

Chronologische ontwikkelingen

Joegoslavië

Map 8 B

A/52/490

Situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia : note by the Secretary-General

17 Oct. 1997, 59 p.

Transmits to the General Assembly, the Security Council and to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the periodic report prepared by Elisabeth Rehn, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A comprehensive report on human rights conditions in each entity, including legal protections; freedom of movement; property rights; right to life; security of persons; administration of justice; freedom of expression; missing persons; the situation of minorities - Kosovo and the Sandzak; and a report on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

S/1999/987

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

16 Sept. 1999, 36 p.

Prepared pursuant to paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the report covers developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Provides an account of the humanitarian situation, developments regarding civil administration, institution-building and economic reconstruction. An annex includes the regulations issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as at 16 Sept. 1999

S/1999/982

Letter dated 99/09/15 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

15 Sept. 1999, 4 p.

The letter transmits the monthly report on the international security presence in Kosovo (KFOR), for the period 1-29 Aug. 1999. The report discusses the issues of : security in Kosovo, including mine clearance activities by KFOR and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS); cooperation and compliance by the parties, in particular the surrender of weapons by the UCK and Serb security forces compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement (MTA). KFOR humanitarian and other activities in cooperation with UN and non-UN organizations are also discussed.

S/1999/694

Letter dated 99/06/18 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

18 June 1999, 2 p.

Transmits letter of 11 June 1999 from Norway informing the Secretary-General that the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1244 (1999) renders reporting by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe under resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1203 (1998) redundant.

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) of the Security Council
4 Sept. 1998, 9 p.

Discusses the situation in Kosovo, including humanitarian concerns, human rights issues and international humanitarian activities.

S/1998/712

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)
5 Aug. 1998, 20 p.

Reports on the status of the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) in order to, inter alia, stop the flow of arms into Yugoslavia as a result of the hostilities in Kosovo. Includes information received from the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the situation in Kosovo as well as an OSCE report of a technical assessment mission on its visit to Yugoslavia from 14-22 July 1998.

S/1998/608

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) of the Security Council
2 July 1998, 14 p.

Covers the period since the report dated 4 June 1998 (S/1998/470). Lists States reporting to the Committee on the steps they had taken to give effect to the prohibitions imposed by the resolution. Outlines activities regarding the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions and reports on the situation in Kosovo. Includes several annexes among which is a report entitled "Information on the situation in Kosovo and on measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 13 and 16 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)".

S/1998/470

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) of the Security Council
4 June 1998, 13 p.

Provides an account of the activities of the Committee in establishing the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998). Also reports on the situation in Kosovo. Contains the letter of 15 May 1998 from the Secretary-General to the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the reply of the Chairman-in-Office.

S/1998/361

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) [on the imposition of an arms embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo]
30 Apr. 1998, 13 p.

Discusses briefly the sanctions committee which was established under Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) to monitor implementation of the embargo as well as the arming and training for terrorist activities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo. Discusses also the proposal for the establishment of a comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the resolution, and the situation in Kosovo. Transmits 3 documents: "Report of the European Union on the situation in Kosovo, 21 Apr. 1998"; "Information on the situation in Kosovo and on the measures taken by the the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 13 and 16 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), Warsaw, 20 April 1998"; and "Memorandum by the Russian Federation, 14 April 1998".

and measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) covering the period Nov./Dec. 1998 and the Oslo ministerial draft statement on Kosovo.

S/1998/1147

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) of the Security Council
4 Dec. 1998, 15 p.

Covers the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998). Briefly summarizes the outcome of the 1st consultation meeting of organizations participating in the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998), convened at UN Headquarters, 19 Oct. 1998. Also reports on the humanitarian rights aspects of the situation in Kosovo. An annex includes information on the situation in Kosovo and measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1160 (1998) for Oct./Nov. 1998.

S/1998/1068

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) of the Security Council
12 Nov. 1998, 21 p.

Provides an update on the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) on an arms embargo against Yugoslavia and the comprehensive régime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions. Reports on the situation in Kosovo focussing on the political framework, the recent military situation, security, the humanitarian situation, mines, and human rights issues. Also reports on the activities of a UN Interdepartmental Mission which visited Yugoslavia between 17 and 27 Oct. 1998. Includes observations and recommendations.

A/53/563

Human rights situation in Kosovo : report of the Secretary-
General

30 Oct. 1998, 5 p.

The report covers recent developments regarding the human rights situation, including access by UN human rights missions and by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

S/1998/912

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) of the Security Council
3 Oct. 1998, 13 p.

Reports on the situation in Kosovo and provides an assessment of compliance by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all the elements in the Kosovo Albanian community pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). Includes an annex entitled "Information on the situation in Kosovo and measures taken by the organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 13 and 16 of resolution 1160 (1998)".

S/1998/834/Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) of the Security Council : addendum
21 Sept. 1998, 6 p.

Provides information on the situation in Kosovo and measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 13 and 16 of resolution 1160 (1998).

S/1998/834

Transmits statement on Kosovo made by the Secretary-General, 9 Apr. 1999 calling upon the Yugoslav authorities to cease the expulsion of civilian population, to cease all activities of military and paramilitary forces in Kosovo and to accept the deployment of an international force to ensure a secure environment for the return of refugees and the delivery of humanitarian aid. The statement also urges the leaders of NATO, upon the acceptance by the Yugoslav authorities of the above conditions, to suspend immediately the air bombardments on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

S/1999/315

Letter dated 23 March 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

23 Mar. 1999, 14 p.

The letter conveys communication from the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) which includes the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo pursuant to requirements set out in Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1203 (1998). The report covers the general situation in Kosovo, OSCE activities and cooperation and compliance by the parties during the period from mid-Feb. to 20 Mar. 1999.

S/1999/293

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) of the Security Council

17 Mar. 1999, 9 p.

Reports on the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by Security Council resolution 1160 (1998). Also reports on developments pertaining to the humanitarian and human rights situation in Kosovo. Includes observations.

S/1999/214

Letter dated 26 February 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

26 Feb. 1999, 15 p.

Transmits the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo covering the period mid-Jan. to mid-Feb. 1999, submitted by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The report also provides information on the measures taken by the OSCE and on cooperation and compliance by the parties during the period under review.

S/1999/99

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) of the Security Council

30 Jan. 1999, 22 p.

Addressed the humanitarian and human rights aspects of the situation in Kosovo since the previous report of 24 Dec. 1998 (S/1998/1221). Includes information submitted by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the period Dec. 1998-Jan. 1999 and a letter dated 22 Jan. 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) transmitting a compliance report for Kosovo, for the period 13 Dec. 1998-19 Jan. 1999.

S/1998/1221

Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) of the Security Council

24 Dec. 1998, 17 p.

Covers developments since the report of 4 Dec. 1998 (S/1998/1147). Includes a brief section on the Comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by the Security Council in resolution 1160 (1998). Provides a detailed account of the situation in Kosovo and includes observations. Annex includes information on the situation in Kosovo

Letter dated 99/07/02 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

6 July 1999, [1] p.

Informes the Security Council of his intention to appoint Bernard Kouchner (France) as his Special Representative to head the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia).

S/1999/749

Letter dated 99/07/06 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

6 July 1999, [1] p.

Informes the Secretary-General that members of the Council have taken note of his proposal in S/1999/748 to appoint Bernard Kouchner as his Special Representative to head the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia).

S/1999/694

Letter dated 99/06/18 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

18 June 1999, 2 p.

Transmits letter of 11 June 1999 from Norway informing the Secretary-General that the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1244 (1999) renders reporting by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe under resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1203 (1998) redundant.

S/1999/672

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

12 June 1999, 6 p.

Presents a preliminary operational concept for the overall organization of the international civil presence authorized by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), to be known as the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Provides details of the overall structure of UNMIK and the role and responsibilities of its components. In addition to civil administration, UNMIK has responsibilities in the areas of humanitarian affairs, institution-building and reconstruction. Includes an organizational chart of UNMIK.

S/1999/618

Letter dated 27 May 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

28 May 1999, 10 p.

Transmits the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo pursuant to the requirements set out in Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1203 (1998) covering the period from mid-Apr. to mid-May 1999 submitted by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

S/1999/485

Letter dated 27 April 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

28 Apr. 1999, 11 p.

Transmits the monthly report of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the situation in Kosovo, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 and 1203 (1998), covering the period from mid-Mar. to mid-Apr. 1999.

S/1999/402

Letter dated 99/04/09 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

9 Apr. 1999, 2 p.

Van: Despotovic Ruza
Onderwerp: Secretary-General's Reports and Letters
(<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/da/kosovo>)
Aan: Erwin Steijnen
CC:
Datum:

Reports and Letters of the Secretary-General
Last updated: 21 September 1999

S/1999/987

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S/1999/982

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S/1999/779

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

12 July 1999, 25 p.

Prepared pursuant to paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the report provides an assessment of the situation on the ground and describes the activities of the advance team of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). It also outlines the authority and competencies, the structure and the main components of UNMIK and sets out the 5 integrated phases in which the work of UNMIK will be conducted. Includes observations.

S/1999/767

Letter dated 99/07/08 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

8 July 1999, 5 p.

Transmits a report to the Security Council on the operations of the international security presence in Kosovo (KFOR), covering the period from 17 to 30 June 1999. Provides information on KFOR deployment, security, compliance, and cooperation with the civil implementation presence.

S/1999/748

Door onze correspondent
Pieter Klein

AD 3-4-00

NAVO 'lekt' op internet

LONDEN - Hoe het kan weet niemand, maar het Britse ministerie van Defensie beweert dat het niet de schuld van Londen is: het uitlekken via internet van vertrouwelijke instructies voor NAVO-soldaten in Kosovo.

Engeland is in verlegenheid gebracht, nu in de computers van een Londense uitgeverij een negen pagina's tellend document opdook waarin de internationale vredesmacht KFOR wordt uitgelegd wanneer het tegenstanders mag doden, hoe rellen moeten worden bestreden en hoe media kunnen worden lamgelegd. De instructie is geen topgeheim,

maar een 'lekke computer' is een schande.

Werknemers van de uitgeverij waren stomverbaasd toen ze woensdagochtend hun computers aanzetten. In plaats van een leeg scherm, troffen ze de richtlijnen aan, gedateerd 23 december 1999, die onderdeel uitmaakten van een operationeel plan voor de troepenmacht. Onmiddellijk na de ontdekking stonden twee medewerkers van de Britse militaire inlichtingendienst op de stoep, die zeiden dat ze ongerust waren over het uitlekken van het NAVO-

document. Volgens hen was er sprake van een computer-virus en ze vroegen de twee personeelsleden te zwijgen als het graf.

De Daily Telegraph onthulde de affaire gisteren. Volgens het Ministerie van Defensie staat vast dat er geen militaire geheimen zijn gekraakt door hackers op het internet, maar heeft 'een virus van buiten het Verenigd Koninkrijk' er 'per ongeluk' voor gezorgd dat de instructie werd verspreid.

Londen verdenkt andere NAVO-partners ervan verantwoordelijk te zijn voor het lek,

hoewel bij die beschuldiging geen namen en rugnummers worden genoemd. De affaire volgt op het schandaal dat de Britse geheime diensten MI5 en MI6 vorige week trof. De binnenlandse- en buitenlandse veiligheidsdienst moesten erkennen dat medewerkers computers met geheime informatie waren kwijtgeraakt.

En dit weekeinde werd Londen opgeschrikt door nóg een schandaal: de diefstal van de historische Enigma-machine uit Bletchley Park, buiten Londen. Er zijn in

de hele wereld drie Enigma's. Uit het beveiligde Station X - zoals het tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog werd genoemd - werd tijdens een open dag het apparaat ontvreemd waarmee de nazi's gecodeerde boodschappen verzonden. Het apparaat, dat eruit ziet als een typemachine, werd na de oorlog aangeschaft door Bletchley Park, waar de codes in de oorlogsjaren werden gekraakt.

Pas na de oorlog werd het bestaan van het geheime project onthuld. Winston Churchill noemde de staf ooit 'de ganzen die gouden eieren legden maar nooit kakelden', omdat het baanbrekende werk de oorlog aanzienlijk zou hebben verkort.

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
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Serbian Unity Congress Press Release

March 28, 2000

Kosovo Crisis: A Study In Foreign Policy Mismanagement

Kosovo Crisis: A Study In Foreign Policy Mismanagement by Dr. Vojin Joksimovich will be presented before members of the House of Representatives.

March 28, 2000 3:00 p.m.
Room 2212
Rayburn Building,
Washington, DC.

Co-sponsors of this book presentation are:
Congressmen Curt Weldon (R-PA), Dennis Kucinich, (D-OH), Randy Duke Cunningham, (R-CA) and Rod Blagojevich (D-CHI).


Author:

Dr. Joksimovich graduated from Belgrade University. He has a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, at London University. He was a two-term past president of the Serbian Unity Congress and is known in that capacity by numerous members of the House and Senate. The author was his family's only survivor of German bombing raids in WWII and he has experienced the totalitarian regimes of Hitler, Stalin and Tito. His uncle, Dragic Joksimovich courageously defended General Draza Mihailovich in the infamous Tito show trial of 1946. He was later arrested for defending Mihailovich and put in jail where he died of mysterious causes. Kosovo Crisis: A Study in Foreign Policy Mismanagement is endorsed by Congressman Randy Cunningham, Sir Eldon Griffiths, a nine-term MP of the British Parliament and former foreign correspondent for Newsweek. Sir Eldon is the current president of the World Affairs Council of Orange County, California. The book is also endorsed by Col. David Hackworth, one of this nation's highest decorated military officers; by Col. Mitchell Page, recipient of the

Medal of Honor and by the late Maj. Richard L. Felman USAF (Ret.), one of 500
A's downed over occupied Yugoslavia in WWII and rescued by Gen. Mihailovich's
forces.

ner:

Graphics Management, Inc., was founded in Los Angeles by William Dorich in 1985. Since that
time, his company has designed and published over 100 titles for such clients as Simon &
Schuster, Prentice Hall, Harper Collins and Times Mirror. Ten of these titles were on Balkan
history and politics. William Dorich has personally written 5 books on Balkan matters including
his 1992 book, Kosovo, one of the first books published in the United States on the subject. His
current book, Hilandar's Octocentenary commemorates the 800th anniversary of the Serbian
monastery on Mount Athos. In 1991, Graphics Management designed and produced the book
Witness to War: Images of the Persian Gulf War for the Los Angeles Times. It won the Times a
Pulitzer prize. Graphics Management Press specializes in self-publishing and the book Kosovo
Crisis: A Study in Foreign Policy Mismanagement was a joint venture between Graphics
Management Inc. and the author, Dr. Vojin Joksimovich.


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Chasing a Balkan Mirage

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By Kay Bailey Hutchison

Sunday, March 26, 2000; Page B07

On the first anniversary of the beginning of NATO's Operation Allied Force, the bombing campaign in Serbia, there is little to celebrate. In Kosovo, Serbs and ethnic Albanians have traded outright violence for a covert war of armed intimidation. Our European allies have not provided promised funds and police. American generals in the Pentagon are objecting to decisions made by American generals at NATO to assign U.S. forces to patrol in violent cities such as Mitrovica. Although the allies prevailed in the bombing campaign, the sad truth is that we cannot afford many more victories like this.

Soon Congress will consider yet another supplemental spending bill to provide yet more millions to our unending peacekeeping mission in the Balkans. When the Senate Appropriations Committee, on which I sit, takes up the bill, I will work with others to condition future disbursements on a requirement that the administration reconvene the parties to the Dayton Peace Accords, which ended the Bosnia conflict, those involved in the Rambouillet talks, which failed to avert the conflict in Kosovo, and other regional actors. We must review progress to date and begin developing a long-term settlement based on greater self-determination by the governed and less wishful thinking by the outside powers.

ould inevitably involve tailoring current borders to fit the facts on the ground. Such actions
ate the conditions for genuine stability, reconstruction and prosperity, and will allow us to
the peacekeeping responsibility over to our European allies.

merica stepped into the Balkans when Europe refused to act. The continuing lack of progress
demands our leadership once again. We should consider helping establish Albanian, Serbian,
Croatian and secular Muslim states. Freedom of movement between these states should be
guaranteed by international treaty. There would be regions where clean divisions are not
possible, and international peacekeepers could guarantee safe passage.

The mission would be easily defined and relatively safe, the type of low-risk, limited-force
peacekeeping mission for which there are many successful precedents. Neighboring Bosnia is
already 90 percent divided along ethnic lines. We should accept that reality as the basis for a
region-wide peace accord.

The current policy wagers America's reputation, prestige and will on the mirage of multicultural
democracy in the Balkans. We're trying to create governments that ignore history, ethnicity and
nationality. Elections have been held in which refugees have been bused into disputed regions to
vote for elected officials who cannot serve because they are unable to return to their pre-war
homes. American officers spend their days deciding which vehicles can travel down which roads
and other details of military governance that are doomed to fail.

This effort is diverting the United States from its global responsibilities. We occupy a unique
place in the world today, standing astride history's path as the most powerful nation that may ever
have existed. Our super-charged economic engine and magnetic cultural dynamism are
reshaping the world.

History tells us that national greatness can be eroded not only by external threats but also by
complacent domestic policies. Our Balkans policy has revealed two: inattention to the
maintenance of military strength and indiscretion in its use.

A superpower's core responsibility is not to attempt to right every wrong but to preserve its
strength for those challenges only a superpower can address. The United States must know
when to encourage capable allies and proxies to address contingencies that fall short of that
standard.

Instead, time and again our military's readiness to address potential threats--North Korea,
mainland China, Iraq--has been diverted into contingency missions at the periphery of our
nation's security concerns that bear little hope of resolution. Our peacekeeping burden in the
1990s has caused two of our Army divisions to report themselves unfit for combat.

Our resources are finite, and we must begin to reverse this trend. We can achieve more in the
Balkans than a peace enforced at bayonet point. We ought to tie our continued financial support
to a comprehensive regional settlement, substantial military withdrawal from the region and a firm
policy of encouraging the Europeans to do for themselves--with appropriate U.S. support.

Any NATO member can patrol the Balkans. But only the United States can defend NATO. And it
is about time we realigned our national security policy to make sure we remain capable of doing
so.

The writer is a Republican senator from Texas and a member of the defense Appropriations
subcommittee.

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Aan: Adam, San Francisco <SF_Adam@rocketmail.com>; Discussion of right-wing influences on the left <right-left@savanne.ch>; dsanet@quantum.sdsu.edu <dsanet@quantum.sdsu.edu>
Datum: maandag 27, maart 2000 3:00
Onderwerp: Balkan war crimes/liberalism [was: Critiques of Liberalism: A View From The Democratic Left]

At 20:06 25-3-2000 -0800, Michael Pugliese wrote:

>From: <LeoCasey@aol.com>
>To: <dsanet@quantum.sdsu.edu> [list of Democratic Socialists of America]
>Sent: Saturday, March 25, 2000 7:48 PM
>Subject: dsanet: Critiques of Liberalism: A View From The Democratic Left

>
>> The author of this message is LeoCasey@aol.com
>>
>> The recent firestorm on this listserv over whether it is appropriate for
>> those on the 'left' to conduct a dialogue with Pat Buchanan, initiated
>by
>the
>> appearance of Alexander Cockburn on the same "anti-war" platform

By the way, I myself have "shared a platform" with people from the "Church" of Scientology [and told the audience, and them, about the strong evidence against them concerning private prison camps and deaths]. Does that make me [see my Scientology page at

<http://www.stelling.nl/simpos/scieneng.htm>

pro-Scientologist???

>as
>Buchanan
>> and a Serbian war criminal,

If the person concerned is not named and explained, this is just an ad hominem smear of Alexander Cockburn, and others. Which "war criminal"? According to which standards? To LeoCasey@aol.com's standards? If so, do these standards also include NATO leaders like Albright, General Wesley Clark, or others, as "war criminals"? According to US government standards? Then, why was this alleged war criminal not arrested by the police in California?

After all, these days people, eg, Amadou Diallo in New York City, get KILLED (far more drastic than being arrested), for showing wallets to the police; or for refusing to buy drugs from an undercover cop (like Mr Dorismond, also in New York; both far less drastic accusations than war crimes).

>raises a question that has been at heart of
>> divisions on the left for the last century. In its purest form, that
>question

How do we understand our differences with liberalism?

The word "liberal" may lead to big confusion, if used to an audience both in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

For some information on this issue, [also: how did "liberals" historically relate to the extreme Right?] eg,

<http://www.stelling.nl/simpos/libetheo.htm>

> > For those in the radical democratic tradition, an alliance with liberals,
> > with those to our immediate 'right' who share our fundamental democratic
> > values, is the most sensible political strategy,

Who is meant here? If, eg, Rep. Cynthia McKinnon, or Tom Hayden, both Democratic Party USA, both opposed to the Balkan war, both opposed to, as far as I know, Clinton's and Republicans' abolition of welfare, are meant: that might make some sense.

But I have a sneaky feeling that Al Gore or Hillary Clinton [to the 'immediate Right' of her husband, both on the Balkan war, and on amnesty for Puerto Rican independence supporters] are meant ... How about *their* "fundamental democratic values", or lack of them? However, maybe I am wrong ...

> > [quote attributed by Leo Casey to his unnamed enemy 'proletarian' straw
> > man, which he put up in order to knock him down] : Better Buchanan than Gore.

Oh yes. Al Gore, of the anti-Indians oil scandal in Venezuela. How about people saying "neither of the above [maybe some also: 'nor Bush']"? I can't vote anyway. But there should be millions thinking like that in the US.

> > At the beginning of the century,
> > anti-liberal theoretical foundationalists

The English language can be much less contrived than this [sorry, I am not a native speaker, perhaps I should be quiet on this] ... Why suggest that Alexander Cockburn is the successor to Georges Sorel, without any supporting evidence?

> who started out on the left,
> such
> > as Sorel

When was Sorel *ever* on the left? Vague sympathies for *some* aspects of anarchism/trade unionism are not nearly enough.

> with his emphasis on anti-liberal themes of 'myth' and violence,

somewhat like Gore's 'spirituality' and bombing, eh? No; Gore is not Sorel's successor either. Though maybe Sorel would have come closer to inventing the Internet than Gore; after all, he was an engineer.

Sorel was greatly admired for his anti-'materialism', by the way, by Dutch Jacques de Kadt, after he had broken with first the Communist Party, later with 'Trotskyism'. There are some parallels with Shachtman in the US. After 1945, De Kadt became the Cold War ideologist of the Dutch social democrats; breaking with them in the seventies, from disgust at many fellow members' opposition against the Vietnam war and apartheid in South Africa. A close ally of De Kadt's, Joop Zwart, the ex-husband of a [female] Dutch social democrat government minister, after De Kadt's death went even further to the Right: political adviser to Ms Rost van Tonningen; widow of the third in command of the Nazi occupation time Dutch Nazi party, died in prison in 1945. Today, the 'Black Widow', as she is usually called, is still active

and international neo-Nazism; meeting Jörg Haider, etc.

- > > provide a philosophical basis for the emerging fascist movement.
- > Paralleling
- > > this movement in theory, one sees a similar development among political
- > > activists, as a Mussolini in Italy and a DeMan in Belgium move from the
- > > Socialists to the Fascists.

This example *falsifies* Leo@aol's theory on 'proletarian line' leftists especially going over to the Right. Hendrik De Man, leader of the Belgian Social Democrats before and just after the Nazi invasion of Belgium, was the most outspoken anti-'proletarian', anti-'materialist', anti-Marxist, "reformist" theoretician of European Social Democracy in the 1930s [similar things can be said about the French 1930s "neo-socialists"; and De Kadt and Swart in The Netherlands; and about Mussolini's Italian social democracy days]. Read De Man's books before thinking you know about him. I have them, in the Dutch original [sorry, no time to translate them on line].

Maybe we might suggest to try out a theory, different from Leo Casey's: that people already on the *right* wing of social democratic [or Green, or any other more or less Leftist parties/movements] may be more likely to go even further to the Right, than left wingers in the same movements?

- > > adopts the political theory of the Nazi political and legal theorist Carl
- > > Schmidt

that theory is popular now in Dutch Labour Party [of Prime Minister Kok] circles

- > > completely over the top assault on so-called "identity politics."

If "identity politics" are closely linked to the post-modernism of Hendrik De Man's son [by the way, much more of a Nazi collaborator than his father was], such an "assault" may not be completely over the top in *all* respects

- > > Leo Casey
- > > United Federation of Teachers

Mr Albert Shanker's/Max Shachtman's old union; see other mail

- > > 260 Park Avenue South
- > > New York, New York 10010 (212-598-6869)

Herman de Tollenaere

My Internet site on Asian history and "new" religions:

<http://stad.dsl.nl/~hermant/>

See also SIMPOS, information on occult tendencies' impact on society:

<http://www.stelling.nl/simpos/simpoeng.htm>

Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: dinsdag 28 maart 2000 23:52
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: 1 (http://news.suc.org/bydate/Mar_27/1.html)

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Report: Demonstration in The Hague, NL, Mar 26

There was a demonstration in The Hague, The Netherlands, on Friday 24 March. It marked the start, one year ago, of NATO's war against Yugoslavia. It was part of a world wide, continuing, movement to remember the victims, help stop continuing violence in Kosovo, and prevent more war.

The demonstration started at the Malieveld near The Hague's Central railway station, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This time meant many workers and students who would have participated, were unable to. The weather: torrential rain. Nevertheless, hundreds of people had gathered, nearly all with banners and signs, often home made. According to the Dutch national TV news, it was only: "fifty Serbs". Well, it is not the first time Dutch NATO-ite TV is wrong.

The crowd varied: from Serb to Croat to Asian Dutch; from dreadlocked teenager to grey haired octogenarian veteran of the Resistance against the Nazi occupation of The Netherlands, 1940-1945. A lady had travelled all the way from Enschede, the extreme East of The Netherlands, to The Hague, the extreme West. She had not travelled most of the demonstration: there was a representative of the Filipino organization Bayan, from California, USA, along with someone from the Filipino community in Amsterdam.

Slogans asked: "F-16 pilots [of also the Dutch air force], can you still sleep at night?" They pointed out that "30% of the victims of NATO bombs were children". They remembered Milica Rakic from Belgrade, who never grew beyond three years old. They remembered Sanja Milenkovic, the sixteen year old mathematics champion of Yugoslavia; the girl died as NATO bombed Varvarin bridge, where never any tank had crossed, as it was too narrow for any tank too cross. "Do you know what cluster bombs are? We do!" said a sign. And "Billions [of Dutch guilders] for people's well-being; not for bombs!", said another one. Copies of the new issue #3 of Dutch "Targets" magazine, opposing NATO military exercises in Kosovo, went from hand to hand.

As the demonstrators marched for hours through the The Hague city center, one of them from time to time played a recording of the air raid alarm signal during the bombing. At the Peace Palace, the International Court of Justice, a delegation of the demonstrators handed over a petition. The demonstrators kept silent for two minutes, to remember the victims of the war.

... against continuing NATO militarism will continue. For instance, from 11-14 April
... an armaments trade fair, also in The Hague.

... an de Tollenaere


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Despotovic, Ruza

Van: Despotovic Ruza [despot@wishmail.net]
Verzonden: dinsdag 4 april 2000 23:51
Aan: Ruza Despotovic
Onderwerp: Aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - violation of all internatio

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"Borba" Steijnen: Aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - violation of all international rules

April 01, 2000

Violated the law of their own country <http://www.serbia-info.com/g3/images/capt_kosovo_yugoslavia_ic2m.jpg>

Violated the law of their own country

Belgrade, March 31st - Niko Steijnen, a lawyer from Utrecht, in his interview for the week-end edition of "Borba", pointed out that the NATO aggression, in which the Netherlands, being a NATO member, participated, presented the violation of the law and stressed that he was on FRY's side and that he pressed charges against the Netherlands.

