een aangeklaagde partij tijdens een rechtszaak mag vragen om vervanging van de rechter, indien er gerede twijfel bestaat over de onpartijdigheid van die rechter. In dit geval is overtuigend te bewijzen dat het niet alleen de rechter(s) betreft maar het gehele tribunaal. Dit is geen rechtsprekend lichaam maar een politiek gemanipuleerde showvoorstelling, zonder enig internationaal respect. En het dient zeer bekende en machtige meesters. Ik wil zelfs verder gaan door te zeggen dat het tribunaal als politiek instrument in het leven is geroepen om de integriteit en soevereiniteit van een bepaald land te kunnen vernietigen. Het is een misdadig tegen de vrede onder de Neurenberg-principes. In plaats van con-

flicthaarden te bezweren, zoals zij zelf beweren, wordt het gebruikt om conflicten te rechtvaardigen. In plaats van vrede te brengen, rechtvaardigt het oorlog en daarom is het een oorlogsinstrument.'

Gedurende de sessie van 7 juni beklagde Milosevic zich tegenover de rechtbank dat hij nog geen kopie had ontvangen van de getuigenis van William Walker, hoofd van de OSCE, en een belangrijke getuige van de aanklager. Walker zou de maandag daarop verschijnen. Rechter May antwoordde dat hij het zou laten uitzoeken.

Farce

De aanklager heeft zijn zaak nu jaren kunnen voorbereiden, hun getuigen zijn goed getraind, verklaringen van horen zeggen worden door het hof geaccepteerd, evenals anonieme getuigenissen en de tijd voor het kruisverhoor is gelimiteerd. En of dit nog niet voldoende is worden de getuigenverklaringen pas enkele uren voor de zitting aan de verdachte verstrekt, om voorbereiding van het kruisverhoor vrijwel onmogelijk te maken.

Voeg bij dit alles de fysieke en psychologische omstandigheden waaraan Milosevic en andere aangeklaagden worden onderworpen. Zij worden behandeld als reeds veroordeelden, vastgehouden in streng bewaakte cellen en onder voortdurende surveillance. Hun post wordt eerst gecensureerd, familiebezoek is zeer beperkt, iedere communicatie met hun families komt voor eigen rekening. Er zijn strenge beperkingen op hetgeen zij mogen zien en horen via televisie en radio. In het geval van Milosevic is daar ook de weigering om zijn eigen adviseurs te ontmoeten.

Verschuilde verdachten zijn in hun cel overleden, naar de oorzaak is nooit onafhankelijk onderzoek gedaan. Tot schande van organisaties zoals Amnesty International, is hier ook nooit om verzocht. Milosevic gaat ondanks dit alles onverschrokken voor met zijn strijd tegen dit tribunaal, ziet de rechtszitting als strafperk om zijn volk te blijven verdedigen en de werkelijke veroorzakers van de oorlog en de opsplitsing van de Balkan aan te wijzen: het IMF en de NAVO.

In een verklaring zegt hij: 'Ik kan u zeggen dat ik zeer trots ben het bevel te hebben mogen voeren over de gewapende strijdkrachten van Joegoslavië. Ik sta hier als straf, omdat ik gevochten heb tegen het gevaar van de zwaarste tirannie die de mensheid ooit bedreigt heeft.'

Het proces tegen Milosevic zal naar verwachting twee jaar gaan duren. Hoeveel getuigen er ook gehoord zullen worden en hoe lang het allemaal ook zal gaan duren, de uitkomst is reeds voorgekookt en dus is het een showproces. Het verzet van Milosevic tegen deze farce zou de tegenstanders van oorlog, armoede en ellende, inherent aan de Nieuwe Wereldorde, moeten verenigen in hun strijd.



Rechter May liet deze openlijk racistische monoloog zonder ingrijpen passeren.

Milosevic: 'Ik wist niet dat ik tegenover een intellectueel zat. U zegt dat u getuige was van een conversatie tussen twee commandanten. Waar bevond u zich op dat moment?'

Yemeni: 'Ik had mij verstopt op de zolder van mijn huis.'

Milosevic: 'En wat was de positie van de commandanten die u hoorde spreken via hun mobiele telefoons?'

Yemeni: 'Op het balkon van het huis tegenover mijn zolderraam.'

Milosevic: 'En dat is op welke afstand?'

Yemeni: 'Vijftien meter.'

Milosevic houdt op dat moment een foto voor de getuige waarop het betreffende huis te zien is.

Milosevic: 'Zouls u hier kunt zien is er geen huis met een balkon tegenover uw zolder. En het dichtstbijzijnde huis bevindt zich op meer dan 50 meter afstand. Is dat correct?'

Yemeni: 'Nee.'

Rechter May: 'Gaat u verder, meneer Milosevic. De getuige heeft zijn positie duidelijk gemaakt.'

Milosevic: 'Goed dan. Als er zich, zoals u heeft verklaard, geen UCK-strijders in het dorp bevonden en daarom de dorpelingen geen reden hadden om te vluchten voor het Joegoslavische leger, waarom vond u het dan noodzakelijk om u te verstoppen op zolder?'

Een lange stilte volgt. Dan begint Yemeni opnieuw zijn monoloog over de opbouw van een moderne beschaving en een anti-Servische tirade. Op geen enkel moment maant rechter May de getuige om de door Yemeni gebezigde racistische taal te stoppen.

Milosevic: 'Oké, toen de legertroepen zich in uw dorp bevonden, hoe was de sfeer op dat moment?'

Yemeni: 'Beangstigend. De Serviers schoten hun wapens leeg in de lucht en schreeuwden voortdurend naar de bewoners. Ze waren als wilden.'

Milosevic: 'Dus ondanks het geschiet in de lucht, het geschreeuw en al het andere beangstigende kabaal was u in staat om, zoals u zei, op 15 meter afstand vanuit uw zolder een telefoongesprek te kunnen meeluisteren?'

Yemeni: 'Wij representeren een moderne be-

Special

2 DAGEN BIJ HET PROCES VAN SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

De Rechter als aanklager

Op 7 juni was ik in Den Haag om enkele dagen van het proces Milosevic bij te wonen. Tijdens de pauze van de ochtendessessie ontmoette ik een Nederlandse student medicijnen, studierend in Wenen, maar voor de zomervakantie terug in Nederland en geïnteresseerd in het proces rond Milosevic. Op de televisie wordt uiteraard niets meer vertoond van het proces, dus besloot hij zelf naar Den Haag te gaan en het met eigen ogen te aanschouwen. Hij zag mij aantekeningen maken en kwam in de pauze op me af en vroeg me of ik hetzelfde over het proces dacht als hij. 'Ik weet niet veel van dit soort zaken, maar iedereen kan zien dat dit geen behoorlijke procesgang is, nietwaar? De rechter is volledig gekeerd tegen de verdachte. In feite is hij openlijk beledigend tegenover Milosevic, wat is dit voor een vertoning?'

Ik werk zelf bij justitie in Engeland, dus de vertoning van de rechtspraak waar ik zojuist gezitter! - deed mij ontsteken in woede. En blijkaar niet alleen mij, maar ook deze student die niet kundig was op het gebied van justitie en ook niet sympathiseerde met Milosevic, gewoon een zelf nadenkend persoon. Hij vroeg zich af hoe het kon zijn dat zijn land dit proces ondersteunde. En hij begreep ook meteen dat ze gestopt zijn met delen van het proces op televisie te vertonen. 'Omdat de mensen, en zeker de jongeren, geen enkel begrip zullen tonen, niet waar?'

Politiek karakter

Een dag bijwonen van het Joegoslavie-tribunaal is voldoende om je bange vermoedens werkelijkheid te zien worden. Wat er hier in 'het hart van democratisch Europa' plaatsvindt, is een showproces. Zo hemeltegend, zonder enige legaliteit, beschamend voor al degenen die er aan meewerken en voor hen die weigeren zich hiertegen uit te spreken.

Het ontstaan en de financiering van het tribunaal is goed gedocumenteerd. Het idee van het tribunaal is oorspronkelijk afkomstig van het ministerie van Defensie in de Verenigde Staten en in 1993 via de resoluties 808 en 827 ingebracht bij de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties. In feite was dit besluit niet legaal omdat de Veiligheidsraad geen autoriteit kent in juridische zin om een dergelijk tribunaal te vestigen. De oprichting van het tribunaal leidde dan ook tot een herinterpretatie van het Handvest van de VN. De Canadese advocaat Christopher Black zei er het volgende over:

'...de VN is gebaseerd op het principe van soevereine gelijkwaardigheid van haar leden, een fundamenteel principe van het internationale recht en de belangrijkste garantie van het recht op zelfbeschikking van de volkeren in de wereld. Als een volk geen soevereiniteit kent, is onafhankelijkheid of zelfbeschikking een farce. Door de oprichting van dit tribunaal is aan het hele principe van soevereiniteit voorbijgegaan. In het Handvest van de VN staat dat de VN niet het recht heeft te interneren in zaken die essentieel binnen de rechtspraak van een land gelden. Dit principe is in het Handvest vermeld om te voorkomen dat sommige landen anderen de wet gaan voorschrijven. Wat nu blijkt is dat de permanente leden van de Veiligheidsraad het tegenovergestelde gaan uitvoeren. Het heeft dan ook op diverse onderdelen meer met imperialisme te maken dan met humanisme ...'

De financiering van het tribunaal ontmaskert het politieke karakter. De regering van de VS is de grootste donateur, anderen zijn de familie Rockefeller, Time Warner (eigenaar van CNN, die de exclusieve rechten bezit op uitzending van het proces) en de Amerikaanse multinationals George Soros. Vooral de laatste is van belang; de coalitie voor internationale rechtvaardigheid, opgericht en gefinancierd door George Soros, is leverancier van vrijwel de gehele staf van het tribunaal. De stichting George Soros, de 'Open Society Institute',

vormt één van de partijen die bewijs voor het tribunaal moet verzamelen. Opmerkelijk genoeg financiert deze stichting ook de belangrijkste klant van het UCK in Pristina, Kosovo. Dit laatste feit is in de westerse media nog geen enkele keer vermeld geweest.

Manipulatie

Zelfs als iemand over het ontstaan van het tribunaal niets af weet, is een kort bezoek aan de rechtszaal van het Haagse tribunaal voldoende reden voor grote zorg. In tegenstelling tot de gang van zaken in strafrechtbanken is het tribunaal betrokken bij het indienen van aanklachten en moet een van de rechters hieraan goedkeuring verlenen. Door deze buitengewone relatie tussen aanklager en rechter is de positie van de verdachte bij voorbaat verzwakt.

Ik bezocht het tribunaal gedurende de eerste week van juni en was er getuige van hoe het werk van aanklager en rechter hand in hand gaan. Gedurende de sessies hoorde ik verschillende getuigen aan het woord. Vaak lange getuigenissen werden door de aanklager ondersteund met foto's en kaarten. Rechter Richard May legde in geen enkel geval de aanklager een gelimiteerde tijd op. Toen het de beurt was aan Milosevic om de getuigen te verhoren, instrueerde de rechter hem zich aan tijdslimieten te houden. Toen Milosevic zich daar op een bepaald moment tegen verweerde, sprak May arrogant: 'Wij zijn de rechters, meneer Milosevic, en wij hebben besloten dat u maximaal 45 minuten heeft om de getuige te verhoren.'

Normaal gesproken staat voor een kruisverhoor geen tijdslimiet, zeker als de verdachte van ernstige misdaden wordt beschuldigd. Maar in de eigen regels van dit tribunaal zorgt de tribunaalrechter ervoor dat dit hier niet het geval is, een noot eerder verzoonde situatie.

Om de getuigen te beschermen tegen de kruisverhooren van de verdachte Milosevic worden door rechter May alle mogelijke manipulatietechnieken uit de kast gehaald. Ik heb gehoord dat dit de dagelijkse gang van zaken is. Ik zal mij in dit verslag echter beperken tot datgene waar ik zelf getuige van ben geweest.

Getuigen

Op 6 juni verklaart een getuige van de aanklager, de heer Buyo (een UCK-commandant, actief in de zone van Racak), dat Servische troepen als eerste het vuur hebben geopend bij gebeurtenissen die later bekend werden als 'de massamoord van Racak'. Later verklaart hij echter in zijn getuigenis dat zijn eigen troepen meerdere schoten hadden gelost ter waarschuwing van medestrijders voor de kunst van het Servische leger. Milosevic ging op deze tegenstrijdigheid in en vroeg aan de getuige: 'Waarom, als de Serviers al als eersten hadden geschoten, was het nog nodig om waarschuwingschoten te lossen?'

Je zou denken een redelijke vraag. Als je al onder vuur staat is het toch niet nodig waarschuwingschoten af te vuren om anderen te waarschuwen. Milosevic probeerde op dit punt te sco-

ren en getuige Buyo was emgszins van de kaart en wist geen antwoord te geven. Rechter May sprong echter in de bres: 'Ga verder met een andere vraag, meneer Milosevic, u heeft dit punt nu wel voldoende behandeld.'

Een volgende getuige, volgens eigen zeggen een broer van een UCK-strijder, verklaarde ooggetuige te zijn geweest van een slachting onder bewoners van zijn dorp, in de buurt van Bela Crkva. Hij getuigde dat Servische troepen de mannen, vrouwen en kinderen van elkaar hadden geschieden en vervolgens had geëxecuteerd. Milosevic opperde de vraag waarom de mensen gescheiden zouden zijn als ze vervolgens toch willekeurig geëxecuteerd zouden zijn. Na een lange stilte van de getuige gaf rechter May een antwoord: 'U kunt toch niet verwachten dat de getuige dat zou moeten weten?'

De geloofwaardigheid van de getuige werd even later door Milosevic verder aangetast toen hij zei niets af te weten van een kidnaping van een groep van Servische en Albanese inwoners uit het dorp, een incident dat een week eerder had plaatsgevonden. De getuige zei zich vermoedelijk buiten het dorp te hebben bevonden toen de UCK-actie plaatsvond. Bij zijn terugkeer had niemand hem ingelicht over wat er gebeurd was, ook al was het de grootste gebeurtenis tot dan toe in de geschiedenis in het dorp. Hij, zijn leven lang al inwoner van het dorp, had er niet van gehoord!

De getuigenissen volgden een voorspelbare koers: eerst vertelde de getuigen een goed gefund verhaal. Op het moment dat de getuigen door vragen van de tegenpartij in moeilijkheden drengen te komen, grijpt rechter May in en geeft zelf antwoord.

Racak

Deze observatie werd verder bevestigd met de verschijning van Ian Robert Hendrie, lid van de Londense politie, die als waarnemer van de OSCE was aangesteld om onderzoek te doen naar de massamoord in Racak. De missie werd geleid door William Walker.

Hendrie vertelde over zijn observaties in Racak en gebruikte daarbij foto's die hij zelf had genomen. Ondervraagd door Milosevic vertelde hij dat hij niet alleen de plaats van de moord had bezocht maar werd rondgeleid door iemand. 'Wie heeft u daar rondgeleid?', vroeg Milosevic. 'Ik zou het niet weten', was het verijstende antwoord van Hendrie. Hier was iemand van een verificatieteam aan het woord die niet had geverifieerd wie degene was die hem vertelde over hetgeen gebeurd was en hem bewijsstukken had laten zien. Toch werd de getuigenis van Hendrie, volledig gebaseerd op wat een hem onbekende gids en vertaler hadden verteld, door de rechter geaccepteerd.

May vertoonde Milosevic een andere vraag te stellen. Maar hoe verder de vragen vorderden, Hendrie kwam steeds verder in de problemen. Hij kon geen antwoord vinden op details van de foto's die veel vragen opriepen. Milosevic trachtte aan te tonen dat uit de foto's bleek dat de lijkken waren verzameld om het op een massa-

moord te doen lijken en dat ze niet op deze plaats konden zijn omgekomen.

Hendrie hoefde geen antwoord te geven. Rechter May zei: 'De getuige is geen forensisch expert en er kan van hem niet verwacht worden antwoord te geven op deze vragen.'

Kortom, zijn verklaring was voldoende om Milosevic te belasten, maar niet goed genoeg onderbouwd om door Milosevic te worden aangevochten. Een dergelijk commentaar als van rechter May mag in een normale rechtszaak verwacht worden van een aanklager, maar niet van een 'neutrale rechter'.