In his comment of a trial against the French weekly "Le Monde" for the text containing many lies about the Serbs, which lawyers judged as racist, and answering the question whether something like that could happen in the US, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, lawyer Steijnen says that this was "very good legal action", adding that things like that could be done in the Netherlands as well, since Dutch laws allow that.

Speaking about the last year's Tribunal in Amsterdam and the possibility that it would, together with the trial against Dutch Government, change Dutch public opinion of Serbia, Steijnen supported the organization of different manifestations and demonstrations, and legal actions might contribute to that as well.

Steijnen, who is the expert in the International law, spoke about ending of satanisation of Serbs

and about changing world's public opinion about the events in this region and the role of the intellectuals in all that. He also said we must appeal to the intellectuals in the NATO countries to give joint resistance against the way the media present Yugoslavia.

He pointed out that not only in former Yugoslav republics and eastern Europe, but in western Europe as well, people are becoming more and more critical to what America really is, emphasizing that "we, as a world must unite under the patronage of the UN, and not the US who openly want to dominate the world".

He said that the NATO Alliance violated all the international rules by the aggression on the FRY, stressing that they have, among other things, committed specific war crimes, because use of disproportional violence is not allowed and because the civil targets were bombed.

In his comment of EU decision to forbid entrance to its countries, even to the press, Steijnen pointed out that from democratic point of view those measures were absolutely scandalous.

"I think that behind this decision lies their intention to continue with disinformation about the events in Yugoslavia. They want to prevent the truth from being revealed, and that is the main reason for this move", Steijnen said among other things.

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

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

Het akkoord van 1995

Op 14 december 1995 ondertekenden de Servische president Slobodan Milosevic, de kroatische president Franjo Tudjman en de Bosnische president Alija Izetbegovic in Parijs de vredesovereenkomst voor Bosnië-Herzegovina.

Het land werd verdeeld in twee 'entiteiten', de moslim-Kroatische federatie en de Bosnisch-Servische republiek. Hiermee kwam een einde aan de 4,5 jaar durende oorlog in het voormalige Joegoslavië.

De naam Dayton verwijst naar de Amerikaanse legation. De Amerikaanse president Bill Clinton ondertekende het akkoord met de Amerikaanse ambassadeurs in Dayton. Het akkoord werd ondertekend op 21 september 1995.

• **Wittheldingen of ontbeelden uit Bosnië hebben het recht veilig terug te keren naar hun huis.**
• **Er komt een VN-pactiemacht.**

(HRTF)
• **Vanuit de VN-Veiligheidsradi wordt een organisatie van Hoge Verantwoordeligen (OHR) gevormd. Deze ziet ter plaatse toe op de uitvoering van het vredesakkoord.**

• **Er komt een gezamenlijk bestuur (kabinet en parlement) voor heel Bosnië. Bestuurvoering geschiedt bij meerderheid op voorwaarde dat die meerderheid minstens veertien van de stemmen van redere vertrekt bevat.**

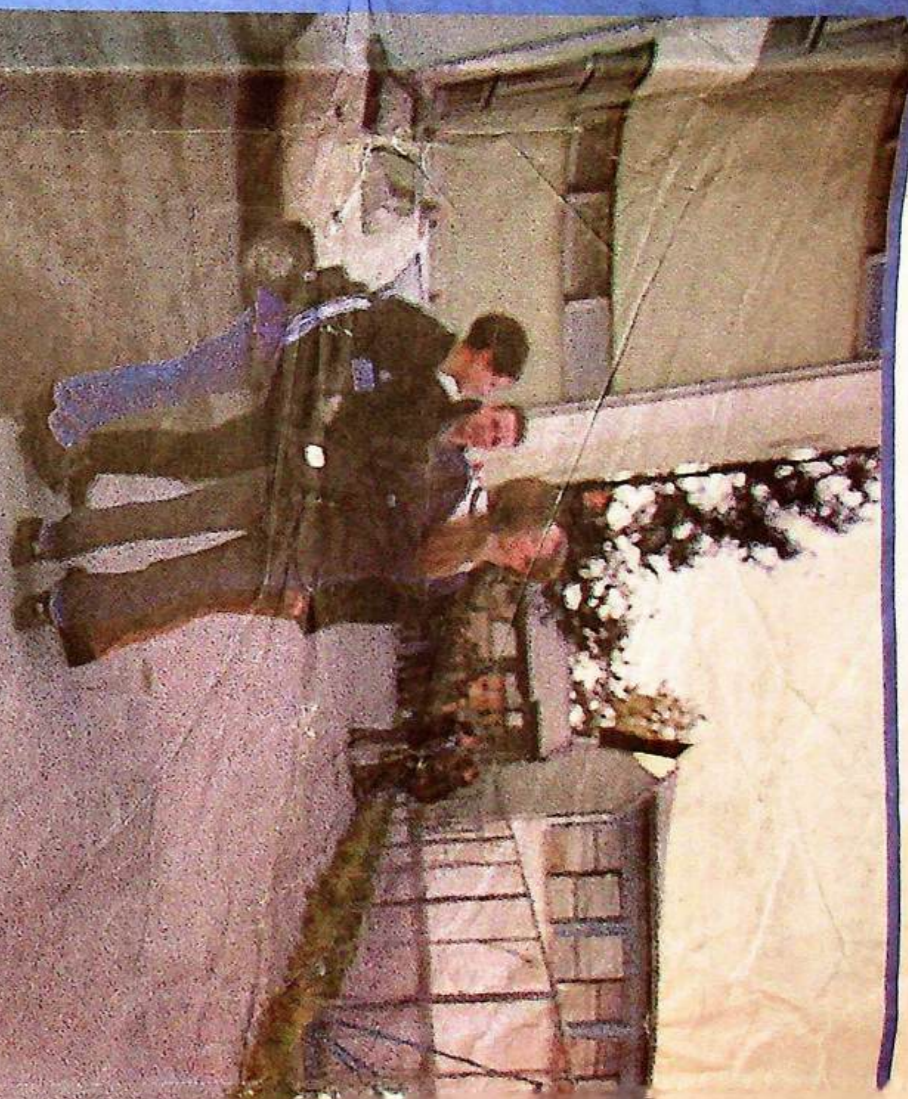
• **De status van Brcko wordt binnen een jaar door middel van arbitrage beslist.**

• **Stationering van JFOR (Implementerende krijgsmacht, geleid door de NAVO), die toeziet op scheiding van staatsgrenzen. JFOR heeft inmiddels 3000 (staatsloze) militairen. JFOR ziet toe op uitvoering van de vredesakkoorden.**

Naar een samenvatting van de officiële tekst van het Daytonakkoord, zie www.state.gov/savoye/gons/afpbosnia/dayton/itnrl

Een school die niets heeft

VIJF JAAR NA DE DAYTON-AKKOORDEN IS VREDE IN BOSNISCH-



Vijf jaar geleden tekenden de moslims, Kroaten en Serviërs de Dayton-akkoorden voor vrede in Bosnië-Herzegovina. Miljarden dollars zijn sindsdien gepompt in de verzoening en wederopbouw van het land. Maar wat is er bereikt? Portret van Brcko, een 'model'-stad voor de internationale gemeenschap. Althans, zo leek het.

WOENSDAG 29 NOVEMBER 2000. Het is één uur in de middag en een overvolle bus stopt voor het gymnasium van Brcko. Schoolmeisjes die uitstappen, rennen gillend naar groepjes die zich al rond het schoolplein hebben verzameld. Ze vallen elkaar in de armen, zoemen op wangen en lopen dan flirtend langs een groepje jongens. "Zo, wat zie jij er goed uit!", zegt een gesluisd meisje knipogend naar een van hen.

Het lijkt een op zichzelf alle-daags tafereel. Toch ligt dat anders. Al sinds die morgen houden agenten de scholieren nauwlettend in de gaten. Een stoet SFOR-tanks komt voorbij en verderop staat een busje met ME's. Maar om direct in actie te komen. Maar vandaag is dat niet nodig. De scholieren zijn veel te blij dat ze elkaar na zes weken weer zien. Zo lang zijn de deuren van de school dicht geweest.

Aanleiding voor de sluiting was een uit de hand gelopen demonstratie van scholieren. Drie

dagen lang gingen ze de straat op. De eerste dag, op 17 oktober, bestond de lange stoet alleen uit moslims. Onder hen de 17-jarige Cackovic Irfad. "De aanleiding was een gevecht op school eerder die week tussen een Servische scholier en een moslim. Het was de zwaarste aanvaring waarbij een Servier het initiatief nam. Als moslim voelden we ons gewoon niet meer veilig. Die demonstratie was heel spontaan en ongeorganiseerd en had alleen als reden dat we meer bescherming wilden."

De Servische scholieren reageerden met een tegen demonstratie. Met z'n honderden liepen ze de volgende twee dagen door de stad te demonstreren. Politie en ME kwamen eraan te pas toen ze na het scanderen van racistische leuzen ook winkels van moslims plunderden. De 17-jarige Drako: "We riepen Weg met de Turken en We willen een school voor Serviërs alleen. Dezelfde teksten zijn ingekerfd op de schoolbanken en met krijt op het bord geschreven. Op de muren en ramen van de school is met graffiti het Servische vrijheidssteken gesproten." Op de dag van de heropening zijn ze nog steeds niet weggehaald.

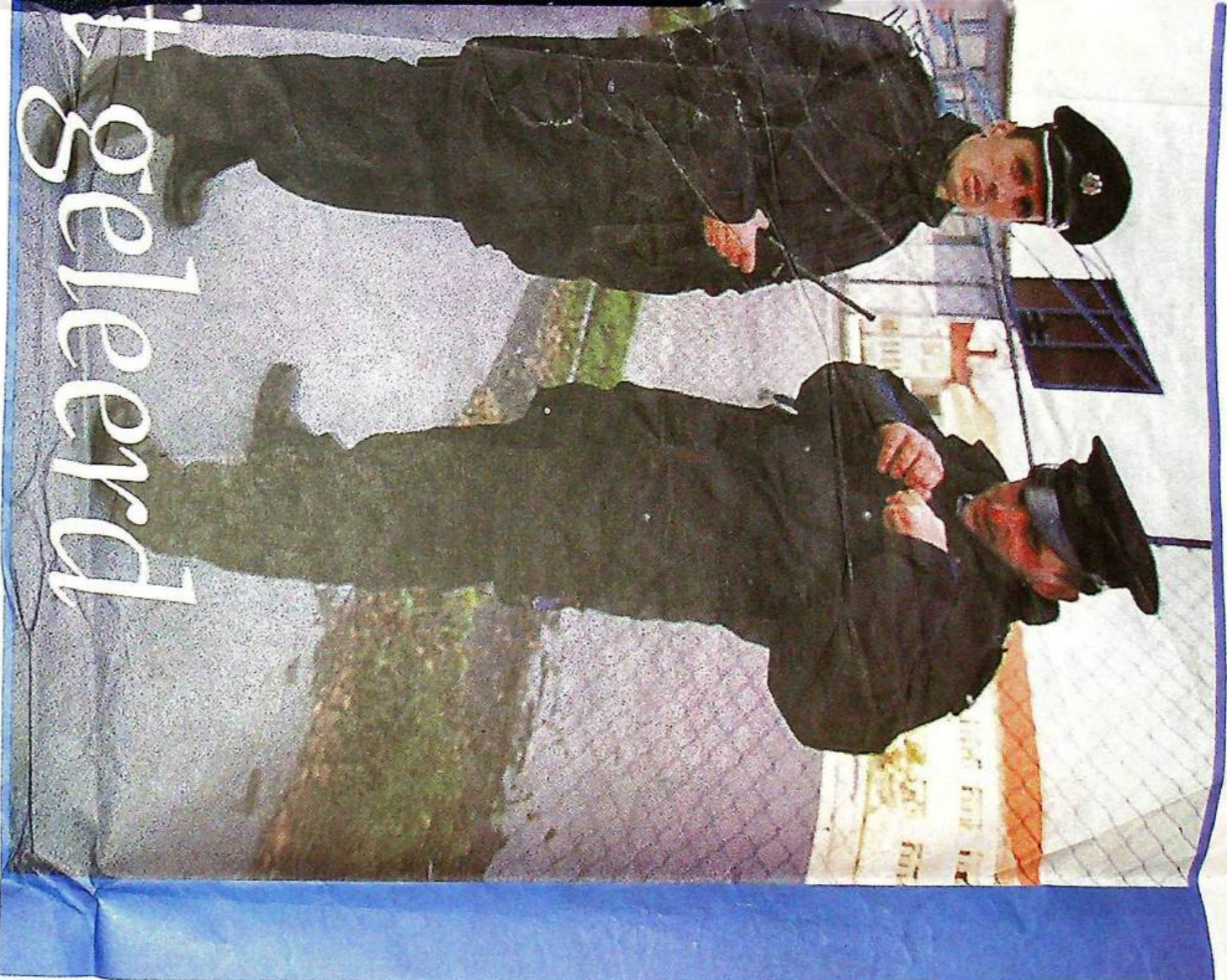
DE GEBEURTENISSEN schokten niet alleen heel Brcko, maar ook de internationale gemeenschap. Ging het hier om slechts een incident of was er meer aan de hand? Uit veiligheidsoverwegingen werd een briefje op de voordeur van de school geplakt: Voor onbepaalde tijd

geen lessen. In Brcko wist je het immers nooit. Ten opzichte van de andere steden is de havenstad toch al een gevaar apart: in de oorlog is er hard gevochten. Bijna alles was verwoest. Toch weigerden de Serviërs na de oorlog de stad, vanwege de gunstige ligging en de aanwezigheid van de haven, terug te geven aan de oud-bewoners, de moslims. Brcko kreeg een aparte vermelding in het vredesakkoord: speciale arbitrage moest bepalen wat de positie van de stad in de toekomst zou worden. Pas in maart van dit jaar is besloten dat Brcko een neutrale zone blijft: dus niet van de federatie en niet van de Bosnisch-Servische Republiek.

ONDANKS DIT GETOUWTREK is Brcko - gelegen aan de grote rivier de Sava, tegen de grens van Kroatië - een modelstad geworden voor de internationale gemeenschap. Een tijd waar veel van de gemakkelijke afspraken uit het Dayton-akkoord wél doorgang vonden. In korte tijd was hier een goed lopende multi-etnische politie en gemeenteraad. De terugkeer van vluchtelingen verliep voorspoedig, ook voorspoedig, zij het dat de moslims niet naar hun oude huizen terugkeerden, maar veelal met een donatie van een van de Golf-staten een nieuw huis bouwden aan de rand van de stad.

Niemand had dan ook verwacht dat de invoering van de multi-etnische middelbare school tot zoveel ellende zou leiden, ver-





geleerd

STAD BRCKO NOG VER TE ZOEKEN

felt een woordvoersier van de Ho-
ge Vertegenwoordiging (OHR),
een orgaan dat namens de inter-
nationale gemeenschap toeziet
op de uitvoering van het vredes-
akkoord.

In Brcko zetelt de OHR in een
splinternieuw kantoor met 24-
uurs beveiliging en een betonnen
omheining. De woordvoersier:
"We hadden het nog zo voorzich-
tig bedacht en aangepakt: 's och-
tends de Servische leerlingen les,
's middags de moslim-scholieren.
Elk met een eigen directeur en
een eigen team van docenten. Bij
de wisseling van de wacht is er
een uur pauze, zodat ze elkaar
niet per se tegen het lijf hoeven te
lopen. Is dat al te veel? Vergeet
niet: het is al vijf jaar vrede hier."

Volgens Kemal Halikovic, mos-
lim en al achttien jaar docent
wiskunde aan het gymnasium, is
die vrede er nog helemaal niet.
"Samenwerking wordt vooral te-
geengehouden door de ouders. Zij
zijn lid van de SDS, de Servische
nationalistische partij van Karad-
zic. Ze hebben hun kinderen aan-
gezet tot die demonstratie. Het
was gewoon een stunt, om de ver-
kiezingen van begin november te
beïnvloeden."

Niet alle leraren geloven dat.
"Ik word al jaren tegengewerkt
om weer les te kunnen geven op
de school waar ik altijd, ook voor
de oorlog, gewerkt heb. Officieel
heb ik dat recht ook. Al drie
rechtzaken heb ik gewonnen,
maar nog steeds word ik niet toe-
gelaten. Vraag me niet waarom".

vertelt een docente recht, die uit
veiligheidsoverwegingen haar
naam niet in de krant wil. De af-
gelopen weken vulde ze haar tijd
met token en chocolade eten en
veel roddelen met haar collega's
in de docentenkamer. Haar Servi-
sche collega's zaten verderop, in
een café aan de sterke drank of
Servisch bier. Met initiatieven
voor verbeteringen kwamen ze
niet.

Directeur Vaso Pelagic van het
gymnasium zucht nog eens diep.
De afgelopen weken heeft hij te-
vergeefs met ouders, OHR en de
gemeenteraad gesproken ge-
niet.

Den Haag ontevreden over uitvoering Dayton

Om de uitvoering van het Day-
ton-akkoord te kunnen realise-
ren heeft Nederland sinds 1996
jaarlijks in ieder geval 180 mil-
joen gulden aan Bosnië-Her-
zegovina gedoneerd. Het geld
ging vooral naar projecten die
terugkeer van vluchtelingen
mogelijk maken en wederop-
bouw van de infrastructuur,
zoals wegen en spoorlijnen.

Na vijf jaar is Den Haag ech-
ter weinig positief over de be-
reikte resultaten. "Er is veel
geld beschikbaar gekomen,
maar de etnische verschillen
lijken nog steeds een sta-in-de-
weg voor het ontstaan van een
stabiele regio. Militaire pre-
ventie blijft daarom noodzake-
lijk," zo concludeerde premier
Wim Kok tegenover Metro na

voerd. De school begint weer ("We
zijn hier immers geen Afrika, ie-
dereen moet gewoon onderwijs
volgen"), maar echt iets veran-
derd is er niet. Zij het dat de Servi-
sche leerlingen nu 's middags ook
in het gebouw naschoolse activi-
teiten mogen volgen. Een volgen-
de escalatie kan niet uitblijven,
erkent hij. "Maar wat kan ik
doen? De druk van de internatio-
nale gemeenschap is zo groot. De
veranderingen gaan zo snel. Alsof
er in Brcko nooit iets gebeurd is."

TEKST: ELLEN VAN DALEN
FOTO'S: PETER BOER



Foto's: Helemaal boven, politie-agenten houden leerlingen in de gaten tijdens de 'wissel' van lessen voor moslims en Serviërs. Links: met een spuit-
bus is 'Serv' op een schooltram gespoten, om de moslims te provoceren. Hierboven: moslimleerlingen omhelzen elkaar voor het gymnasium in
Brcko, dat zes weken dicht is geweest vanwege demonstraties tegen het multietnische karakter van de school.



Protest tegen aanklaagster Joegoslavië-tribunaal

15-1-2004

en Servisch-Kosovaaarse vluchteling huilde gisteren tijdens een demonstratie tegen Carla del Ponte, de hoofdaanklaagster van het Joegoslavië-tribunaal. Del Ponte was in Belgrado om uitlevering te vragen van onder anderen ex-president Milošević, die beschuldigd wordt van oorlogsmisdaden. Maar de demonstranten riepen haar toe dat ze ook onderzoek moet doen naar hun familieleden die in Kosovo verdwenen zijn na de komst van de internationale troepenmacht. De auto van Carla del Ponte werd met eieren bekogeld door aanhangers van ex-president Milošević.

Dialog afgebroken Del Ponte vangt bot bij Koštunica

Door onze correspondent YAËL VINCKX

BELGRADO, 24 JAN. De ontmoeting tussen de openbare aanklager van het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal, Carla del Ponte, en de president van Joegoslavië, Vojislav Koštunica, is gisteren abrupt en voortijdig afgebroken.

Del Ponte verliet het gesprek na een uur - zichtbaar boos, volgens ooggetuigen - en weigerde een verklaring af te leggen, ook al was die aangekondigd. Koštunica's medewerkers zeiden dat „diepgaande verschillen” waren ontstaan.

Del Ponte, de eerste aanklager van het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal die Belgrado bezoekt, eist dat de in oktober aangetreden Joegoslavische autoriteiten meewerken met het tribunaal. Ze eist uitlevering van oud-president Slobodan Milošević en andere Serviërs die door het tribunaal zijn aangeklaagd en wil Milošević bezittingen in Servië laten bevriezen. Milošević en de zijnen zouden vier miljard dollar het land hebben uitgesmokkeld.

Del Ponte ontmoet vandaag de Joegoslavische ministers van Justitie, Binnen- en Buitenlandse Zaken. Haar bezoek loopt morgen af.

Koštunica weigert vooralsnog Milošević uit te leveren. Hij wil hem in Joegoslavië zelf laten be-rechten. Koštunica herhaalde gisteren in het gesprek met Del Ponte zijn twijfels over het tribunaal. Hij vindt het een „politiek” instrument dat probeert de „collectieve schuld bij alle Serviërs” te leggen.

Hij vindt ook het door het tribunaal gehanteerde systeem van geheime aanklachten juridisch onmogelijk en hij verwijt het tribunaal „vooral Serviërs” in staat van beschuldiging te hebben.

Del Ponte had aangekondigd Koštunica geheime opsporingsbevelen voor Serviërs te overhandigen. De president had daarop laten weten de namen van de betrokkenen openbaar te maken zodra

hij de lijst krijgt. Gisteren zei Del Ponte's woordvoerder dat zij de lijst niet aan Koštunica had gegeven, maar dat ze die aan „de bevoegde instanties” zal overhandigen. Hij verklaarde te hopen dat de autoriteiten de namen en aanklachten geheim houden.

Op de openbare lijst van gezochten van het tribunaal staan naast Milošević onder anderen de Servische president Milan Milutinović (nog steeds in functie), de voormalige Joegoslavische vice-premier Nikola Šainović, de Joegoslavische oud-minister van Defensie Dragoljub Ojdanić en de Servische oud-minister van Binnenlandse Zaken Vlastimir Đoković. Allen zijn medewerkers en vertrouwelingen van Milošević geweest. Volgens Del Ponte leven zeventien van de 25 gezochten op de openbare lijst in Servië, onder wie de vroegere legerleider van de Bosnische Serviërs, Ratko Mladić, die verantwoordelijk wordt geacht voor de massamoord op Bosnische moslims in Srebrenica.

Joegoslavië moet samenwerken met het tribunaal om de financiële steun van het Westen te behouden. Het Amerikaanse Congres, dat op 31 maart over steun aan Joegoslavië beslist, heeft al gedreigd deze steun in te trekken als Koštunica weigert mee te werken met het in Den Haag gevestigde tribunaal. De Raad van Europa waarschuwt vandaag in een speciale verklaring Joegoslavië dat „volledige medewerking” met het tribunaal een voorwaarde is voor het Joegoslavische lidmaatschap van de Raad van Europa.

Djindjić wil actie en hervormingen

BELGRADO, 26 JAN. De nieuwe Servische regering is er een van „grote hervormingen en energieke actie” en een „van strategen en experts”. Dat zei gisteren premier Zoran Djindjić bij de presentatie van zijn kabinet in het parlement.

Djindjić en zijn ploeg kregen naar verwachting het vertrouwen van het parlement, met 168 stemmen voor en 55 tegen. De nieuwe Servische regering beoogt volledig te breken met het beleid van de in oktober vertrokken Joegoslavische president Milošević en kiest volgens Djindjić resoluut een koers die het land moet terugbrengen naar het democratische Europa. Een van de prioriteiten van is volgens de voormalige oppositieleider de harmonisatie van de Servische wetgeving met die van Europa, met het doel het land weer aantrekkelijk te maken voor buitenlandse investeerders en het „binnen uiterlijk tien jaar” lid te maken van de Europese Unie. „De regering die we vandaag vormen moet het instrument worden van de veranderingen en de absolute breuk” met het regime-Milošević, aldus de nieuwe premier.

Djindjić verweert Milošević verantwoordelijk te zijn voor de neergang van het land, dat naar zijn zeggen „hekkensluis” in Europa is op economisch gebied. Hij kondigde aan een onderzoek in te stellen naar de „plundering” van de Servische economie door Milošević en zijn medewerkers, die volgens diverse bronnen miljarden naar het buitenland hebben gesluisd. „We zullen geen heksenjacht op touw zetten, maar we zullen de leden van het vroegere regime niet in staat stellen vast te houden aan de buit van hun plundering van het volk”, zo zei hij.

De leider van de Servische staatsveiligheidsdienst, Rade Marković, diende gisteren zijn ontslag in. Marković is een van de belangrijkste medewerkers van Milošević geweest. Na diens val hebben de nieuwe Joegoslavische president, Vojislav Koštunica, en zijn aanhangers (onder leiding van Djindjić) langdurig geruzied over de vraag of Marković niet moest worden ontslagen. Djindjić en de zijnen eisten het onmiddellijke ontslag, Koštunica verzette zich daar tegen. (Reuters, AFP)

20-1-2001
EEN geruststellings-actieplan' moest er komen. In het Nederlands klinkt het nog wat merkwaardiger dan in het Engels, maar George Robertson, de baas van de NAVO, was doodserieus. Toen de berichten over de gezondheidsrisico's van verarmd uranium niet langer te negeren waren, zei hij dat het tijd werd dat het publiek een aantal 'goed onderzochte en gefundeerde geruststellingen' te horen kreeg.

Dat was vorige week. Deze week bleek wat zijn woorden waard waren. Terwijl in het NAVO-hoofdkwartier in Brussel de medische experts sussende geluiden maakten over de gevaren van het verarmd uranium, werd bij een Zwitsers onderzoeksbureau duidelijk dat de risico's niet alleen maar van het verarmd uranium afkomen. Want in de NAVO-munitie zijn ook sporen aangetroffen van plutonium en verrijkt uranium - materiaal dat oneindig veel schadelijker is dan verarmd uranium.

En wat was de volgende dag de reactie van de NAVO? 'Dat wisten we allang, dat is oude infor-

Geen geheimzinnige club als agent van Europa

matie.' En op de vraag waarom de medische experts dan dinsdag niet meteen volledige openheid van zaken hadden gegeven, luidde het antwoord: 'Omdat niemand vroeg naar de aanwezigheid van plutonium en verrijkt uranium.'

Zo ziet de NAVO dus haar 'geruststellings-actieplan': eerst is er helemaal geen gevaarlijk materiaal, vervolgens is er materiaal dat gevaarlijk zou kunnen zijn maar het niet is, in de volgende stap wordt er toegegeven dat er ook nog ander, weliswaar héél gevaarlijk materiaal is, maar dat is maar een piepklein beetje, en ten slotte zeggen de NAVO-ambtenaren dat ze dat niet melden omdat de pers er niet in geïnteresseerd was.

Als dat een geruststelling is, zou ik wel eens een waarschuwing van de NAVO willen horen. De alliantie opereert in deze hele affaire zo dom, omdat ze de schijn wekt dat ze iets te verbergen heeft. En dat terwijl ze tot nog toe kan bogen op het wetenschappelijke gelijk aan haar zijde.

Onafhankelijke wetenschappers ondersteunen immers de NAVO-standpunten: verarmd uranium veroorzaakt geen stralingsgevaar, er is alleen

in heel specifieke en tamelijk onwaarschijnlijke omstandigheden een gevaar voor een chemische vergiftiging, en de hoeveelheden verarmd uranium en plutonium zijn zo gering dat ook die de gezondheid niet bedreigen.

De NAVO heeft maanden gewacht voordat ze de Verenigde Naties voorzag van de gevraagde informatie over de aard van de munitie die in de oorlogen van Joegoslavië is gebruikt. Als de alliantie van begin af aan volledige openheid van zaken had gegeven, had de affaire niet deze proporties aan kunnen nemen. De gezondheidsklachten van de soldaten die uit de Balkan zijn teruggekeerd, zijn reëel. Die moeten serieus worden genomen. Maar door zo lang te verzwijgen dat de munitie die bij de oorlog in het voormalige Joegoslavië is gebruikt bestanddelen bevat die schadelijk kunnen zijn, laadt het bondgenootschap de verdenking op zich dat het niet te goeder trouw is. Daarom is het nu moeilijker te accepteren dat de gebruikte munitie niet de oorzaak kan zijn van de gezondheidsklachten.