Kruisverhoor

De heer Yemeni was de laatste getuige van de aanklager die ik heb mogen aanschouwen gedurende mijn bezoek aan het tribunaal. Ook hij verklaarde getuige te zijn geweest van moord op burgers van zijn dorp in Kosovo. Vanuit de zolder van zijn woning zou hij getuige zijn geweest van de moorden en ook zou hij twee Joegoslavische commandanten hebben horen discussiëren over het aantal doden bij de 'slachting' in Racak, Yemeni, 24 jaar oud, was volgens eigen zeggen burgemeester van de plaats waar deze moorden werden gepleegd. Een stukje uit het kruisverhoor:

Milosevic: 'Bent u lid van het UCK?'

Yemeni: 'Nee.'

Milosevic: 'Bent u lid van een bepaalde politieke partij?'

Yemeni: 'Ja.'

Milosevic: 'Wat is de naam van die partij?'

Yemeni: 'De Democratische Partij.'

Milosevic: 'Wie is de leider van die partij.'

Yemeni: 'De heer Thaci.' (Thaci was in 1999 leider van het UCK.)

Milosevic: 'Wanneer werd u lid van deze partij?'

Yemeni: 'Ik weet het niet.'

Milosevic: 'U weet niet wanneer u lid werd? Oké, wanneer ongeveer werd u lid?'

Yemeni: 'Ik weet het niet.'

Rechter May: 'Meneer Milosevic, gaat u verder, het is niet relevant dit te weten.'

Milosevic: 'Het is zeer relevant. Oké, ik ga verder. Hoe is het mogelijk dat u op zo jonge leeftijd al burgemeester was van uw dorp. Dit is zeer ongebruikelijk.'

Yemeni: 'Ik was burgemeester omdat ik de moderne beschaving vertegenwoordig, in tegenstelling tot de achterlijke Serven. Moderne beschaving zoals we nu in Kosovo aan het opbouwen zijn, heeft leiders nodig zoals ikzelf, om ons uit de achterlijkheid te halen waar de Serven ons in hielden.'

'Milosevic wilde

Rambouillet niet'

3-7-2002
DEN HAAG - De Joegoslavische oud-president Slobodan Milosevic heeft zich in 1999 teruggetrokken uit de Rambouillet-overeenkomst die de Navo-bombardementen op Kosovo had kunnen voorkomen. Drie weken daarvoor waren de Serviërs er nog mee akkoord gegaan. „Het was duidelijk dat de Joegoslavische delegatie instructies had gekregen om geen positief resultaat te bereiken”, zei voormalig EU-bemiddelaar Petritsch voor het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal in Den Haag.

Our March 30 appeal:

FREEDOM ASSOCIATION

/YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE TO LIBERATE PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC/

WARNS:

HEALTH AND LIFE OF PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC

UNDER THREAT!

Level of health protection in former Nazi prison in the Hague is the same like in Nazi concentration camps

(two prisoners already dyed due to lack of medical care)!

60-year old president Milosevic with malignant hypertension and specific form of angina pectoris in an endless "trial" every day whole day is treated by aspirins, when he got a flu (according to prison doctor - general practitioner) with more then 10 days of high temperature!

He is under total life risk in such circumstances,

say medical experts of Belgrade University!

He needs urgent check-up by medical specialists, which NATO "tribunal" prohibits up to now!

ACTION MUST BE TAKEN!

After the "tribunal's" negative answer to first such initiative, Freedom Association sends the following letter (with medical documentation enclosed) to "judges", "prosecution" and "amici curiae" of the now-days Gestapo

(in accordance with their "rules"),

warning them about the criminal responsibility:

UNITED NATIONS
International Criminal Tribunal
for the Former Yugoslavia
To the III Trial Chamber

Your Excellencies,

Bearing in mind the intensive dynamic of the so-called trial, to which President Slobodan Milosevic is exposed from day to day, we must warn you that you carry the responsibility for his health and life.

Since you are evidently not enough informed with the general, but with the current as well, state of health of President Milosevic, and since, no matter of his illness, you do not show interest enough for the improvement of his health, that is the reason why we are compelled, as National Committee for liberation of Slobodan Milosevic, to warn you about that. We especially bear in mind your responsibility for the state of health of President Milosevic that derives from your Statute and Rulebook on Procedure and Evidence and a number of other international documents. The treatment of President Milosevic as a whole finds itself in full collision with the Convention on torture and other brutal, humiliating sanctions and proceedings, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1984, came into force on June 26, 1987 and is in collision with the equivalent Convention, adopted by the Council of Europe.

If however, for the sake of accomplishing an unprecedented "project" of a trial, you will further on allow, as it has been the case so far, the deterioration of President Milosevic's health, you will carry full responsibility for that.

Therefore, we demand to enable a number of medical experts (first of all specialists for cardio-vascular diseases) from Yugoslavia, to make an urgent examination of President Milosevic and give a proposal for adequate treatment, in order to stop the further deterioration of his health. The team of experts would be comprised out of Prof. Dr. Med. Sc Bozina Radevic (cardio-vascular surgeon), Prof. Dr. Med. Sc Zdravko Mijailovic (cardiologist), Doc. Dr. Med. Sc Dragana Bojic (cardiologist), and Prof. Dr. Med. Sc Vojislav Suvakovic (infectologist).

Starting from Rule 74bis of the Rulebook on Procedure and Evidence of the Tribunal, according to which you are *proprio motu* able to issue such an order, we demand from you to immediately enable a consilium medical examination of President Milosevic.

Attached you will find the reports of Prof. Dr. Med. Sc. Zdravko Mijailovic of the Military Medical Academy of Belgrade, dating from May 31, 2001 and June 4, 2001 (both in English), together with the copies of the originals in Serbian, as well as the medical report dated from March 25, 2002 related to the state of health of President Milosevic.

Belgrade, March 26, 2002

For "SLOBODA" ("Freedom") Association
The National Committee for the
Liberation of Slobodan Milosevic

Bogoljub Bjelica, President

MEDICAL REPORT

RE: SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Inspection of medical documentation and his previously, well known health problems insigate and underline further facts:

The majority of people know what is hypertension. It is not secret that hypertension has an important role of cardiovascular mortality and morbidity. Effective treatment significantly reduces relative risk of stroke up to 40%, and of myocardial infraction by 20%. Slobodan Milosevic does not have simply elevated blood pressure, he has hypertensive crisis or malignant hypertension. His diastolic blood pressure often, with abrupt onset exceeds 130 mmHg, systolic 200 mmHg. What does it mean?

Accelerated (malignant) hypertension occurs most commonly in patients with essential hypertension. The risk of complication is more closely linked with the rate of rise in blood pressure than the absolute blood pressure level, because patients auto regulate to compensate for chronic hypertension. When blood pressure rises rapidly as Milosevic's case, cerebral, retinal and renal damage may ensue and the patient may develop acute cardiac failure. It carries a high mortality risk: untreated, 1-year survival is approximately 25%; with treatment, 1-year survival is around 90%. Rapid control of escalating blood pressure is essential, but it has to be achieved by slow, sustained reduction. There is no prison hospital which can obtain this treatment. They can provide only aggressive treatment. Aggressive reduction can cause tissue and cerebral ischaemia and infraction, because in most cases the tissues have auto regulated to require a greater than normal perfusion pressure.

His another health problem is Prinzmetal's variant angina pectoris. There is no person who does not understand what means "angina pectoris". In the last few months Milosevic has been having chest pain due to coronary arterial spasm which can not be relieved by sublingual nitroglycerin. It occurs at rest with abrupt onset or rapid deterioration of previously stable condition. Reason for deterioration his condition is inappropriate coronary vasoconstriction which has been shown to occur during exposure to mental stress.

In the other hand, anxiety is a normal reaction to cardiac illness and many patient will have

symptoms as a result. The tendency to categorize patient's symptoms as "genuine" and "non-cardiac" is unhelpful. Relaxation and stress management are fundamental problems particularly useful in managing angina where (after exertion) stress is the second most likely precipitant of symptoms.

Slobodan Milosevic is in the prison where there is no possibility for appropriate medical treatment. He probably can get pills or doctors' supervision. But underlying conditions ask for high educated consultants, intensive care unit and above all relaxation. Only in this condition his cardiac properties will not function related his chance to present evidence of his innocent.

Prolonger trial and stress continuity increase risk of major cardiovascular events. Slobodan Milosevic is undergoing extreme physical effort. Everyday rapid deterioration of his health can cause sudden death. That is why he must be reviewed and under care of medical experts from Yugoslavia who know his medical history. They need to see him and after serious examination decide about further treatment.

We are not talking about quality of life we are fighting for life!

Professors of Belgrade University:

Dragana Bojic, Ph.D., MD, cardiologist

Vojislav Suvakovic, Ph.D., MD, infectologist

Milos Janicijevic, Ph.D., MD, neuro-surgeon

Done in Belgrade, March 25, 2002

FOLLOW-UP CARDIOLOGY EXAMINATION

PATIENT: SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ

The patient is 61 years old.

Risk factors for coronary arterial disease: smoker, hyper lipidaemia, heredity, high stress, arterial hypertension (in earlier check-ups over many years arterial tension ranged most frequently around 135-140/ 85-90 mmHg, with occasional therapy. Maximum blood pressure readings ranged around 150/95mmHg and rarely 150/100 mmHg).

He is also aware of small cysts in kidneys.

Echo examination of abdomen a year and a half ago, changes in gall bladder observed, like a polyp or calculus but no further investigation made because of the patients' rejection.

Occasionally administered medicines: Presolol 100mg $\frac{1}{4}$ ili $\frac{1}{2}$, Upsarin effervettes 1 in the morning. Between 11.04.2001 and 13.04.2001 he was hospitalized in the Military Medical Academy Hospital, where:

During echo cardiography: significant hypertrophy of myocardium was proven in the left ventricles, global EF around 45%, but with akinesy of the distal third of the septum, top of heart and distal third of frontal and lateral wall of the left ventricle (Docent dr. A. Neskovic-KBC Dedinje).

The selective coronography revealed coronary bridge) suffocation of the left coronary artery). Naked microcirculation and on other segments epicardial coronary arteries only negligible changes. Left ventricle of normal size, of hyperopic walls, in systole like hypertrophy cardiomiopathy.

Under the decision of the medical consultation team the patient was dismissed with medical therapy (dismissal letter attached).

In the meantime a check-up was undertaken (223.04.2001) when it was concluded that the arterial hypertension has not been cured, with the existence of probable angina pectoris, more intensive medicinal therapy and additional examinations (ophthalmology examination, neurological examination, analysis of the adrenal glands, abdominal echo and kidney and adrenal glands echo, 24 hour halter monitoring of blood pressure and halter ECG...follow up of ECG and additional assessment of microcirculation (scintigraphy of the heart or PET scan..).

In the meantime he occasionally complained of chest sharp pain propagating to the jaws and numbness in the jaws...he did not take nitroglicerine... those disorders appear when in the state of rest, but more often while walking when he occasionally sweats. Then he must sit down and rest, when the troubles pass away gradually.

Occasionally he feels lack of air and speedy or irregular hear beat.

Sometimes mild headaches felt.

Regularly controlled blood pressure and pulse by the attending doctor. Maximum measured blood pressure readings 220/13p mmHg on 30.05.2001, pulse 120/mm.

The lowest TA value in the period under review was 140/100mmHg and pulse 88/min, once on 21.04.2001.

The most frequent TA readings were 190/115 mmHg and pulse around 100/min.

Regularly were monitored electro cardiograms, where sinus tachicardy was observed of around 110/min, with symmetrically negative T waves in D1, AVL and V2 to V6.

ECG dated 11.05.2001 shows sinus tachicardy around 110/min with deeply negative T waves in D1, AVL, V2 to V6 even up to around 1.5 cm with lowering of ST clip 2-3 cm.

Planned and appointed examinations suggested earlier were not carried out in the meantime because the patient was not motivated.

According to the patient, the medication proposed earlier has been regularly administered.

OBJECTIVE FINDING

Cordially compensated. Presently a febrile.

Obese according to general type. Veins in the neck not tense.

Over the neck arteries no suboclussion murmur is heard.

On the lungs vesicular breathing with rare low tone whistling.

Heart action is rhythmical, speeded to about 120/min, tones somewhat quiet, without pathological noise.
TA:200/120mmHg (after regular therapy taken this morning).

Liver and spleen not palpable. No sensitivity of gall bladder to palpation.

No signs of free liquid in the abdomen.

Kidney lobes insensitive to succusion.

No visible cardiac edema on lower legs, or deformities.

ECG : sinus tachicardy around 120/min, PQ=0.16, negative T in D1, AVL, V2 to V6 with lowering of ST clip in the left pericardial drains up to 2mm

DG: Hypertensio arterialis (unregulated)

Hypertrophy of myocardium of the left ventricle

Angina pectoris (cor, bridge...microvasc.??)

TH: Dilatrend 12.5mg, 1 in the morning with the control of TA and pulse. If TA remains unregulated, the dose may be corrected with additional 1 in the evening. Enalapril 20mg 1+1+0 with the check up of TA

Lometazid 1-2 a week.

Nitroglycerin as needed.

Demetrine tab. 2x1

OPINION:

Present hypertension and unregulated with the existing therapy (max. 220/130 mmHg and most often 190/115 mmHg with a pulse of some 100/min).

The above readings of hypertension increase the risk exponentially for fatal events (relative risks of stroke is above 4, and for an acute coronary event between 3.5-4).

According to the patient, he was taking the therapy regularly, but as evident from the above analyses arterial hypertension is unregulated.

Apart from it the patient feels troubled chest of angina type with clear changes in ECG, which are maintained.

Based on the above and starting from scientific, professional and moral standards it is necessary to:

Ensure regular intake of adequate therapy

Complete the examinations recommended earlier (Ophthalmology, neurology, analysis of hormones of adrenaline gland, analysis of kidney function, abdominal echo, ultra sound adrenaline gland check, 24 hour Halter monitoring of blood pressure, supplemental examination of hypertrophy of myocardium, scintigraphy of the heart, PET scan and others..)

If the patient shall have repeated problems behind the sternum of anginoide character, dizziness or the similar, ECG should be repeated, cardio specific enzyme and promptly proceed along the principles of care of such patients.

If the disorders will persist, the blood pressure reading cannot be corrected and the proposed examinations cannot be carried out in view of the above mentioned risks of fatal events in such patients, it shall be necessary to ensure via competent means an adequate correction of blood pressure, additional examinations of hypertrophy of myocardium, microcirculation of the heart as well as other examinations in hospital (VMA..) conditions.

31.05/2001 in Belgrade

Col.Ass.Prof. MD, PhD

Zdravko M.Mijailovic

FOLLOW-UP CARDIOLOGY EXAMINATION

PATIENT: SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ

Follow-up examination of 04.06.2001

The patient was examined previously on 31.05.2001. See the finding attached.

The patient is 61 years old.

Of risk factors from coronary disease: smoker, hiperlipidaemia, heredity, arterial hypertension ranging during many years in the past around 135-140/85-90 mmHg with intermittent therapy.

Maximum readings of the blood pressure used to be 150/95mmHg, and on rare occasions 150/100 mmHg.

He is aware of smaller cists in kidneys.

On the earlier abdominal examination, changes were observed on the gall bladder, which resembles of gallbladder polyp, although calculosis could not have been excluded. Follow-up gastro enterologic examination with a repeated echo examination of abdomen was not made due to lack of motivation on the part of the patient.

Of drugs he was using Presolol 100mg ½ or ¼ in the morning and Upsarin eff.

Between 11.04.2001 and 13.04.2001 he was treated in VMA hospital where on Chocardiography considerable hypertrophy of myocardium was evidenced on left ventricle (1.4cm), global EF around 45%, but with akinezy of distal third of the septum, peak of the heart and distal third of frontal and lateral walls of the left ventricle (Ass.Prof. Dr.A.Neskovic- KBC Dedinje).

At the selective coronorography: visible coronary bridge (suffocation of the left coronary artery) (naked microcirculation, and on other segments of epycardiac coronary arteries only negligibile changes. The left ventricle of normal size, of hypertrophic walls, in systole and by type of hyperthrophic cardiomyopathy.

By the decision of the doctoral consultation team the patient was dismissed with medicinal therapy (Letter of dismissal attached).

In the meantime a follow up was done (23.04.2001) when it was concluded that arterial hypertension is unregulated with probable presence of angina pectoris, the therapy was strengthened, and additional examinations advised for abdomen and echo of kidneys and adrenaline gland, 24 hour Halter monitoring of blood pressure and Halter ECG... follow up of ECG, as well as supplemental assessment of microcirculation (Scintigraphy of the heart or PET scan...).

Blood pressure readings were regularly controlled and pulse by the attending doctor.

Maximum values of blood pressure were 220/130 mmHg on 30.05.2001, pulse 120/min.

The lowest read TA value over the period was 140/100mmHg and pulse 33/min, only once on 21.04.2001.

The most frequently obtained TA values were 190/115 mmHg with pulse of around 100/mm.

Electro cardio grams were also regularly followed, where sinus tachicardy was observed of some 100/mm, with symmetrically negative T waves in D1, AVL and V2 to V6. ECG of 11.05.2001 revealed tachicardy around 110/mm, with deeply negative T waves in D1, AVL, V2 do V6 even up to 1.5cm with a drop of ST clip 2-3mm.

Planned and appointed examinations proposed earlier were not completed due to the lack of motivation on the part of the patient.

In the meantime, since 31.05.2001 till today, he continued to complain here and there to the chest pain propagating to the jaws and numbness in the jaws...he did not take nitroglicerine...these troubles appear at rest but more often while walking when he sometimes sweats. Then he must sit down and take a rest, and the disorders pass away spontaneously.

From time to time he feels lack of air and irregular and speedy hart beat.

Sometimes he has light headache.

Since 31/05.2001 till today no blood pressure was measured and no examinations made, no electrocardiogram, either.

The planned and appointed examinations proposed earlier were not completed in the meantime due to the lack of motivation by the patient.

OBJECTIVE FINDING

Cordially compensated. Now a febrile.

Obese according to general type. Veins of the neck not tense.

On lungs vesicular breathing, with rare low tone whistling.

Heart action is rhythmic, speedy up to some 130/min, tones somewhat quieter without pathological hums.

TA 230/130 mmHg (following the morning regular therapy, Dilatrend 12.5mg, Enalapril 20mg, Lometazid...).

Liver and spleen not palpable. Gall bladder is not sensitive to palpation. No signs of free liquid in the abdomen.

Kidney archinephrons insensitive to succussion.

No visible cardiac edema on lower legs or deformities.

ECG sinus tachycardy around 130min, PQ= 0,16, negative T in D1,AVL, V2 up to V6, with lowering of 3T of clips in the left perocardial drains up to 2mm.

DG. Hypertensio arterialis (unregulated)

Hypertrophy of myocardium of the left ventricle

Angina pectoris (cor. "bridge"...microvasc.??)

Obs. polypus (calculosis) v. feleae

TH. Dilatrend 12.5mg 2 in the morning with control of TA and pulse. If TA remains unregulated the dose may be corrected with an addition in the evening.

Enalapril 20 mg i+i+0 with the control of TA.

Norvasc 5mg 0+i=i

Isosorb R 2x1

Lasix i-2 a week

Bromazepam 3mg 2x1

Nitroglicerine as needed

OPINION

The extremely high value of arterial hypertension continued, and was not regulated with the existing therapy (max. 230/130 mmHg at a pulse rate of 130/min, and most often 190/115 mmHg with pulse rate of around 100/min.). These values of arterial hypertension exponentially increase a risk of fatal incidents (brain stroke, acute myocardial infarct, hear arrest, malignant disorders in heart rhythm...).

Next to that the patient has chest pain of angina type with clear changes in ECG that are reflected.

These disorders could be an indication of threatening fatal coronary accidents, and particularly in combination with enormous hypertension which ranges on average to 195/115 mmHg for over two months, proven hypertension of myocardium, alterations in microcirculation, found phenomenon of "suffocation of left coronary artery" and enormous stress the patient has been permanently exposed to).

Despite all measures undertaken as evident from the above stated findings, the arterial hypertension remains uncorrected, angina disorders are repeated and ECG alterations persist.

Based on the above, starting from high risk to the patient, and since the treatment so far failed to yield results, and starting from scientific, professional and ethic norms:

1. It is necessary immediately in hospital conditions to ensure an adequate correction of blood pressure; implement earlier planned additional examinations, ophthalmology examination, neurological examination, analysis of the hormone of adrenaline gland, analysis of kidney function, abdominal echo with ultra sound examination of adrenaline, 24 hour Halter monitoring of blood pressure, Halter ECG, supplemental examination of the nature of hypertrophy of myocardium and assessment of microcirculation, possibly burden test, scintigraphy of heart, PET scan and others...).

04.06.2001 in Belgrade

Col. Ass.Prof.MD, PhD,

Zdravko M.Mijailovic

To join or help this struggle, visit:
<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)
<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)
<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)
<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

Ziekte brengt tijdschema proces Milošević in gevaar

Slobodan Milošević is ziek, voor de derde keer sinds zijn proces voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal begon. Het tijdschema voor het proces begint in de verdrukking te raken.

Door onze redacteurs
CEES BANNING

DEN HAAG, 18 JULI. Het was gistermiddag nauwelijks een verrassing dat de Joegoslavische ex-president Slobodan Milošević ziek is. Milošević, door het Joegoslavië-tribunaal aangeklaagd voor oorlogsmisdaden en genocide, zag er de afgelopen dagen slecht uit. Hij zat vaak onderuitgezakt in de bank, hij had een wit gezicht met rode vlekken. Het tribunaal maakte gisteren bekend dat Milošević aan hoge bloeddruk lijdt, hij krijgt nieuwe medicijnen en zal de komende dagen niet in de rechtszaal kunnen verschijnen.

Het is de derde keer sinds het begin van het proces, in februari van dit jaar, dat de ex-president ziek is. Er zijn tribunaal-medewerkers die denken dat het proces te zwaar voor hem is. Milošević weigert een advocaat te benoemen. Hij krijgt nu wel hulp van twee juridische adviseurs uit Belgrado, maar in de rechtszaal zit hij alleen en hij doet zelf de kruisverhooren van getuigen. Hij heeft al een paar keer tegen de rechters gezegd dat hij te weinig tijd en te weinig mogelijkheden heeft om zich daar op voor te bereiden.

Maar er waren ook cynische commentaren toen hij half juni voor de tweede keer griep kreeg. Was het toeval dat Milošević zich nu al voor de tweede keer niet lekker voelde nadat een getuige een zwaar belastende verklaring tegen hem had afgelegd? De eerste keer werd hij ziek na de getuigenis van de Britse oud-politicus Paddy Ashdown. Die had verteld over een ontmoeting met Milošević in Belgrado in 1998 waarbij hij Milošević wees op schendingen van de Ge-

neefse conventies door Servische troepen in Kosovo. Milošević had, zei Ashdown, beloofd er eind aan te maken en de schuldigen te straffen. De aanklagers proberen te bewijzen dat Milošević opdracht heeft gegeven tot oorlogsmisdaden, of dat hij ervan op de hoogte was en niets deed om ze te stoppen. In zijn kruisverhoor slaagde Milošević er niet in Ashdowns verklaringen onderuit te halen.

De tweede keer werd hij ziek na de getuigenis van de vroegere NAVO-generaal Klaus Naumann. Ook Naumann vertelde over een ontmoeting met Milošević in Belgrado. Milošević had toen gezegd dat er in het voorjaar van 1999 een oplossing zou komen voor het conflict in Kosovo. De Serviërs zouden

Soldaat: zuiveren betekende geen overlevenden

hetzelfde doen met de Kosovo-Albanen als ze hadden gedaan in Drenica, een gebied in Kosovo, na de Tweede Wereldoorlog: „We hebben ze samengedreven en doodgeschoten”. Ook in het kruisverhoor van Naumann was Milošević weinig overtuigend.

Een arts stelde vast dat Milošević koorts had. De rechters gelastten een nader onderzoek. De uitkomst daarvan werd niet bekend gemaakt, gisteren werd alleen gemeld dat hij last heeft van hoge bloeddruk. Dat was net na de getuigenis van een oud-militair van het Joegoslavische leger. De 26-jarige man – een moslim uit Montenegro, zijn naam werd niet bekend gemaakt – vertelde over een actie tegen een dorp in het zuiden van Kosovo waar hij aan had meegedaan. Hij zei dat zijn eenheid opdracht had gekregen het dorp te „zuiveren”. „We moesten ons best doen om zo weinig mogelijk overlevenden achter te laten.” De soldaat zag geen jonge mannen in het

dorp, er waren alleen vrouwen, kinderen en oude mensen. „Ik zag zelf een vrouw met een baby. De baby was in het hoofd geraakt, en ze hadden ook de moeder doodgeschoten.” Hij was ook betrokken bij het opruimen van de lichamen van vijf Kosovo-Albanese vrouwen. Die werden elders begraven.

Milošević probeerde in zijn kruisverhoor aan te tonen dat de getuige, die gevangen had gezeten omdat hij was gedescerteerd, werd gedreven door haat tegen zijn vroegere commandanten. Milošević stelde hem ook vragen over gewelddadige acties van het Kosovo-Albanese bevrijdingsleger UÇK. Dat doet hij in vrijwel ieder kruisverhoor tot nu toe. Hij wil ermee bewijzen dat het optreden van Servische troepen in Kosovo nodig was om een eind te maken aan het „terrorisme” van het UÇK. De Britse rechter Richard May zei hem afgelopen dinsdag, tijdens een kruisverhoor van een Kosovo-Albanese vrouw, opnieuw dat die strategie weinig zin heeft: „U probeert getuigen af te leiden en de aandacht te richten op misdaden van het UÇK, maar u weet dat die mogelijke misdaden géén rechtvaardiging zijn voor misdaden die u hier ten laste zijn gelegd.”

Vandaag zou er een voorbereidende zitting zijn voor het deel van het proces dat gaat over Kroatië en Bosnië. De aanklagers hadden vóór het zomerreces van het tribunaal, dat eind volgende week begint, nog met belangrijke getuigen willen komen, onder wie Zoran Lilić, stroman en voorganger van Milošević als president van Joegoslavië.

De bedoeling van de rechters was dat de aanklagers vóór het proces al hun bewijs over het Kosovo-deel van de aanklacht hadden gepresenteerd. Ze zouden dan tot volgend voorjaar de tijd hebben voor het bewijs van oorlogsmisdaden in Kroatië en genocide in Bosnië, en daarna was het de beurt aan Milošević om zich te verdedigen en eigen getuigen op te roepen. Door de ziektes van Milošević loopt het proces nu ruim een maand vertraagd op.

Joegoslavische president 'liegt'

BELGRADO, 18 JULI. Generaal Nebojša Pavković, de voormalige stafchef van het Joegoslavische leger, klaagt de Joegoslavische president Vojislav Koštunica aan wegens laster. Volgens Pavković heeft de president zich schuldig gemaakt aan „ordinaire leugens”.

Pavković is kwaad op de man die hem onlangs als Joegoslavië's hoogste militair ontsloeg met het argument dat de civiele controle over het leger moet worden hersteld. Gisteren publiceerde het dagblad *Čačanski Glas* een vraaggesprek met Koštunica. Daarin zei de president dat Pavković een voortreffelijk officier was geweest tot zijn kwaliteiten als officier werden overschaduwd door „de hoge vlucht van zijn zakelijke carrière” en zijn „neiging in oorlogstijd onroerend goed te verwerven”.

Pavković uitte zich gisteren woedend over de „ordinaire leugens” van de president. „Dit zijn beweringen die ik niet accepteer. Geen daarvan houdt [voor de rechter] stand.” Hij zei zijn advocaten opdracht te hebben gegeven de president wegens laster aan te klagen. De werkelijke reden voor zijn ontslag, zo herhaalde Pavković gisteren, is de weigering van de generaal om in juni vorig jaar het leger ter beschikking te stellen voor een

inval in het „Communicatiebureau” van de Servische regering. Dat bureau – opvolger van het ministerie van Informatie dat na de val van Milošević werd opgedoekt – was volgens Koštunica en zijn adviseurs betrokken bij het aflijsten van de president door de Servische inlichtingendienst. Koštunica heeft steeds ontkend het Communicatiebureau te hebben willen bestormen, maar de uitlatingen van Pavković zijn de afgelopen weken wel bevestigd door een andere generaal en een oud-adviseur van Koštunica.

Pavković werd door Koštunica's voorganger Milošević na de Kosovo-oorlog benoemd tot stafchef. Koštunica hield hem in functie na de val van Milošević, hoewel de internationale gemeenschap en de Servische regering zijn ontslag eisten wegens oorlogsmisdaden die onder zijn verantwoordelijkheid in Kosovo zouden zijn gepleegd. Pavković was ten tijde van de Kosovo-oorlog, tussen maart en juni 1999, commandant van het leger dat in Kosovo was gelegerd. Pas toen Pavković onlangs in de machtsstrijd tussen Koštunica en de Servische premier Djindjić naar het kamp van de laatste overliep werd hij door Koštunica ontslagen. (Reuters, AP)

Lilić weigert te getuigen in proces tegen Milošević

Door een onzer redacteurs
DEN HAAG, 23 JULI. Ex-president Zoran Lilić van Joegoslavië weigert te getuigen in het proces tegen zijn opvolger als staatsvoorzitter, Slobodan Milošević. Voor het VN-tribunaal zei Lilić gisteren bang te zijn na zijn getuigenis in eigen land te worden vervolgd voor het onthullen van staatsgeheimen.

Lilić, van 1993 tot 1997 president van Joegoslavië, werd anderhalve week geleden onder dwang naar het tribunaal gebracht. De Joegoslavische regering besloot donderdag dat getuigen in het proces tegen Milošević gevrijwaard zijn van hun geheimhoudingsplicht. Lilić vindt deze mededeling te vaag en wil eerst het besluit zwart op wit zien. Dat hij nu nog niet vrijuit kan spreken, ligt aan het „rare gedrag van de regering van Joegoslavië”. Volgens Lilić kan alleen president Koštunica, als voorzitter van de Opperste Defensieraad, hem toestemming geven in Den Haag over

militaire geheimen te praten. Maar hoewel hij al sinds januari met hem over het probleem correspondeert, weigert Koštunica de nodige handtekening te zetten, aldus Lilić. Het VN-tribunaal zal later deze week een zitting achter gesloten deuren besteden aan deze kwestie.

Na Lilić getuigde Dragan Karleuša, de Servische politiecommissaris die het onderzoek leidde naar een vrachtwagen vol met lijken van Kosovo-Albanese burgers die in april 1999 in de Donau is gevonden. Het bewind van Milošević trachtte de vondst in de doofpot te stoppen. De 86 lijken werden vlakbij Belgrado anoniem begraven, de koelwagen verbrand, de zaak tot staatsgeheim verklaard.

Na de val van Milošević, in oktober 2000, werd de zaak weer onderzocht. Karleuša liet de lijken opgraven en sprak met tal van betrokkenen. Hij kwam tot de conclusie dat in opdracht van Milošević bewijsmateriaal van moorden op Kosovo-Albanen was verborgen.

Tijdens het kruisverhoor door Milošević moest Karleuša vanmorgen toegeven dat bij het onderzoek de stoffelijke overschotten niet zijn geïdentificeerd. Dat het om Kosovo-Albanen zou gaan, zou blijken uit identiteitspapieren die in de buurt van de lijken zijn gevonden. Aanvankelijk werd bericht dat de pofbroeken die sommige slachtoffers droegen, op hun Kosovaarse identiteit wezen.

Volgens Milošević zouden de lijken echter ook „het werk kunnen zijn van mensensmokkelaars die mensen vanuit Roemenië de Donau over smokkelen”. Het onderzoek van Karleuša was volgens Milošević onderdeel van „voorbereidingen” om de publieke opinie in Servië rijp te maken voor zijn „illegale, ongrondwettelijke en criminele” overdracht aan het Joegoslavische-tribunaal. Karleuša ontkenndat hij politieke motieven heeft gehad.

Lilić zwijgt nog even in zaak-Milosevic

DEN HAAG – Oud-president Zoran Lilić van Joegoslavië weigert te getuigen voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in Den Haag. Hij wil eerst de schriftelijke garantie van huidige president Vojislav Kostunica dat hij niet zal worden vervolgd wegens het onthullen van staatsgeheimen, zo zei hij gisteren voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal.

Lilić was van 1993 tot 1997 president van het uiteenvallende Joegoslavië, als stroman van de toenmalige Servische president Milosevic. Vorige week werd hij opgepakt in Belgrado en naar Den Haag overgebracht om te getuigen in het proces tegen Milosevic.

De Joegoslavische regering gaf donderdag een aantal voormalige medestanders van Milosevic, onder wie Lilić, toestemming voor het tribunaal over staatsgehei-

men te spreken. Voor Lilić is dat niet voldoende. De oud-president eist schriftelijke bevestiging van Kostunica en de hoge defensieraad, waarin de presidenten van de deelrepublieken Servië en Montenegro zitting hebben. Het tribunaal hoort Lilić vrijdag.