De affaire komt bovendien voor de NAVO op een bijzonder ongelegen moment. De verhoudingen binnen de alliantie zijn namelijk al gespannen. Veel Europese landen wantrouwen de Amerikanen, en de Turken liggen bijzonder slecht omdat ze de vorming van een Europese legermacht tegenhouden. Sommige Europese regeringsleiders, onder wie bondskanselier Schröder, hebben openlijk kritiek geuit op het feit dat Washington pas in een laat stadium in de NAVO volledige openheid van zaken gaf over de gebruikte munitie.

Een jaar geleden leek het alsof de discussie over de toekomst van de NAVO definitief was gesloten. De sceptici die zeiden dat de alliantie geen perspectief had omdat de Koude Oorlog voorbij was en er geen vijand meer was, waren de mond gesnoerd door de NAVO-acties in Kosovo. Het bondgenootschap had zich bewezen als politieagent in Europa.

Maar de gebeurtenissen van de laatste maanden leiden tot nieuwe vragen over de wijze waarop de NAVO zich ontwikkelt. Moeten we tevreden zijn met een geheimzinnige, gesloten club die zich sluit als een oester zodra er kritische vragen worden gesteld? Moeten we de stabiliteit en vrede in Europa toevertrouwen aan een bondgenootschap dat zo duidelijk door Amerikaanse beleidsmakers wordt gedomineerd?

Het zijn pertinente vragen. Voor een antwoord dat tevreden stelt, zal heel wat meer nodig zijn dan een 'geruststellings-actieplan'.

Geert-Jan Bogaerts

WHO onderzoekt gevolgen van DU-munitie in Kosovo

GENEVE - De Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie van de Verenigde Naties (WHO) zal een team deskundigen naar Kosovo sturen dat onderzoek gaat doen naar de gevolgen voor de volksgezondheid van het gebruik van munitie met verarmd uranium tijdens de Kosovo-oorlog. Het onderzoek vindt plaats op verzoek van Bernard Kouchner, de voormalige hoogste VN-bestuurder in Kosovo. De missie begint maandag en duurt een week. (AP)

Del Ponte weet Belgrado niet te vermurwen

BELGRADO - Terwijl de hoofd-aanklaagster van het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal Carla del Ponte een tweede frustrerende dag in Belgrado doorbracht, kreeg ze steun van de Raad van Europa. Zowel Del Ponte als de Raad dringen er bij het regime in Joegoslavië op aan ex-president Slobodan Milošević voor berechting uit te leveren aan het strafhof in Den Haag.

25-1-2001
Carla del Ponte had dinsdag al vergeefs geprobeerd president Vojislav Kostunica te overtuigen Milošević en andere verdachten van het tribunaal over te dragen, en kreeg het gisteren van verschillende Joegoslavische ministers opnieuw te horen: Belgrado levert niemand uit.

De nationale wetten verbieden uitlevering, het zou bovendien kunnen leiden tot instabiliteit, zei Kostunica al. Rechtszaken bin-

nen Joegoslavië zelf zullen juist het vertrouwen in de rechtsstaat versterken, voegde minister van buitenlandse zaken Svilanovic er gisteren aan toe.

De auto van Carla del Ponte werd met eieren bekogeld door twee- tot driehonderd aanhangers van ex-president Milošević. Behalve Milošević staat de leider van de Bosnische Serviërs Ratko Mladić hoog op de verlanglijst van Del Ponte. Ze heeft nog niets gezegd over haar besprekingen met de Joegoslavische leiders.

Ze kreeg een steuntje in de rug van de Raad van Europa, die opriep tot de onmiddellijke uitlevering van verdachten aan het strafhof. De vorige week aangetreden premier van de Servische republiek in Bosnië, Mladen Ivanic, zegt met het tribunaal te willen samenwerken. Hij riep in een interview met het 'Radio 1 Journaal' verdachten op zich aan te geven.

Extremisten belagen Kostunica

20-12-2000

De nieuwe Joegoslavische president Vojislav Kostunica is populair in binnen- en buitenland. Radicale Serviërs en Albanen proberen, in het zicht van de Servische verkiezingen van zaterdag, zijn aanzien te ondermijnen.

Verkiezingen Servië

Nicole Lucas

AMSTERDAM – Ibrahim Rugova nam er de tijd voor. Toen Vojislav Kostunica hem vorige maand uitnodigde voor besprekingen over de toekomst van Kosovo, dacht de leider van de Albanen een week na. De tijd is nog niet rijp, liet hij weten.

In een interview in *Der Spiegel* was hij explicieter. Volgens Rugova valt er niets te bepraten. Hij wil slechts één ding: onafhankelijkheid voor Kosovo. Belgrado heeft zich daar maar bij neer te leggen. „Onafhankelijkheid van Kosovo is een onvermijdelijk proces, dat we tegen elke prijs willen realiseren. Onderhandelingen zijn zonder betekenis en onnodig.” Aan VN-resolutie 1244, die Kosovo deel laat van Joegoslavië, acht Rugova zich niet gebonden. „Niemand zal de Serviërs iets vragen en niemand heeft hun toestemming nodig.”

Vandaag ook dat hij weinig woorden vuil maakte aan de parlementsverkiezingen die zaterdag in Servië worden gehouden.

Officieel mag Kosovo dan nog niet onafhankelijk zijn, voor Rugova en de overgrote meerderheid van de Albanen is een andere status gewoon ondenkbaar. Servië is 'het buitenland'.

Datzelfde argument gebruiken ze ook om 24 september de stembusgang voor Joegoslavisch president en parlement te negeren, die een eind maakten aan de alleenheerschappij van Slobodan Milosevic. Alleen bij lokale verkiezingen in oktober, toen Rugova's LDK een grote overwinning haalde, verdrongen de Albanen zich opgetogen rond de stembussen. Maar toen kwamen de pakweg 100 000 in Kosovo achtergebleven Serviërs weer niet.

De internationale gemeenschap zit tussen twee vuren. De verkiezingen van drie maanden geleden kon ze nog afdoen als een truc van de slechte man in Belgrado om eindeloos aan de macht te blijven. Met de komst van president Kostunica ligt dat moeilijker. De oplossing spaart kool en geit: de VN-autoriteiten in Kosovo doen niet mee aan de organisatie, maar 'wie wil gaan stemmen' (de Serviërs) leggen ze ook niets in de weg. Tegelijkertijd zegt met name Europa vast te houden aan resolutie 1244.

De populariteit van Kostunica zit zeker radicale Albanen niet lekker. En het zijn niet alleen Servische politici die de recente onrust in het grensgebied tussen Servië en Kosovo dáármee in verband brengen. Een nog altijd duisterse guerrillagroep, het Be-



vrijdingsfront voor Presevo, Medvedja en Bujanovac (UCPMB), viel herhaalde malen Servische politiemensen aan in de bufferzone waar het Joegoslavische leger volgens afspraken met de VN niet mag komen. „Het is niet zo ver gezocht te veronderstellen dat deze guerrilla's hopen dat het leger toch de zone binnentrekt en hard terugslaat. Dat zou Kostunica in diskrediet brengen en de sympathie weer naar de Albanen kant doen doorslaan”, aldus een Amerikaanse waarnemer.

Kostunica wéét dat. Tegelijkertijd beseft hij dat de aanhoudende onrust in Zuid-Servië niet alleen zijn krediet buitenslands kan ondermijnen, maar ook die in eigen land – en volgens peilin-

gen is de jurist nu geliefder dan Milosevic ooit was. „Je ziet een merkwaardig samengaan van belangen tussen radicale Albanen en radicale Serviërs”, aldus de Amerikaan. Volgens de laatste pleegt de Joegoslavische president juist verraad aan de Servische zaak door alleen maar te praten. Vorige week blokkeerden woedende Serviërs de snelweg Nis-Skopje. Ook Kostunica zag er de hand van Milosevic' getrouwen achter.

Datzelfde ontwaarde hij bij gewelddadige onlusten dit week-eind tussen Serviërs en Kfor-troepen in het plaatsje Leposavic in het noorden van Kosovo. „Het is geen toeval”, zo meende hij, „dat dit net voor de Servische verkiezingen gebeurt”. Hij drong er bij Serviërs, Albanen en de internationale gemeenschap op aan 'niet te trappen in de val van degenen die geen vrede willen'.

VN en Navo veroordeelden zowel het geweld bij Leposavic als de 'terroristische' activiteiten van het UCPMB. Suggesties van Belgrado om de bufferzone te verkleinen, zijn echter afgewezen. De Navo, aldus een woordvoerder, wacht de verkiezingen van zaterdag af. „Als we er zeker van zijn dat Servië een regering heeft die Kosovo niet binnen willen vallen, kunnen we praten over een andere benadering van de bufferzone.” Rugova wees zelfs die gedachte al onmiddellijk van de hand: „Dat zou absurd zijn. Het zal ook de veiligheid van de Kfor-troepen ondermijnen.”

Del Ponte toch welkom bij Kostunica

20-1-2001

BELGRADO – President Vojislav Kostunica van Joegoslavië zal hoofdaanklager van het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal Carla del Ponte volgende week toch in Belgrado ontmoeten. Kostunica zei eerder nog dat hij 'te druk' was.

Del Ponte wil voormalig president Slobodan Milosevic in Den Haag voor oorlogsmisdaden berechten. Kostunica weigert dat. De president waarschuwde dat het gesprek 'niet plezierig' wordt. Hij wil op zijn beurt dat het tribu-


naal de bombardementen van de Navo als 'misdaden' gaat onderzoeken.

Kostunica bracht gisteren een officieel bezoek aan de Bosnische hoofdstad Sarajevo, als eerste Joegoslavische leider sinds de oorlog in 1992 het land verscheurde. Joegoslavië en Bosnië willen hun betrekkingen aanhalen.

De twee landen zullen een gezamenlijke commissie vormen die de dialoog moet bespoedigen. De bedoeling is dat het trein- en luchtverkeer tussen Joegoslavië

en Bosnië weer op gang komt. Daarnaast moet de commissie de wederzijdse handel een impuls geven. Belgrado en Sarajevo gaan nu ook ambassadeurs uitwisselen.

Een rechtbank in Kosovo heeft gisteren een 52-jarige Serviër tot veertien jaar celstraf veroordeeld wegens het plegen van volkerenmoord. Het is de eerste veroordeling voor een dergelijk misdrijf in de Servische provincie, die onder bestuur staat van de Verenigde Naties.



van holst en steijnen

From: Despotovic Ruza <despot@wishmail.net>
To: Nico /Neeltje Steijnen <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>; Globalreflexion <office@globalreflexion.org>
Sent: vrijdag 13 oktober 2000 14:35
Subject: YUGOSLAVIA STRUGGLE CONTINUES DESPITE SETBACK IN BELGRADE.htm

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA: STRUGGLE CONTINUES DESPITE SETBACK IN BELGRADE

By Sara Flounders and John Catalinotto

11 Oct 2000--Faced with enormous pressure from the United States and its NATO allies, a demonstration of 200,000 people in Belgrade demanding that he step down, and violent attacks by smaller organized paramilitary units, Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic resigned Oct. 6.

These events pose two questions of vital importance for the working-class, anti-war and progressive movements around the world.

The first is: Which side are you on? Was this a people's victory, as the corporate media claim, or a setback for the working class in Yugoslavia and worldwide?

The second question determines the outcome of this ongoing struggle: Which class will control the state--that is, the army, the police, the laws and the courts? Will the international capitalist class that controls the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the big investment banks and the multinational corporations also control all the levers of economic and political life in Yugoslavia?

The mass demonstration gave the developments the appearance of a revolutionary uprising. But it was a false appearance, for the event was a NATO-backed counter-revolutionary coup that is still incomplete and can be resisted.

NATO LEADERS CHEER KOSTUNICA

The most obvious indication of the character of what happened came from the leaders of the NATO countries that carried out the brutal 11-week bombing campaign against Yugoslavia last year. The wild cheering by U.S. President Bill Clinton, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and his Green Party Foreign Minister Joscha Fischer should clarify the significance of last week's events for anyone who thought that the vote for Vojislav Kostunica or the upheaval in Belgrade was a victory for democracy.

Drunk with their apparent success and anxious to take credit for it, politicians from Washington to Berlin are now bragging about their organized efforts to overturn the Milosevic government.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

"Oct. 7, 2000 (Reuters)--Germany said on Saturday it had supported the Yugoslav opposition with millions of marks in financial aid.

"Norway also said it had helped fund the Yugoslav opposition's election campaign, which led to victory by opposition candidate Vojislav Kostunica and soon afterwards to the overthrow of strongman President Slobodan Milosevic.

"[The German weekly] Der Spiegel said around \$30 million, mostly from the United States, was channeled through an office in Budapest.

"Another 45 million marks (\$20 million) from Germany and other Western states went to cities that were under opposition control. Der Spiegel said the Foreign Ministry sent around 17 million marks through 16 German towns, which also contributed."

"Oct. 9, 2000 (Agence France Presse)--The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry Shelton, praised Bulgaria on Monday for helping bring about the downfall of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic."

aanleg, zoals laatstelijk gewijzigd bij memorie van antwoord in incidenteel appèl. Hierbij wordt specifiek verwezen naar al hetgeen eisers in cassatie eerder in de feitelijke procedures reeds als feiten en argumenten naar voren hebben gebracht omtrent hun belang bij de ingestelde vorderingen en de toewijzing hiervan.

Eisers in cassatie wensen niet te worden geacht ook maar één van hun in feitelijke aanleg naar voren gebrachte stellingen te hebben prijsgegeven.

MITSDIEN:

Op grond van vorenstaande middelen van cassatie, althans een of meer onderdelen daarvan, te horen eis doen dat het de Hoge Raad der Nederlanden behage het arrest waarvan beroep te vernietigen met zodanige verdere beslissing als de Hoge Raad zal vermenen te behoren; kosten rechtens.

De kosten dezes zijn voor mij, deurwaarder, f

Their tactics included pumping tens of millions of dollars into opposition parties in a starving economy distorted by eight years of sanctions. Behind this were open military threats to use NATO bombs and troops stationed in surrounding countries if Milosevic won, and well-advertised promises to end the sanctions and begin an era of peace and prosperity if Kostunica was elected.

Kostunica is a minor anti-communist politician and professor of constitutional law backed by 18 small and completely divergent parties that Washington cobbled together into the "Democratic Opposition of Serbia" with funds and arm-twisting. Kostunica ran on the economic program of the Group of 17, drafted by economists in Yugoslavia who work for the IMF and World Bank. Their "solutions" for Yugoslavia involve ending free medical care and all subsidies for rent, food and transportation.

They would transform the whole economy, with most industries rapidly privatized and the profitable ones sold cheaply to foreign investors. Even in far more prosperous economies, this shock treatment has resulted in massive layoffs.

One can look at how the living standards for the workers of Yugoslavia's neighbors, Romania and Bulgaria, plummeted after they opened their economies to the imperialist banks and followed IMF rules.

But that seems to be exactly what Kostunica's forces have in mind. Reuters reported Oct. 10 that DOS economist Miroslav Labus said the IMF would allow Yugoslavia into the fold by Dec. 14 if the opposition forms its government soon.

ROLE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Despite many concessions and compromises, Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia has struggled to maintain the independence of Yugoslavia. This earned it the animosity of imperialist reaction worldwide. For 10 years the U.S. and European Union imperialists made every possible effort to dismember the Yugoslav Socialist Federation and wipe out even the memory of this multinational state--while the SPS and its partner, the Yugoslav United Left, resisted.

The corporate media demonized Milosevic, calling him a dictator. But he and his party were elected to their leadership role in Yugoslavia, won respect for leading the heroic Yugoslav people during the 11 weeks of fighting NATO aggression, and defended the Yugoslav economy from imperialist penetration.

It's true that the SPS lost the active support of the working class, its original base. The party has so far been unable to mobilize street demonstrations to defend itself while under attack. Still, Milosevic won 2 million votes and the SPS still legally leads important parliamentary bodies, including the Federal Yugoslav and Serb parliaments.

But it would be foolish to believe that Washington and its clients in Yugoslavia will limit their tactics to parliamentary legality.

BATTLE FOR STATE POWER

In a period of peaceful competition and discussion, the 18 DOS parties backing Kostunica would rapidly split apart. Kostunica is a monarchist and Serb nationalist, while other parties in the coalition are anti-monarchist and fight for independence for the provinces of Vojvodina and Sandja from Serbia.

In addition, any long period of peaceful political competition would prove Kostunica's economic program a bigger disaster for the Yugoslav workers than the sanctions. And the inevitable evaporation of Yugoslav and Serb sovereignty would outrage many of his current supporters.

That's why Washington and its agents are switching rapidly to extralegal methods to take over the whole state apparatus. They have targeted essential government ministries, especially state security, police and banking, and the entire media apparatus, while violently attacking the SPS and other left parties.

In the elections the Socialist Party and the United Left won control of both houses of the Federal Parliament. Under the Yugoslav Constitution, Parliament is legally more important than the presidency, a figurehead position. Even more influential is the left-led Serb Parliament, which the DOS government has now maneuvered into calling new elections for December.

The imperialist strategists are pushing to move quickly to command the whole state, which also means purging the leadership of the police and destroying the Yugoslav Army, which is rooted in the 1945 socialist revolution and the anti-Nazi Partisan struggle.

Without an armed apparatus to defend themselves, the people and especially the workers of Yugoslavia will be at the mercy of the imperialist bankers and industrialists, who have NATO forces in Kosovo and surrounding countries and their own agents in Belgrade.

IMPERIALISM'S EXTRALEGAL GANGS

The anti-Milosevic gangs have also attacked left parties and government centers. Velimir Ilic, the mayor of Cacak and a deserter who refused to cooperate with the Yugoslav Army during last year's resistance to NATO, boasted to the New York Times that he organized anti-Milosevic commandos.

Ilic said: "We established a team of young professionals, paratroopers from the Yugoslav Army and young policemen, and we coordinated this with the most elite units of the Interior Ministry Police in Belgrade. We got martial arts experts and professional boxers to join us. We even had plainclothes police coordinating with nearby towns."

Ilic told Agence France-Presse he had 2,000 people and that some were armed. "A number of us had bulletproof vests and arms," he said. "Our goal was very clear, take control of the key institutions of the regime, including parliament and the television." He didn't say if they were paid, and if so, where he got the money. But he claimed his forces, dressed in police uniforms, opened Parliament and sowed confusion in the police ranks. Inside, he introduced his gang to Zoran Djindjic, Kostunica's campaign manager.

According to Michel Collon, correspondent of the Belgian weekly *Solidaire* reporting from Belgrade, Djindjic coordinated the attacks on Parliament and Serbian television. Djindjic used threats and pressure against journalists to take over the major public television, radio and print media, including the daily newspaper *Politika*.

Djindjic's gangsters also vandalized and wrecked the Belgrade headquarters of the SPS and the smaller New Communist Party of Yugoslavia shortly after the seizure of Parliament. In addition, homes of SPS activists have been burned in and near Belgrade, and there have been even more serious incidents in the provinces.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

On Oct. 10, the DOS leadership made an agreement with the Socialist People's Party of Montenegro to make that party's leader, Pedrag Bulatovic, the new premier in the Federal Parliament of Yugoslavia. Bulatovic said his party, which had been aligned with Milosevic's SPS, wanted to form a government with the DOS which "balances political forces in the federal parliament."

Another dozen paragraphs would be needed to explain all the possible parliamentary maneuvering. But this is really secondary. Washington and its agents will use every kind of pressure on individuals, political parties and the population as a whole to keep peaceful democratic competition from reversing its counter-revolution.

Collon and other reporters in Belgrade have noted that the population was disgusted by the burning of Parliament and the other violence. "Even the Kostunica supporters say they voted for a better life, not for revenge." But if the police and army withdraw from keeping order, only the active organization of the left can defend its positions.

Yugoslavia's defense minister, Gen. Dragoljub Ojdanic, urged the SPS to rally. In an open letter, Ojdanic warned the Serbs might otherwise face extinction as a people. He said that "disunity among the Serbs is inciting the plans of our proven enemies" to occupy the country, referring to NATO's ties to the DOS.

Here in the United States it's important first that the left understand that what happened Oct. 5-6 was a setback for the workers and for Yugoslavia's sovereignty. What is called for is active solidarity with those in Yugoslavia who continue to resist these counter-revolutionary developments, whether they be in the SPS, the other left parties, the unions, or the army and the police.

Imperialism has ripped and clawed its way into a position of considerable power in Yugoslavia today. But the struggle continues.

The writers were organizers of this year's June 10 International War Crimes Tribunal in New York that exposed U.S./NATO crimes during the 78-day bombing of Yugoslavia.

**International Action Center
39 West 14th Street, Room 206
New York, NY 10011**

van holst en steijnen

From: global reflexion <office@globalreflexion.org>
To: <office@globalreflexion.org>
Sent: woensdag 8 november 2000 11:34
Subject: Kostunica grapples with war crimes in Yugoslavia

The Global Reflexion Foundation contributes, according to her ability, to the distribution of information on international issues that in the media does not receive proper attention or is presented in a distorted way. We receive information from different sources, that does not necessary reflect our opinion. If you don't want to receive it, please send us an e-mail.

Dear readers,
 Till November 27 our office will be closed. Untill that date Jared Israel of Emperors Clothes will send you directly his updates.
 Sincerely,

Nico Varkevisser

 Wednesday, November 8, 2000

1. Kostunica grapples with war crimes in Yugoslavia
2. Who is Goran Svilanovic?
3. Unjust from the Start: The War Crimes Tribunal vs. General Djordje Djukic
4. Bernard Kouchner's Legacy of Failure

Kostunica grapples with war crimes in Yugoslavia (excerpts)

Monday, November 6 11:25 PM SGT

BELGRADE, Nov 6 (AFP)

"The first move would be to "enable" the ICTY to open its office in Yugoslavia, and "together with our investigators, collect crimes that can be found on our territory," Svilanovic said."

President Vojislav Kostunica has agreed to allow the UN war crimes tribunal to open an office in Belgrade and plans to set up a truth commission to deal with Yugoslavia's wartime past, the foreign minister said Monday.

"We cannot and we should not avoid facing the consequences of war and responsibility for crimes," Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic was quoted by the Beta news agency as saying.

Kostunica told visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Benita Ferrero-Waldner that the decision to allow the war crimes tribunal office to open did not indicate a shift in position over the fate of Slobodan Milosevic, wanted for trial for crimes against humanity, an Austrian diplomat said.

Kostunica reiterated that he had other priorities than to hand over the former Yugoslav president for trial at the Hague-based International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), said the diplomat.

The diplomat said Kostunica had indicated that it was more important for the country to tackle "its current severe economic problems" than handing Milosevic over to the ICTY.

In talks with Ferrero-Waldner, who currently heads the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Kostunica said he was "ready to accept the opening of an ICTY bureau in Belgrade," said the diplomat.

The people of Yugoslavia should be informed about "everything that was done either in the name of alleged Serb national interests or against the Serb people," said Svilanovic, who was appointed as part of the new government on the weekend.

The first move would be to "enable" the ICTY to open its office in Yugoslavia, and "together with our investigators, collect crimes that can be found on our territory," Svilanovic said. (3)

"The second step would be to form a truth commission, comprising people of full confidence of our public," he said, adding that such findings should be followed by "establishing concrete responsibility and trials in the territory of our country."

Such a commission would be based on one established in South Africa after the end of apartheid, which probed human rights abuses under apartheid and recommended reparations for victims.

Further reading

1) 'An Impartial Tribunal? Really?' by Christopher Black at <http://emperors-clothes.com/analysis/impartial.htm>

2) 'Meeting with Carla del Ponte on NATO's Crimes of War' by Michael Mandel at <http://emperors-clothes.com/news/mandel.htm>

(3) 'David Rohde, Srebrenica and the New Justice' by Jared Israel at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/jared/fulltext.htm>

The URL for this article is <http://emperors-clothes.com/news/grappling.htm>
www.tenc.net [Emperor's Clothes]

Who is Goran Svilanovic?

The Man Who Invited The War Crimes Tribunal to Belgrade

by Jared Israel (11-7-2000)

Goran Svilanovic became Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia last weekend. Exactly how Svilanovic achieved this post without a vote of the Yugoslav Parliament is a mystery, but in his newly acquired post, Svilanovic just announced, with the apparent approval of Vojislav Kostunica, who has taken the post of President, that the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (the 'War Crimes Tribunal') will establish an office in Belgrade and that 'his' government will fully cooperate in hunting down 'war criminals.'

This represents a reversal of Yugoslav policy. That policy was established by a government with a majority of seats in the Federal Parliament. It does not appear that Parliament has discussed this change; it has simply been announced.

Goran Svilanovic is Chairperson of the miniscule Serbian Citizens' Alliance party (GSS). He ascended to that position in August, 1999. The GSS has had the warmest relations with Washington. Its previous chair, Vesna Pesic, was a founder of the Washington-funded group, 'Women in Black,' which simulated the appearance of a peace movement while actively discouraging resistance to the Washington/Bonn assault on Yugoslavia. Pesic is widely despised in Yugoslavia as a traitor. Another GSS leader, Zoran Korac, a Belgrade psych professor, has appeared in Western mass media as an expert witness, arguing his pet theory, that the Yugoslav wars of secession were caused by Serbian aggression stemming from paranoia, the much acclaimed 'victim mentality.'

Mr. Svilanovic met several times with US Special Envoy to the Balkans, Robert Gelbard; for instance on August 4, 1999. ('Middle East News Items,' August 10, 1999)

On Nov. 3, 1999 Svilanovic and other opposition leaders met in Washington with Madeline Albright who promised them more money and other support and praised their courage, etc. Following is the text of Svilanovic's statement made at that time, from Washington, D.C.:

* Text of Svilanovic's statement, broadcast on Radio B2-92, Belgrade, 1600 gmt 4 Nov 99:

"Announcer: The chairman of the Serbian Civic Alliance GSS - member of the Alliance for Change

, Goran Svilanovic, has joined his party's news conference from Washington by phone and said hat

the main achievement of meetings in Washington is the announcement that a joint working group

of the US, the EU [European Union] and the Serbian opposition representatives will be set up.

"Svilanovic: They see this working group here as a trilateral commission. The US has publicly said

that it wishes, in conjunction with the EU, to establish a committee which would cooperate with a

democratic Serbia in the process of democratic reforms in the country. The idea that the EU and

the USA want and wish to work together and to define a joint policy regarding Serbia is, as far as I

am concerned, the main achievement of all these meetings."

The URL for this article is <http://emperors-clothes.com/news/goran.htm>

www.tenc.net [Emperor's Clothes]

OFFICE TO VUKOBROVIC

- 3. Unjust from the Start: The War Crimes Tribunal vs. General Djordje Djukic
- 4. Bernard Kouchner's Legacy of Failure

Kostunica grapples with war crimes in Yugoslavia (excerpts)

Monday, November 6 11:25 PM SGT

BELGRADE, Nov 6 (AFP)

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In talks with Ferrero-Waldner, who currently heads the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Kostunica said he was "ready to accept the opening of an ICTY bureau in Belgrade," said the diplomat.

The people of Yugoslavia should be informed about "everything that was done either in the name of alleged Serb national interests or against the Serb people," said Svilanovic, who was appointed as part of the new government on the weekend.

van holst en steijnen

From: global reflexion <office@globalreflexion.org>
To: <office@globalreflexion.org>
Sent: donderdag 21 september 2000 05:55
Subject: New York Times on Yugoslav elections

The Global Reflexion Foundation contributes, according to her ability, to the distribution of information on international issues that in the media does not receive proper attention or is presented in a distorted way. We receive information from different sources, that does not necessary reflect our opinion. If you don't want to receive it, please send us an e-mail.