Gisteren beschuldigde Nebojša Pavković, die in mei zijn ontslag kreeg als chef-staf van de Joegoslavische strijdkrachten, Kostunica ervan de ex-legerleider Ratko Mladic de hand boven het hoofd te houden. Kostunica was volgens Pavković op de hoogte van contacten die de inlichtingenchef van het leger, Tomic, recent in Servië had met Mladic. Het VN-tribunaal heeft Mladic aangeklaagd wegens oorlogsmisdaden en genocide en denkt dat hij in Servië is. Pavković deed zijn uitlatingen voor een commissie van het Joegoslavische parlement.

Joegoslavische ex-president Lilić gedwongen naar Den Haag

BELGRADO – De Joegoslavische oud-president Zoran Lilić is gisteren opgepakt en naar Den Haag gevlogen, waar hij voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal moet getuigen tegen zijn opvolger Slobodan Milosevic.

Dat hebben zijn echtgenote en zijn advocaat gezegd. Lilić was van 1993 tot 1997 als stroman van de toenmalige Servische president Milosevic president van het instortende Joegoslavië. Het tribunaal had Lilić gedagvaard om als getuige op te treden in het proces tegen Milosevic, maar Lilić negeerde de dagvaarding.

Daarop hielden de Joegoslavi-

sche autoriteiten hem gisteren aan, op verzoek van het tribunaal, en zetten hem onder dwang op het vliegtuig.

Volgens zijn advocaat heeft Lilić zich eerder wel bereid verklaard voor het tribunaal te getuigen, maar stelde hij daarbij de voorwaarde dat de Joegoslavische autoriteiten hem officieel van de plicht zouden ontheffen om te zwijgen over staatsgeheimen. Volgens sommige bronnen is die zwijgplicht inmiddels opgeheven, maar dat ontkent Saponjić.

Lilić werd aangehouden in zijn kantoor in Belgrado. Het tribunaal wilde niet direct ingaan op het bericht over de aanhouding.

Proces-Milosevic: Lilić mag vrijuit spreken

BELGRADO, 19 JULI. De Joegoslavische regering heeft ex-president Zoran Lilić ontheven van de plicht staatsgeheimen geheim te houden als hij getuigt in het proces voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal tegen Slobodan Milošević. Vier oud-medewerkers van de geheime dienst zijn op dezelfde wijze gemachtigd hun getuigenverklaring volledig openheid van zaken te geven.

Lilić werd onlangs gearresteerd naar Den Haag overgebracht, hij is in het proces tegen Milosevic getuigen. Tot zijn arrestatie had hij geweigerd zich als getuige te melden, waarbij hij zich onder beriep op zijn gelofte

staatsgeheimen te hoeden. Lilić was president van Joegoslavië van 1993 tot 1997. Milošević, die toen president van Servië was, volgde hem in 1997 als president van Joegoslavië op. Lilić is altijd gezien als een stroman van Milošević.

Onder de vier oud-medewerkers van de staatsveiligheidsdienst die gisteren werden vrijgesteld van de verplichting geheimen geheim te houden, bevindt zich Rade Marković, onder Milošević de chef van de geheime dienst. Eerder deze maand kregen de vier van de Joegoslavische regering al toestemming bij een getuigenverklaring in Den Haag staats- en militaire geheimen

prijns te geven. Gisteren werden ze ook bevrijd van de plicht professionele geheimen te hoeden.

De openbare aanklagers in Den Haag hopen van Lilić en de ex-agenten bijzonderheden te horen te krijgen waarmee kan worden aangetoond dat Milošević commando-verantwoordelijkheid droeg voor misdaden die door Joegoslavische eenheden in Kosovo zijn begaan.

In Belgrado is gisteren een datum vastgesteld voor de Servische presidentsverkiezingen: de Serviërs moeten op 29 september naar de stembus. Voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal is dit van groot belang:

de zittende president van Servië, Milan Milutinović, die nog steeds immuniteit geniet, wordt na de verkiezingen afgevoerd. Hij verliest dan zijn presidentiële onschendbaarheid en kan worden uitgeleverd aan het tribunaal in Den Haag, dat hem samen met Milošević in staat van beschuldiging heeft gesteld wegens oorlogsmisdaden, genocide en misdaden tegen de menselijkheid in Kosovo. Milutinović is vele jaren lang een naaste medewerker van Milošević geweest. Bij de verkiezingen zal de huidige Joegoslavische president Koštunica vrijwel zeker kandidaat staan. (AP, AFP)

„Huilend kind werd op brandende wagen gegooid”
Merrifoto Selmani, een 19-jarige moslimvrouw uit Kosovo, heeft gisteren voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal beschreven hoe in april 1999 haar konvooi van bombardeerders werd geïdentificeerd. Zij zag na het bombardement bij de brug van Bishka z'n hoe rook opsteeg uit het konvooi voor haar. Toen ook zij de plek bereikte, zag zij dat tractoren waren geparkeerd. „Ik zag lijken; sommigen waren verminkt, lichaamsdelen lagen in het rond.”
Selmani trok zich met andere mensen terug op een veld naast de plaats van het bombardement. Zij zag een „klein kind, blond, niet ouder dan drie jaar”. Het kind zat midden op de weg. „Hij huilde en had een bloedende hoofdwond.”
De toen 16-jarige Selmani wilde het kind te hulp schieten. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”
Later werden Selmani's vader, broer en andere mannen van de vrouwen geseheid en weggevoerd. „Ik heb geen van hen ooit levend teruggezien.”
Tijdens het kruisverhoor ging Milosevic er maar voor het gemak van uit dat het konvooi door de NAVO was gebombardeerd. Voorzittend rechter May wees de ex-president erop dat hij dat niet zo moet zeggen. „Maar er kwamen twee mannen in uniform
Merrifoto Selmani, paktten het kind en gooiden het op een aanhangwagen die nog brandde. In minder dan een seconde hadden ze het kind in het vuur gegooid.” Selmani durfde niet nader te praten over wat zij had gezien, behalve met haar tante Sadete en later met onderzoekers van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. „Vandaag de dag nog, als ik aan dat kind denk, voel ik me erg geschokt.”

Koelwagen vol lijken in Donau was taboe voor Servische politie

In de zaak tegen ex-president Milosevic van Joegoslavië voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal ging het gisteren over de vondst van een koelwagen vol lijken van Kosovaren in april 1999. Toen de Servische politie de zaak onderzocht, werd zij teruggefloten - de vondst diende te verdwijnen.

Door Simone van Driel
DEN HAAG (GPD)

Wat mijn gevoelens destijds betreft: die had ik niet. Het was oorlog, en het was het enige wat we konden doen.' Bosko Radojkovic liep gisteren niet over van compassie toen hij in het proces tegen Slobodan Milosevic vertelde over zijn aandeel in het verdoezelen van 86 lijken tijdens de

oorlog in Kosovo. Maar belangrijker is dat Radojkovic verklaarde aan die operatie te hebben meegedaan in dienst en in opdracht van de Servische politie.

De 46-jarige Serviër Radojkovic is de maker van inmiddels beroemde foto's van een koelwagen met ontzette beuren, waaruit een menselijk been bungelt. De truck werd in april 1999 in Servië gevonden in de Donau, en Radojkovic was als lid van de technische recherche op onderzoek gestuurd. De wagen bleek de levenloze lichamen te bevatten van 84 mannen en vrouwen, een meisje van ongeveer negen en een jongetje van ongeveer vijf jaar. Volgens Radojkovic leken veel slachtoffers met scherpe of zware voorwerpen te zijn mishandeld. Een man had een kogelgat in zijn borst. Zijn handen waren op zijn rug gebonden.

Zoals gebruikelijk bij technisch onderzoek nam Radojkovic foto's van de truck, die het opschrift droeg van een slachten in Kosovo. Maar aan het fotograferen van de lichamen kwam hij niet toe. Nadat een onderzoeksrechter en een aanklager hadden gehoord over de gruwelijke lading, kwam van hogerhand de opdracht het hele onderzoek te staken. In plaats daarvan moest hij met andere politiemannen in het nachtelijk duister de lijken uittladen. De koelwagen moest hij vernietigen.

Volgens Radojkovic was de onderzoeksrechter wel naar de plek des onheils geweest, maar had deze niet in de wagen willen kijken. Maandag getuigde Dragan Karleusa, de politiecommandant die vorig jaar na de val van Milosevic daadwerkelijk onderzoek deed naar de vrachtwagen. Volgens Karleusa waren de lijken begraven op een oefenterrein van de Servische politie in Batajnica. Intussen zijn daar verschillende massagraven blootgelegd. Veel slachtoffers zijn nog

niet geïdentificeerd, maar van een aantal staat vast dat zij Albanese burgers uit Kosovo waren, zo heeft een andere getuige voor het tribunaal verklaard. De voormalige chef van de geheime dienst heeft volgens Karleusa gezegd dat Milosevic, met de hete adem van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in zijn nek, opdracht gaf om alle bewijzen van (oorlogs)misdaden tegen de Albanen op te ruimen. Die chef, Radomir Markovic, komt waarschijnlijk later deze week getuigen.

Milosevic ontvouwde in het kruisverhoor van Karleusa gisteren echter een heel andere theorie. Volgens hem zijn de 86 mensen in de koelwagen het slachtoffer van een ongeluk. Mens-

sensmokkelaars zouden hen over de Donau hebben willen brengen maar waren met de truck het water ingedrennen. De zaak was in scène gezet om Milosevic aan het Joegoslavië-tribunaal te kunnen uitleveren, betoogde hij.

Milosevic is aangeklaagd voor het plegen van misdaden tegen de menselijkheid jegens de Albanese bevolking waaronder deportatie en moord. Hij wordt persoonlijk verantwoordelijk gehouden voor de dood van zeker negenhonderd van hen. Als hoogste baas van het Joegoslavisch leger en de Servische politie had hij misdaden die eenheden pleegden, ten minste achtentwintig af moeten bestraffen.

De man van duizend-en-één lijken

Dragan Vitomirovic en de onthulling over het gesol met dode Kosovaren door Milosevic

Dragan Vitomirovic is een oude journalist die in een armetierige negorij in een vergeten uithoek van Servië een onbeduidend krantje uitgeeft. Maar zonder hem zou de wereld er anders uitzien. Vorig jaar onthulde Vitomirovic het bestaan van massagraven in Oost-Servië, waar bijna duizend Albanen uit Kosovo in lagen. Die onthulling kan Milosevic in het proces dat op 12 februari begint, de kop kosten.

Door Ceas van Zweeden
Verstlaggever Zajecar

Op een grauwe apriildag bijna drie jaar geleden kreeg Dragan Vitomirovic (64) een tip van een procureur in zijn streek, een oude bekende. De procureur was door de politie gevraagd een onderzoek in te stellen naar een vrachtauto vol lijken, die in een meer aan de Donau was gevonden. Was Dragan Vitomirovic, een oudgediende journalist in Zajecar, geïnteresseerd in het verhaal?

Vitomirovic had zeker belangstelling. Dit was een bewogen tijd voor Servië, dat dag en nacht werd gebombardeerd door de NAVO. Maar in Zajecar, een stadje aan de grens met Roemenië, gebeurde weinig. En Vitomirovic had nieuws om de paar duizend lezers van zijn regionale blad, *Tintocka Krajina*, tevreden te houden.

Twee uur later belde de officier van justitie opnieuw. Of Vitomirovic wilde vergeten dat hij ooit was getipt over een vrachtauto met lijken. En of hij vooral niet op onderzoek uit wilde gaan. Dat zou zijn hoofd kunnen kosten. De officier van justitie zei: 'Hetzelfde geldt voor mij. Ik mag ook niets onderzoeken. Het bevel is van Belgrado.'

Vitomirovic had geen verdere aansporing nodig. Hij sprong in zijn oude Golf, en reed naar Tekija, waar de mysterieuze vrachtauto was gevonden. Behoedzaam zette de bedaagde journalist de volgende maanden zijn onderzoek voort. Op basis van anonimiteit sprak hij met politiemensen, die hem bevestigden dat in de auto talloze lijken waren gevonden. 'Ik vermoedde onmiddellijk dat het ging om Albanen uit Kosovo', zegt Vitomirovic in zijn woonkamer te Zajecar, die tevens dienst doet als redactielokaal. 'Maar als ik dat had geschreven, had ik onmiddellijk mijn doodvonnis gekend.'

Vitomirovic had een lumineus idee: een ironisch artikel. In augustus 1999, vier maanden na de tip van de officier van justitie, meldde hij de vondst van een vrachtauto vol lijken bij Kladovo. De lichamen, zo schreef hij, waren waarschijnlijk die van Koerden en Afghanen. Ze waren op weg naar het academisch ziekenhuis in Belgrado, waar ze

gebruikt zouden worden voor visectie. Maar ongelukkigergewijze was de auto te water geraakt. De ironie ontging Belgrado, waar toen Milosevic nog de eerste viool speelde. 'De autoriteiten begonnen het verhaal te bevestigen', grijnst Vitomirovic. 'Er was een auto vol dode Koerden en Afghanen gevonden.' Vitomirovic bleef geïnterigeerd door de lijken, en zette zijn onderzoek voort. In november 2000 vond hij de duiker die destijds in opdracht van de politie de vrachtauto had onderzocht. 'Zijn naam was Djordjevic. Hij was doodsbang, en ik had drie uur nodig om hem over te halen. Hij vertelde dat hij op 6 april naar het meer was gestuurd om naar een vrachtauto te duiken. De nieuwe Mercedes was afkomstig uit Prizren (Kosovo), zei hij. Op het gaspedaal lag een steen. Door een barst in de auto zag hij een paar handen. Later bleek dat er 70 lijken in lagen.'

De journalist vernam dat alle lichamen waren verminkt met een zaag, en dat zich onder de slachtoffers kleine kinderen bevonden. De lichamen werden daarna verbrand, de vrachtwagen opgeblazen in een trainingskamp voor de politie te Petrovo Selo.

Vitomirovic schreef zijn artikel in december 2000, maar wilde het eerst gepubliceerd zien in een landelijk weekblad. Hij bood het aan in Belgrado, maar de hoofdredactie vond publicatie te gevaarlijk. Enkele weken later werden zijn bange vermoedens bewaarheid. Twee eenheden van de speciale politie stopten voor zijn huis in Zajecar, en troonden hem mee naar het bureau.

'Ze zeiden dat ze gedetailleerde informatie hadden over mijn gezinsleden, en dat het beter was het onderzoek te staken.' Vitomirovic had al eens eerder bloedverwanten verloren. Zijn opa was tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog rabbijn in Sarajevo, en werd door de fascistische Ustashe vermoord. Om aan verdere vervolging te ontkomen had zijn vader zijn - joodse - naam veranderd. Oscar Klipper werd 'Vitomir Vitomirovic'.



FOTO EPA

Joegoslavië kampt nog altijd met de erfenis van Slobodan Milosevic.

mer van zijn eigen tweewekelijkse blad, maar werd onmiddellijk opgepikt door de pers in Belgrado en de rest van de wereld. Pas daarna begon de Servische regering haar eigen onderzoek.

De feiten zijn nu bekend. Bijna 1.000 lijken werden tijdens de oorlog om Kosovo naar Servië overgebracht om herbegraven te worden. De meeste lichamen kwamen terecht in massagraven

in trainingskampen van de politie. Maar de ironie wil dat de golf van glasnost die Dragan Vitomirovic ontketende, niet alleen slecht was voor Milosevic maar

ook voor hemzelf. Hij zegt: 'Ooit was ik de enige journalist die onthullingen deed over Milosevic. Nu doen alle media dat. Het gevolg is dat mijn oplage met sprongen is gedaald.'

van holst en steijnen

From: Ruza <despot@wish.net>
To: Nico & Neeltje steijnen <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>
Sent: woensdag 24 juli 2002 12:54
Subject: Fw: On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

----- Original Message -----

From: Vladimir Krsljanin
To: Ruza Despotovic ; Despotovic, Ruza
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2002 1:49 AM
Subject: Fw: On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

----- Original Message -----

From: Vladimir Krsljanin
Sent: Sunday, July 21, 2002 10:22 PM
Subject: PACE: On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

27 June 2002

Strasbourg

Motion for Resolution

On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

1. The Assembly expresses concern over the character of the proceedings at The Hague Tribunal for former Yugoslavia in the case of Mr. Milosevic. There is reports of violation of generally accepted norms of law, especially of Mr. Milosevic's human rights and his right to have proper defense.
2. Mr. Milosevic is constantly cut-off during cross-examination of the witnesses, which deprives him of his right to expose false claims of some of the witnesses. He is deprived of sufficient rest, of access to fresh air and of proper facilities to prepare his defense. He is not allowed to see doctors and lawyers of his choice.
3. By combining the indictments over Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia the prosecution gets unacceptable long time to present its case. Thus the accused will be imprisoned for years before he even can start defending himself.