 Thursday, September 21, 2000

1. New York Times on Yugoslav elections
2. Federal electoral commission issues statement
3. More than 210 foreign observers arrive in Yugoslavia for elections

URL for this article is <http://emperors-clothes.com/news/erlang.htm>

NY Times' Confirms Charge that U.S. Gov't Meddles in Yugoslav Internal Affairs
 Introduction by Jared Israel and Max Sinclair (9-21-2000)

The following article from the NY Times is most important. In it, the reporter concedes that the charges many people have raised about US meddling in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia are true. Indeed, he adds information that we had no way of knowing. For example, that suitcases full of cash are sent across the borders into Yugoslavia to fund the "democratic opposition". Doesn't our assertion, that "democratic" means "following the dictates of the US State Department" appear to be a simple statement of fact?

Note that despite the shocking evidence he presents to the contrary, Mr. Erlanger still manages to call this self-styled "democratic" opposition "independent":

[Start quote] "Independent journalists and broadcasters here have been told by American aid officials "not to worry about how much they're spending now," that plenty more is in the pipeline, said one knowledgeable aid worker. Others in the opposition complain that the Americans are clumsy, sending e-mails from "state.gov" - the State Department's address - summoning people to impolitic meetings with American officials in Budapest, Montenegro or Dubrovnik, Croatia." [End quote]

The article includes various attacks on the Yugoslav government in general and Mr. Milosevich in particular. Those readers who do not read the US press should be aware that it is impossible for a large US newspaper to write anything about Yugoslavia without including a number of such attacks:

[Start quote]"When speaking of the Serbs it is considered proper to say something negative. More than one thing is optional. But one is obligatory." [End quote] (From 'The Obligatory Bash' at emperors-lothes.com/analysis/obligato.htm)

Mr. Erlanger refers to documentation of US meddling, which appeared in the Yugoslav paper, 'Politika'. That documentation comes from an Emperor's Clothes article, which Politika reprinted. (1) The article was also shown in full on Serbian Television this past Monday at 7:30.

Notice also that Mr. Kostunica now appears to concede that our charges are true. Or, rather, he is quoted first saying they represent the ravings of "the regime" (one must refer to the elected government of Yugoslavia as a 'Regime') and then saying that the so-called "nongovernmental" organizations who take this money "are even unconsciously working for American imperial goals." I am not sure what it means to "unwittingly" take millions of US dollars. But that aside, it is good that Mr. Kostunica says

this, but I wonder if he sees the implications. Are these people, who take the US money, not the G-17, who wrote the so-called "Democratic" Opposition Program, which he endorsed? Aren't they the members of the "democratic" opposition coalition, for which he is the candidate? Aren't they groups like Otpor, who according to the US press put up his posters and hand out his fliers?

Let us make no mistake. The fault for corrupting the Yugoslav political process lies in one place: Washington, with its "democratic" this and "independent" that, and all the time they are trying to buy people, especially young people, with the lure of a traitor's gold.

When, and it will happen, the American people learn what crimes are being committed in their name, God help the State Department.

The New York Times September 20, 2000

Milosevic, Trailing in Polls, Rails Against NATO
By STEVEN ERLANGER

BELGRADE, Serbia, Sept. 19 - In his race for re-election, President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia is running against NATO and the United States, not against his democratic opposition.

He is not entirely mistaken to do so. The United States and its European allies have made it clear that they want Mr. Milosevic ousted, and they have spent tens of millions of dollars trying to get it done.

Portraying himself as the defender of Yugoslavia's sovereignty against a hostile, hegemonic West led by Washington, Mr. Milosevic and his government argue that opposition leaders are merely the paid, traitorous tools of enemies who are continuing their war against him by other means. In March 1999, NATO began a 78-day bombing campaign to drive Serbian forces out of Kosovo.

The Yugoslav elections are on Sunday, but there has hardly been a day since the bombing began that state television news has not railed against "NATO aggressors."

With the campaign at its height, the government has spread its attacks to include all opposition political parties, independent newspapers, magazines and electronic media, the student organization known as Otpor - or Resistance - and any nongovernmental organization working to promote democracy, human rights or even economic reforms.

While Mr. Milosevic is trailing the main opposition leader, Vojislav Kostunica, in opinion polls, the anti-Western campaign is having an impact. The money from the West is going to most of the institutions that the government attacks for receiving it - sometimes in direct aid, sometimes in indirect aid like computers and broadcasting equipment, and sometimes in suitcases of cash carried across the border between Yugoslavia and Hungary or Serbia and Montenegro. Most of those organizations and news media could not exist without foreign aid in this society, which is poor and repressive and whose market is distorted by foreign economic sanctions.

Even with foreign aid, government restrictions on newsprint supplies and high and repeated fines after suspiciously quick court cases make it hard for the independent news media to reach their natural market.

As for the opinion polls that show Mr. Kostunica in the lead, the information minister, Goran Matic, charges that the polls are orchestrated and manipulated by the Americans and the Central Intelligence Agency, who help pay for them. According to Mr. Matic, Mr. Milosevic is actually far ahead of Mr. Kostunica, and the polls simply serve as a vehicle for the opposition to claim that the government stole the election once Mr. Milosevic wins.

Mr. Matic asserts that the Atlantic alliance has come up with various scenarios, such as infiltrating soldiers wearing Yugoslav Army and police uniforms, to make it possible for the opposition to start civil unrest in

the streets after the election while claiming that the police and the army are actually on their side.

Mr. Matic has attacked various nongovernmental organizations, including the Center for Free Elections and Democracy, which is trying to monitor the fairness of the election, as paid instruments of American and alliance policy. Many such organizations have been raided by the police, who confiscate computer files and also appear to be gathering evidence about foreign payments.

"President Milosevic will win this election," said Ljubisa Ristic, the president of the Yugoslav United Left party, founded by Mr. Milosevic's wife, Mirjana Markovic. "This is not Hollywood." Washington and the West, she said, "are like little kids, wanting something to happen so much they're fooling themselves."

Mr. Ristic said the alliance's war produced a new solidarity among Yugoslavs and "killed many illusions people had about the West and about their own opposition leaders, who went to the countries that were bombing us to seek their support."

The issues, Mr. Ristic said, are clear now. "It's a decisive time," he said. "This is not an election so much as a referendum, a decision on being an independent country or a colony. People see what's happened in Kosovo, what happens when NATO troops enter the country, and they are not going to allow the alliance's hand-picked candidates to win."

Even before the Kosovo war, the United States was spending up to \$10 million a year to back opposition parties, independent news media and other institutions opposed to Mr. Milosevic. The war itself cost billions of dollars. This fiscal year, through September, the administration is spending \$25 million to support Serbian "democratization," with an unknown amount of money spent covertly to help the failed rallies of last year, which did not bring down Mr. Milosevic, or to influence the current election. For next year, the administration is requesting \$41.5 million in open aid to Serbian democratization, though Congress is likely to cut that request.

Independent journalists and broadcasters here have been told by American aid officials "not to worry about how much they're spending now," that plenty more is in the pipeline, said one knowledgeable aid worker. Others in the opposition complain that the Americans are clumsy, sending e-mails from "state.gov" - the State Department's address - summoning people to impolitic meetings with American officials in Budapest, Montenegro or Dubrovnik, Croatia.

But there is little effort to disguise the fact that Western money pays for much of the polling, advertising, printing and other costs of the opposition political campaign - one way, to be sure, to give opposition leaders a better chance to get their message across in a quasi-authoritarian system where television in particular is in the firm hands of the government.

While that spending allows the opposition to be heard more broadly, deepening the opposition to Mr. Milosevic, it also allows the government here to argue that it has real enemies, and that the Serbian opposition is in league with them.

Just today, in the state-run newspaper Politika, a long article used public information from the United States - including Congressional testimony and Web site material - to show that the United States is financing the opposition.

" 'Independent,' 'nongovernmental' and 'democratic' are the standard phrases the C.I.A. uses to describe organizations established all over the world to destroy the governments and the societies that the U.S. government wants to colonize and control," the paper wrote.

The Congressional testimony, from July 29, 1999, cited American officials then involved with Yugoslav policy, like Robert Gelbard and James Pardew, telling Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware about their projects. They describe the creation of a "ring around Serbia" of radio stations

broadcasting into Serbia from Bosnia and Montenegro, the spending of \$16.5 million in the previous two years to support "democratization in Serbia," and another \$20 million to support Montenegro's president, Milo Djukanovic, who broke away from Mr. Milosevic in 1998.

The testimony listed some of the recipients of American aid here, including various newspapers, magazines, news agencies and broadcasters opposed to Mr. Milosevic, as well as various nongovernmental organizations engaged in legal defense and human rights and projects to bring promising Yugoslav journalists to the United States for professional training.

All such projects are portrayed by Politika and state television as a way to undermine the legal government, and the recipients are labeled traitors to their country.

Opposition leaders like Mr. Kostunica regard such tactics by the government as crass propaganda, but even he is skeptical of American intentions in paying for nongovernmental organizations, some of whom, he believes, are even unconsciously working for American imperial goals and not necessarily Serbian values.

Other democratic leaders, like Zoran Djindjic and Zarko Korac, regard such attacks as an indication of Mr. Milosevic's desperation and anxiety on the eve of the first election he is likely to lose in his entire political career. Given the stakes for Mr. Milosevic, they believe that he will do all he can, including the wholesale stealing of votes, to ensure a victory in the first round of voting.

"The stakes are fundamental for Milosevic," Mr. Korac said. "These elections are crucial, not necessarily for the immediate handover of power, but because for the first time Mr. Milosevic will be delegitimized in the eyes of his own people. He was an elected dictator, with popular and legal legitimacy. But from now on he's a true dictator, and he will only be able to rule by force - that's a big step for Serbia."

Footnote:

(1) 'How the U.S. has Created a Corrupt Opposition in Serbia'
<http://emperors-clothes.com/engl.htm>

YUGOSLAVIA - ELECTIONS

FEDERAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT
BELGRADE, September 19 (Tanjug) - The Federal Electoral Commission held a session on Tuesday chaired by Borivoje Vukicevic and noted that all preparations for the implementation of the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections were nearing completion according to plan, the Parliamentary Press Service said. The printing, packing and distribution of election materials has been completed. These operations were monitored by the Federal Electoral Commission and representatives of political parties running in the September 24 elections.

Representatives of political parties who supervised the operations had no objections and confirmed that all electoral materials were correct. However, some party leaders are spreading rumours that already filled out ballots are being distributed, and that people are being threatened to force them to use such ballots. The Commission strongly protests against such lies and points out that such irresponsible conduct is unnecessarily misleading the voters and violating their right to free choice.

Condemning all manipulations with lies, the Commission urges for the creation of legal and constitutional conditions for enabling voters to freely elect the lists and candidates of their choice. The Commission has consequently taken measures and requested state institutions to protect the democratic rights of the citizens.

This year's polls will be attended by over 200 observers from 50 countries, including parliamentarians and eminent public figures, whose presence will enable the world public opinion to witness the democratic character of free and fair elections in Yugoslavia, the Commission said.

MORE THAN 210 FOREIGN OBSERVERS ARRIVE IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR ELECTIONS

BELGRADE, September 20 (Tanjug) - President of the Yugoslav Electoral Commission Borivoje Vukicevic and Supervising Board President Ivan Radosavljevic will organize a cocktail on Wednesday evening to welcome foreign observers who have arrived in Belgrade to monitor the federal presidential and parliamentary elections and local elections in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

More than 210 foreign observers, including parliament members and officials from 52 countries have arrived so far. They are from: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Belarus, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chad, Czech Republic, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Armenia, Jordan, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Libya, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Germany, Nepal, Nicaragua, Palestine, Portugal, Romania, Russia, the U.S.A., Salvador, Slovakia, Sweden, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

Among the foreign observers is a joint delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of Russia and Belarus. The foreign observers have attended the final rallies of various political parties, and will be present at most electoral stations all day on Sunday, September 24.

Global Reflexion - Amsterdam - The Netherlands

van holst en steijnen

From: global reflexion <office@globalreflexion.org>
To: <office@globalreflexion.org>
Sent: woensdag 20 september 2000 08:24
Subject: NATO Prepares New Balkans War

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Wednesday, September 20, 2000

The URL for this article is www.emperors-clothes.com/articles/elich/newwar.htm

NATO Prepares New Balkans War
 By Gregory Elich (8-30-00)

Introductory Note from Emperor's Clothes - The following article by Greg Elich is a good source of information about current US schemes regarding Yugoslavia. However, there are two important matters where we differ.

First, Mr. Elich says that the US plans to attack Yugoslavia again. We agree that the US has taken steps partly setting the stage for attack. But setting the stage and attacking are two different matters. The Yugoslav Army and people are formidable forces, more so now than before the bombing campaign because some people who may have harbored illusions about the intentions of the US elite have shed those illusions.

Maybe the US would like to attack, but under what conditions can it attack?

The US has been telling the Yugoslav people: Milosevich is the problem. Get rid of him, put in a government to our liking, (the 'democratic opposition') and we'll be nice to you. If you don't, we'll be terrible.

In our opinion, this "if you don't change governments we'll be terrible" is a bluff, and in fact the opposite is true: it is precisely "getting rid of Milosevich" that would encourage the US to attack..

The US is not in good a position to make a full assault on Yugoslavia. It has not been able to secure broad European support for such an attack. Its key proxy forces, in Croatia and Kosovo, are in disarray. This is especially true in Kosovo where the KLA has ascended to new heights of gangsterism; increasingly hated even by secessionist-minded Albanians, and with no resemblance to an army. The Europeans are uncomfortable with the obvious US alliance with the KLA, which it is now absolutely clear is a fascist terrorist force which has driven out over a dozen different ethnic minorities, including Serbs, "Gypsies" Jews, Egyptians, Turks, Gorani {Slavic Muslims} and even non-racist Albanians.

Recent visitors to Yugoslavia report that the morale of ordinary people is actually high. The danger of widespread death due to the Western embargo on heating fuel last winter - which we at Emperor's Clothes were afraid would happen - did not happen. We were wrong. We in the antiwar movement underestimated and continue to underestimate the intelligence and heroism of the Yugoslav people. Much of the bombing damage has been repaired. Some projects that were dragging on for years have now been completed.

In that situation, a victory for the current Yugoslav leadership - the coalition based on the Socialist party, the conservative Radical party and the Party of the Yugoslav Left - such a victory will tell the US: stay away. We mean business. But a victory for the so-called 'democratic opposition' which includes quislings who are paid millions of dollars by the US would send a very different message. It would provide the US with friendly forces in key positions, making internal disruption and provocations easier to launch. That could encourage the US elite, which is a Cowardly Bully, to

attack

Mr. Elich, with the best intentions, wanting to mobilize all antiwar forces to prevent further harm to the Yugoslav people, unfortunately implies that a victory for Milosevich would encourage US attack. Mr. Elich is responding to the psy-ops threats coming out of the US propaganda machine, which hopes to intimidate the Yugoslav people and its government.

This unintentionally plays into the hands of those who misrepresent the source of the US attack on Yugoslavia. The US has not spent 10 years dismembering Yugoslavia because the US hates Milosevich (as the US and British governments presently claim). The US government knows that the Serbian and other Yugoslav loyalists have for a hundred years been the key resistance to Imperial control of the Balkans; and Imperial domination of the Balkans is crucial to dominate the Caucuses and Russia. Russia is the prize of prizes.

The US wants to weaken or destroy the Serbs and other Yugoslav loyalists as a political force so that it can take control of these vital areas. Control of the Balkans, the Caucuses and Russia means - control of the world. It is not for nothing that the German Nazis combined the slogans "Drive to the East" and "Today Germany, Tomorrow the World." Perhaps the US elite learned the importance of Yugoslavia (and the Serbs) from all those Nazi and Ustashe (Croatian Fascist) agents it incorporated into the CIA after World War II.

The victory of Mr. Milosevich will discourage US attack. The Western claims that "if you just get rid of Milosevich we'll be good to you" are simply a lie. It is as if the fox were to say to the hen: just get rid of this annoying fence and let me in, and then you'll see what love is..

The second point of disagreement we have with this otherwise excellent article is Mr. Elich's insistence on labeling quislings "right wing". Unfortunately it isn't accurate and it confuses the issue. There are quislings who call themselves socialists and anarchists, or communists, and there are quislings who call themselves liberals, conservatives or monarchists.

Focusing on labels is counter-productive, in our opinion, since it avoids the real issue, the need to defend Yugoslavia's sovereignty, and because it offends people unnecessarily.

Let's call on all decent people to defend the Yugoslav land - because today it's Yugoslavia that is ripped apart, but tomorrow any other country could be attacked in the same way. Even Western countries.

www.tenc.net
[Emperor's Clothes]

NATO Prepares New Balkans War
By Gregory Elich (8-30-00)

Quietly, NATO is laying plans for a new military strike against Yugoslavia. On August 13 through 15, CIA Director George Tenet visited Bulgaria. In a series of extraordinary meetings, Tenet met with Bulgarian President Petur Stoyanov, as well as the Prime Minister, Interior Minister and Defense

Minister. Officially, the purpose of Tenet's visit was to discuss the problem of organized crime and narcotics. However, Tenet spent a combined total of only 20 minutes at the headquarters of the National Security Service and the National Service for Combating Organized Crime. Unnamed diplomatic sources revealed that the proposed oil transit pipeline from the Caspian Sea was also topic of discussion.

The driving motivation for Tenet's visit, though, was to discuss Yugoslavia. According to an unnamed diplomatic source, Montenegrin secession from Yugoslavia topped the agenda. Following the meeting between Tenet and Major General Dimo Gyaurov, Director of the National Intelligence Service, a public statement was issued which stressed their "commonality of interests." Reports in the Bulgarian press revealed that various options were discussed with Bulgaria's president and prime minister. Tenet's preferred option is the removal of the Yugoslav government, either as a

result of that country's election on September 24, or by a NATO military assault that would install a puppet government. Another scenario would follow the secession of Montenegro from Yugoslavia. If open warfare breaks out over Montenegro's secession, then the United States plans to wage a full-scale war against Yugoslavia, as it did in spring 1999. Sofia's Monitor reported that the "CIA coup machine" is forming. "A strike against Belgrade is imminent," it adds, and "Bulgaria will serve as a base." (1)

The Italian army recently signed a lease contract to conduct training exercises beginning in October at the Korca training ground, near Kaskovo in southeast Bulgaria. The French army signed a similar agreement, in which French soldiers and tanks will train at the Novo Selo grounds in central Bulgaria from October 11 to December 12. Talks are also underway for the U.S. military to lease the Shabla training grounds in northeastern Bulgaria. Scheduled to take place following the election in Yugoslavia, the training exercises could serve as a launching pad for NATO's planned military strike. It was recently announced that the British aircraft carrier HMS Invincible is to be redeployed to the Adriatic over the next few months in support of a potential conflict over Montenegro (2)

Military force is only one component of the West's destabilization campaign against Yugoslavia. NATO's plan for military intervention emanates from a history of persistent Western meddling. In November 1998, President Clinton launched a plan for the overthrow of the government of Yugoslavia.

The initial emphasis of the plan centered on supporting secessionist forces in Montenegro and the right-wing opposition in Serbia. (3) Several months later, during the bombing of Yugoslavia, Clinton signed a secret paper instructing the CIA to topple the Yugoslav government. The plan called for the CIA to secretly fund opposition groups and the recruitment of moles in the Yugoslav government and military. (4)

On July 8, 1999, U.S. and British officials revealed that commando teams were training snatch operations to seize alleged war criminals and Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. As an encouragement to mercenaries, the U.S. State Department also announced a \$5 million bounty for President Milosevic. (5)

Several Yugoslav government officials and prominent individuals, including Defense Minister Pavle Bulatovic, have been gunned down. Most of these crimes remain unsolved, as the assassins managed to escape. Police apprehended one assassin, Milivoje Gutovic, after he shot Vojvodina Executive Council President Bosko Perosevic at an agricultural fair in Novi Sad. During interrogations, Gutovic admitted to police that he worked for the right-wing Serbian Renewal Movement. (6)

Goran Zujic, security advisor to secessionist Montenegrin President Milo Djukanovic, was murdered late on May 31, 2000. The assassin escaped, allowing Western leaders to blame President Milosevic. Coming just one week before crucial local elections in Montenegro, forces opposing President Milosevic stood to gain from the murder, as the effect would tend to sway undecided voters in favor of secessionist parties. A few days after the assassination, Yugoslav Minister of Information Goran Matic held a press conference, at which he accused the CIA of complicity in the murder. Matic played a taped recording of two telephone conversations between head of the US mission in Dubrovnik Sean Burns, US State Department official James Swaggert, Gabriel Escobar of the US economic group in Montenegro and Paul Davies of the US Agency for International Development. Excerpts of the conversations, recorded 20 minutes after the assassination and again three hours later, included comments such as, "It was professional," and "Mission accomplished." (7)

The first publicly known Western plan to assassinate President Milosevic was drafted in 1992. Richard Tomlinson, a former British MI6 employee, later disclosed the plan. His task as an MI6 agent was to carry out undercover operations in Eastern Europe posing as a businessman or journalist. Tomlinson frequently met with MI6 officer Nick Fishwick. During one their meetings, Fishwick showed Tomlinson a document entitled, "The Need to Assassinate President Milosevic of Serbia." Three methods were proposed for the assassination of Milosevic. The first method, Tomlinson recalled, "was to train and equip a Serbian paramilitary opposition group," which would have the advantage of deniability but an unpredictable chance

of success. The second method would employ a specially trained British SAS squad to murder President Milosevic "either with a bomb or sniper ambush." Fishwick considered this more reliable, but it lacked deniability. The third method would be to kill Milosevic "in a staged car crash." (8) Seven years later, on October 3, 1999, the third method was employed against the leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, Vuk Draskovic, when a truck filled with sand plowed into his car, killing everyone inside except for Draskovic. The temperamental Draskovic had been a major factor in the chronic fragmentation of the right-wing opposition, frustrating Washington's efforts to forge a unified opposition. (9)

During NATO's war against Yugoslavia, a missile struck President Milosevic's home on April 22, 1999. He and his wife were staying elsewhere that evening. Pentagon spokesman Ken Bacon was quick to announce that "we are not targeting President Milosevic." It is impossible, though, to view a missile striking Milosevic's bedroom at 3:10 AM as anything but an assassination attempt. (10)

In November 1999, members of an assassination squad, code-named "Spider," were arrested in Yugoslavia. According to Minister Goran Matic, "French intelligence was behind" the Spider group, whose aim was the assassination of President Milosevic. Planned scenarios included a sniper attack, planting an explosive device alongside a route they expected Milosevic to travel, planting an explosive in his car, and organizing 10 trained commandos to storm the presidential residence. The leader of the group, Yugoslav Petrusic, had dual Yugoslav and French citizenship. Matic claimed that Petrusic worked for French intelligence for ten years. During interrogations, Petrusic said that he had killed 50 men on orders by French intelligence. Matic announced that one of the members of Spider was a "specialist for killings with a truck full of sand" - the same method used against Draskovic the previous month.

Following the Bosnian war, Petrusic organized the transport of 180 Bosnian Serb mercenaries to fight for Mobutu Sese Seku in Zaire, an affair that was managed by French intelligence. According to a Bosnian Serb businessman, Petrusic "did not hide the fact that he was working for the French intelligence service. I have personally seen a photo of him next to Mitterand as his bodyguard." In younger days, Petrusic was a member of the French Foreign Legion. During NATO's war against Yugoslavia, the Spider group infiltrated the Yugoslav Army, supplying information to the French and guiding NATO warplanes to their targets.

Yugoslav secret service sources revealed that the Spider group trained at NATO bases in Bosnia where "buildings resembling those where Milosevic lives were constructed." Money from the French intelligence service for Spider was brought to the border between Hungary and Yugoslavia by a man named Serge Lazarevic. (11)

One month later, the members of a second hit team, calling itself the Serbian Liberation Army, was arrested. Their aim was to assassinate President Milosevic and restore the monarchy. (12)

At the end of July 2000, a squad of four Dutch commandos was apprehended while attempting to cross into Serbia from Montenegro. During the investigation, they admitted that they intended to kill or kidnap President Milosevic. The four said that they were informed that \$30 million had been offered for "Milosevic's head," and that they intended to "claim a reward." One of the men said that the group planned to abduct Milosevic or former Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic and "surrender them to The Hague." The group planned to put them atop a car "in a ski box and transport them out of the country." If the abduction failed, one of the men "had the idea to kill the president, to decapitate his head, to put it in the box and to send it home" to the Netherlands.

One of the arrested men, Gotfrides de Ri, belonged to the openly racist neo-Nazi Center Party. During the wars in Croatia and Bosnia, the Center Party sent Dutch mercenaries to fight in right-wing Croatian paramilitary units. At the time of their arrest, the four were found with several knives, including one with a swastika, and wires with hooks for strangulation. All four admitted that they had trained under the British SAS. At a news conference on August 1, Goran Matic accused the U.S. of being the prime

sponsor of assassinations and attempted assassinations. "It is obvious that they are recruiting various terrorist groups because they are frustrated with the fact that their military, political and economic goals in southeastern Europe have not been realized. [They are] trying to send them into the country so that they can change our political and social environment." (13) Jonathan Eyal, an advisor to the British government, commented recently, "I can't say when it will happen, but I can guarantee that Milosevic will end up dead, and he will be followed by a more pro-Western government." (14)

Flagrant Western interference is distorting the political process in Yugoslavia. U.S. and Western European funds are channelled to right-wing opposition parties and media through such organizations as the National Endowment for Democracy and George Soros' Open Society Institute. The National Democratic Institute (NDI) is yet another of the myriad semi-private organizations that have attached themselves like leeches on Eastern Europe. The NDI opened an office in Belgrade in 1997, hoping to capitalize on opposition attempts to bring down the government through street demonstrations. By 1999, the NDI had already trained over 900 right-wing party leaders and activists on "message development, public outreach and election strategy." NDI also claimed to have provided "organizational training and coalition-building expertise" to the opposition. (15)

The New Serbia Forum, funded by the British Foreign Office, brings Serbian professionals and academics to Hungary on a regular basis for discussions with British and Central European "experts." The aim of the meetings is to "design a blueprint for post-Milosevic society." The Forum develops reports intended to serve as "an action plan" for a future pro-Western government. Subjects under discussion have included privatization and economic stabilization. The Forum calls for the "reintegration of Yugoslavia into the European family," a phrase that translates into the dismantling of the socialist economy and inviting Western corporations to swarm in. (16)

Western aims were clearly spelled out in the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe of June 10, 1999. This document called for "creating vibrant market economies" in the Balkans, and "markets open to greatly expanded foreign trade and private sector investment." One year later, the White House issued a fact sheet detailing the "major achievements" of the Pact. Among the achievements listed, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the International Finance Corporations are said to be "mobilizing private investment." By 2002, "new private investment in the region" is expected to reach nearly \$2 billion. The Pact's Business Advisory Council "is visiting all of the countries of Southeast Europe" to "offer advice" on investment issues. Another initiative is Hungarian involvement with opposition-led local governments and opposition media in Serbia.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), on July 26, 2000, inaugurated an investment fund to be managed by Soros Private Funds Management. The Southeast Europe Equity Fund, "will invest in companies in the region in a range of sectors." Its purpose, according to the U.S. Embassy in Macedonia, is "to provide capital for new business development, expansion and privatization." In March 2000, Montenegro signed an agreement permitting the operation of OPIC on its territory.

Billionaire George Soros spelled out what all this means. U.S. involvement in the region, he said, "creates investment opportunities," and "I am happy to put my money where they are putting theirs." In other words, there is money to be made. George Munoz, President and CEO of OPIC was also blunt. "The Southeast Europe Equity Fund," he announced, "is an ideal vehicle to connect American institutional capital with European entrepreneurs eager to help Americans tap their growing markets. OPIC is pleased that Soros Private Funds Management has chosen to send a strong, positive signal that Southeast Europe is open for business."

The final text of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe suggested that a Yugoslavia that would "respect" the Pact's "principles and objectives" would be "welcome" to become a full member. "In order to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closer to this goal," the document declared, Montenegro would be an "early beneficiary." Western leaders hope that a future pro-Western Yugoslavia would, as has the rest of Eastern Europe, be

"eager to help Americans" make money. (17)

Western leaders yearn to install a puppet government in Belgrade, and place their hopes in the fragmented right-wing opposition parties in Serbia. In 1999, American officials encouraged these parties to organize mass demonstrations to overthrow the government, but these rallies quickly fizzled

due to lack of popular support. When Yugoslav Federal and local elections were announced for July 24, 2000, American and Western European officials met with leaders of the Serbian opposition parties, urging them to unite behind one presidential candidate. Despite U.S. efforts, three candidates emerged in opposition to President Milosevic.

At the beginning of August 2000, the U.S. opened an office in Budapest specifically tasked to assist opposition parties in Yugoslavia. Among the staff are 24 psychological warfare specialists who engaged in psychological operations during NATO's war against Yugoslavia and earlier against Iraq in the Gulf War. During those operations, the team also fabricated news items in an effort to sway Western public opinion.

If President Milosevic is re-elected, then U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright expects street demonstrations to overturn the election results and topple the government. In meetings held in Banja Luka in spring 2000, Albright expressed disappointment with the failure of past efforts to overthrow the legally elected Yugoslav government. Albright said that she had hoped sanctions would lead people to "blame Milosevic for this suffering." An exasperated Albright wondered, "What was stopping the people from taking to the streets?" Indicating that the U.S. was casting about for a pretext for intervention, she added, "Something needs to happen in Serbia that the West can support." (18)

The paths of Yugoslavia's two republics are sharply diverging. Only Serbia stands in the way of the West's grand scheme to integrate the Balkans into an economic model in which the region's economics are subordinated to Western corporate interests. While Serbia's economy includes a strong socialist component with large and medium sized firms socially owned, Montenegro has embarked on a program to place its entire economy at the service of the West. November 1999 saw the introduction in Montenegro of the German mark as an official currency and the passage of legislation eliminating socially owned property. One month later, several large firms were publicly offered for sale, including the Electric Power Company, the 13th July Agricultural Complex, the Hotel-Tourist firm Boka and many others. (19) The republic's privatization program for 2000 calls for the privatization of most state-owned industries, and includes measures to "protect domestic and foreign investors." Three hundred firms will be privatized in the initial stage of the plan. In early 2000, the U.S. signed an agreement to provide Montenegro \$62 million, including \$44 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). According to the agency, it will also undertake "assistance programs to support economic reform and restructuring the economy..to advance Montenegro toward a free market economy." U.S. policy advisor on the Balkans James Dobbins indicated that the U.S. viewed the "market-oriented reforms of the Djukanovic regime as a model and stimulus for similar reforms throughout the former Yugoslavia." The U.S. is also offering guarantees for private investors in the republic. Additional aid is provided by the European Union, which has approved \$36 million for Montenegro. "From the first day," admitted Djukanovic, "we have had British and European consultants." (20)

The Center for International Private Enterprise, an affiliate of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is providing support to the Center for Entrepreneurship (CEP) in Montenegro. According to the center's executive director, Petar Ivanovic, the organization "focuses on elementary and high schools," establishing entrepreneurship as a new subject to be taught in schools. As Ivanovic explains it, "Introducing young people to the concept of entrepreneurship will make them less resistant to the private sector." The CEP also intends to "educate government officials about the potential rewards of the private sector," and to help them "understand the benefits of economic reform and privatization." (21) According to Djukanovic, when he met with President Clinton on June 21, 1999, the U.S. president gave the privatization process a push by telling Djukanovic that the U.S. planned to "stimulate the economy" by "encouraging US corporations and banks to invest capital in Montenegro." (22)

Djukanovic has moved steadily toward secession from Yugoslavia, indicating that he will push for separation if the right-wing opposition loses the September 24 election. In a phone call to Djukanovic in July 2000, Madeleine Albright promised that the U.S. would provide him with an additional \$16.5 million. That same week, Djukanovic blurted out that Montenegro "is no longer part of Yugoslavia." He also made the astonishing claim that he considered it a "priority" for Montenegro to join NATO, the organization that had bombed his country only the year before. The next month, Albright announced that she and Djukanovic "try and talk to each other and meet on a regular basis," and that the "United States is supportive of the approach that President Djukanovic has taken in terms of democratic development and his approach to the economic reforms also." (23)

Western support for secession extends beyond Albright meeting and talking with Djukanovic. More than half of the population of Montenegro opposes secession, and any such move is likely to explode into violence. In preparation for that rift, Djukanovic is building up a private army of over 20,000 soldiers, the Special Police, including special forces armed with anti-tank weapons. Sources in Montenegro revealed that Western special forces are training this private army. Djukanovic has requested that NATO establish an "air shield over Montenegro" as he moves toward secession. One member of the Special Police, named Velibor, confirmed that they were receiving training from the British SAS. "If there is a situation where weapons will decide the outcome, we are ready," he said. "We are training for that." At a press conference on August 1, 2000, Minister Goran Matic declared that the "British are carrying out part of the training of the Montenegrin special units. It is also true," he added, that the Special Police "are intensively obtaining various kinds and types of weapons, starting with anti-aircraft and anti-helicopter weapons and so on, and they are also being assisted by Croatia, as the weapons go through Dubrovnik and other places." Furthermore, Matic pointed out that, "last year, before and after the aggression, a group from within the Montenegrin MUP [Ministry of Interior

Affairs] structure left for training within the U.S. police structure and the U.S. intelligence structures." In August, two armored vehicles bound for Montenegro were discovered in the port of Ancona, Italy. One of the vehicles was fitted with a turret suitable for mounting a machine gun or anti-tank weapon. Italian customs officials, reports the Italian news service ANSA, are "convinced" that arms trafficking to Montenegro "is of far greater magnitude than this single episode might lead one to believe." Revelling in anticipation of armed conflict, Djukanovic bragged that "many will tuck their tails between their legs and will soon have to flee Montenegro." (24)

A violent conflict in Montenegro would provide NATO with its long-desired pretext for intervention. As early as October 1999, General Wesley Clark drew up plans for a NATO invasion of Montenegro. The plan envisions an amphibious assault by more than 2,000 Marines storming the port of Bar and securing the port as a beachhead for pushing inland. Troops ferried by helicopters would seize the airport at Podgorica, while NATO warplanes would bomb and strafe resisting Yugoslav forces. According to U.S. officials, other Western countries have also developed invasion plans. (25) Richard Holbrooke, U.S. Ambassador to the UN declared, "We are in constant touch with the leadership of Montenegro," and warned that a conflict in Montenegro "would be directly affecting NATO's vital interest." (26) NATO General Secretary George Robertson was more explicit. "I say to Milosevic: watch out, look what happened the last time you miscalculated." (27)

President Milosevic and the ruling socialist-led coalition in Yugoslavia enjoy considerable popular support, and many Western analysts admit they are likely to emerge victorious in the September 24 election. A socialist victory could precipitate a NATO strike, launched from Bulgaria within months, to overthrow the legally elected government of Yugoslavia. If the coup attempt fails, then Montenegro could declare independence, setting in motion a chain of events that would lead to a second all out war by NATO against Yugoslavia. The war in 1999 brought immense suffering to the Balkans. The next war promises to be catastrophic.

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Sent: zaterdag 24 februari 2001 13:21
Subject: Fw: [SIM] POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE - Milosevic to La Stampa (integral version)

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

From: "Miroslav Antic" <miroslav@antic.org>
To: "Sorabia" <sorabia@cgroups.com>; "NSP" <STOP-NSP@topica.com>; "SIM-Egroups" <srpskainformativnamreza@cgroups.com>; "BALKAN" <balkannews@cgroups.com>; "SIEM NEWS" <news@siem.net>; "SIM" <sim@antic.org>
Sent: Saturday, February 24, 2001 5:04 PM
Subject: [SIM] POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE - Milosevic to La Stampa (integral version)

>
> SPS CHAIRMAN SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC GAVE AN INTERVIEW TO THE ITALIAN NEWS PAPER
> "LA STAMPA"
>
> THE POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY WAS THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE
>
> At a certain moment a small country become a hindrance to great powers and
> their plans at the Balkans. Our people is a hero and a victim. Fear is now
> ruling over Serbia and Yugoslavia. New authorities are treathening with
the
> trials for the crimes made up in their offices. Such practice of stage
> managing belongs to the experiences of the darkest years of Nazism,
> Stalinism and Mckartysm. Press is in the hands of the authorities and
there
> is no chance to hear different opinions. Hague Tribunal is an immoral and
> illegal institution, devised as form of reprisal for disobedient
> representatives of the peoples. What is going to happen with Yugoslavia?
>
> Chairman of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic gave an
> interview to the respectable Italian paper "La Stampa". The interview was
> published on February the 3rd 2001.
>
> The interview was done in Belgrade by the "La Stampa" editor Giuseppe
> Zackaria. Editorial Board of the "24 Hours" is in the position to offer
its
> readers the integral version of the interview of the Chairman of the SPS
> Slobodan Milosevic.
>
> Question: Mr. Milosevic, how do you feel at this moment, betrayed by your
> people? As a victim of an international conspiracy? Or, as someone who was
> sacrificed as a metaphor to the opponents of the USA policies?
>
> Answer: I do not consider being betrayed by the people. The people are
> heroes and victims. I am not convinced that results of the September
> elections are an expression of the people's will. The elections took place
> under great pressures, both internal and external - there was the media,
> psychological influence, military presence...
>
> Secondly, one, but very powerful part of the international community was
in
> a very organised manner engaged in pressurising the Yugoslav public in the
> eve of the presidential, federal and local elections in September. That
was
> not an international conspiracy, but it was an intertwined activity of one
> part, the more powerful part, of the international community.
>

- thirdly, the variant of being sacrificed as a metaphor to opposing the policies of the USA may partly be taken into account. Perhaps, to the highest degree. If it is so, I would wish it is for the last time. I would wish, most sincerely, for the sake of the other persons and other peoples, but also for the sake of the USA that such policy is never again conducted,
- > that someone with the different opinion leading a small nation has to be punished by the big nation for being disobedient. Is it not the contemporary world that is, as its manifesto, advancing the ideas of freedom, democracy,
 - > rights of peoples and citizens? How then, in the contents of such a manifesto, fits an image of the powerful one who punishes disobedient peoples with uranium, depleted or not, as with a whip once upon a time, their leaders also disobedient, punishing with the elections lost, all the forms of psychological and physical violence, compromising in the domestic and foreign public and so on.
 - >
 - > Though, variants you were mentioning are in a mutual connection.
 - > Administration of the biggest country in the world with its negative approach towards myself, because of the policy of autonomy and independence
 - > that was applied in Yugoslavia and that I was personification of, had, of course, an option to project such an approach towards myself and to its allays in Europe, above all.
 - >
 - > That administration was able to persuade its allays in large and developed European states on the issues much more controversial than the position towards the head of a small Balkans state.
 - >
 - > Then, easily and logically, all of them together were able materially, financially, in the media, politically, psychologically and diplomatically to organise one powerful ambience of pressures towards the Yugoslav public in favour of achieving the electoral results they were interested in.
 - >
 - > Pressures, Fear, Corruption
 - >
 - > Q: In your opinion, what are the reasons for the results of the latest election?
 - >
 - > A: In my opinion, three reasons had the decisive role: pressures, fear and corruption.
 - >
 - > There were three sorts of pressures.
 - >
 - > First, media pressures - people and their authorities were for a long time demonised. In time, that demonisation was more and more concentrated towards
 - > the authorities, and then to the group of people in power and finally to one person.
 - >
 - > Second group of pressures were the economic ones. For almost a decade the country was under sanctions that were going to be lifted when the authorities in power were changed.
 - >
 - > Third group of pressures were the military ones. Serbia was bombed daily for
 - > three months and threats of renewed bombings were constantly present, especially frequent in the eve of the elections. Serbia would have been bombed again if the authorities were not changed at the elections.
 - >
 - > As a particular group of reasons for electoral results I would wish to single out corruption. Money, very large sums of money for our poor country
 - > and our pauperised people played a very significant role in the events of last two-three years, and especially last autumn. Not only that votes were bought with that money, but also a group of citizens was convinced that the
 - > self-off of such nature is not immoral, that money they received is
 - > electoral support - via their votes - to the establishing of the system in which they are going to live better.

Arson, Beatings, Dismissals

- >
- > Finally, within the last few months, significant influence to the behaviour
- > of the public and the election results had the naked fear. The burning of
- > state institutions, the beating up of people, in general, manifestations of
- > physical violence of non-European nature, (not seen) in contemporary Europe
- > or at least in Europe that the progressive people of Europe are striving
- > for, scared the people. They have to think: if like this, in a flash, the
- > Federal Assembly and national television are burning, why could it not
- > happen to my house, and my shop and my factory... If the director of the
- > state television and its well known journalist were beaten up, why could not
- > that happen to the members of my family?
- >
- > And then, the wave of the dismissals began, the replacing of bank directors,
- > company managers, heads of health and educational establishments, deans of
- > faculties, chancellors of the universities... and all that under the
- > physical and psychological pressures.
- >
- > Fear ruled Serbia and Yugoslavia and that fear become a political factor
- > that was manufactured with the aim to make things in the country develop in
- > line with the interests of these who were able to instigate such fear and to
- > incite it further and maintain it up to this day.
- >
- > Q: What is your opinion of the Western countries that saw you as the person
- > that was the factor of stability at the Balkans up to the Dayton-Paris
- > Agreement and afterwards, their opposition?
- >
- > Neither I Nor the Policy Changed
- >
- > A: Western countries and their governments supported me while the stability
- > at the Balkans suited them. When instability at the Balkans began to satisfy
- > them more, I lost their support. So, there were no changes in my policy
- > nor
- > in the role of Serbia, but in the interests of the great powers at the
- > Balkans. Serbia is, no doubt, of colossal significance for the stability of
- > the Balkans. The policy I was advocating for ten years in regard of
- > Serbia,
- > was the policy of independence. Such policy for a period of time suited the
- > West, and then, after a while, it did not. They saw me as an ally as long
- > as the interests of such a policy conducted in Serbia was acceptable. But,
- > when such a policy started to be a hindrance, I become an adversary.
- >
- > Q: What would be your short, personal reconstruction of the events in
- > Yugoslavia within the last ten years? Was it ethnic war, geo-strategical
- > war
- > or something else that you know much better than anyone in the region of
- > the
- > Balkans?
- >
- > A: Western Europe, led by Germany and especially Germany itself, intoxicated
- > with the victory in the Cold War, got unified after the fall of the Berlin
- > Wall, decline of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union, went into a
- > campaign
- > to East Europe with the goal to put it under full control politically and
- > economically. All the economic and political institutions of the East
- > European countries were dismantled that, amongst other things, caused very
- > unfavourable economic effects, sudden pauperisation and easy buy-off of
- > the

recked economics. That process lasted for ten years and is not over yet.

> East European country managed to revive the levels of industrial activity from ten years ago.

> Former Yugoslavia was not part of the East Europe, nor a member of the Warsaw Pact and it was building its own system on the basis of the market economy and, as an multi-national community, on the basis of national equality. Its economy was growing from strength to strength.

> We Were a Model of European Federalism

> It may be freely said that Yugoslavia, in the real sense, was a model of the

> future European federalism. By all its features, it was a "bad" example by the criteria of the proponents of a new re-drawing of the old continent.

> That's why its brake-up was induced from abroad, playing the card of national, inter-republican tensions in the former federation.

> At that, to every observer the naked facts may be visible that these parts of the former Yugoslavia that, in W.W.II, were at the side of the Hitler's axis were privileged in terms of all the means of economic and political support - up to the quick as lightning recognition of independence of Slovenia and Croatia, and later B&H, while these parts which in the W.W.II fought at the side of the Anti-Hitler coalition were punished and subjected

> to, up to then, unprecedented pressures. Then began the media satanisation of the Serb people and Serbia, while in Croatia they were singing "Danke Deuteshland" as a token of recognition and thanks for help in establishing of the "Croatian state".

> World War II in the Balkans was finished after almost half a century with

a change of the roles of victors and the defeated.

> It is an absurd fact that one of major roles in the destruction of former Yugoslavia was played by the Allied countries that in the W.W.II were fighting against Anti-Hitler coalition. But, that was not the end.

> The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, preserved in 1992 by Serbia and Montenegro, become the new target.

> A Small Country Became a Hindrance

> This entire decade passed in the sign of struggle for freedom and independence, for peace, for national dignity. Proponents of the new World Order could not accept such a precedent - one small, Balkan country opposing that wave of new colonialism. When all other means were exhausted, reasons at Kosovo were invented so as to bring about, in 1999, the illegal and criminal war against FR Y. And when that war did not bring about expected results and when the country got reconstructed with unprecedented speed, new means were used to stop such a process.

> Today, separatist tendencies are present in Montenegro, efforts to make the independence of Kosovo and Metohia possible are under way, as well as to induce crisis in Vojvodina and Rasko-polimski regions respectively.

> That would be the shortest possible answer to your question, a question that requires volumes, and not only an answer in an interview.

> Q: How do you see the responsibility of Serbs in the situation in the last ten years? Were they undeservedly demonised by the West or were they really guilty for what was done?

> Serbs Are Not Guilty

- A: The responsibility of Serbs for events on the territory of former Yugoslavia in the course of the last ten years is, certainly, far lesser than the responsibility borne for these events by Croats, Slovenians and others who took part in the destruction of their own country.
- >
 - > Serbs, more than others, endeavoured to preserve SFRY, former Yugoslavia, perhaps because they have lived all over its territory. Because they were everywhere. That's why it is totally unjust that Serbs, who most cared for Yugoslavia, were most accused by the West for its falling apart.
 - >
 - > Unjustified accusations in these ten years were directed, for all purposes, to the wrong address, both regarding the nation and individuals.
 - >
 - > I am thinking about the Serb people and also about myself. Sometimes, it seems to me that a person confronted with all these manipulations with the truth and facts is powerless.
 - >
 - > Means of information as a weapon, as any weapon, are in the possession of the rich and mighty. Thanks to their riches and their might everything will be the way they want it to be. The honest, brave and bright shall be ones they decide to pick out. And the dishonest, cowardly, stupid and bad would be, also, ones they, the rich and mighty, decide to pick out.
 - >
 - > Q: Have you personally done everything to prevent war in former Yugoslavia?
 - > Looking at it now, would you have done something differently?
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - >
 - > They Were Not Irrelevant Nor Deceived
 - >
 - > A: As far as I am concerned, I deem I did everything possible as an individual and as a person at the helm of one of the republics of the country being subjected to dismembering. How much I did, was I able to do more, and in general, my role in the events leading to the destruction of the former Yugoslavia is a topic the so-called international community is constantly busy with. It is, to say the least, amazing why some questions, with good reason, were not addressed to the heads of the other five of the six republics former Yugoslavia was made off.
 - >
 - > They also had some role in these events. They themselves are emphasising their roles. Current president of the Croatian state, for example, is publicly emphasising his "credit" for the dismembering of former Yugoslavia.
 - > With a good reason, of course. I know that very well. None of them considers himself insignificant in these matters, nor manipulated, nor confused or deceived.
 - >
 - > Why then, does the so-called international community underestimate them in every way, both politically and intellectually, and devote all its attention to myself only?
 - >
 - > That is, to say the least, offending for my colleagues from former Yugoslavia.
 - >
 - > Q: Do you think that in some respect you were late in your attempts to solve the Kosovo problem? Were you surprised by the cruelty of the NATO bombing and use of depleted uranium in Republic of Srpska as well as in Yugoslavia?
 - >
 - > I am Embittered
 - >

- I was not late. To the contrary. I moved the Kosovo issue in political, moral and national sense back in 1986 when I was not the President of Serbia, not even a candidate for the president of Serbia, when I did not have even the intention to become statesman of the highest order. My political role at that time was only within the Serbia and was not the most important one. I just came to the helm of the Party and I was of the opinion that one of the first issues, both Yugoslavia and especially Serbia should be engaged with, was the situation at Kosovo, where the position of Serbs for a long time already was very dissatisfying in a political, economic and national sense.
- > As far as the bombing and uranium are concerned, I was not surprised. I am embittered. As well as you are, I believe. As every normal person on the planet is, I believe.
- > Q: Could you tell us something about your meeting with Mr. Holbrook in Belgrade?
- > A: We used to have a successful co-operation until the negotiations in Dayton were agreed upon. He even crucially contributed to the reaching of the cease-fire agreement when Serb forces were in a very difficult position.
- > Upon my categorical warnings that all further negotiations shall terminate, he stopped the Croatian army in front of Prijedor at the moment when it was quite clear they may take both Prijedor and Banja Luka.
- > Up to Dayton Only
- > In Dayton he was very obviously engaged in favour of the Federation of Bosnia&Herzegovina and to the detriment of the Republic of Srpska, but still within the limits of the real desire that everyone achieves success, so that period of co-operation I may assess as successful.
- > However, shortly after Dayton and after fulfilling the obligation of the Security Council of the United Nations to lift all the sanctions against FRY, they did not keep their word, they unilaterally imposed the so-called outer wall of sanctions and continued with the pressures.
- > When in 1998, completely without any basis and upon a false construction, they opened the issue of Kosovo and Metohia I told him: "You are not interested in Albanians at all, nor their interests, you have a different objective". He asked: "Which one?". I answered: "To confirm your leading role in Europe". He said: "It is true, but we are a super-power and we have that interest."
- > If this could be correct in principle, it by no means could represent explanation, even less justification for the illegal, criminal war against FRY in 1999. That's why it would be necessary and useful if the new American administration would pose one very simple question to it's predecessors: "How did you serve the American national interests by making alliance with the Albanian narco-mafia, white-slave traders, killers and terrorists?"
- > The answer to this question is something every citizen of their and our country deserves. Especially the veterans of the two World Wars who fought shoulder to shoulder for freedom.
- > Q: You were accused by the Western countries and DOS that you are not a democratic personality and that you never received leaders of the opposition for talks on the dramatic situation the country was going through. Would you comment on that?

Time of Power

- > A: Of course I would comment on that. Actually, I will deny every single word relating to such assessments.
- >
- > At the time of my "undemocratic" power, I proposed forming of the Government of the National Unity back in 1993 in Serbia. Such a Government was formed in Serbia in the course of the several terms of office and as such it lasted up to October 2000. That month a new Government was formed with the members of only one party. The Government of National Unity with several parties making it existed in Serbia during two terms of office and was made up of three parties, and in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in several terms of office, made up of four or more parties.
- >
- > In the course of my "undemocratic" power, 95 percent of the press was in the hand of the opposition. Almost all the local television stations, about 500 of them, also. In those media, that were financially supported from abroad, I and my family were offended in a most vulgar manner, were accused of all the crimes in this world. No one was ever made responsible for that slander and accusations though none of them had any grounds.
- >
- > There were no forbidden books, theatre plays and movies, as it is common both at the West and East when it is deemed that such contents are not in the interest of the state, people or the current policy, and sometimes only because they are offensive to the distinguished representatives in power.
- >
- > And here such "artistic" works were quite plentiful.
- >
- > In the course of my "undemocratic" authority, the doors of this country were open to the thousands of foreign journalists, even to these for whom it was known that they were coming with the texts prepared beforehand - unprofessional and non-principled and offensive not only for the persons in power, but also for the people. Doors were also open to all the diplomats, even these who conducted themselves undiplomatically in respect of internal affairs of the country and the interest of the people living in it, something that the states sending them would not allow ever to happen in their countries.
- >
- > We Were Meeting
- >
- > Of course, it is not true that I did not communicate, that I did not receive leaders of the opposition parties. I was regularly receiving heads of all parties who participated in the Cabinets. But, I was also receiving the heads of parties that were not in the Cabinet, but were in the Parliament. I received even the leaders of the parties that were not represented in the Parliament.
- >
- > I was receiving them in the manner they wanted to be received. Publicly or for consultations without informing the public of such meetings.
- >
- > I personally never expressed wish not to inform the public of my meeting with any opposition leader. Why should I, really, have such desire? It was in my favour. But, when there was a meeting the public did not know about, it was in accord with the wishes of my collocutors.
- >
- > Really, I do not know if they were avoiding the public when meeting me because they were ordered so by their sponsors from abroad or because they

and not wanted their sponsors to know of the sins they committed.

> Q: What do you think about censorship of the Yugoslav media, especially during the course of your presidency?

> They Were Competing in Slander

> A: I think that censorship of the Yugoslav media while I was President of Serbia and later Yugoslavia is an absolute and, really, dirty concoction.

> I have just told you that approximately 95 percent of the press was in the hands of the Serbian opposition. In the hands of the opposition also were almost all the local TV stations, that is over 500 of them. Only at Kosovo,

> for example, there were over 40 papers in the Albanian language, both daily

> and periodical. All the media in the hand of the opposition were not critical towards authorities in the sense of elaborating their own

programme

> and principled criticism of the social reality they disagreed with. These

> were media totally committed to libel and slander against individuals. My

> family and myself were at the top of the pyramid of libel and slander. And

> it went on for years, for a whole decade. Perhaps my responsibility is

> possible in the opposite sense, because I allowed the media, controlled by

> the opposition, to lower down in the ethical sense, below the level a

nation

> should allow.

>

> If I did so, what would have the West said then, so immersed with the

> situation in Serbia, for such a policy in media, when liberal and really

> without any control media was considered censored. Though, who knows,

> perhaps they would have reproached me less if I really censored them and

> censored and punished everything in the state as they are doing in their

> states.

>

> Q: After the last election it was revealed that JUL does not have any

> significant support of the citizens, and on the other hand SPS become the

> largest opposition party. Do you think coalition with JUL was a mistake?

>

> Important for the Unity of the Left

>

> A: I do not think coalition with JUL was a mistake. Firstly, because I

think

> parties of the Left should politically work together for it means

> strengthening the Left as a whole. Unity of the Left is of huge significance

ce

> not only for the left parties, but also for national interests. If the

unity

> of the Left was preserved, FRY would have a government of the Left today.

> Then, I think it was not a mistake because with JUL we had better results

at

> the previous elections. December elections results are showing everything

> except the real will of the citizens. After all, up to now the largest

> numbers did not turn out to vote, as a consequence of the fact that

> elections were held in the circumstances of lawlessness and violence. As

far

> as JUL itself is concerned, its December electoral results are showing

that,

> first of all, the very membership of JUL did not turn out to vote or they

> voted in minimal numbers. That is a consequence of terrible demonisation

of

> JUL in all the media of the new government and the big pressures towards

the

> membership. It is known that the first and dramatic dismissals from the

> leading positions occurred at places where such positions were occupied by

> the members of JUL. The largest number of dismissed and sacked persons,

> mistreated individuals and even their children are from JUL. Apart from

> that, there were some strange occurrences at the elections. I was told by

> the people who voted for JUL with their families that at their voting

places

> JUL did not get a single vote.