4. Mr. Milosevic is treated as if he has already been convicted. He is being held in a cell and under constant surveillance, his mail is being censored, family visits restricted. There are restrictions on what he can see or hear on radio or television. The right of the general public to obtain objective information on the developments at Mr. Milosevic's trial is infringed by the total news blackout.

5. The Assembly notes that The Hague tribunal is being used as an instrument of interference into the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rather than as an instrument of justice. This contributes to political destabilization of Yugoslavia when in desperately needs stability to handle its deepening economic and social crisis.

6. The Assembly resolves to send a fact-finding mission of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to The Hague in order to assess the trial and to report back to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Signed by PACE members

*Gennady Churkin (Russia), Anatoly Rohansky (Ukraine), Nikolay Shaklein (Russia),
Andrei Neguta (Moldavia), Alexander Pysarenko (Ukraine), Boris Oliynik (Ukraine),
Ashot Galoyan (Armenia), Valeri Federov (Russia), Gagik Manukyan (Armenia), Rafael
Huseynov (Azerbaijan)*

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

Doordat Milosevic geen advocaat heeft (die anders het kruisverhoor zou doen), mag hij zelf veel meer spreken in de rechtszaal. Daar maakt hij ook dankbaar zo veel mogelijk gebruik van.

Dat is ook VN-rechter Robinson opgevallen: „U hecht er blijkbaar veel aan om bepaalde getuigen een kruisverhoor af te nemen”, aldus de Jamaicaan. Hij stelde daarom voor dat Milosevic de werklast van het kruisverhoor deelt met een advocaat.

Als tegemoetkoming in de werkdruk krijgt Milosevic extra tijd om zich op het Kroatië/Bosnië-gedeelte van zijn proces voor te bereiden. Als de aanklagers op 13 september het Kosovo-gedeelte van het proces hebben afgerond, krijgt Milosevic nog eens twee weken 'extra' vrij, naast de reeds eerder geplande vier weken zomerreces in juli/augustus. Op 30 september houden de aanklagers hun openingspleidooi inzake misdaden in Kroatië en Bosnië, zo besloten de rechters gisteren.

De rechters drukten de aanklagers gisteren op het hart dat zij in principe op 16 mei 2003 klaar moeten zijn met de presentatie van hun bewijsmateriaal. Zij mogen ook 'slechts' 177 getuigen oproepen, en niet 560, zoals hen voor ogen stond. De rechters waren bang dat de aanklagers dan pas in 2004 of zelfs in 2005 klaar zouden zijn met de presentatie van hun getuigen en ander bewijsmateriaal.

Milosevic had geklaagd dat hij een jaar nodig zou hebben om de 90.000 pagina's te lezen die hij van de aanklagers heeft gekregen inzake Kroatië/Bosnië, naast nog eens vijfhonderd videobanden.

(ANP)

Bel voor het laatste Nieuws
Sp!ts Nieuwslijn 09009575



van holst en steijnen

From: Targets <redactie@targets.org>
To: <redactie@targets.org>
Sent: zaterdag 27 juli 2002 03:45
Subject: MILOSEVIC "TRIAL" BLOWS UP IN HAGUE PROSECUTOR'S FACE!

URL for this article: <http://emperors-clothes.com/milo/radc.htm>

Join our email list at <http://emperors-clothes.com/f.htm>. Receive articles from Emperor's Clothes Website, www.tenc.net

We encourage readers to reprint and re-post any Emperor's Clothes article. Please quote articles exactly and include the original URL and name of author(s).

=====

As Ex-Security Chief Testifies he was Tortured to Lie -
 MILOSEVIC "TRIAL" BLOWS UP IN HAGUE PROSECUTOR'S FACE!
 By Jared Israel & Nico Varkevisser (at The Hague)
 (The authors are Vice-chairpersons, ICDSM)
 [Posted 27 July 2002]

=====

Today, as we prepared to post an article about the utter hypocrisy of The Hague "tribunal's" concern for Slobodan Milosevic's health, this "trial of the century" exploded and died.

Now the question is, will it linger in death?

The "tribunal" passed away during the testimony of Rade Markovic, former head of the Department of State Security of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior (the Serbian Secret Service). Markovic (pronounced MARK-oh-vich) was cross-examined today, 26 July, by Slobodan Milosevic.

Mind you, the prosecution called Mr. Markovic to testify. He was "their" witness. That is, for some reason they expected him to testify in their favor. And yet, he testified against them...

1) Mr. Markovic testified that the Milosevic government did *not* try to drive ethnic Albanians out of Kosovo during the NATO bombing. Quite the contrary:

"I told (local officials) that presidential orders are that the flow of refugees must be stopped,' Markovic said during cross-examination by Milosevic..." (AP, 26 July 2002)

2) Mr. Markovic testified that Milosevic came down hard on anti-Albanian hate crime:

"More than 200 criminal charges were filed against members of the police, and I think a similar figure stands for the army,' said Markovic..." (AP, Ibid)

Some news wire services reported the above points while trying to downplay their significance.

Earlier, Mr. Markovic had testified that starting in 1997 Mr. Milosevic did not exercise direct, daily control of security police. This testimony was misrepresented in the press. We shall clarify that when we publish the transcripts of Mr. Markovic's testimony, which will be soon.

But no wire service reported the most shocking revelation.

Prior to being brought to The Hague, Rade Markovic was held in a Belgrade jail for the past 17 months.

Today at The Hague, Mr. Markovic testified that he was tortured in that jail to force him to agree to give false testimony against Slobodan Milosevic.

He also testified that the current Belgrade security police, who work in closest cooperation with "tribunal" prosecutors, offered him and his family a change of identity and a comfortable new life in a foreign land if he would lie against Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Markovic said that, at one point, pro-NATO Serbian Interior Minister Mihailovic and his Secret Police chief, Goran Petrovic, showed up at the jail with a squad of secret police. Mr. Markovic said they removed him from the facility - itself a violation of Serbian law - and took him to a private dinner where they made him the offer of a new identity with a luxury life - and no more torture - in exchange for false testimony.

The torture and the bribes would explain why the Prosecution had reason to believe Mr. Markovic was "their" witness.

Stunned to see Markovic defy him, Prosecutor Jeffrey Nice (sic!) asked so-called judge Richard May to do something to stop it. And May did try, interrupting the cross-examination to argue that since "We are talking about Kosovo," the issue of Markovic being tortured to give false testimony (about Milosevic's role in Kosovo) was irrelevant.

As of this writing, not one English-language wire service has reported Markovic's shattering accusations or the amazing response of "judge" May.

Why not?

Could it be because there is no way for them to spin these charges in favor of the "tribunal" ...And thus the charges can't be mentioned.

Doesn't this support our own charge, that the Western media has been the agent of a massive anti-Yugoslav disinformation campaign? Is there any other way to explain their not mentioning that the head of Milosevic's secret service was called to testify against Milosevic and instead testified that he had been tortured to lie?

WHO IS CREDIBLE AND WHO IS NOT

What we find in the wire services is negative spin about Markovic, a blackout regarding his torture, and lies.

Dick Dicker from Human Rights Watch - which, from our direct observation at The Hague, virtually runs the "tribunal" - told Agence France Presse that Markovic's testimony "lacked credibility."

Ahh, is that so, Mr. Dicker?

If Rade Markovic so lacks credibility, why did your "tribunal" call him as a prosecution witness? Indeed, why did they call him as the last prosecution witness before the summer break?

Didn't your side call him because they thought he was theirs? Now, why would they think such a thing, Mr. Dicker?

Rade Markovic was never Slobodan Milosevic's political opponent.

So why was your "tribunal" so confident? Why was Mr. Nice so surprised?

Doesn't it make sense that the "court" expected Rade Markovic to cooperate because, "It is understood that he has had certain experiences in jail and he knows what is in store for him - for the rest of his life - if he defies us." Perhaps the flunkies in Belgrade exaggerated the extent of their success persuading Markovic to cooperate. Flunkies will do that to impress the home office.

Is that why your associates trusted him to cooperate? And is that why you and they were stunned when he didn't, so now you must sputter about Markovic not being credible - and him your own witness!

Speaking of credibility, why wasn't Rade Markovic's stunning charge broadcast on TV in the West?

Why doesn't the media report that Rade Markovic named the two US/West European agents - Mihailovic and Petrovic - who oversaw his torture?

Why doesn't the media broadcast the news - the scoop! - that instead of ordering an immediate investigation and putting Mr. Markovic under protection, instead of taking these minimal steps in accord with most basic justice, instead "judge" May told Markovic to stop wasting time with irrelevancies?

Doesn't "judge" May's reaction testify eloquently to the credibility of what Rade Markovic said?

And as for your own credibility, Mr. Dicker, why don't you demand an investigation of this charge of torture in this "trial of the century"? Aren't you Human *Rights* Watch? And if you don't demand an investigation because you *know* he's lying, why don't you share with the rest of us how it is that you know?

In the same dispatch as Dicker's "non-credible" remark, Agence France Presse reported that:

"Markovic has been temporarily released from prison in Serbia in order to testify at the trial." (AFP, 16 July 2002)

This is called lying by half-truth. AFP left out the fact that Mr. Markovic is now being held in Scheveningen, where the Nazis tortured leading members of the Dutch Resistance during World War Two.

So tonight Rade Markovic is at the mercy of those whom he defied.

As we shall document in a forthcoming article about the unbelievable "suicide" of Slavko Dokmanovic, Serbian leaders have died under suspicious circumstances while incarcerated at The Hague. In giving this testimony, Rade Markovic has risked torture and death.

And what did he gain? A nice job with Milosevic? Good treatment for his family in a Belgrade now controlled by NATO and the Western secret services? Rade Markovic had nothing whatsoever to gain in making these charges and he had everything to lose.

His action today went beyond mere credibility. It was magnificent.

GANGSTERISM

But what of the New World Order?

On 28 June 2001, Slobodan Milosevic was kidnapped from Belgrade.

The Yugoslav Constitutional Court had forbidden his extradition: it would violate the Yugoslav constitution. Nevertheless the "tribunal" and its Belgrade stooges kidnapped him. National constitutions don't count under the New Order. (1)

Mr. Milosevic has been abused in the former Nazi jail at Scheveningen. At times he has been tortured with lights on him, 24 hours a day. He has been denied the basic right to meet advisers of his choice.

One of the authors of this article, Nico Varkevisser, was denied permission to see President Milosevic just this month, despite being the Dutch coordinator for Mr. Milosevic's defense.

Chris Black, head of Milosevic's legal defense group, was banned from visiting Mr. Milosevic by the "tribunal", one of whose officials suggested at a press conference last year that the criterion for deciding whether a lawyer could see Mr. Milosevic was whether the "tribunal" believed he or she would have a "good effect" on the prisoner.

President Milosevic is forbidden access to the Internet or a library. His research tool is a pay telephone near his cell.

For five months we have seen an endless parade of blatantly disreputable "witnesses." Some are officials of NATO governments or organizations

associated with NATO. It was NATO that bombed Yugoslavia including Kosovo. And NATO spokesperson, Jamie Shea, once boasted that NATO runs the "tribunal." (2)

Other "witnesses" have been Kosovo Liberation Army terrorists, or members of their front groups. That's whom the Milosevic government was fighting on the ground while NATO bombed from the air...

And now we have this case, the abuse of Rade Markovic.

Really, is there a greater disgrace, morally or professionally, than to be part of this "tribunal" or to defend it in the media or through some phony human rights group that fawns and scurries to serve the gangster bullies?

Slobodan Milosevic and Rade Markovic are imprisoned in Scheveningen. On a stone in that former Nazi prison a member of the Dutch Resistance engraved the following words:

"In deze bajes zit geen gajes, maar Hollands glorie, potjandorie."

which means:

"In this prison there are no criminals, but only the glory of Holland."

Let the NATO masters be careful how they treat Slobodan Milosevic and Rade Markovic.

- Jared Israel & Nico Varkevisser are Vice Chairpersons, International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic (ICDSM)

FURTHER READING:

1) On the kidnapping of Mr. Milosevic, please see "THE TREASON OF VOJISLAV KOSTUNICA," at <http://emperors-clothes.com/analysis/treas.htm>

2) For the press conference in which Jamie Shea indicated that NATO controls the "tribunal," see "Official Statements Prove Hague 'Tribunal' Belongs to NATO" at <http://www.icdsm.org/more/belongs.htm>

TARGETS Independent monthly paper on international affairs
Sloterkade 20, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Ph. ++ 31 20 615 1122 - Fax: ++ 31 20 615 1120

van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: zondag 4 augustus 2002 16:05
Subject: Slobodan Milosevic as a Symbol of Anti-Globalism

International Conference**"Slobodan Milosevic as a Symbol of Anti-Globalism"****25 June 2002****Held at the International Association of Peace Foundations****10, Prechistenka Str., Moscow, Russia****Statement**

We, participants in the Conference marking the first anniversary of the criminal kidnapping of **Slobodan Milosevic** on orders of NATO's tribunal in The Hague, declare the following:

Events of the past year, particularly developments at the 'trial' of **Slobodan Milosevic**, have confirmed that the forces of Globalisation are trying to use the mechanisms of international justice to intervene in the internal affairs of any country in the world.

Yugoslavia has been turned into a testing ground for all kinds of new military and political technologies directed at subjugating peoples of the world to the power of an illegal, US-based "world government".

At first Western-created, Albanian terrorist organizations were used in Kosovo against Yugoslavia. When this attack was defeated, NATO launched open military aggression in gross violation of the UN Charter and other norms of international law. At the same time, they employed their "weapon of law," The Hague 'tribunal,' part of the repressive machinery of the Western world.

President Milosevic is not being tried by a tribunal **for** the former Yugoslavia, set up to impartially investigate the true causes and consequences of the tragedy that has befallen the peoples of the former Yugoslavia. Rather, this is a tribunal **against** Yugoslavia, set up by the guilty to justify and continue their policies of destruction while blaming and punishing the innocent, Yugoslavia's leader who resisted their illegal intervention.

Slobodan Milosevic is being prosecuted because he defeated the attempts of the West to

suppress Yugoslavia's commitment to freedom and independence. This creates a chilling precedent. Dozens of countries have already been proclaimed "supporters of terrorism". They may also become victims of aggression, and their leaders might be tomorrow's war criminals. **Slobodan Milosevic** fought against terrorism, but he is condemned today by those who fostered ethnic conflict and launched terrorist organizations with the purpose of establishing a "New World Order".

For the second time in the last 60 years the world faces aggression aimed at global domination. It is a new version of Nazism. Just as the Nazis persecuted Dimitrov in 1933, now NATO tries to condemn the leader of resistance to neo-Nazi ideology and practice.

False "witnesses" are routinely called by this court which psychologically and physically tortures **Slobodan Milosevic**. Deprived of proper facilities to prepare, he is compelled to participate in endless sessions, day-in and day-out, so that he is also deprived of proper rest.

Shocked by **Slobodan Milosevic's** power and persuasiveness, the Western countries have launched a conspiracy of silence, taking the 'trial' off television. All this confirms the utter failure of their 'tribunal' to justify their accusations against **Slobodan Milosevic**.

The issue here is not merely the defense of an individual. This false 'tribunal' destroys the UN's authority and the very system of international law. Therefore, by defending **Slobodan Milosevic** we assert the rights of all peoples to national dignity and national sovereignty. We are convinced that our struggle will the enjoy growing support of honest people worldwide.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the campaign demanding the liquidation of the shameful Hague 'tribunal' is intensifying. For instance, the State Duma of the Russian Federation has repeatedly adopted resolutions condemning its activity.

The Conference calls on the international public to apply pressure on the governments of the UN Security Council member states that illegally created The Hague 'tribunal' so that this body, which discredits the very idea of international justice, may be shut down. We support proposals to start an international petition campaign demanding the 'tribunal' be abolished.

We call on a broad range of public organizations to take part in the struggle in defense of **Slobodan Milosevic**, as it is an integral part of the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, against evil globalisation.

We demand the immediate release of **Slobodan Milosevic**! We are going to continue this struggle until he walks free.

The truth is on our side! We are confident of a victory!

On behalf of the Participants.