>

- > Q: You met with Kostunica in the night of October the 6th . At that moment the tension was absolute and danger of confrontation was essentially real.
- > What can you say us about that night? Were you afraid for you life, since some of the DOS leaders wanted to arrest you that night as general Perisic recently confirmed.
- >
- > Everything is an Absolute Lie
- >
- > A: You ask me several questions. I shall try to answer as briefly as possible. As far as the meeting with Kostunica is concerned, on that occasion he informed me that the Federal Constitutional Court passed a decision confirming his (electoral) victory. I accepted that information.
- > However, I did not expect that violence and lawlessness of the previous day shall continue. But, obviously there was a scenario to cause bloodletting at the streets, that we luckily avoided. It is known who would have been accused. There were attempts to impute to me such aspirations.
- >
- > In my birth place, the town of Pozarevac, which is in the electoral unit where the Left coalition won at presidential, parliamentary and local elections respectively, they destroyed, robbed and put to fire everything my son owned. That was obviously planned in advance. As well as , after all, this four months long media satanisation of me and my family, especially my 26-year old son. Everything written about us is an absolute lie.
- >
- > Now, new authorities are threatening me with the court trials for crimes they are inventing in their offices. Such practice of stage managing of court trials belongs to the experiences of the darkest years of Nazism, Stalinism and Mckartysm. All the press is in the hands of the authorities, there is no other press, nor are there any chances to change things until violence and single-mindedness are stopped and democracy is established as well as the right of free expression of political opinions and political organisation.
- >
- > Q: What do you think about president Kostunica? What do you think about the Hague Tribunal? And what about the decision of Biljana Plavsic to "voluntarily" go to Hague?
- >
- > Tribunal Against Serbs
- >
- > A: I have not yet made up my mind regarding the new President of Yugoslavia.
- > It is necessary that some time passes, at least from my point of view, to assess efforts and results of the Head of State regarding peace in the country, its independence, security of citizens, economic development, social stability, position of the country in the international community, his authority in the country, in the world etc.
- >
- > The Hague Tribunal, as I always maintained , is an immoral an illegal institution, devised as means of retorsion for disobedient representatives of the disobedient nations. In the exactly same manner as at one time concentration camps were designed for nonessential nations and superfluous persons.
- >
- > That court exists above all because of Serbs. In other words, its main task is to block the struggle of the Serb people for its national interests by putting on trial the most distinguished representatives of Serb people in that struggle. That is a form of intimidation Nazis implemented over Jews, and later also over the Slavic peoples. By her "voluntary" journey to The Hague, Biljna Plavsic wanted to demonstrate her thrust in the Hague Tribunal and the former American administration, which had just left the American political scene.
- >
- > From a virile nationalist, almost a chauvinist, Biljana Plavsic transformed herself into an ally and collaborator of the former American

administration. I do not know whether she got scared and hopped that by changing orientation from extreme anti-Western to extreme pro-Western she would get amnesty of their anger or she simply assessed that Serbian nationalism does not have prospective and turned her back to it. In any case, she co-operated with them during the last few years with a great trust in Western justice .

> I am not amazed by the West. But I am amazed by her. In the West, their Governments know, as all the people in the world know, perhaps, that one should not and need not relay on turn-coats. I am amazed by her. Did she really think they had a good intention regarding her?

> Q: These days there are many rumours you will stand trial in Belgrade. Is there any truth in the accusation of taking money out to your family accounts? Could you comment on that?

> We are Exposed to Daily Threats

> A: I know what for they would try me in the Hague. These indictments are invented as well as the reasons for war against FRY. But, in Belgrade..? Unless there is an established branch of the Hague Tribunal in the capital of Yugoslavia...? Sort of an extension office. Then it would be clear to me.

> As far as my accounts abroad are concerned, they are searching for them ten years now. I have said to Holbrooke a few years ago, when he threatened me with blocking of my accounts abroad: "Do not block them. All you find, you may take".

> I have no accounts abroad. I never had them. My whole life I only had my salary and that is all. Out of the salary I could not have an account in the country, let alone abroad. Now, I do not have a salary. The new authorities left me without a salary in October.

> Q: There were some announcements that your security will be reduced as soon as a new government in Serbia is established. How do you feel regarding your personal safety and that of your family?

> A: Setting up the status of the Head of State whose term of office expired by the new Head of State is a matter of honour and moral of the new Head of State. But, in that there is also a bit of morale and honour of others, the whole nation, in the final account.

> Regarding to the security of my family and myself, we do feel insecure. We are exposed to so many threats every day. It's not strange that Europe sees the Balkans as a part of the continent it would wish does not exist, which compromises it.

> They did not Have the Strength

> Q: What is your opinion of Italian foreign policy at the Balkans?

> A: Italian foreign policy is similar to Italy. It strives to be principled, co-operative, honours others, takes account of its own interests, tries to avoid strife with Europe, to be important in Europe. On many occasions Minister Dini had a goodwill, principled, just and cordial position towards our country in the difficult years and the days of our negotiations and confrontations with some Western governments, especially during the war with NATO. Unfortunately, Italy did not have the strength to confront the crazy

ime NATO inflicted against our people in 1999.

> Q: What do you see in the future of the federation of Serbia and Montenegro?

> You said once that Serbia and Montenegro are two eyes in one head. Do you believe DOS will succeed in preserving the federation? How do you imagine the future of the region?

> What Next

> A: That future depends on what political forces in Serbia and Montenegro would have decisive influence on the circumstances in these republics. Both

> in Serbia and Montenegro there are forces that are separatist and others, who are in favour of preservation of the Yugoslav state. At this moment I think that in both republics dominating forces are ones oriented towards the

> weakening of Yugoslavia, towards its disintegration, perhaps eradication.

> In regards to DOS I do not know whether it will manage to preserve the federation. No one knows that, because in the DOS there are extreme separatist and anti-Yugoslav oriented persons, but also those who are in favour of Yugoslavia. Though, I think the latter are fewer.

> Concerning my vision of the region, I have one, but on that in another interview. Now is not the time to talk about that.

> Q: How do you envisage your political future in the country?

> A: I have no plans of such nature. What I was I never planned to be.

> Q: Could you say to the Italian public something I omitted to ask you in this interview?

> A: No one may make a small man a great one, nor an honest man dishonest. Nor

> the coward a courageous man. Nor the bad man a good one. Not even if such endeavour is supported financially, technologically, media-wise, diplomatically and psychologically, said SPS Chairman Slobodan Milosevic in the interview to the reputable Italian daily "La Stampa".

> 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.24casa.co.yu/> (the only free daily newspaper in Yugoslavia)

> Miroslav Antic,

> <http://www.antic.org/SNN/>

>> Srpska Informativna Mreza

> owner-sim@antic.org

> Lista: sim@antic.org

> <http://www.antic.org/News/>

van holst en steijnen

From: Despotovic Ruza <despot@wishmail.net>
To: Nico /Neeltje Steijnen <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>; Ksenija Sigulinski <sigu@worldonline.nl>; Richard Branka Novakovic <RICHARDENBEB@PI.NET>
Sent: zaterdag 24 februari 2001 14:49
Subject: Fw: Still more "black propaganda" planted in the London "Independent"?

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

From: T.V. Weber & Alida Weber
To: Undisclosed-Recipient:
Sent: Saturday, February 24, 2001 6:44 PM
Subject: Still more "black propaganda" planted in the London "Independent"?

http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=21845

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 February 24, 2001

Losing your soul

By Aleksandar Pavic
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In a recent interview conducted by WND's Geoff Metcalf, British conservative journalist Peter Hitchens referred to his country's prime minister, Tony Blair, as a "hole in the air." Perhaps nothing has better illustrated the aptness of the description than the latest propaganda episode launched by some in the British establishment media, through which Serbia, Yugoslavia and the new regime in Belgrade were to be sucked into the British premier's void. For, there is little doubt that such a well-orchestrated effort did not originate from the highest levels of government itself.

Namely, in the wake of the latest bombing of Iraq, the London Independent claimed that the "Kostunica government provided vital information on Saddam's upgraded air defenses before last week's US-British raid." Similar "information" could be gleaned from the Daily Telegraph and The Times of London. The gist of the stories was that the new regime in Belgrade has decided that it was time to demonstrate renewed allegiance to the West -- not only by breaking off previous military cooperation with Iraq but also by passing information about the fiber-optic radar systems provided to Baghdad by the horrid old Milosevic regime.

Thus, like a criminal who has decided to go straight, the Serbs have decided to rat on their former buddies, the Iraqis, so that the (global) cops would go easy on them. And, indeed they would, for now, as a result, NATO has started "considering the possibility" of allowing Yugoslav forces to patrol the buffer zone between Serbia-proper and NATO-"pacified" Kosovo and actually have a say in their country's own internal security. Even better, British and Serbian troops might even patrol this dangerous piece of land together!

Wonderful story, with several morals: that even the worst offenders (the Serbs, naturally) can repent, that the magnanimous NATO Forces Of Good are both generous and forgiving, and that the New World Order has efficient mechanisms for reintegrating into its global society previous troublemakers who have decided to turn a new leaf.

Wonderful story indeed, with only one thing going against it: it's an absolute fabrication.

In a statement issued on Thursday, Vojislav Kostunica's cabinet "resolutely denied these accounts." What's more, the Yugoslav president "condemned the air strikes against Iraq" and underlined that Yugoslavia's principled position was that "the politics of sanctions and military retaliation cannot solve a single problem in the world." It should be added that Kostunica expressed these views as he met with Samir Sadhoun, the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade.

Some of the Belgrade media that carried the president's denial noted that none of the stories in the British press had offered any proof for their claims, which were attributed to unnamed "senior defense officials" and other similarly trustworthy characters.

But, as any good propagandist knows, the job has been done, the story has gone out, and very few are going to read the denial. And, besides the previously outlined pedagogic value, there are added benefits for the perpetrator of the falsehood.

For one, Yugoslavia's status as victim of an illegal bombing (whose loudest proponent, even more than Bill Clinton was Tony Blair) has been relativized. For, not only has the victim extended his hand to his assailant, he has identified with him, he has put himself on the same moral plane by joining him in his deeds. In fact, the former victim is being made deplorable, for he is indirectly aiding the very actions (bombings) against which he previously bitterly and seemingly rightly complained. And might not this also deflate the resistant spirit of all those for whom Yugoslavia has been one of the chief symbols of the struggle against the New World Order? The list of potential benefits seems endless.

And this approach will gain in importance in the newly developing global moral landscape. As it becomes more and more difficult to conceal that behind the noble-sounding rhetoric, accompanying the new march eastward lies a value no higher than "might-makes-right" -- the Beast of the New World Order will be forced to justify its raw power projections by making its opponents increasingly contemptible and base. Those that grovel, those that have no pride, deserve no sympathy. That will probably be the new direction taken by the media spinmasters as they try to whip up support for further forays into various nations' sovereignties.

"Humanitarian bombings" will give entirely way to "Hate Weeks." And this is, of course,

ere institutions such as the Hague "war crimes tribunal" come in. They first humiliate a country by forcing it to turn its own citizens over to an outside authority, then the trumped-up charges are supposed to whip up all the hate required at a specific moment.

In any case, the battle here is not over. So, being well aware that the falsehood has been irretrievably launched, it is nevertheless with a sigh of relief that we can report from Belgrade that Serbia and Yugoslavia have not, for now, at least officially, lost their soul. This has nothing to do with being for or against Saddam Hussein. It has everything to do with not being sucked into Tony's Hole. Here, two plus two are still four.

Aleksandar Pavic in Belgrade has covered Yugoslavia's historic election and its dramatic aftermath for WorldNetDaily.com.

UPCOMING EVENTS

19 January – Pleadings regarding the Dutch nuclear weapons case before the Hoge Raad (the highest Court in The Netherlands) in The Hague. For more information contact Willemijn van der Werf, +31 515 573 103 or by e-mail at willemijn.werf@planet.nl

February – Meeting of Italian lawyers involved with IALANA in Rome. For more information contact Fabio Marcelli, c/o CNR, C.so Vittorio, Emanuele II, 251, 00186 Rome, Italy or by e-mail at marcelli@ici.rm.cnr.it

4 - 6 May – International Conference of the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space. For more information contact Bruce Gagnon at P.O. Box 90083, Gainesville Florida 32607, USA or by e-mail at globalnet@mindspring.com

10 - 12 May – Commemorative Canberra Commission Conference, to be organized by the International Peace Bureau (IPB) and co-sponsored by the Hague Appeal for Peace, IALANA and IPPNW in Athens, Greece (Proposed). For more information contact IPB, 41 Rue de Zurich, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland or by e-mail at mailbox@ipb.org

2 - 3 August – International Symposium on Nuclear Disarmament at Waseda University in Tokio to be organized by IALANA and Waseda University. For more information contact Akihiko Kimijima and Kenji Urata by e-mail at urata@mn.waseda.ac.jp

5 August – IALANA Hiroshima meeting in Hiroshima (Proposed). For more information contact Akihiko Kimijima and Kenji Urata by e-mail at urata@mn.waseda.ac.jp

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Progress-report on the Depleted Uranium-project

By Bernice Boermans (International Office)

It has been over a year now since the Support Group took up its legal study of Depleted Uranium. After initial discussions within the group and with IALANA, the individual members started work on specific areas of International Law that are relevant with regard to DU. In the summer the first papers began to take shape and in September the group presented their findings at the IALANA/Hague Appeal for Peace Conference in Aachen, Germany.

The papers deal with the following issues: the obligation under international law to review new weapons; the use of DU and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks; the prohibition of weapons of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering (the SirUS principle); the protection of the environment; and the use of DU as a war crime. The full report can be ordered by sending an e-mail to the International Office (office@ialana.org) requesting a digital copy. It will be sent by e-mail.

In Aachen there was a lively discussion about which position IALANA should take in the debate on DU. While some of the IALANA members present were in favour of a 'hypothetical' approach, i.e. wanted to start campaigning against DU by arguing that current international (humanitarian) law already forbids the use of DU weapons, other preferred not to anticipate scientific and medical consensus on the actual effects of DU by arguing that DU weapons are already illegal. It was decided that IALANA would take a cautious approach, continue its legal study, and work with scientists and civil society, especially IPPNW, on the subject.

Since Aachen, there have been further developments in the DU-project. First of all, there have been a number of conferences and seminars on DU. On 26 October a medical symposium on DU took place in Brussels, Belgium. It was organized by the Free University of Brussels, and attended by IALANA's Executive Director Bernice Boermans. The speakers had different views on the presence and the effects of DU in Kosovo, ranging from 'no DU was found in Kosovo' to 'DU weapons used in Kosovo will cause serious damage to the health of soldiers and civilians that were exposed to it'. There was an extraordinary presentation by a Belgian military physician, who claimed that he had taken soil samples of all the areas where the US had reportedly used DU. He had asked the University of Ghent to analyze them: no traces of DU were found in the samples. Asaf Durakovich, a physician who has researched the medical effects of DU, said his research proved without a doubt that DU has serious health effects on the lungs, bones, liver, kidney's etc. As the symposium was of an academic, scientific nature, there was hardly any discussion on the political and legal aspects of the use of DU.

On 4 and 5 November the Campaign Against Depleted Uranium (CADU) held an international conference on DU in Manchester. Physicians, veterans, grassroots activists, lawyers and researchers gathered in this Nuclear Free City to discuss the facts of DU weapons and what next steps to take in the campaign. IALANA was represented by Manfred Mohr (German affiliate), Meindert Stelling (Dutch affiliate) and Avril McDonald (Support Group). Avril McDonald presented the findings of the Support Group to the campaign and had a panel discussion with Karen Parker, a lawyer lobbying against DU at the UN. They had different views on the legal status of DU weapons. Karen Parker was against a specific treaty to ban DU weapons, because according to her this would be counterproductive. She argued that DU weapons have already been found illegal by a United Nations human rights body, and a separate treaty – likely not to be signed by the US – would be weak and wouldn't be able to stop the US continuing DU weapons. This would undermine the positive developments in the UN. Avril MacDonald was of the opinion that it cannot be proved that DU weapons are illegal without adequate scientific and medical information. She was very much in favour of a separate treaty prohibiting DU weapons.

During the conference recommendations for action were assembled in five strategy workshops. Recommendations by the International Law-workshop, moderated by Manfred Mohr, included initiating civil actions against industries and governments (also with a view to inform the public), and preparing a draft treaty to prohibit DU that would provide a mechanism for getting DU weapons banned.

On 25 and 26 November another international conference was held. It took place in Gijón, Spain and was organized by the Spanish Solidarity Committee for the

approaching our borders. The evolution of our country from being an initiator of radical reduction and elimination of the nuclear stockpiles to de facto acknowledging that nuclear arms are a "deterrence and stability factor" in the world is not at all comprehensible to us. Russia is now taking a defective position that allows the gate to the "nuclear club" to

be opened for other states. We should not forget that the Soviet Union developed its atomic bomb in response to the nuclear challenge by the USA, followed by Great Britain, France, China, and later India, Pakistan and Israel. It is clear that this strategy of regarding nuclear weapons as a deterrence and stability factor has not worked.

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The myth of the humanitarian intervention in the conflict of Kosovo

*Excerpts from an article by Domenico Gallo.
See www.ialana.org for the complete article.*

On 24 March 1999 evening, while the NATO bombers were taking off and the first cruise missiles were leaving the American military ships marshaled in the Adriatic, an event that marks a dramatic breach of the international order of the UN Charter took place. A group of powers under the "leadership" of the United States, considered to represent the "International Community", went beyond the Pillars of Hercules of the interdiction of the use of force, and opened a new dark chapter in the international relations, claiming, *manu militari*, the "right" of the humanitarian intervention to protect human rights. In this way a "black hole" was formed through which the peaceful order of international relations risks to disappear. It is said that the first victim of war is International Law...

When we realize that the humanitarian argument has been used wrongly, we will discover the usefulness of institutions that are independent of any military block, and in

which real mediation between the various points of view and interests can take place. Then we will see the utility of an impartial military and of civil forces, and we will come to realize that the United Nations can still play a role in the peaceful settlement of conflicts, without being used as a resonance box of NATO.

In fact this last European war, with all its horrors, has demonstrated the irrationality of war and of politics of war, of inequality and of domination. It shows that we need to protect the international order in a different way, in order to have peace for future generations. We need to resume the fight for democracy and for justice. This fight has to be international and European, because it is the international arena in which democracy and justice must be defended. Only by building a true international democracy, by renewing and strengthening the United Nations, and by equipping Europe with a Constitution which not only holds guarantees for its citizens, but also for other populations, we can save and reintroduce democracy in every country.

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ALSO ON OUR WEBSITE:

Kenji Urata's contribution to the debate on humanitarian intervention, which was held at the IALANA/HAP conference in Aachen, Germany, 8-9 September 2000

NEWS FROM AFFILIATES

Canada

*Report by Beverley Delong and Alyn Ware
(Law Schools Tour)*

Last summer the Simons Foundation held a Strategizing Session in Vancouver, Canada. One thing that arose out of the discussions was the possibility raised by David Matas of Lawyers for Social Responsibility of raising before the UN Human Rights Committee the question of human rights violations due to continued nuclear activities. For more information, contact Beverley Delong (delong@nucleus.com). At this meeting LSR has also been discussing returning to the International Court of Justice and the possibility of support for an Article VIII Amendment under the NPT.

In Canada LSR is circulating a Statement of International Law on Nuclear Weapons. It has over 20 professors of law as signatories. It has been delivered to key politicians at key times during the past year. LSR is continuing to try and get signatories.

In September and October 2000 Merav Datan, Penelope Simons and Alyn Ware toured law schools in Canada to promote the nuclear weapons convention, IALANA and Lawyers for Social Responsibility, the Canadian affiliate. They spoke in law schools in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Fredericton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Victoria, and Vancouver. There were also public meetings and meetings with politicians, government officials and the media. The meetings in Ottawa lead to interest by certain members of parliament to introduce resolutions supporting a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and interest by various government officials in a low level experts meeting on the NWC.

Germany

Report by Dietmar Goettling
IALANA-Germany hosted the IALANA/HAP conference that was held from 8-10 September in Aachen, Germany. Together with the International Office they organized sessions on humanitarian intervention, depleted uranium, nuclear abolition, whistle blowing, etc. The book 'The Nikitin Case' by Dieter Deiseroth and Dietmar Goettling (ed.) was presented at the Aachen conference.

Italy

Report by Jo Lau and Fabio Marcelli
Jo Lau proposes to amend the European Charter of fundamental rights, adding the right of European citizens to resist the preparation of an act of war/aggression and/or the production, diffusion and use of weapons of mass destruction - nuclear, biological, and chemical. Persons resisting this cannot be disadvantaged with regard to their civil and political rights. For the full text in Italian and/or German, contact Jo Lau (lau@elledi.it).

Furthermore Jo Lau proposes to have the EU-Commission take under its control all nuclear material in the EU, including military materials and nuclear weapons. It may be worth considering going to the European Court of Justice to get a decision supporting the obligation under International Law to achieve nuclear disarmament.

Fabio Marcelli of the Association of Italian Democratic Lawyers (IALANA's second Italian affiliate) took part in the International Association of Democratic Lawyers' conference in Havana, Cuba in October. At this conference nuclear disarmament issues were discussed.

Truth in Media Global Watch Bulletins



TiM GW Bulletin
2001/1-3

Jan. 16, 2001

Kostunica Shows Some Teeth...

Hail to the Yugo Chief! Then Turn About Face...

NATO and DU: Double Standard and Cover Up; U.S. Knew of DU Dangers Says a 1984 FAA Memo

FROM PHOENIX, ARIZONA BALKANS AFFAIRS

HEADLINES

Kostunica: "We could say those who used the infamous depleted uranium have a depleted conscience"

- Belgrade 1. Hail to the Yugo Chief! At Long Last...
- Ottawa 2. NATO and DU: Double Standard and Cover-Up
- London 3. U.S. Knew of DU Dangers Says a 1984 FAA Memo
- Brussels 4. Kostunica on DU: "*We could say those who used the infamous depleted uranium have a depleted conscience*" ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 17, 2001
- Belgrade 5. TiM Reader: You Are Wrong on DU! ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 17, 2001
- Belgrade 6. Kostunica Does Turn-About-Face,
Will Meet UN Kangaroo Court Prosecutor ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 19, 2001
- Phoenix 6.1 Some TiM Reader Reactions ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 19, 2001
- Strasbourg 7. Euro Parliament Calls for Ban on DU ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 19, 2001
- Phoenix 7.1 Some TiM Reader Reactions to Our DU Stories ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 19, 2001
- Belgrade 8. Hague Prisoner's Daughter: Please Help My Daddy! ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 23, 2001
- Chicago 9. How You Can Write to Hague Prisoners ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 23, 2001
- Belgrade 10. Del Ponte Tries for a Bridge Too Far ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 24, 2001
- Belgrade 11. Del Ponte Rebuffed by Yugoslav Foreign Minister,
Her Car Pelted with Eggs ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 24, 2001
- Belgrade 12. "Madam Kangaroo" Mutates to "Madam Halfbright" ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jan. 26, 2001

- g. Gun (TCTO-vrij): Warload;
- h. 'LIVE' CHAFF and FLARE;
- i. MASTER ARM switch afgeborgd met breekdraad in de stand 'SIM'.

C-311 SQ en C-312 SQ dragen ervoor zorg dat bij beide vliegtuigen een complete set reserve pennen aanwezig is in het daarvoor bestemde bakje in de wielbak. Tevens dient er een 'schone' form bij vertrek bij de vliegtuigen aanwezig te zijn.

4.2. MATERIEEL

4.2.1. Alleen het absoluut noodzakelijke materieel zal worden meegenomen en zal bij de taakomschrijvingen (Bijlage B) nader worden omschreven.

4.3. TRANSPORT

4.3.1. Voorbereiding. C-900 SQ, C-311 SQ en C-312 SQ stellen elk een combi ter beschikking voor het transport van materieel en personeel naar Vliegbasis KLEINE BROGEL en retour. C-900 draagt tevens zorg voor een HENRA aanhangwagen t.b.v. vervoer loadingtoolkit.

4.3.2. Personeel / Materieel. Het vertrek van technisch personeel en materieel zal plaatsvinden vanaf de parkeerplaats achter geb. 317 (hoofdgebouw). Het vertrek is gesteld op 08.30 uur en eenieder dient om 08.15 uur aanwezig te zijn. De leiding van het transport berust bij de TECH OIC. Aankomst op Vliegbasis KLEINE BROGEL is gesteld op 10.00 uur. Vertrek richting Vliegbasis VOLKEL zal plaatsvinden op donderdag 22 JANUARI 1998. Bij verschuiving van de IOT wordt dit vrijdag 23 JANUARI 1998, e.e.a. te bepalen door de DETCO .

4.3.3. F-16's. Gezien de beide F-16's 'LIVE' bewapening dragen dienen deze rechtstreeks te worden ingevlogen naar Vliegbasis KLEINE BROGEL. E.e.a. zal geschieden op dinsdag 20 JANUARI 1998. Beide vliegtuigen dienen uiterlijk om 11.00 uur op Vliegbasis KLEINE BROGEL te arriveren. Beide vliegtuigen zullen cfm de vigerende procedures op de baankop door VKL Wapentechniek worden SAFE gesteld alvorens naar PAS 10 en 11 door te taxien. In PAS 10 wordt het 'primary' vliegtuig opgevangen door VKL CC's. In PAS 11 zal het 'spare' vliegtuig worden opgevangen door KB CC's. Vliegtuigen dienen bij aankomst volledig te worden voorzien van een 'POST-' en 'PREFLIGHT' inspectie. Gebreken dienen onmiddellijk bij FC/GITAAR te worden gemeld. De terugkeer van beide F-16's wordt gepland op donderdag 22 JANUARI 1998. Bij een verschuiving van de IOT wordt dit vrijdag 23 JANUARI 1998.

4.4. PERSONEEL

4.4.1. Detachements-samenstelling: Zie Bijlage A.

4.4.2. Financien. Het HSC draagt zorg voor adequate voorschotten. Deze zijn aangevraagd middels ref. C. Overnachtingen zullen buiten de basis plaatsvinden. Ontbijt en diner zijn in het hotel, lunch op de vliegbasis.

4.4.3. Inbriefing. Het technisch personeel zal dinsdag 13 JANUARI 1998 door de TECH OIC worden gebriefd. Zie eveneens bijlage D.

1. Hail to the Yugo Chief! At Long Last...

BELGRADE, Jan. 15 - It's been a long time coming, but the Yugoslav president, Vojislav Kostunica, has finally shown some teeth. Acting like Kostunica of the old - the man that this writer had known personally for along time as a respected friend, the Serb president snubbed both the chief prosecutor of the UN kangaroo court at the Hague, and upset Belgrade's western quislings who have seized the reigns of power riding on his coat tails.

Kostunica will not meet the war crimes tribunal's chief prosecutor, Carla del Ponte, during her visit Belgrade on Jan. 23 to demand Belgrade's full cooperation, including the arrest and extradition of the ousted former president, Slobodan Milosevic, sources close to the Yugoslav president told the Associated Press today (Jan. 15).

An associate of the Yugoslav president, Aleksandar Popovic of the Serbian Democratic Party, told Belgrade media that the reason the two would not meet is because The Hague court represents a "political instrument." "The Hague tribunal is a political tribunal. ... Its prosecution is politically oriented," the Beta news agency quoted Popovic as saying.

Another Kostunica associate, Milorad Jovanovic, told the AP that the Yugoslav leader meets only "dignitaries of similar capacities," meaning other statesmen and officials - a rank del Ponte does not hold. The obvious implication of del Ponte being "not important enough," to meet with Kostunica represented a direct snub to The Hague court, the AP said.

In an interview this weekend, Kostunica said he would not extradite his ousted predecessor and other war crimes suspects to face trial at an international court in The Hague because it would be illegal. According to Kostunica, the Yugoslav constitution does not allow extradition of Yugoslav citizens to a foreign court.

At the same time, Kostunica faced a chorus of strong criticisms from his allies for holding talks on Saturday (Jan. 13) with his predecessor, Milosevic, according to a Jan. 14 Agence France Presse report, which was also carried by today's New York Times.

"Milosevic should be in jail and not discussing politics with Kostunica," said Zarko Korac, a senior official in the DOS coalition that supports the new Yugoslav president and last month scored a decisive victory in parliamentary elections in Serbia.

Serbia's prime minister-elect, Zoran Djindjic, said that he was "very surprised" by the meeting, and that neither he nor any other leader of the coalition had been consulted. "What possible role can the man who is at the root of ex-Yugoslavia's demise still play in politics?" he asked.

Mr. Kostunica defended the meeting, arguing that he should talk to the largest opposition group, the Socialist Party, which is led by Mr. Milosevic. Before Mr. Milosevic's ouster after a popular revolt on Oct. 5, the president noted, "the head of state never talked to opposition party leaders."

It was the first time the two had met since Oct. 6, the day after the revolt that forced Mr. Milosevic to concede that he had lost the Sept. 24 presidential elections.