Professor Alexander Zinovyev (Russia) - writer, philosopher, chairman of the Russian

Committee in Support of Slobodan Milosevic

Professor Velko Valkanov (Bulgaria) - president, International Committee in Defense of Slobodan Milosevic

Nikolay Ryzhkov (Russia) - member of Parliament, head of the Parliamentary Commission on Yugoslavia, Prime-Minister of the USSR (1985 - 1990)

Nikolay Kondratenko (Russia) - member of the Federation Council (the upper House of the Parliament)

Vladimir Krshljanin (Yugoslavia) - secretary of the Main Committee, Socialist Party of Serbia

Ambassador Vassili Safronchuk (Russia) - Deputy UN Secretary General (1987-1992)

Academician Vladimir Strakhov (Russia) - head of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Russian Academy of Sciences

Borislav Milosevic (Yugoslavia) - former Yugoslavian Ambassador to Russia

Vil Romashenko (Ukraine) - member of the Working Presidium of the European Peace Forum

General Leonid Ivashov (Russia) - former head of the International Military Cooperation Department, Russian Defense Ministry, vice-President of the Academy of Geopolitical Problems

Alexander Kravchuk (Ukraine) - chairman of the Ukraine - Yugoslavia Solidarity Committee

Nico Varkevisser (Netherlands) Vice-Chairman, International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsnf.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)



van holst en steijnen

From: CDSM <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Sent: dinsdag 6 augustus 2002 11:43
Subject: Fw: PACE: On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

27 June 2002

Strasbourg

Motion for Resolution

On Serious Violations of Law in the Case of Mr. Slobodan Milosevic

1. The Assembly expresses concern over the character of the proceedings at The Hague Tribunal for former Yugoslavia in the case of Mr. Milosevic. There is reports of violation of generally accepted norms of law, especially of Mr. Milosevic's human rights and his right to have proper defense.
2. Mr. Milosevic is constantly cut-off during cross-examination of the witnesses, which deprives him of his right to expose false claims of some of the witnesses. He is deprived of sufficient rest, of access to fresh air and of proper facilities to prepare his defense. He is not allowed to see doctors and lawyers of his choice.
3. By combining the indictments over Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia the prosecution gets unacceptable long time to present its case. Thus the accused will be imprisoned for years before he even can start defending himself.
4. Mr. Milosevic is treated as if he has already been convicted. He is being held in a cell and under constant surveillance, his mail is being censored, family visits restricted. There are restrictions on what he can see or hear on radio or television. The right of the general public to obtain objective information on the developments at Mr. Milosevic's trial is infringed by the total news blackout.
5. The Assembly notes that The Hague tribunal is being used as an instrument of interference into the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rather than as an instrument of justice. This contributes to political destabilization of Yugoslavia when in desperately needs stability to handle its deepening economic and social crisis.
6. The Assembly resolves to send a fact-finding mission of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to The Hague in order to assess the trial and to report back to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Signed by PACE members

Gennady Churkin (Russia), Anatoly Rohansky (Ukraine), Nikolay Shaklein (Russia), Andrei Neguta (Moldavia), Alexander Pysarenko (Ukraine), Boris Oliynik (Ukraine), Ashot Galoyan (Armenia), Valeri Federov (Russia), Gagik Manukyan (Armenia), Rafael Huseynov (Azerbaijan)

To join or help this struggle, visit:

<http://www.sps.org.yu/> (official SPS website)

<http://www.belgrade-forum.org/> (forum for the world of equals)

<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)

<http://www.jutarnje.co.yu/> ('morning news' the only Serbian newspaper advocating liberation)

Kosovo-aantijging hield geen stand Aanvallen op gezondheid Milosevic

30 juni 2002

Van redactie buitenland

Meer dan een jaar is er verstreken sinds de ontvoering en de uitlevering van president Slobodan Milosevic naar de NAVO-gevangenis. Hiermee schond de marionettenregering in Belgrado op flagrante wijze de grondwet en de wetten van de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië en van de Republiek Servië, evenals internationale juridische regels. Ook was het een poging van hetzelfde regime om de vrijheid en de democratie in Joegoslavië te onderdrukken en zodoende de deur te openen voor het uit-eenvallen van het land en voor de bezetting en de uitverkoop ervan.

Voor alle vrijdenkende mensen in de wereld die bedreigd worden door onderwerping en kolonisatie is President Slobodan Milosevic een toonbeeld van een vechter voor de universele waarden van vrijheid en gelijkwaardigheid. De zogenaamde Kosovo-aantijging hield geen stand tegen de waarheid die op een waardige manier aan het licht gebracht werd door president Slobodan Milosevic.

Aanval op gezondheid Milosevic

In grote moeilijkheden gebracht door dat het proces zich niet naar bevrediging ontwikkelt, doen de inquisiteurs van Den Haag er alles aan om president Slobodan Milosevic te breken en geestelijk uit te putten. Hun verklarin-



Er was geen militaire
of politieke coördinatie.

gen waarin ze hun zogenaamde bezorgdheid uiten, met betrekking tot zijn gezondheid zijn weezinwekkend en immoreel. In de gevangenis is hij verstoken van elementaire menselijke voorzieningen; hij wordt bedolven onder een groot aantal zogenaamde getuigen en met karrenvrachten schriftelijke verklaringen, documenten en papieren. Tenslotte hebben ze hem beroofd van een adequate medische behandeling om later op een huichelachtige wijze te treuren over teruggang in zijn gezondheidstoestand, waaraan ze alleen maar bijgedragen hebben.

In plaats van een ommekeer die zo reikhalzend tegemoet gezien werd door de aanklagers, resulteerde het proces van Den Haag in een compleet fiasco na de afronding van het voorleggen van het zogenaamde bewijs door de aanklagers in de zogenaamde Kosovo-aanklacht. Het is duidelijk geworden dat er geen bewijs is voor de beschuldigingen.

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CDSM" <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Verzonden: woensdag 2 oktober 2002 02:13
Onderwerp: Milosevic challenges first witness of war crimes in Croatia;
AFP (with additional material by Reuters). 30 September 2002.
Milosevic challenges first witness of war crimes in Croatia;
Milosevic Slams UN Court Rules, Phone Intercepts.

THE HAGUE – Slobodan Milosevic lashed out afresh at the Hague war crimes tribunal on Monday, slamming its tolerance of hearsay evidence and prosecutors' plans to use "illegal" intercepted phone conversations against him.

As the first prosecution witness testified on Croatia, where prosecutors say Serb ethnic cleansing cost hundreds of lives and drove out at least 170,000 non-Serbs, the former Serbian and Yugoslav leader criticized his evidence as lame and second hand.

The witness, whose identity was concealed for his own protection, was a former moderate politician of the Serbian Democratic Party in Croatia referred to as C-037. C-037, of the Western Slavonia region of Croatia seized by rebel ethnic Serbs, told of killings of Croats, torchings of Catholic churches and Beigrade funding for rebel Croatian Serbs who established the breakaway Serb state of Krajina.

But his testimony, which began on Friday at the U.N. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, was peppered with admissions that he did not know things or had heard of them through media or from local inhabitants.

"Is this intended to be entered as evidence?" Milosevic asked.

He criticised the witness' replies to questioning, saying: "He says he heard from someone, he does not know, he does not remember. I don't see how anything can be submitted into evidence."

The witness, shielded from the gallery by a large grey screen, cited documents that Milosevic contended should not be entered as evidence as he had no direct role in drafting them.

"This witness is not the author of these documents and does not know anything of any substance about the indictments. He is testifying on the basis of his political stances," Milosevic said.

Milosevic also attacked the use of intercepted phone calls as evidence. Pre-trial documents show the prosecution plans to make much use of intercepts, such as calls between Milosevic and fugitive Bosnian Serb wartime leader Radovan Karadzic.

Prosecutors played what they said was an intercepted call between C-037 and Karadzic, though the conversation itself remained a mystery because it was heard in closed session.

Milosevic objected. "It was intercepted illegally, without the authority of the state agency in charge," he said.

Kroatische leider getuigt: 'Milošević vocht voor 2002 Groot-Servië'

Door een onzer redacteurs

DEN HAAG, 2 OKT. Slobodan Milošević was een „meedogenloze oorlogshitser” die „een Groot-Servië wilde bouwen op de ruïne van het voormalige Joegoslavië”.

Dat zei gisteren Stipe Mesić, de huidige president van Kroatië, voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal.

In zijn getuigenis beschreef Mesić gedetailleerd hoe Milošević de macht overnam van de centrale bank om Servische rebellen en paramilitairen te financieren.

Mesić was in 1991 de laatste president (voorzitter van het staatspresidium) van de Joegoslavische Federatie die toen nog bestond uit de deelrepublieken Servië, Kroatië, Slovenië, Bosnië, Montenegro en Macedonië. Milošević was toen president van Servië; pas in 1997 werd hij president van Joegoslavië dat nog slechts bestond (en bestaat) uit Servië en Montenegro.

Mesić vertelde hoe hij als formeel staatshoofd van Joegoslavië (en opperbevelhebber van het leger) op een zijspoor werd gezet. In een brief aan Pérez de Cuéllar, secretaris-generaal van de VN, wees Mesić er in oktober 1991 op dat het Joegoslavische leger „buiten de constitutionele orde” opereerde. Als de internationale gemeenschap toen met een vredesmacht „had ingegrepen was de oorlog wellicht voorkomen”, aldus Mesić. Het Joegoslavische leger werd door Milošević gezuiverd van Kroatische, Sloveense en andere niet-Servische militairen. Zo kon het leger de rebellerende Serviërs in Kroatië en Bosnië te hulp schieten.

Volgens Mesić wilden de Kroatische Serviërs onderhandelen over „culturele autonomie”. Hun leiders waren daartoe bereid, maar werden teruggefloten door Milošević. Deze wilde, volgens Mesić, geen akkoord over meer rechten voor Serviërs binnen de deelrepubliek Kroatië. „Het ging Milošević niet om de Serviërs, maar om hun

land, dat deel moest gaan uitmaken van een Groot-Servië.” Mesić waarschuwde zijn collega's in het roulerende collectieve presidentschap in 1991 voor het „Servische imperialisme”. „Wat zij willen is territorium”, citeerde VN-aanklager Nice uit notulen van een zitting van het staatspresidium. „Ze willen Kroatisch grondgebied grijpen en het leger zover krijgen dit voor hen te doen.”

In het kruisverhoor gaven Milošević en Mesić elkaar vanmorgen de schuld van het bloedig uiteenvallen van Joegoslavië, waarbij de 67-jarige president van Kroatië zoveel mogelijk het oogcontact met Milošević vermeed. Nog voordat de getuige gisteren de rechtszaal betrad, beschuldigde Milošević hem van de „misdadige rol” die Mesić zou hebben gespeeld bij het uiteenvallen van Joegoslavië.

Mesić is het eerste zittende staatshoofd dat getuigt tegen Milošević, die terechtstaat voor oorlogsmisdaden in Kroatië en genocide in Bosnië. „Ik heb bij hem nooit een emotie kunnen ontdekken”, zei Mesić over Milošević. „Hij maakte alles ondergeschikt aan zijn oorlogsdoelen.”

Op vragen van aanklager Geoffrey Nice zei president Mesić „zeker te weten” dat de toenmalige Joegoslavische minister van Defensie, generaal Veljko Kadijević, „direct en exclusief” opdrachten kreeg van Milošević.

Milošević was volgens hem op de hoogte van de oorlogsmisdaden in Kroatië. „Hij had de macht om deze misdaden te stoppen, want hij wist hij Serviërs moordend en plunderend rondtrokken, maar hij deed niets om ze te stoppen. Neen, hij moedigde ze aan.”

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CDSM" <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Verzonden: dinsdag 1 oktober 2002 12:42
Onderwerp: The Hague's Nightmare: Milosevic Strikes Above the Belt
<http://english.pravda.ru/main/2002/09/30/37444.html>

2002.09.30/12:20

The Hague's Nightmare: Milosevic Strikes Above the Belt
 The first stage of the trial of Former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, which was devoted to Kosovo, concluded on September 11. The prosecution failed to provide any important witnesses, and the accused defended himself and artfully conducted cross-examinations. Here are the reports of Russian news agencies about the case.

The trial of the former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, who is accused of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, has recommenced in the Hague last week. The first stage of the hearing devoted to Kosovo is already over, and the second stage is dedicated to Bosnia and Croatia (the events of 1991-1995 are to be covered). The Milosevic trial has already been forgotten in the West, and criticism of Milosevic is less harsh in the foreign mass media. Observers say that Milosevic produces rather crushing facts and his opponents have nothing to respond with. The trial on the whole and all the charges are very obvious. It is better in this situation not to set up a clamor and use the trial to demonstrate to the world what will happen to those who disagree with the opinion of the "world community" (the USA and NATO in particular).

On Friday, Slobodan Milosevic declared that the "nationalism of Croatia's local authorities" who came to power in Zagreb in 1990 was the main cause of the war in Croatia. Rebellions in Croatia's Serbian enclaves incited continual persecutions and humiliation of Serbs. Croats intended to drive them out of the republic. Serbs were persecuted everywhere, those who disagreed were severely beaten, Serbian settlements were destroyed and plundered, etc. According to RIA Novosti, Milosevic cited official statements from the Croatian press at the time and official declarations made by Croatian officials.

When nationalist Franjo Tudjman came to power in Croatia, the record of Serbs as of an ethnic group living on Croatian territory was withdrawn from the constitution completely. There were people who argued to set up special ghetto and resettle the Serbs there.

During the trial, Milosevic spoke a lot about the atmosphere of "national hysteria and ethnic hatred," which had been spread by Zagreb. As it turned out, the problem wasn't at all that Serbs didn't want to live in Croatia themselves, as the Hague Tribunal says.

BBC quotes Milosevic as saying that the slaughter in Srebrenice in 1995, when thousands of Muslims were killed, had been especially planned by people intending to satanize Serbs in the eyes of the whole world. These people also needed a reason for a war in Bosnia. "French secret services and the Bosnian Muslim government" actively participated in preparation for this action. The slaughter had been planned in July 1995, just several days before the events in Srebrenice. Assassins obediently fulfilled the will of their customers and committed mass assassinations. Milosevic said: "The information I obtained proves that the then-leader of the Bosnian Muslims, Alija Izetbegovic, used Srebrenice as means for his personal manipulations and held it in reserve for further political machinations." He added: "I want the world community to know the truth about this terrible crime."

It is an open secret that relations between Slobodan Milosevic and leader of Bosnia Serbs Radovan Karadzic were rather complicated at that time. It was even said that Karadzic was going to testify against Milosevic during the trial. These rumors by the way have turned out to be an unpardonable lie and just another psychological attack on Serbs. However, the ex-president of Yugoslavia hurled no accusations against Karadzic during the trial and denied any blame of Serbian republic President Ratko Mladic for the bloodshed in Bosnia.

Slobodan Milosevic declared: "Radovan Karadzic swore he had known nothing about the events in Srebrenice. I am sure that the military

honor of Mladic and Krstic wouldn't let them punish the civilian population. The truth is directly opposite to what you are saying. It was the Serbian population that was persecuted, threatened, and assassinated; it was they who were really in danger." Milosevic says that the ethnic conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia were incited by the West, which aimed at destroying the united Yugoslav state.

The Hague trial is to proceed this week when incumbent Croatian President Stipe Mesic will appear. Mesic will be held responsible by Milosevic. Slobodan Milosevic blames Mesic for inciting Croatian nationalism, as a result of which the Yugoslav republic broke up. In addition, US Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, "the initiator of the Bosnian peace treaties," concluded on the bones of the Bosnian civilian population, is also to appear at the trial.

Sergey Yugov
PRAVDA.Ru

Translated by Maria Gousseva

Read the original in Russian:

<http://pravda.ru/main/2002/09/28/47702.html>

Voor het oog van de hele wereld is duidelijk geworden dat het 'Tribunaal' een illegaal instituut is, en een verlengstuk van de NAVO, volledig ondergeschikt gemaakt aan de doelstellingen van de Amerikaanse regering die een agressieve oorlog tegen Joegoslavië voerde, en dat het 'Tribunaal' het platform is voor een proces van politieke wraak.

Meer dan negentig procent van de zogenaamde getuigen in Den Haag is afkomstig uit NAVO-landen of is lid of sympathisant van het terroristische 'Kosovaars Bevrijdingsleger' (UCK). De weinige zogenaamde 'insiders' beschuldigden in hun verklaringen, in tegenstelling tot de verwachtingen van de 'aanklager', de NAVO-leiders en de terroristen van de agressie tegen Joegoslavië, en droegen bij aan het onthullen van de ware doelstellingen van dit voorgekauwde politieke proces.

90.04.2022
De meest recente onthullingen dat ze gemarteld zouden kunnen worden indien ze niet zouden getuigen, en dat hen geld, veiligheid, en een nieuwe identiteit geboden werd voor hun getuigenis, dat wil zeggen voor hun leugens tegen president Slobodan Milosevic, hebben de smerigste praktijken van de autoriteiten in Servië aan het licht gebracht, en hun jaknikkershouding ten opzichte van hun buitenlandse meesters.