For the full Times report, check out... <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/01/15/world/15YUGO.html>

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- Chicago 9. How You Can Write to Hague Prisoners ~~*****~~ Jan. 23, 2001
- Belgrade 10. Del Ponte Tries for a Bridge Too Far ~~*****~~ Jan. 24, 2001
- Belgrade 11. Del Ponte Rebuffed by Yugoslav Foreign Minister,
Her Car Pelted with Eggs ~~*****~~ Jan. 24, 2001
- Belgrade 12. "Madam Kangaroo" Mutates to "Madam Halfbright" ~~*****~~ Jan. 26, 2001
-

van holst en steijnen

From: Despotovic Ruza <despot@wishmail.net>
To: Hans Hupkes <hans.hupkes@planet.nl>; Ruza Despotovic <ruzad@ggzba.nl>; Richard Branka Novakovic <RICHARDENBEBE@PI.NET>; Ksenija Sigulinski <sigu@worldonline.nl>; Nico /Neeltje Steijnen <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>
Sent: maandag 19 februari 2001 14:07
Subject: Fw: [SIM] SURRENDER ME TO THE HAGUE!

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

From: Vladimir Krsljanin
To: aw ; ia ; tm ; em ; li ; si ; ac ; pr ; pp ; ma ; gn ; pt ; po ; oc ; ml ; ba ; sn
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2001 9:37 PM
Subject: [SIM] SURRENDER ME TO THE HAGUE!

After the criminal last-week arrest of Mr. Dragoljub Milanovic, the former general director of Radio-Television of Serbia (RTS) and member of the leadership of SPS, demonstrations in Belgrade were held four times (in front of Parliament of Serbia, Central Prison, City Court, Government of Serbia and Ministry of Justice). The series will be continued next week - with biggest mass rally expected on Wednesday, 21st February at 2.30 p.m. in front of the Government of Serbia. The rally will also raise the voice against the Amnesty Laws (republican one adopted last week, and federal one in procedure of adoption in Federal Parliament), that have to pardon all Albanian terrorists, who are still brutally killing innocent civilians in Kosovo and Southern Serbia.

These are still demonstrations against the NATO aggression and NATO quislings!

Any form of public support or expression of solidarity is welcomed!

The article below was originally published in Yugoslav daily "24 casa" (24 Hours) <http://www.24casa.co.yu/>, a week before the arrest of Mr. Milanovic. It is written by an engineer, one of the senior technicians in RTS (most of the 16 victims of NATO criminal bombing of RTS on 23rd April 1999 were from technical staff, because the target was TV "Master", technical heart of any broadcasting TV and clearly seen from the sky due to its radiation, wherever it might be placed).

What transpired in 1999

SURRENDER ME TO THE HAGUE!

I hereby admit I was informed that RTS building in

Aberdareva Street will be bombed

I, Slobodan Dragicevic, B. Sc. Eng., employed with the Serbia Broadcasting Corporation (RTS) admit voluntarily, without duress and of sound body and mind that NATO Alliance informed me they will bomb organization I am employed with as follows: building in Aberadreva Street, Belgrade, broadcasting stations Avala, Jastrebac, Crveni Cot, Iriski Venac and others.

Mentioned Alliance of the Western democratic countries also informed me that it is going to bomb hospitals, trains, housing buildings, bridges and other civilian structures.

At the same time, I declare that NATO countries also informed of the above all these who absolutely believe that mentioned countries are capable of doing what they say they will, that they do not shrink from any evil if it would serve their purpose.

Sources of the information

Hereby, I also voluntarily denounce the channels above mentioned information were delivered to me:

1. Works of Mr. Noam Chomsky, "What America Wants?", "Year 501: The Conquest Continues", "Necessary Illusions: Thought Control in Democratic Societies";
2. Raff Eperson's book "Introduction Into Theory of Conspiracy";
3. Works of Dostoyevski, Tolstoy, Chosich, Nyegosh, Evgeni Zamyatin, George Orwel and other writers;
4. Knowledge of global history confirming that Western countries are the origin of eternal evil;
5. Memoirs of Guderian, Zukov, Mannheim, Churchill and other world renown personalities;

6. Current global and internal policies winding down to forcing the happiness upon these who are even not conscious they are not happy, until told by the democrats, with the weapons, if necessary.
7. Experiences from the wars in Bosnia where broadcasting stations of the Radio-television of the Republic of Srpska were bombed with more eagerness than military objectives, because, truth is more lethal than bombs.
8. Experiences from the war in Iraq. They were not able to compel Iraq to surrender until started bombing civilian targets, and then they destroyed Iraqi Army after reaching agreement on their withdrawal from the combat positions.
9. Experiences of all the countries that tried to confront them
10. Other sources.

What Else I Learned

From the mentioned sources of information I have learned the following:

1. Democratic countries of the West are populated by the barbarian peoples. Ever since they created early strong communities and started building ships, they are navigating the seas, plundering, killing and taking into slavery naïve indigenous population. That was called discovery of the world, as if peoples living there did not know about themselves and needed to be told they are discovered. In the modern world, terminology has changed, and the same actions of the Western countries are now termed "struggle for democracy and human rights".
2. Within the last 501 years all the evil that transpired at the planet originated from the West. In the 20th century, at the soil of Central and South America, USA executed over 90 military interventions, with numerous victims, destroying all who dared to confront them.
3. Persons ruling the West, and now almost all the world with the exception of Cuba, China, Iraq and Libya have no any scruples nor any moral norms. They do not trust in God, though they are avowing their fate.
4. Even though they represent only one sixth of humankind, developed countries of the West call themselves 'international community' and are forcing their vassals in the occupied countries to convince the population to accept that as an universal truth.
5. "War is not caused by the conqueror, but by its victim! Aggressor would not want to draw out his sword, but what to do when victim does not voluntarily allow what the conqueror is requesting?" This are the words of Alfred Von Schliffen, Chief of German General Staff up to year 1905. These words become the motto of the articulated world policy and the motto of "DOS" (read: vassals) as justification for the terror unleashed upon Serb people.
6. Methodology of occupation of certain parts of the world goes as follows: Terrorists get infiltrated into the state that should be destroyed (in Nicaragua called "Contras"). Then, after the conflagrations started, peace process is offered. With the peace process all the world scum of journalists from CNN and BBC and officials of 'humanitarian' organizations like UN and OSCE arrive to the scene. With their help, confrontations are made permanent, so as to make possible bringing of peace. ("War is peace" - newspeak, G. Orwell). As in other previously occupied countries that happened both in Bosnia and the Kosmet, and now process continues in the south of Serbia.

Always ready Vassals

However, main force of the conqueror are domestic vassals. Without them process of occupation would not been possible. That's why countries where, at the given moment, do not exist persons ready to collaborate, are temporarily left alone, at peace. (This experience dates back to times of Turkish sultan Murat who attacked Georgia, but since was not able to find any domestic vassals, quit the invasions and, instead, attacked Serbia).

In the mentioned countries persons ready to collaborate get organized in the pacifist political parties, who, as a rule, in their title contain word 'democracy'.

(Note: Also, indicative are titles like "Contras" in Nicaragua and "Resistance" in Serbia.)

7. All what evil world bullies, personified in the mighty developed states of the West, say they will do, they will do. As well, what they do not say, they will also do. Whatever they do is beforehand justified by ordaining democracy and human rights, by ordaining happiness. At the places where West did not arrive yet, people actually "do not know they are not happy" (Yevgeni Zamyatin, novel "Us").

8. Gravest crimes in the history of mankind are committed by the democratic, developed countries, for democracy and in the name of democracy.

That democracy is not, in fact, the source of general happiness was foretold by the murder of Socrates in the democratic Greece of Pericles's times, while usurpation of power by DOS in contemporary Serbia is further proof, as well as all the countries of the world occupied by the West.

9. Regarding countries and persons confronting mentioned evil, they are being satanised and persecuted as wild beasts since they may be 'bad' example for others and, 'as rotten apple may corrupt the whole barrel' (Noam Chomsky, "Necessary Illusions").

A Joint Posse

In addition to the posse staged by these who want themselves to be called 'international community', there is a posse staged by the domestic vassals. Posse of the domestic vassals is more fiery and ominous, but quite understandable. Namely, if they may prove that resistance to the evil is wrong policy, if they are able to show that evil that bombed and killed their own people is not evil, and, at the same token, their vassal treachery is recognized as co-operative, peaceful policy, then the act of high treason does not exist.

Guilty is one who defended the country and the people. In their own conscience and sub-conscience guilty for their shameful acts are these who led

brave and honorable struggle for freedom of the people, leadership that was at the helm of the resistance.

However, if the domestic vassal's activity was motivated by the money they were given, then their treason has some sense. But one who, out of conviction, goes to the side of the enemy and believes in humanity and democratic progressiveness of the West has something wrong in his head.

In CIA terminology, such persons are called "useful idiots".

10. The right policy of the vassal regimes consist of the following: "manufacturing consent to be a slave to the master of social relief with necessary illusion of absolute happiness." (Naomi Chomsky, "Necessary Illusions").

Brain Washers

One would be able to cite innumerable bits of knowledge any person, unless his process of thinking is blocked by democratic brain washers, could have acquired.

It was clear that if evil doers said they will bomb Serbia Broadcasting Corporation (RTS), they will do that.

For contemporary "democratic", "new", "free" media and

D-Occupation-S politicians, ipso facto quilt for bombing moves from the evil doers to us who know they are evil doers and that they would commit that crime.

More monstrous then crime is the act of justification of the crime and giving an alibi to the criminal. Transferring the quilt for murder of innocent victims, our colleagues, mostly technical staff, to someone else from these who launched killer, lethal, evil and hell-bearing missile and the one that gave the order, is crime worse then the murder itself.

Only these who do not allow us to erect monuments to our heroes, that is D-Occupation-S authorities are capable of such crime.

Because of that I declare that in the last war, under the then leadership of Serbia and Serbia Broadcasting Corporation (RTS) 200 workers of the Broadcasting Equipment Team at the various places, from building in Aberdareva, to all the destroyed structures at Avala, Jastrebac, Ovcara, Kopaonik, Crni Vrh, Crveni Cot, Iriski Venac etc. made possible broadcasting of the programme almost permanently and without anyone killed.

Perhaps because we knew with what kind of criminals we are dealing with!

Because of that, democrats, please, surrender us to The Hague!

Slobodan Dragicevic, B. Sc. Eng.

Belgrade

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.24casa.co.yu/> (the only free daily newspaper in Yugoslavia)

van holst en steijnen

From: Nancy A. Hey (by way of Herman de Tollenaere <hermantl@stad.dsl.nl> <cattynancy@hotmail.com>
To: <office@globalreflexion.org>
Sent: donderdag 9 november 2000 16:49
Subject: Humanitarian aid needed for Yugoslavia [fwd]

Belgrade, Thursday 26 October 2000

UNHCR APPEALS FOR URGENT AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

The U.N. refugee agency warned Thursday that some 700,000 refugees and displaced in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are facing a brutal winter unless they receive urgent international assistance.

With a new government in Belgrade, the country is attracting more international aid offers for long-term economic and infrastructure development. But the needs are immediate for the refugees to weather the cold during this transition, the Belgrade office the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said.

UNHCR has been hit by a severe funding shortfall this year, forcing it to cut back on its assistance program. The agency's operational budget for Serbia and Montenegro in 2000 has been reduced to USD 37.5 million from the initial USD 65 million, leaving funds for life-saving aid only, such as heating and food, for the coming critical months.

The refugee agency says it requires an additional USD 20 million to meet other non-food needs this winter through 2001, including some 55,000 blankets, 15,000 mattresses, 5,000 beds, 8,000 stoves, 1,700 kitchen sets, 120,000 hygiene parcels and 20,000 bed sheets. Some 1,000 metric tons of transport fuel and 3 fuel tankers are required also for the delivery of heating fuel and other supplies throughout the country.

Shelter assistance is also critical in stabilizing the displaced population, UNHCR said, providing support to host families, repairing collective centers and allocating new shelter for those compelled to move.

The situation is particularly difficult for some 220,000 people from Kosovo, who are facing a second winter in displacement. Many are being forced to relocate within Serbia as they overstay their welcome in municipalities with devastated economies. More families are requesting to move to already crowded collective centers, originally set up for refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, while others feel they have no choice but to return to Kosovo.

High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said earlier this week, while she supported in principle the Serb returns to Kosovo current security situation in the province does not allow for their immediate return in safety and dignity.

To help stabilize Kosovo, UNHCR has been addressing the needs of minority communities in Kosovo as well as organizing visits for displaced Serbs and Romas who wish to see for themselves the conditions for return. But the majority of those who visited their home areas say they cannot take their families back mainly for security reasons.

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van holst en steijnen

From: global reflexion <office@globalreflexion.org>
 To: <office@globalreflexion.org>
 Sent: zondag 15 oktober 2000 06:42
 Subject: Fischer Calls for Permanent German Troop Occupation

The Global Reflexion Foundation contributes, according to her ability, to the distribution of information on international issues that in the media does not receive proper attention or is presented in a distorted way. We receive information from different sources, that does not necessarily reflect our opinion. If you don't want to receive it, please send us an e-mail.

 Friday, October 13, 2000

1. Fischer Calls for Permanent German Troop Occupation of Yugoslavia
2. Yugoslavia Slated for German Domination
3. Yugoslav Coup Unravels

The URL for this article is <http://emperors-clothes.com/news/occupation.htm>

German Foreign Minister Calls for Permanent German Troop Occupation of Yugoslavia

Fischer says Yugoslavs Must Acquire Democratic Culture in order to be able to Relate to Germany

Comments by Prof. Michel Chossudovsky follow the news report

www.tenc.net [Emperor's Clothes]

[Emperor's Clothes note: The following has been translated from the printout of a German language 'Associated Press' dispatch. For more details, see end of article]

(Berlin), AP, Oct. 11, 2000

German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, addressing Parliament on Wednesday, expressed his opinion that Germany should not only provide material help to Yugoslavia but that the Bundeswehr [the German Army] and non-military organizations should establish a permanent presence there. He declared that this was a unique chance to create a democracy in the context of further European unification.

Reunited Germany has a special responsibility for stabilizing democracy in Serbia. Democracy, said Mr. Fischer, is the basis for a lasting peace in the Balkans. But the priority is for the moment that the democratic changes be carried out peacefully and that justice prevail. The Western Balkans is a part of the European comprehensive responsibility.

It was truly correct at the time to stop Slobodan Milosevich's policy of Greater Serbia and to engage oneself on the side of the democratic opposition, says Joschka Fischer. Now the bloody murdering in the Balkans can be stopped. The Stability Pact has to be used, among other things, for the clearing of the Danube. Also democratic culture has to be built up [in Serbia] to make possible the normalization of relations between Germany and Serbia. The first steps have been taken through the lifting of the oil and the flight embargoes by the European Union. Now Serbia can be accompanied on its route toward Europe. In the words of Fischer, all those who have made themselves guilty of grave crimes have to be brought to justice.

[Note: Original German text will be posted as soon as possible at <http://emperors-clothes.com/german/bundeswehr.htm>]

Yugoslavia Slated for German Domination

Interview with Michel Chossudovsky, Professor of Economics, University of Ottawa. Prof. Chossudovsky studies and writes about the effects of International Monetary Fund/NATO penetration of countries in transition.

Interview conducted by Max Sinclair

Sinclair: Some supporters of Kostunica are arguing, or hoping, that somehow he can maneuver around the United States because he has ties to Europe. That Europe is getting away from US domination and wants to be independent.

Chossudovsky: I think they're very naïve in that belief. Berlin and Washington are working hand in hand in this situation. They coordinate their respective foreign policy initiatives. Germany's secret service, the Bundes Nachrichtendienst (BND) collaborated closely with the CIA in the various stages of the 78 day bombing of Yugoslavia, and also after the bombing.

Everything indicates that what they want is to transform Yugoslavia into a German protectorate with German troops (and the Deutschmark) stationed on Yugoslav soil, within Germany's "Lebensraum". This has been the fate of the other former republics of Yugoslavia including Macedonia and Croatia.

In Montenegro and Kosovo the Deutschmark has been established as legal tender. In Kosovo Germany's Commerzbank controls the entire commercial banking system. At the same time it is the Washington Group, which is a US Transnational linked up with the US defence industry, which controls the Trepeca mines in northern Kosovo.

The Americans and their British allies have their eyes on Central Asia; that is the deal. The Caspian Sea basin and Central Asia are American territory. BP-AMOCO and ARCO, the world's largest Anglo-American oil consortium, is the major player in the Caspian oil fields. NATO's role, through GUUAM, the NATO-sponsored military alliance in this area, is to protect the pipeline routes from the Caucasus through the Balkans.

Germany is not an important player in the oil business. In return for the US and Britain getting the Caspian Sea Basin and Central Asia, Germany gets the Balkans and parts of Eastern Europe. The US and Germany seem to have agreed on this division of territory and their respective spheres of influence.

Sinclair: So they are fully united?

Chossudovsky: United in some regards, divided in others. There is a major split between Germany and the US in the defence industry. We see two competing defence conglomerates. The powerful Deutsche Aerospace which is part of Daimler is now allied with France's Aerospatiale Matra. In turn, British Aerospace is integrated into the US military industrial complex. It is in close relationship with major US defence contractors.

In other words the Western defence industry is split in two; the Anglo-American axis and the Franco-German axis. Incidentally in the oil business the Anglo-Americans are also competing with the French-Belgian-Italian consortium, El-Aquitaine-Petrofina-ENI, which also has links to the Iranian and Russian Oil companies.

Dinkic Attempts to Control Central Bank for the IMF

Chossudovsky: With regard to Yugoslavia, what they want is to impose the Deutschmark, which means Germany would dominate the monetary system. This requires controlling the Central Bank.

I think the biggest stake in Yugoslavia right now is over who controls the Central Bank.

It appears that Mr. Mladjan Dinkic of the G17 group of economists has assumed control of the Bank. He has done this on behalf of the

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

If Yugoslavia is to retain national sovereignty, it is absolutely essential that it regain sovereignty over its bank and therefore its monetary policy. If Kostunica and Dinkic and the G-17 can hand over the Central Bank to the IMF, then the German banks will come in as they did in Kosovo and Bosnia. The IMF then acquires de facto control and then we have a colonial situation regardless of what might happen in the arena of party politics. In other words, if the IMF, through the G-17 economists, has control of the Central Bank in the person of Mr. Dinkic, then they control part of the key power in the country. If they also get the position of Finance Minister they have it all.

Mr. Dinkic appears to have assumed the functions of a Central Bank governor without the legally required parliamentary assent. There is evidence, publicly available, that the IMF has already begun wrecking the monetary system. For Yugoslavia to retain sovereignty, its monetary policy must be controlled by those answerable to parliament, not to the IMF. This means removing the Central Bank from Dinkic and his associates.

With regard to Yugoslavia the US, Germany and France collaborate.

Sinclair: The other day I read an article which suggested that Kostunica has the backing of France and so he can therefore play an independent role.

Chossudovsky: France and Germany go together. As I mentioned, their defense industries are fully integrated now. There's very close collaboration between the two. That is the new axis. France, Germany and Italy, on one side, and Britain and America on the other.

Sinclair: So does this mean there is hope that the Serbs will be protected from the U.S. by France and Germany?

Chossudovsky: They won't; no no, they won't. Of course, there are many disagreements and conflicts between Germany and the US. In Albania, the Germans supported the Democrats and the US supported the Socialists. The Germans lost out. Germany's giant mining consortium Preussag, lost out to an Anglo-American mining company when the Socialists came in. Albania is one of the world's largest producers of chrome, you see.

But with regard to Yugoslavia the US and German sides fully collaborate.

And mind you, the International Monetary Fund is run by a German now. Let's be clear: in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, the IMF is just as much an instrument of German domination as it is of American domination.

And then of course there are the historical implications of Germany once more occupying Yugoslavia. This of course has been an established goal of the German Empire, including during W.W.II.

Sinclair: Before we conclude could you talk a bit more about United States and Central Asia?

Chossudovsky: Well the United States has extended into the Caucasus and the Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union; it also has its eyes on China. Since the Asian crisis and the IMF bailout in 1997, South Korea is becoming a full fledged colony of the US. The powerful Korean business conglomerates (Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Kia) are being taken over by U.S. financial interests. The Germans, including Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank, are also present in Korea, picking up the pieces. The US has 38,000 troops in Korea. The Korean economy is being ransacked.

Further Reading

'U.S. Arrogance and Yugoslav Elections' at
<http://emperors-clothes.com/engl.htm>

'The International Monetary Fund And The Yugoslav Elections' at
<http://emperors-clothes.com/analysis/1.htm>

Yugoslav Coup Unravels' at
<http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/szamuely/unravels.htm>

Two interviews relate first hand experience with the DOS terror:

* These Dindjic people are brown shirts' at
<http://emperors-clothes.com/interviews/djindjic.htm>
 An interview conducted after the Oct. 5 coup

* 'On the list, they had me marked as a nationalist' at
<http://emperors-clothes.com/interviews/onthelist.htm>
 Interview conducted before the Oct. 5 coup

The Case of the Reluctant News Report

As far as we know, the 'AP' dispatch posted above was only distributed in German. A reader spotted it at Yahoo.com's German language site and emailed us his English translation of an excerpt as well as the web address where he'd found it. Following his instructions we went to <http://de.news.yahoo.com/4/> and did a search for "Fischer will Jugoslawien mit Bundeswehr helfen" [Fischer wants Army to help Yugoslavia]. This took us to the web address "<http://de.news.yahoo.com/001011/12/14aun.html>" The url we there had the right title, but the link didn't work. The other links on the page worked fine. We contacted a friend in Germany who has access to 'AP'. He got a printout of the actual news dispatch and sent us the text in German and translated it to English. We will post the original German soon.

Yugoslav Coup Unravels

by George Szamuely [10-13-2000]

Last week's coup d'etat in Yugoslavia is unraveling rapidly. President Vojislav Kostunica is emerging as a new type of President. He waves to the cameras; he gives interviews to the media; he meets foreign dignitaries. Yet he is in charge of nothing. He has no political party and no political base. He does not control the Federal Parliament. He does not control the Serbian Parliament. He does not control Montenegro. He does not control any Ministry. He does not control the police. Above all, he does not control Yugoslavia's armed forces. And, as he reveals in an interview with the New York Times (October 12), he does not even control his own coalition. Kostunica won 50 percent of the vote - if that - in an election with a 60 percent turnout. The Yugoslav Presidency is essentially a powerless institution, important only because Slobodan Milosevic occupied it. The Yugoslav President, for example, is not the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The Supreme Defense Council commands the armed forces. This body comprises the President of Yugoslavia, the President of Serbia, the President of Montenegro, the Yugoslav Defense Minister and the Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff. Since Montenegro President Milo Djukanovic is likely to continue boycotting the Supreme Defense Council, Kostunica is outnumbered 3 to 1 by Milosevic loyalists.

The United States and the European Union poured hundreds of millions of dollars into Yugoslavia over the years trying to oust Slobodan Milosevic. They ended up with no popular, national hero in the Lech Walesa or Vaclav Havel mould; rather a not terribly bright, pedantic protégé, one who can only achieve power by thuggery, media attention, and large infusions of foreign cash. As ever, the NATO project is failing. Since last week throughout the country drunken mobs have been storming the offices of factories, coalmines, banks and universities and forcing people to resign. Armed gangs seized the National Bank as well as the Customs' office. The managers of Yugoslavia's largest gold mine and smelter were kicked out, as were the managers at Zastava, the country's giant carmaker. The Director of the Kolubara coalmining complex was thrown out, as was the Director of Yugoslav Coal Production.

This lawlessness has not escaped the attention of the Yugoslav military. Last Sunday Kostunica met the Yugoslav Army General Staff. At the meeting, according to the Serbian Ministry of Information, "concern was expressed over certain events in the country, in post-election period, that are not

in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, and the position and role of the Yugoslav Army in resolving problems had also been considered." Sounds like a clear warning to Kostunica not to engage in mob rule. Zoran Djindjic, unquestionably the real leader of the Democratic Opposition, evidently decided that the time had come to try to use the same bullying tactics with the army. Djindjic began telling reporters about the need to replace Army Chief of Staff General Nebojsa Pavkovic with Momcilo Perisic, a former general sacked by Milosevic in 1998. "We can expect not only the resignation of the present chief of general staff Nebojsa Pavkovic, but also a wind of fresh air throughout the top ranks," Djindjic said. On Wednesday Kostunica went to army headquarters - a highly revealing act leaving no one in any doubt as to who really wields power in Yugoslavia. Following the meeting, the army issued an ominous statement: "The army leadership drew the President's attention to possible negative consequences which might result from increasingly violent attacks on and efforts to discredit individual Army officers and the Army as an institution of vital importance to national security and defense." Kostunica made it clear that Pavkovic was staying on, that he had never had the slightest intention of replacing him and that Djindjic does not speak for him. Like Al Gore, Kostunica is "his own man."

On Monday, the Democratic Opposition was boasting that it had bullied the Serbian President Milan Milutinovic into holding elections for the Serbian Parliament in December and into ceding power to a transitional Government in the interim. Now, it looks as if there will be no elections until September of next year, when Parliament's term is due to end. Members of Milosevic's Socialist Party and those of Vojislav Seselj's Radical Party walked out of talks earlier this week on forming a new government in Serbia. They vowed not to come back until the "end of riots, violence and lawlessness against the citizens of Serbia." The Radicals complained of people were being "lynched by mobs belonging to the illegal regime of the Democratic Opposition."

The response of the Democratic Opposition was to threaten more violence. Djindjic issued an ultimatum. Either the Serbian Government sets a date for new elections by Friday or the Opposition will call its followers out into the streets. One senior Democratic Opposition official, Cedomir Jovanovic, warned the Socialists, that they will face "non-constitutional" pressure. Jovanovic said that the DOS would ask for the help of people in the streets to force the Serbian Government into holding early elections and to cede power to a "transitional government." The "people's patience is exhausted," said Velimir Ilic, the Mayor of Cacak. "Serbs are so eager to see changes, and I do not know who will protect Socialists if they continue to drag their feet."

Meanwhile, the Democratic Opposition is trying to bring the Serbian police under its control. Serbia's Interior Minister resigned this week citing a conflict of interest on account of having been elected to the Federal Parliament. The media reported this as a major triumph for Kostunica. No sooner had they done so, than Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Marjanovic announced that he was taking over the Interior Ministry himself and thereby assuming control of the police.

Kostunica wants to ignore elected bodies and to set up so-called "crisis committees" to run the country. But no one is buying into the idea. According to Branislav Ivkovic, a senior figure in Milosevic's Party, the "government [of Serbia] will ignore all the decisions of the so-called 'crisis committees.'" In addition, all managers of state companies dismissed by the Democratic Opposition will be reinstated. The Serbian Government, he explains, "was elected on a four-year mandate, and it is the only one which can make legal decisions."

This week Zoran Djindjic announced that the new Federal Prime Minister would be G17 Plus Chief Executive Miroslav Labus. Djindjic has long been an advocate of putting Yugoslavia into the receivership of the IMF. G17 Plus drew up the Democratic Opposition's economic program, with all its promises to abide by IMF demands. Apparently this was all news to Kostunica. He announced that he had promised the job of Prime Minister to a member of Montenegro's Socialist People's Party, which is aligned with Milosevic. The Socialist People's Party has, however, rejected the notion of establishing a "government of experts" in the interim. Kostunica intends to travel to Montenegro on Friday to meet local party leaders as well as Milo

Djukanovic. Note that once again it is Kostunica who has to do the traveling and the paying of respects, not the politicians of Montenegro.

Kostunica continues on his clueless and sycophantic way. "The United States has done too much meddling in our internal affairs," he says in the Times interview as if he were still running for office, "Now it's meddling less than usual, so this will have a positive influence." "Less than usual"? The United States manipulated an election, and engineered his seizure of power. What does he mean by "usual"? On improving relations with the United States, the Times says: "If re-establishing diplomatic relations is in his competence as Federal President, he said, he will do it quickly." An extraordinary statement, first, in its revelation about Kostunica's lack of knowledge as to what falls within his competence. Second, in its revelation as to the kind of "nationalism" espoused by this supposed "Serbian nationalist." He literally pants to win the approval of the very power that was bombing his country to smithereens last year. Third, if even diplomatic relations do not fall within his competence, what does?