De farce die in Den Haag plaatsvindt, heeft aangetoond dat de zogenaamde aanklager en de raadkamer zonder aarzeling dubbele maatstaven toepassen. De getuigen van de NAVO wordt toegestaan en ze worden er zelfs toe aangemoedigd om ongestoord een groot aantal leugens naar voren te brengen en om bij voorbaat niet-bestaande misdaden vast te stellen, om oordelen uit te spreken en om persoonlijke en menselijke kwaliteiten te beoordelen, en dit alles zonder maat of beperking. Aan de andere kant worden de argumenten en vragen die president Slobodan Milosevic opwerpt gedwongen onderbroken, verworpen,

Het is algemeen duidelijk geworden dat het proces in Den Haag niet gevoerd wordt tegen president Slobodan Milosevic en andere patriotten uit Joegoslavië, maar dat het gericht is tegen het hele Servische volk, omdat het zijn land verdedigde tegen terreur en agressie en omdat het solidariteit betoond had met zijn landgenoten in hun strijd voor vrijheid en gelijkwaardigheid. Het doel van het proces was het aanklagen van de natie die de onderdrukking van haar soevereine rechten bestreed en het straffen ervan, om een voorbeeld te stellen voor andere volkeren en staten om in de toekomst niet iets gelijkaardigs te ondernemen.

De waarheid die verdedigd wordt door president Slobodan Milosevic, die gesteund wordt door alle patriotten van zijn land, kon verborgen noch overwonnen worden. De aanklagers, de rechters en de sponsors van het Tribunaal in Den Haag speelden het niet klaar het slachtoffer schuldig te verkla-

Het proces dat in Den Haag gevoerd wordt tegen president Slobodan Milosevic is een historische schande en een smet op de beschaving. Het zal dan ook een boemerangeffect hebben voor de uitvinders en de ondersteuners ervan. Het zal een boemerang zijn met meer gewicht dan die al teruggekeerd is vanwege de steun aan de terroristen van het zogenaamde KLA, en aan organisatoren van de internationale misdaad waarvan de opbrengst gebruikt wordt om verschillende lobbyisten in Washington, New York, Londen en Berlijn te financieren.

De Verenigde Naties moeten af van de morele en juridische hypotheek waarmee dit proces en het 'Tribunaal' hen opzadelt omdat ze een klap toedienen aan de basis van het handvest van de VN en het gehele systeem van internationale betrekkingen en het internationale recht.

Omdat het duidelijk is dat het proces van Den Haag een politiek verzinsel is, omdat het duidelijk voortkomt uit een verderfelijke wrok, omdat het proces het nodig vindt alle leiders en landen die de terreur van de 'nieuwe wereldorde' niet aanvaarden angst aan te jagen, en omdat het is uitgedraaid op een enorm fiasco ondanks het enorme budget.

Bron: Verklaring van het Centraal Comité van de Socialistische Partij van Servië.
vert. Frans Willems

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CFDSM-FCDSM" <lucmichelbxt@yahoo.fr>
Aan: <info@pcn-ncp.com>
Verzonden: donderdag 3 oktober 2002 15:13
Onderwerp: AIDEZ LA DEFENSE DU PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC !
 APPEL :
 AIDEZ LA DEFENSE DU PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC !

APPEAL :
 DONATE AND HELP THE VOICE OF FREEDOM !

SLOBODA
 FREEDOM Association
 (Yugoslav Committee for the defense of Slobodan
 Milosevic)

CFDSM-FCDSM
 Frenchspeaking Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic
 Comité Francophone pour la Défense de Slobodan
 Milosevic

A P P E A L
 Protect the life of Slobodan Milosevic!
 Donate and help the voice of freedom to be heard!

A P P E L
 Protégez la vie de Slobodan Milosevic !
 Aidez financièrement la voix de la Liberté !

Do you know that:

- Yesterday afternoon President Milosevic was forced to wait one and a half hour to be transported from the "tribunal" to his prison cell. It was the afternoon between the examination of Stipe Mesic, President of Croatia, by the "prosecution" and the cross examination of the same "witness" by President Milosevic.

- A day before that, Richard May, the "judge" announced that the "trial chamber" can return on Thursday to earlier practice of whole day long hearings. This was after the same "trial chamber" weeks ago publicly admitted existence of serious health and life risks for President Milosevic and declared that tempo of the "trial" will be slowed down and President Milosevic will have more days for rest.

- At the same day, Geoffrey Nice, the "prosecutor" in charge, tried to explain the problems "prosecution" has in bringing appropriate "witnesses" to the "court", which caused lack of the schedule of "witnesses" to come. In his explanation, he complained because the "reserved witnesses" (who could 'fill the gaps' without previous announcement) were not allowed.

- Today, the "judge" Richard May served as a counsel to Stipe Mesic, in Tito's time imprisoned for Ustashi propaganda, the guy who triumphantly shouted in Croatian Parliament: "I fulfilled my mission - there is no more Yugoslavia!". By all means (cutting and "translating" President Milosevic, shortening the time for cross examination, allowing Mesic cynical and unlimited comments) May tried (without success) to save his "client" from total disaster.

- President Milosevic, with malignant hypertension and heart damages, still has no specialists' medical care.

- Death of six prisoners (all of them were

Serbs) was caused by the "tribunal" - in three cases it was due to lack of medical assistance or due to improper medical care.

- With more than 100.000 pages of materials concerning Croatia and Bosnia submitted to him by the "court" and more than seven months of every day "trial" behind him and more than year and a half ahead, President Milosevic still has no conditions to prepare his defense, in cynical violation of the 'equality of arms' principle.

- Assistance in preparing facts and proofs for President Milosevic to confront tons of materials prepared by thousand of employees of the "tribunal" and by Western secret services is done by group of volunteers in Freedom Association in Belgrade and in ICDSM. Our funds and pockets are empty. After eight months since the Hague process begun, there is almost no possibilities to collect money from patriots in the impoverished country and with government which produces only obstacles for our work.

But you certainly know that:

- President Slobodan Milosevic, undisputable leader of the unconquered nation and the NATO war prisoner, is in unique and extremely important position for all fighters for freedom and peace in the World, to confront the Empire and its war machinery - NATO, with truth and strong arguments.

- Only a part of the citizens of Yugoslavia are able to follow every day TV transmissions from The Hague. As a result, unification of the patriotic opposition is becoming a key factor on Serbian political scene, despite the hard repression and all kinds of manipulations by the current colonial regime in Belgrade.

Therefore, we dramatically appeal:

- Use all means to protest the killing conditions at the NATO-Nazi dungeon in Scheweningen and in NATO martial court at The Hague. Life of President Milosevic has to be saved! The only proper way to avoid the threat is his release!

- Donate for our common struggle! Form your own foundations in your countries, organize fund-raising campaigns! Keep part of collected money to broaden actions and campaigns. Now President Milosevic has only one assistant at The Hague. Without your help he can stay even without that!

Here's how you can help...

* You can contribute by credit card.

For now, you can contribute by credit card in two ways: *

You can Contribute by Credit Card over the Telephone by calling:
SLOBODA (Freedom) Association office, Belgrade: +381 63 8 591 569

You can Contribute by wire transfer to Sloboda Association
Intermediary:
UBS AG
Zurich, Switzerland
Swift Code: UBSWCHZH
Account with:

/756 - CHF
/840 - USD
/978 - EUR

Komercijalna Banka AD
Sv. Save 14, 11000 Belgrade, FR Yugoslavia
Swift Code: KOBYYUBG
Beneficiary:
Account No. 5428-1246-16154-6
SLOBODA
Rajiceva 16, 11000 Belgrade, FR Yugoslavia

- OR -

You can also send money to Belgrade using Western
Union to our address:

SLOBODA
Rajiceva 16, 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
In this case, don't forget to inform us about the
amount of money you've sent
by telephone +381 63 8 591 569 or by fax +381 11
639 152 or send us e-mail to
vlada@sps.org.yu

Thank you!

Do You Yahoo!? -- Une adresse @yahoo.fr gratuite et en français !
Yahoo! Mail : <http://fr.mail.yahoo.com>

Geen afspraak met Plavsic over Milosevic

30 15 20 02

DEN HAAG - Aanklagers en verdediging hebben een akkoord gesloten over de schuldbekentenis van Biljana Plavsic. Daarin is echter niets geregeld over haar optreden als getuige in andere processen bij het Joegoslavië-tribunaal.

Er is lang over gespeculeerd dat Plavsic zou kunnen optreden als kroongetuige in het proces tegen de Servische ex-president Slobodan Milosevic.

Dat daarover niets is afgesproken neemt niet weg dat de aanklagers Plavsic zouden kunnen dagvaarden als getuige tegen Milosevic. Zij kan zich nu niet meer beroepen op het feit dat zij geen belastende verklaring over zichzelf hoeft af te leggen.

Plavsic sprak gisteren via een videoverbinding vanaf een geheime lokatie. Op de tv-beelden zat zij in een pastelkleurig mantelpakje voor een VN-vlag toen zij haar schuldbekentenis deed.

In punt 3 van de aanklacht waarop die bekentenis betrekking heeft, worden de 'etnische zuiveringen' in de Bosnische oorlog (1992-1995) beschreven: Serviërs grepen in tal van plaatsen op een bloedige manier de macht. Moslims en Kroaten verloren hun baan of werden anderszins gediscrimineerd. In beruchte kampen als Omarska werd vermoord, gemarteld en verkracht. Er waren massale deportaties. Volgens de tenlastelegging heeft Plavsic de etnische zuiveringen samen met



Biljana Plavsic

anderen gepland, zoals met Radovan Karadzic, tijdens de oorlog de politiek leider van de Bosnische Serviërs.

De Navo heeft Kroatië gisteren opgeroepen de vroegere opperbevelhebber generaal Janko Bobetko onmiddellijk aan het Joegoslavië-tribunaal uit te leveren. Volgens een woordvoerder zal het nog langer ophouden van uitlevering „de samenwerking met het bondgenootschap in gevaar kunnen brengen”.

Een rechtbank in het Kroatische Zadar heeft gisteren een Kroatisch-Servische verpleegster tot dertien jaar gevangenisstraf veroordeeld wegens het plegen van oorlogsmisdaden. De 51-jarige vrouw werd vorig jaar uitgeleverd door Zwitserland.

van holst en steijnen

Van: "Paul Davidson" <p.davidson@btinternet.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient;>
Verzonden: zaterdag 5 oktober 2002 06:34
Onderwerp: Part 1- Milosevic vs. Croat Pres. Mesic at Hague
 International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic www.icdsm.org

Subscribe to the ICDSM email list at <http://www.icdsm.org/maillist.htm>
 Receive articles posted at www.icdsm.org

Send the link to this text to a friend! If you are receiving this article via e-mail please forward it to a friend.

=====

Slobodan Milosevic's Cross-Examination of Croatian President Stjepan Mesic: PART I

Because the transcript of the cross-examination is 150 pages long we have broken it into 12 easy to read segments. If you wish to read the whole thing at once go to: <http://www.icdsm.org/more/mesic.htm>
 =====

Page 10614

1 Wednesday, 2 October 2002

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused entered court]

4 [The witness entered court]

5 — Upon commencing at 9.10 a.m.

6 JUDGE MAY: Yes, Mr. Milosevic.

7 WITNESS: STJEPAN MESIC [Resumed]

8 [Witness answered through interpreter]

9 Cross-examined by Mr. Milosevic:

10 Q. [Interpretation] How long a prison sentence did you serve in

11 Gradisce?

12 A. One year.

13 Q. You were there together with Petar Sale and another person in the

14 same cell; right?

15 A. Yes, in the same penitentiary, but we were not in the same room.

16 Q. And you know, later, that the state security service recorded your

17 activities with the third person that you were with?

18 A. I don't know anything about that.

19 Q. Is it correct — I mean, I imagine that you do know that at that

20 time you were monitored, taken care of, I don't know how to put it, by

21 Mifanko Orescanin, an operations officer of the state security service?

22 A. This is the first time I hear that name.

23 Q. He worked at the state security service in Slavonski Brod?

24 A. This is the first time I hear that name, and in Slavonski Brod, I

25 was there only a few times in my life.

Page 10615

1 Q. Well, he had very detailed information about your activities

2 concerning that person. Tell me: Do you know anything about that?

Because there is evidence that after the HDZ victory, you were the person
4 who gave instructions to have that operations officer killed, the man from
5 Slavonski Brod, and he was liquidated on the 15th of August, 1991, a
6 religious holiday, Sunday.

7 Q. This is the first I ever hear of it. I never held any executive
8 positions and I had no influence whatsoever on anyone's liberty or life.

9 Q. But there are persons, there are witnesses, Mr. Mesic, who
10 according to your instructions kidnapped that person, Mijokovic, Milan
11 from Slavonski Brod and Jokic, Ivan from Slavonski Brod?

12 A. You're probably the one who is socialising with them. I have no
13 idea.

14 Q. Also according to your instructions, Momo Devrnja, a Serb from
15 Orahovac, a forwarder was liquidated, a man who had a conflict with you.
16 I imagine you remember that?

17 A. Just as much influence as I had on Lincoln's assassination.

18 That's about it.

19 Q. On the 24th of December, Muselinovic, Miodrag with his wife Milici
20 and neighbour Desanka Radonjic [phoen] was the chief of SUP in Orahovac
21 and he was killed according to your instructions.

22 A. The same answer as for the previous one.

23 THE INTERPRETER: Could the accused please repeat the question.

24 The speed is impossible to follow.

25 JUDGE MAY: We'll have to pause. The interpreters can't keep up

Page 10616

1 this pace. Now, you both speak the same language; therefore, it would be
2 better if there was a pause between the question and answer. And also
3 after the answer. Mr. Milosevic, will you bear that in mind.

4 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

5 Q. According to your instructions, Serb villages Pusina, Kokocak,
6 Kraskovici [phoen], Brekoracani [phoen], Gornja Pistana, Slatinski
7 Drenovac were destroyed; is that correct or is that not correct?

8 A. That has nothing to do with actual facts. I found out about the
9 torching of these villages and I protested. I launched by protest with
10 President Tudjman.

11 Q. With who?

12 A. With President Tudjman, and you had also socialised with him.

13 Q. You were involved in the Hefner affair in 1967, the one that had
14 to do with the selling of white slaves, and also you remember that Tito
15 referred to an affair that you were involved in that had to do with buying
16 machinery for the textile industry in Leskovac.

17 A. No. This is just a figment of someone's imagination.

18 Q. Is it correct that you were the main organiser of the affair that
 19 had to do with military records, abolishing the security records that were
 20 kept? Need I remind you of why you did that?

21 A. This is no affair. This has to do with the following: The
 22 National Defence authorities kept records about young men who were
 23 supposed to go and do their military service. As president of the
 24 municipality, I got information that Croats were not being sufficiently
 25 active in the army, that they did not enroll in military schools. They
 Page 10617

1 did not take up commissions and they did not go to military schools in
 2 general. I was surprised by the fact that it was only Serbs who were
 3 applying. I realised that there was one particular item in
 4 questionnaires, that is to say, item 32, and this was something that was
 5 filled by the officials of the Secretariats of National Defence and I
 6 asked to see what was written there. Since a person involved protested
 7 because it said that his father – his name is Slavko Sulovnjak. He was
 8 in the army. And in that questionnaire, it said that his father was an
 9 Ustasha from 1941 and that he was tried as a war criminal. However, his
 10 father had been a partisan. His father had retired as a non-commissioned
 11 officer of the Yugoslav People's Army. I asked for this to be looked
 12 into. They did look into it and they established that for over 90 per
 13 cent of Croatian young men, it said that they were children of enemies,
 14 and that therefore they could not attend such schools. Serb children did
 15 have passing grades, though, so to speak. That is what I know about item
 16 32.

17 Q. That's what the Croatian authorities wrote. It was not the Serb
 18 authorities.

19 A. It was Serbs who were employed in the National Defence
 20 authorities, and I can even give you names if you're really interested.

21 Q. Are you trying to say that Croats were not employed in Croatia in
 22 National Defence authorities?

23 A. It is only when I came to Orahovac as president of the
 24 municipality, the first Croat became head of the Secretariat for National
 25 Defence.

Page 10618

1 Q. All right. Is it correct that while you were in prison, and this
 2 Petar Sale, by the way, is a well-known chauvinist from Sibenik; is that
 3 right? While you were in prison, the officials of the state security
 4 service of Croatia tried to employ your services for the rest of your
 5 prison term?

A. Again this is a figment of your imagination. I did have a prison
7 sentence of two years and two months. This was the first-instance court
8 that made that ruling. However, the Supreme Court reduced the sentence to
9 one year and I served one year. I don't really see why anybody would try
10 to enlist my services. This is again pure fantasy.

11 JUDGE MAY: Mr. Mesic, remind us again: When was this prison
12 sentence? What years.

13 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation] From 1975, from May 1975 until May
14 1976.

15 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

16 Q. Is it correct that after that you worked for the state security
17 service of Croatia in the sector for internal enemies at that?

18 JUDGE MAY: Just a moment, Mr. Milosevic.

19 The next question is: What was the sentence imposed for?

20 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation] For participation in the Croatian
21 Spring. I was president of a municipality and I took part in the Croatian
22 Spring, as it was called. I can also give you a list of all the crimes
23 that I was accused of, if the Trial Chamber is interested in that.

24 JUDGE MAY: Yes, Mr. Milosevic.

25 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

Page 10619

1 Q. When was this Croatian Spring?

2 A. One of the crimes was that I said: Let the devil get warm by our
3 Croatian fire but let him not extinguish the fire. At that time, a
4 topical question throughout Yugoslavia was the struggle for constitutional
5 amendments. I said for all of those who wish to see democracy, there is
6 place in the train leading to democracy. Every person who tries to
7 sidetrack that train by putting his foot in front of it can only remain
8 without that foot. That's what I said.

9 I also said that the Croats tread their path to the Adriatic Sea
10 with their own sabres and all the rest followed in their footsteps. These
11 are the crimes for which I was sentenced to two years, two months in
12 prison.

13 Q. Is it true that you worked then for the state security service of
14 Croatia in the department for internal enemies and that after that you
15 started working for the state security service of the Yugoslav army?

16 A. The truth is that I asked for a passport. For 15 years I did not
17 have a passport. I asked for a passport to be issued to me as a free
18 citizen. I was refused a passport, and I lodged a complaint because of
19 that. And I did that every year, a few times every year, as a matter of
20 fact. That is more or less all the contact I had with the police. All

21 the rest just pertains to the realm of fantasy.

22 Q. All right. You did not work for the state security service of
23 Croatia, you did not work for the counter-intelligence service of the
24 army, I assume. And it is assumed that your relationship with Spigelj
25 dates back to those days, that is to say, some other period of time. Do

Page 10820

1 you know that Franjo Tudjman replaced Spigelj as well because it was his
2 suspicion that he was an agent of the KOS and that is why he fled across
3 the border with the assistance of Josip Manolic, former head of the
4 Croatian police, with a false passport issued in a false name?

5 A. This is pure fantasy and that can be proved by the following: In
6 order to get a job after prison, I applied at 150 different posts.

7 JUDGE MAY: Let the witness finish. Yes. Let him finish.

8 THE ACCUSED: [Interpretation] My question was different, and it
9 had to do with Spigelj.

10 JUDGE MAY: Let the witness finish and give his explanation.

11 A. What is the logic? Why would I work for the state security
12 service and I could not find a job? And I applied at 150 different
13 places, and I did not get a job anywhere. What is the logic of that? And
14 for 15 years I did not have a passport.

15 As for Spigelj, the situation was well known. At a meeting of the
16 Croatian political leadership, Spigelj presented a plan, which is referred
17 to in Croatia as the Spigelj Plan. He proposed that warehouses be seized
18 from the Yugoslav People's Army, where weapons were, depots with the
19 weapons of the Yugoslav People's Army, and not to touch military barracks
20 but to take weapons. Since in these depots there were several hundreds or
21 perhaps thousands of tanks, Spigelj said: If we take these weapons, for
22 each tank we have people who are trained, who were in the army, and if
23 Milosevic wants to move against Croatia, we have the resources to meet
24 him. In this way, we are going to avoid a war, because the Yugoslav army
25 is in disarray. However, if we go on waiting, the Yugoslav army will

Page 10821

1 consolidate itself, it's going to become a Serb army, and Milosevic is
2 going for try to conquer Croatian territories with it. Tudjman disagreed
3 with that. I was the only one who voted in favour of that proposal, and
4 that is why General Spigelj left his post.

5 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

6 Q. I see that you really have this hang-up about Milosevic. You
7 mentioned me in every other sentence you uttered yesterday. On the basis
8 of what you said just now, Mr. Mesic, is that to show that you were more

radical than Tudjman in your viewpoints that had to do with the war, more
 10 radical than Tudjman?

11 A. I'm really pleased that this question was put to me, because I
 12 responded in one case how war can be averted; to take weapons from the
 13 hands of the army and to avoid the war. Because Croatia would have
 14 something to meet Milosevic with if he were to attack. So this is a case
 15 about which I think I was right until the present day, and I think that
 16 General Spigelj was right too. Many lives would have been saved, both of
 17 Serbs and Croats, had it been that way.

18 Q. Mr. Mesic, is it clear to you, in connection with these
 19 accusations levelled against Milosevic, and Milosevic's purported command
 20 over the army, what you said just now, that I really had – had I actually
 21 had the possibility of commanding the army, Yugoslavia would not have
 22 fallen apart, there would not have been a civil war. Regrettably, I did
 23 not have that possibility, so what happened, happened. But please answer
 24 the following: You spoke about motives a few minutes ago. Motive for a
 25 cooperation with the state security service. Could your motive not have

Page 10622

Blank page inserted to ensure pagination corresponds between the French and English transcripts.

Page 10623

1 been to reduce your prison sentence from two years to one year? You said
 2 it yourself. Just like now, the motive for cooperation here is to avoid
 3 punishment and responsibility that is your due, since you are a person –
 4 JUDGE MAY: Mr. Milosevic, you know you have to ask questions here
 5 and not make speeches. The witness has said that he did not cooperate
 6 with the state security service, so there seems little point going on
 7 about it. Your next question.

8 THE ACCUSED: [Interpretation] Very well.

9 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

10 Q. Now that we're on the subject, that we're discussing such
 11 questions: On the 24th of April – on the 26th of April, 1994, you stated
 12 for Feral Tribune: There were quite a few murders in the case of which
 13 the perpetrators, though known, are not in prison yet. People know who
 14 killed Reihl-Kir and Saban Krivokuca, the Zec family. The murders of the
 15 Zec family said themselves that they raped the woman and her 12-year-old
 16 daughter and killed them. One of them is employed by the Ministry of
 17 Defence. You know it's not easy to sit at the same table with a person
 18 whose bodyguard took a 12-year-old child, followed a bullet into his head
 19 and then threw him into the garbage. It is my understanding that it has
 20 become clear to the Croat people as well that things have happened that
 21 are leading us to an abyss. So that is your own statement, isn't it? I

22 have quoted you correctly, I believe. My question is: The changes in
23 Croatia - you are now president of Croatia - is this fact --
24 JUDGE MAY: Let us first of all deal with the quotation which you
25 have attributed to the witness.

Page 10624

1 Mr. Mesic, that is a quotation from a paper in April 1994. Is the
2 quotation correct, and is there anything you want to say about it before
3 we move on to another subject?

4 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation] Correct. I always struggled for the
5 rule of law, and I did assert that crimes had been committed, and the rule
6 of law had to prevail. I am struggling for the rule of law now as well.
7 I'm struggling for ascertaining individual guilt and responsibility,
8 because in that case, collective responsibility will be halted.

9 MR. MILOSEVIC: [Interpretation]

10 Q. All right. My question was: The changes in Croatia which have
11 taken place, and you have been elected president, has that led to this
12 clearing up and settling of accounts with the killers that you yourself
13 said were known, that their names were known, the people who did the
14 killings were known? Now, you, as head of the Croatian state now, have
15 you succeeded in clearing all this up and bringing these people to
16 justice?

17 A. The people that you are talking about in this particular case are
18 undergoing trial in Croatia at the moment.

19 Q. You mean all the victims that you mentioned, or just some of them?

20 A. The ones that we learnt about have been taken to trial, but none
21 of the cases have been completed, no files have been closed, and
22 investigations are under way and the perpetrators will be prosecuted.

23 Q. Do you yourself feel responsible for what took place and for the
24 crimes that were committed while you yourself occupied the highest posts
25 and offices in Croatia after Tadjman, that is to say, up until 1994?

* Continued at: <http://www.icdsm.org/more/mesic-2.htm>

van holst en steijnen

Van: "CDSM" <cdsm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:;>
Verzonden: zaterdag 5 oktober 2002 06:33
Onderwerp: Milosevic clashes with judge again; Milosevic Denies Responsibility.
Milosevic clashes with judge again; Milosevic Denies Responsibility.

THE HAGUE – Slobodan Milosevic denied he bore responsibility for ethnic Serbs accused of killing non-Serbs in Croatia in the early 1990s, saying Friday they were defending themselves against Croatian aggression.

"There was no aggression from Serbia. It was a civil war (in Croatia)," Milosevic said. "The Serb people had war imposed on them, and furthermore it was a war of self-defense."

"In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the same fascism from World War II rose from the grave and it was not expressed merely through symbols and rhetoric dating back to World War II but also through widespread pogroms of the Serbian population, of their expulsion from the constitution, illegal arrest, murders, pressure and dismissals from jobs," Milosevic railed.

"The Serbs were defending themselves from pogroms such as had been perpetrated 50 years before," he said.

Milosevic often clashed with the presiding judge over his cross-examination of a "protected" prosecution witness.

The former Yugoslav president was cut short several times by Judge Richard May and ordered to stick to the point as he led the witness, a moderate Croatian Serb politician identified only as C037, through a catalogue of alleged atrocities committed against Serbs in the Western Slavonia area of Croatia in late 1991.

But it all got too much for the judge at one point, when Milosevic's microphone failed as he was asking a question.

Judge May snapped: "We can't hear you but it sounds that what you are saying is irrelevant [!]."

He went on: "You are trying to argue your entire case through this witness, which is a waste of the court's time. If he simply read something in the paper, then that's no use to anyone."

Milosevic, who on Monday had questioned the credibility of the witness on the grounds that his evidence consisted almost entirely of hearsay, denials and memory lapses, then retorted: "Mr May, I expected you to make such comments to the prosecution in their examination."

"He was asked if he heard about something or read it in a newspaper or saw it on Croatian TV, but I am only asking him what he knows. So you accept testimony of something heard in the examination-in-chief but you are not allowing me to do so."

Milosevic was also angry at a prosecution request to change the order of calling witnesses due to difficulties of people travelling to the Netherlands.

He said he thought the court had agreed to provide him with a list of who was to appear at least a week ahead.

"There are 125,500 pages, 600 videotapes and two to three hundred audio tapes and it is physically impossible to view them all or even make a selection unless I have notice a few days in advance. If the prosecution try to use these tricks, it is impermissible."

After another lengthy period of cross-questioning in which Milosevic tried to establish an inventory of how many Serbian villages in the region had been torched, May intervened again to warn him: "You are rehearsing at great length and, if I may say so, with much repetition, that crimes were committed against Serbs."

"That may or may not be so but it is not relevant to our determining whether crimes were committed by you or by others."

Milosevic hit back: "I wish to remind you that I am not concealing my

view that what you call an indictment is a false indictment, primarily for two reasons."

"First of all, no aggression took place, it was a civil war, and secondly the Serbian people had this war imposed upon them both in Croatia and in Bosnia."

"It is evident they were defending the territory where they lived and were trying to avoid pogroms such as those perpetrated 50 years earlier. That is the only truth I am trying to explain here."

And denying he was contending that the other side was equally guilty, he insisted: "I have committed no crimes."

Also Friday, the war crimes tribunal withdrew an indictment against a Bosnian Croat accused of murdering a wheelchair-bound man and three other Muslims, saying his case could better be handled by a court in Bosnia.

Zoran Marinic, a former military policeman, was charged in a 1995 indictment with the murder of four Muslim civilians in Bosnia while serving with a Croat rebel group two years earlier.

AFP; AP; Reuters. 4 October 2002.
ProletarianNews

'Dubrovnik opzettelijk geplunderd'

100 nr 2002

Aanklager in proces-Milosevic toont bevel van legertop Joegoslavië

DEN HAAG - De top van de Joegoslavische strijdkrachten gaf in de oorlog tegen Kroatië opdracht tot plunderingen in het gebied rond de havenstad Dubrovnik. Dat bleek gisteren tijdens het proces tegen de voormalige Servische en Joegoslavische president Milosevic.

De aanklagers toonden bij hun ondervraging van getuige Nikola Samardzic, oud-minister van buitenlandse zaken van Montenegro, een schriftelijk bevel uit december 1991 van admiraal Jokic waarin de plunderingen werden bevolen. Niet alleen moesten militairen goederen in beslag nemen, ook de opslag en bewaking ervan stonden duidelijk beschreven.

In de aanklacht tegen Milosevic zijn verscheidene punten opgenomen wegens het onrechtmatig beschieten van burgers, het moedwillig verwoesten van publieke- en privé-bezittingen en plunderingen in en rond Dubrovnik. Een met bewijzen gestaafd verband tussen de verdachte en deze oorlogsmisdaden leek de getuige niet te kunnen leggen.

Samardzic verklaarde dat Milosevic als president van Servië achter de schermen wel alle touwtjes in handen had. Tijdens het moeizaam verlopende kruisverhoor beschuldigde Samardzic de gedaagde ervan dat hij de volledige zeggenschap had overgenomen over het leger. „U nam het leger over en veranderde het bijna helemaal in een Servisch leger voordat u Dubrovnik aanviel“, aldus de getuige. Milosevic ontkende dat. Er had geen aanval of beschieting plaats. „Dubrovnik werd niet verwoest“, zei hij.

Milosevic beging daarmee echter een grove fout. Hij verklaarde gisteren namelijk ook dat hij tijdens de vredesconferentie in Den Haag hoorde dat iemand de Witte Stad beschoot. Een schandalige daad tegen een Kroatische stad, die veroordeling verdiende, zo betitelde hij het. Op de vraag van rechter May wie de stad dan had beschoten, kon Milosevic vervolgens geen helder antwoord geven. Schoorvoetend leek hij toe te geven dat het Joegoslavische leger mogelijk zichzelf verdedigde en toch de stad had beschoten.

‘Maar wie viel volgens u Dubrovnik aan?’

2002

DEN HAAG, 10 OKT. Wie beschoot Dubrovnik, de Kroatische havenstad aan de Adriatische Zee, tijdens de oorlog van 1991? Die vraag dook gisteren bij herhaling op tijdens het proces tegen de Joegoslavische ex-president Slobodan Milošević voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal.

Bij de beschietingen, door het Joegoslavische Volksleger, van de eeuwenoude ‘parel van de Adria’ – door de Unesco tot erfgoed van de mensheid uitgeroepen – werden tijdens de Kroatische onafhankelijkheidsoorlog in de herfst van 1991 43 mensen gedood en werd veel schade aangericht in de oude stad. Militair-strategisch was Dubrovnik niet belangrijk en de bombardementen dienden dan ook geen enkel doel; ze waren vooral ingegeven door wraakgevoelens en de behoefte tot plunderen.

Dat de beschietingen het werk waren van eenheden van het toenmalige Joegoslavische Volksleger was algemeen bekend. Maar wie gaf het bevel? Gisteren zei een getuige, de toenmalige Montenegrijnse minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Nikola Samardžić, tijdens het proces tegen Milošević dat deze afwist van de beschieting van Dubrovnik door het Joegoslavische Volksleger maar dat hij niets had ondernomen om de aanval te stoppen. Milošević verdedigde zich met het argument dat hij indertijd president van Servië was

en als zodanig niets te vertellen had over het Joegoslavische Volksleger. Samardžić bestreed dat – volgens hem had Milošević de toenmalige Montenegrijnse president Momir Bulatović zelfs direct gedwongen militair deel te nemen aan de belegering van Dubrovnik. Toen Milošević de Montenegrijn boos vroeg waarom deze bleef beweren dat er Serviërs betrokken waren bij de beschieting, vroeg rechter Richard May hem: „Wie heeft volgens u Dubrovnik aangevallen, meneer Milošević?”

Milošević antwoordde dat hij van de beschieting hoorde tijdens de vredesconferentie in Den Haag en de aanval direct had veroordeeld. Daarop vroeg rechter May voor de tweede keer: „Maar wie heeft volgens u Dubrovnik aangevallen, meneer Milošević?”

Milošević bleef een tijdje stil en zei vervolgens: „We komen daar later op terug.”

Waarop rechter May de vraag voor de derde keer stelde: „Wie heeft volgens u Dubrovnik beschoten, meneer Milošević?”

Waarop de ex-president uitzette dat Dubrovnik nooit was belegerd en ook niet was aangevallen. „De uitleg die ik kreeg was dat het Joegoslavische leger was aangevallen [door de Kroaten] en zich verdedigde. Het leger probeerde slechts de acties van de Kroatische Nationale Garde te beperken.” (AFP, AP)