What happened in Yugoslavia was the overthrow of a legitimate Government by a combination of brute force and US threats and dollars. The people who have been hoisted into power are no democrats, but the servants of foreign interests. They have no power, and their attempts at circumventing democratic institutions are meeting ferocious resistance in the country. The media hacks, robbed of their "fall of the Berlin Wall" and "people power" story are unable to understand any of this. Convinced that the Democratic Opposition leaders are the "good guys," and that the United States is self-evidently on the side of democracy and freedom, they have only one explanation as to why events are not following the approved script: the old standby, "Milosevic is causing mischief." But this is an old story now, and an increasingly unconvincing one. By stepping down last week and not resorting to violence, Milosevic may well have outmaneuvered the Americans once again. The fight for Yugoslav sovereignty will continue.

www.tenc.net [Emperor's Clothes]

Global Reflexion - Amsterdam - The Netherlands

van holst en steijnen

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Subject: Bad Moves In The Balkans

Bad Moves In The Balkans

By Christopher Lord

Monday, April 09, 2001

<http://www.speakout.com/Content/ICArticle/5756/>

There are more Serbs and gypsies who have been killed and forced from their homes by Albanians since the Kosovo war than there were Albanians killed and forced from their homes by Serbs before it. NATO has become a participant in the ethnic conflict in the Balkans, and is in effect now fighting on both sides simultaneously: promoting the plans of Albanian extremists, and meanwhile co-operating with the Serbs and Macedonians who are the targets of these plans.

How is it possible that we have ended up with such an appalling mess? The root cause is a failure of policy. NATO has no vision of how the Balkans area is supposed to look when this is all over, and without such a vision, any military action is necessarily haphazard, and the results unpredictable. The original plan was simply to show Slobodan Milosevic who was boss. Now that he has been removed from power in Belgrade, NATO is left with no real policy objective. However, since it was not NATO, but popular rebellion in Serbia, that removed him, there is no way to announce victory and leave. Quite the opposite: if NATO left now, and the Albanian extremists escalated their programmes of ethnic cleansing inside Kosovo plus guerrilla attacks at the borders, it would be hard to see it as anything but a defeat for the forces of the West.

The same policy paradox is seen very clearly in Macedonia. NATO is still committed to protecting an ethnically mixed society there. Macedonia is the only part of former Yugoslavia where the mixed society of the socialist period has survived, and where there has been no organised conflict. However, in Kosovo and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where NATO (and especially American) involvement led to drastic political changes, what resulted was not an ethnically mixed society, but one based on ethnic separation.

In Bosnia, there are supposed to be two entities, set up by the USA after Dayton, and protected by NATO: the Republika Srpska (Serbian Republic) and the Croat-Muslim Federation. These are then supposed to co-operate in shared political arrangements for the running of the country. This has never worked, and the only reason this system survives is because it is enforced by foreign troops. At the time of writing, the Bosnian Croats have withdrawn from the Croat-Muslim military structures, for political reasons, and the three ethnic groups are co-operating less and less. The rhetoric is of co-operation and harmony; the reality is of separation and confrontation.

While the official Western line is that this is all a great success, the absence of a similar attempt to develop "co-operative" political structures in Kosovo demonstrates that no one believed it was worth trying anything like that again. Instead, the talk is of Democracy. However, the ethnic cleansing of the Albanians has ensured that any democratic, majority decision about the future of Kosovo would consist

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Hoogachtend,


N.M.P. Steijnen

almost unanimous demand for total independence.

They have already seen that even this is not enough for the extremists, though. They are pressing for other Albanian-occupied territories (in Macedonia and Federal Yugoslavia) to be added to Kosovo, and in Albania itself it is feared that they would also like to take over that country, and add it to the "Greater Albania" thus created. This would be unacceptable for the other states in the region, who would rightly fear a general war over territory. This could suck in countries that have not so far been involved, such as Greece and Bulgaria.

Macedonia has a worse problem still: it could well cease to exist if anything like this were to happen.

When we talk about "the Macedonians", we must realise that these labels of nationality have a different meaning in the Balkans. Historically, the political divisions in Macedonia were not ethnic or linguistic, but religious. As a province of the Ottoman Empire, all the decisions were made by local Turkish officials, and the political status of the subject populations depended on their religion. They all lived together under the Turkish power. Later, they all lived together under the special socialist system of Yugoslavia, where there was a higher political ideal, at least officially: international socialism. Now that this, too, has gone, all that can replace it is nationalism: which leads inevitably to ethnic separation, as the differences become irreconcilable.

However, if you take a Macedonian Slav and move him or her across the border into Bulgaria, he or she instantly turns into a Bulgarian. There is no real difference in the language spoken in the two countries, and they are historically members of the same Orthodox division (millet, in Turkish) of Ottoman society.

The reason, then, that Macedonia has survived so far is not directly because the Macedonian people need their historic homeland (a claim often made by Croats, Serbs, Albanians and others): it is because the Slav majority fears that an ethnic war will simply lead to their state being dissolved, and their "nationality" disappearing. The balance of power with the Albanian minority (although there are many other minorities too: almost every nationality in the Balkans is represented in Macedonia) has suited both the main players. The Albanians have their own schools, special political representation, and other advantages; and the Slavs are able to continue to have what is on paper at least their own country.

Macedonia is seen by many Balkans specialists as the key to the whole region: the "Macedonian Question" has been discussed by historians and other scholars for generations. If Macedonia dissolves, the last bastion of multi-ethnic politics falls. NATO, however, has now imported the ethnic conflict they have resisted so long inside their borders. Albanian guerrillas, operating safely from bases in Kosovo which are supposedly under NATO's military control, and with a political project that has only arisen as a result of NATO's war, make incursions on one side, attempting symbolic seizures of territory. On the other side, the Macedonian Army, going into battle for the first time, is supported by NATO at a military and political level, and encouraged to pour gasoline on the flames with artillery fire and helicopter gunship assaults.

It is not yet a very serious conflict, and should be resolved peacefully if at all possible. But Bosnia and Kosovo have demonstrated that whatever we would like to believe, and however pure our intentions seem to be, if the Macedonians make the mistake of

...ing to us, the lack of direction in our policy will produce the
...e results as usual: the radicalisation of the ethnic conflict, the
...ure of inter-ethnic political dialogue, ethnic cleansing,
...ramilitary gangsterism and war.

After that, if they are lucky, we will stomp in and force them to
accept an unworkable political system, which will only continue to
exist as long as we are prepared to send our troops to enforce it.

Christopher Lord is the editor in chief of Perspectives - The Central
European Review of International Affairs, published by the Institute
of International Relations in Prague. His recent books include
"Politics" (1999) and "Family Values" (2000), a collection of fiction
published in the United States.

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Requiem for the victims of NATO

Gracanica, 24.marta, 2001.

"Zaustavite ubijanje Srba"...

...hoce li ta nasa poruka stici do usiju i srca onih koji o tome odlucuju, mi o tome ne mozemo da sudimo. Nase je da svedocimo da Srbi nevino stradaju i bivaju svakodnevno ubijani pred licem celog sveta, rekao je, izmedju ostalog, vladika Artemije



Danas je u manastiru Gracanica sluzen parastos stradalima za vreme NATO bombardovanja Jugoslavije. Parastos je sluzio vladika rasko-prizrenski Artemije sa svestenstvom. Pomen zrtvama koje su pre dve godine pale od NATO bombi poceo je na trgu ispred nekadasnjeg sredskog doma u Gracanici na kome se okupilo nekoliko stotina mestana sela centralnog Kosova. Noseci veliki transparent na kome je pisalo: "Zaustavite ubijanje Srba-Stop killing Serbs!", povorka je, zatim, otisla u portu manastira Gracanica gde je povodom stradanja ljudi, zena i dece od NATO bombi vladika Artemije sa

svestenstvom sluzio parastos.

Nakon parastosa, obracajuci se ucesnicima pomena, vladika Artemije je u svojoj besedi rekao:

"Istorija ne staje. Ona stvara nove i nove povode da se odredjene dane secamo nasih nestalih i ubijenih pokojnika. Jedan od takvih dana jeste i danas, 24.mart kada je pocelo NATO bombardovanje nase otadzbine i ubijanje neduznih civila. Srbi su ubijani i pre toga, i pre bombardovanja, i pre pocetka sukoba na Kosovu, za vreme sukoba, ali na zalost i posle prestanka bombardovanja, i to ubijanje traje do dana danasnjega. Mi smo se danas pomolili Bogu da Bog primi dusu svih tih nasih mucenika i novomucenika koji su nevino postradali i bili liseni ovoga zivota od ruku zlocinaca. Zato je danas jedina prava poruka celome svetu: "Zaustavite ubijanje srpskoga naroda!"



Hoce li ta nasa poruka stici do usiju i srca onih koji o tome odlucuju, mi o tome ne mozemo da sudimo. Nase je da svedocimo da Srbi nevino stradaju i bivaju svakodnevno ubijani pred licem celoga sveta. Ali je sigurno da ce nase molitve dopreti do usiju Gospoda Boga nasega, da ce On cuti nas vapaj i videti nase suze i On jedini moze nam i pomoci. Potrebno je samo da se mi Bogu istinski vratimo, da se Bogu obratimo, da krenemo putem nasih slavni, svetlih predaka, da zivimo kao sto su oni ziveli, da se borimo za istinu i pravdu Bozju kao sto su oni to cinili, da nikome ne cinimo nasilje, jer jedno nasilje izaziva drugo i tako spirala zla se umnozava i uvecava. Nase je da se uzdamo u Boga, da trpljenjem svojim pokazemo da smo za mir, da smo za zajednicki zivot, jer nama nema druge buducnosti van nasega Kosova i Metohije. Tu su nasi koreni, tu su nase svetinje, tu su grobovi nasih predaka, neka tu bude i kolevka nasih potomaka. Amin!"



Pomenu i parastosu zrtvama NATO bombi prisustvovao je i predsednik Jugoslovenskog komiteta za Kosovo, g.Momcilo Trajkovic, koji je novinarima rekao da "svima onima koji su pocinili ovo zlo treba da bude opomena i dokaz da ni jedna sila ne resava problem. Nije ga resila ni sila nase drzave, nije ga resila i nece ga resiti ni teroristicka sila. Vidite, ne



može da ga resi ni NATO sila. Dakle, moramo da sednemo, da razgovaramo, da trazimo politicko resenje. Nadam se da smo na putu politickog resenja. Oni koji nisu za politicko resenje pokazuju svoju nervozu. Ovo sto se desava na jugu Srbije i u Makedoniji govori da je kljucni uzrok ovog problema albanski separatisticki pokret i medjunarodna zajednica koja je ili nemocna ili nije odlucna da se sa ekstremistima završi. Mi cemo uciniti sve da se ovo pitanje razresi mirnim putem". Nakon parastosa mestani Gracanice i drugih sela centralnog Kosova otisli su na groblje da zapale svece i poloze cvece stradalim od NATO bombi i drugim zrtvama u ratu na Kosovu. U vreme trajanja pomena pripadnici KFOR-a obustavili su saobraćaj na regionalnom putu Pristina-Gnjilane koji prolazi kroz Gracanicu. Pomen i parastos postradalima protekli su bez incidenata.

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Sent: maandag 2 oktober 2000 14:35
Subject: ELECTIONS 2000.htm

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ELECTIONS 2000**Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic Addresses citizens of Yugoslavia**

Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic addressed citizens of Yugoslavia Monday. His speech was broadcast by Radio-Television Serbia.

Among other things, Milosevic said: "before the runoff I would like to introduce to the people my view of elections and political circumstances in the country, especially Serbia. As you well know, efforts to put the entire Balkan Peninsula under control of some Western powers have lasted ten years. A great part of that job was carried out by puppet governments in some countries, by turning those countries in the states of limited sovereignty or states deprived of their sovereignty.

Because of our resistance to such a destiny for our country, we have been exposed to all kinds of pressures that people in the modern world can be exposed to.

However, my conscience would not be in peace I did not, after all these years at the head of the people, told what I think about their destiny, if that destiny was imposed by someone else, even by explaining to people that they chose it by themselves. The mistake of those who think they are choosing by themselves while someone else is doing that instead, is the most dangerous mistake. And that is the main reason for my decision to publicly address the citizens of Yugoslavia. Thank you."

Yugoslav election commission rejects DOS complaint

The Yugoslav election commission, at a session presided over by Borivoje Vukicevic, determined on Saturday the list of candidates for electing the president of Yugoslavia in a runoff, said a statement from Yugoslav parliament.

Candidates for president of Yugoslavia are:

1. Vojislav Kostunica, Ph.D. of law, born 1944, from Belgrade, nominated by the Democratic Party, Democratic Party of Serbia, Social-Democracy, Civil Alliance of Serbia, Christian-Democratic Party of Serbia, New Serbia, Movement for Democratic Serbia, Vojvodina League of Social-Democrats, Reformist Democratic Party of Vojvodina, Vojvodina Coalition, Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians, Democratic Alternative, Democratic Center, New Democracy, Social-Democratic Union, Democratic Action, League for Sumadija, Serbian Resistance Movement - Democratic Movement.

2. Slobodan Milosevic, B.A. of law, born 1941, from Belgrade, nominated by the Socialist Party of Serbia, the Yugoslav Left and the Socialist People's Party of Montenegro.

At the same time, the commission made a decision that the election councils, which conducted the elections for Yugoslav president in the first round, will conduct the elections for Yugoslav president in the runoff, the statement said.

The election commission has also made a decision about the printing of election material for the election of Yugoslav president in the runoff. Ballots will be printed in the same number as the number of voters in the first round, and that number is 7,861,421. The printing of ballots in several languages will start on Sunday, October 1, 2000.

The Yugoslav election commission has rejected the complaint of DOS about balloting results for Yugoslav president as unfounded. Also reviewed were a number of complaints concerning



Map of Yugoslavia

Belgrad
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local elections, said the statement of the Yugoslav parliament information section.

Russian FM Igor Ivanov says extremely important to prevent foreign interference

Russia's Security Council Secretary Sergey Ivanov said on Sunday that it is extremely important not to allow foreign interference, pressures or any influence on the present developments in Yugoslavia.

In an interview to Russian State Television RTR, Ivanov said that, contrary to stepped up pressures toward Yugoslavia by certain countries, Russia has a balanced stand in connection with the situation which has occurred following the Sept 24 elections in Yugoslavia.

There are clear legal procedures at every election and it is essential that these regulations are ensured clearly and to the last letter, said Ivanov, and that both sides in the Yugoslav parliamentary elections arrive at a single view and interpretation of the election results.

Left successful in uncommon circumstances

The election headquarters of the Socialist Party of Serbia-Yugoslav Left-Slobodan Milosevic met in session at the election precinct Pozarevac on Sunday to analyze the election results of Sept 24 and concluded that the left had won an overwhelming victory at the elections for Yugoslav president, deputies in both chambers of the federal parliament, and for local organs of administration.

Vlajko Stojiljkovic, who heads the District Board and is a member of the SPS Main Board, congratulated all SPS and JUL leaderships on these results and thanked voters who had placed their confidence in leftist candidates.

"The attempts by pro-NATO forces have been narrowed down to using lies, pressures, and even attempts at violence in order to call the election results in question, and all toward justifying the money received by the opposition for this purpose, and they got it in order to realize the stands and demands of pro-NATO governments," Stojiljkovic said.

"Numerous monitors from Europe and the world have confirmed with their observations that the world is determined to respect the legality of elections," he said.

JUL Directorate President Mira Markovic said the option of these two parties and the Socialist People's Party of Montenegro had won a majority in federal parliament which enabled them to form a federal government by themselves.

"That is a success which would have been big even if we had held these elections in completely normal circumstances. Since we are holding these elections in circumstances which can hardly be described as normal, then that success is especially great," Markovic said.

"When I say that circumstances are not normal, I am referring to the huge pressure from outside to which our country was exposed during the election campaign and on the very day of the elections," Professor Markovic said.

"These pressures are manifested through the huge amount of money which arrived in our country in the course of this month, and before that. The objective of this money was to buy citizens of our Republic, to bribe them, intimidate them, confuse and misinform them, and all this in order to secure such election results which will enable that goal which had been the motive for bombing our country a year and a half ago," she said.

"A year and a half ago, our enemy were cruise missiles, the most modern weaponry of our time which was used all together at one time against our country, and during these few weeks, our enemy was the great money invested in the election campaign in Yugoslavia with the objective to place election results in the function of the interests of other countries or some other country, and not the citizens who are taking part in these elections," Markovic said.

"That is why I cannot but say the big truth of which the entire world is gradually becoming aware, and that is the truth that since parliamentary civilization has existed, not a single country

in the world, or at least not a single European country, has been exposed to such great, such visible, perfidious, and such brutal pressures during an election campaign in order to have that election campaign and the elections end with results which are in the interest of someone else and not the citizens who live in that country and take part in those elections," Markovic said.

That is why every vote which is won in this country for its freedom, its independence, is a great victory, and we should therefore experience as a great victory everything we have won until the present time, both when elections for local authorities or federal authorities are concerned, Markovic said.

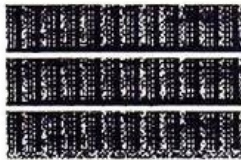
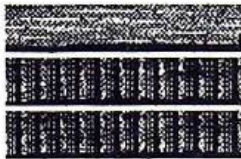
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Map of Yugoslavia

FOCUS

Investigative Commission on U.S. Manipulation of Yugoslav Elections

International Action Center President Ramsey Clark has initiated the forming of an investigative commission to uncover the involvement of the United States in the Yugoslav elections.

A proclamation released on Friday by the biggest U.S. anti-war movement at its New York headquarters said that, in response to the emergency situation in Yugoslavia created through the open and gross interference of the United States and western European governments in the national elections, the International Action Center calls for the setting up of an investigative commission which will investigate U.S. manipulation of these elections and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

The statement points out that the U.S. intervention is also manifested in economic pressure and by maintaining a long-term embargo, and through direct financing of organizations and parties which are opposed to the coalition which is headed by Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

The International Action Center was established in 1992 at the initiative of former U.S. attorney-general Ramsey Clark and other anti-war activists. Over the past years, it has had the leading role in the United States in providing resistance to wars and the struggle to lift the sanctions against Iraq, Yugoslavia, Cuba and other countries.

Clark warned that the organization must uncover and reveal the way in which the United States abuses elections in order to set up a regime of its choice, and always to the detriment of the people of that given country.

According to the International Action Center, the U.S. government pumped 77 million dollars for the Yugoslav opposition and another 105 million dollars was approved for this purpose also by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

Clark said this money stops coming after the elections, giving the examples of Congo's Mobutu, Pinochet of Chile, or the U.S.-backed governments in Nicaragua.

The call to set up an investigative commission for the U.S. manipulation and its interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs was sent to all progressive organizations and anti-war movements in NATO countries, so that they could also take similar steps and open investigations on the involvement of their governments and engagement in manipulation of the Yugoslav elections.

Belgrade, 4.10

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Subject: Slobodan Miloshevich: Key Symbol in a Great Power Game

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See also <http://emperors-clothes.com/> and <http://www.targets.org/>

Monday, april 2, 2001

1. Slobodan Miloshevich: Key Symbol in a Great Power Game
2. The 'Times' Spreads a Deadly Lie
3. A total defeat

Slobodan Miloshevich: Key Symbol in a Great Power Game

by Sven Olafsson [2-April-2001]

Introductory remarks by Jared Israel

The following article raises some important points which are also discussed in Diana Johnstone's article, "The Price Of Truth," at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/Johnstone/24th.htm> . These points concern the consequences for the Serbian people of the arrest of Mr. Miloshevich. Because this issue is so important, I wish to make a few points about the article, to clarify the consensus of opinion at Emperor's Clothes.

Mr. Olafsson says that Mr. Miloshevich "is today unpopular in his own country". This view is commonly put forth in the West, but without evidence.

The only test we have of Mr. Miloshevich's popularity is the September 23, 2000 election, where he ran for Yugoslav President against Vojislav Koshtunitsa, who was backed by 19 parties, and openly supported by U.S. and European leaders.

Miloshevich got 40% of the vote to Koshtunitsa's 49%, or, if you believe the claims of Koshtunitsa's organization, a bit over 50%.

However, close to 40% of eligible voters did not vote. That is, a plurality failed to vote.

Since the DOS parties backing Koshtunitsa posed this election as do-or-die, it is reasonable to assume that most of the non-voters were Serbian patriots who didn't want to vote for Mr. Miloshevich on the first round but who were horrified by Mr. Koshtunitsa's immense financial support from the U.S. It is quite possible that Mr. Miloshevich would have closed the 10% gap in a runoff election. We shall never know because DOS created provocations intended to prevent a runoff - and destroyed the September 23 ballots when they sacked the Yugoslav Parliament building. Was this a coincidence? I don't think so.

Please consider the circumstances surrounding the Sept. 23 vote. First, the U.S. had created an entire organizational and media apparatus inside Yugoslavia, involving thousands of people, with the sole purpose of politically isolating Mr. Miloshevich. As you may not be aware, most Serbian media was financed by Western, anti-Miloshevich sources. Add to that the anti-Miloshevich propaganda from the BBC, CNN, etc., which are watched in Yugoslavia. (1)

Second, the US, England, Germany and Norway (and perhaps other countries) poured vast sums into Yugoslavia to finance the Koshtunitsa forces. The impact of this money was a hundred times greater than it would have been in the U.S., because in Yugoslavia a person is lucky if they earn \$75 (U.S.) a month and because many young people simply cannot find jobs. We don't yet know, and may never know, the real total of this money, but it is reasonable to think in terms of several hundred million dollars. To make a reasonable (but understated) comparison, imagine the impact of BILLIONS of dollars on a U.S. Presidential election.

Third, the opposition promised to end Yugoslavia's isolation, to end sanctions and to secure foreign aid - all desired by ordinary people. Moreover, the West not only agreed to do these things if Koshtunitsa was elected, but it also promised to inflict harsh measures, possibly including military attacks, if Miloshevič won. This threat was backed by the ostentatious maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet, in coordination with the anti-Serbian Croatian military, right before and during the elections. And remember, the Presidential election occurred while NATO occupied the Serbian province of Kosovo, with U.S.-armed and trained terrorists attacking inner Serbia.

Given these immense Fifth Column and external pressures, it is remarkable that Mr. Miloshevič did so well. Imagine if these pressures were applied to an incumbent in the U.S. How many votes would he or she get?

I was in Serbia for a week, from March 20 to March 27th. I had the honor of speaking at a rally of some 50,000 people called by the Socialist Party to commemorate the bombing of Yugoslavia, which began March 24, 1999. The audience was politically sophisticated, overwhelmingly workers and farmers, very passionate and very brave - for you must remember, Serbia has been through a fascist-like coup. People told me of being fired from their jobs and beaten for speaking their mind, or, in one case, for writing a critical letter to Koshtunitsa.

On every street you see billboards with Miloshevič's face staring down, like the face of the arch-demon Goldstein in Orwell's book, '1984', with the words underneath "WHO IS GUILTY?" The media is entirely monolithic, i.e., just like the U.S. media. Socialists and anti-DOS nationalists rarely get their ideas on TV or into print. Most of the media ignored the huge and important antiwar rally.

The Yugoslav economy is now functioning at 40% of the (low) level at the time of the Oct. 5th coup. The country is riddled with strikes - none of this is reported in the West. I spoke to many people and over and over I heard the same thing: people who voted for Koshtunitsa feel they fell for a scam.

Therefore the notion that Serbia has gone from loving to hating Mr. Miloshevič is false. It is my opinion that the DOS authorities launched the drive to arrest Miloshevič, involving 10,000 police and the real possibility of a Chilean-type attack on the Socialists, precisely because the Socialists and anti-DOS nationalists are gaining support and therefore the U.S. ordered DOS to nip this problem in the bud. Will an anti-DOS government, perhaps made up of Socialists and nationalists come to power? It is a real possibility, if these forces champion national sovereignty and social justice for working people and militantly expose current "legal" attacks.

My second point concerns what Mr. Olafsson says about the Hague Tribunal. I agree with him that it is an illegal body, set up to serve U.S. geopolitical interests - mainly to terrorize and destroy the leaders of Serbian resistance. (2)

But Mr. Olafsson writes:

"[The] existence of an instrument of political inquisition, such as Hague 'tribunal', that can declare someone 'illegal' at the will of a great power can lead to creation of several parallel institutions. Each will be under control of one or another great power. Breakdown of mutual diplomatic recognition that is

likely to follow will paralyze completely paralyze international relations. "

The problem is that this misses the main reality of our time: that the United States Establishment is making a drive for world domination. It is setting up Fifth Column organizations and media in many countries. It is using terrorist proxy armies against the Balkans and the Former Soviet Union. Nobody but the U.S., and its European flunkies - for that is what they are - is about to set up Hague-type Tribunals. The danger is not that the Hague will be imitated by other superpowers, but rather that the "legal standards" of the Hague, which come straight from the Inquisition (3) will be applied all over the world as they are right now being applied in Kosovo (4) and in inner Serbia as well, as exemplified by the U.S.-ordered arrest of Mr. Milosevich.

- Jared Israel

Slobodan Miloshević: Key Symbol in a Great Power Game

by Sven Olafsson

Slobodan Miloshević is demanded for sacrifice by the West for three reasons: to justify and vindicate NATO aggression of 1999, to confirm to the world the "special guilt" of the Serbs in the Balkan conflicts of 1990s, and to make a precedent for dealing with political enemies in the future.

It would be unnecessary to mention the obvious in the beginning, but I want to point out that 99% of what matters in international politics is power. Reader who disagrees with this will probably disagree with what follows; and it is not the goal here to persuade anyone in the truthfulness of my statement. Firm believers in the prevalence of human rights and humanitarian concerns in the thinking of governments; those who believe the power and significance of international institutions; who believe in the infinite righteousness and morality of the West and immorality and perversity of the rest of the world, — these people are either naïve, blind, or fanatical. They probably need not read further.

The Scapegoat

The name of Slobodan Miloshević is probably one of the most frequently mentioned in connection with the Balkan conflicts of the last decade. Over the years he was accused of all imaginable sins — from cynical exploitation of "radical nationalism" and financial fraud to the very serious charges of war crimes, including organisation of genocide. Virtually all of these accusations (including those concerning purely domestic issues, such as economic crimes) have been voiced exclusively in the West, and picked up in Yugoslavia only by the most radical opposition whose ties with Western governments and secret services have long ago become openly acknowledged.

These accusations were in line with the overall campaign of demonizing Serbs and their leadership, which was an integral part of US military-political policy in the Balkans. However, while accusations of domestic crimes were made in part to influence Miloshević's standing at home, the farcical indictment by the Hague "tribunal" has different aims. It basically puts Yugoslavia and its people into a position, where they are facing a choice of accepting or not accepting the role of culprits and the image of demons, and recognizing or not recognizing NATO's right to attack their country.

The matter is not about merits and faults of Miloshević; it is not about whether he should be considered a saint or a demon; it's not about whether he is honest or not. One may have different attitudes towards Miloshević, but one thing stands clear: if the people of Yugoslavia respect themselves; if they do not want to vindicate the crimes of the NATO aggressors; if they do not want to agree and take upon themselves the role of the main culprit in the Balkans pushed on them during the last 10 years by the West; and if they don't want to carry the economic burden of the aggressor (reparations, individual claims, etc.) they should never let Miloshević become the scapegoat, a kind of sacrificial lamb, that is to be given in exchange for some vague "benevolence" of the superpower and its allies, and forgotten

never.

The Reasons

The Balkan policies of the West culminated in an outright war of Spring 1999, a war that was fought in contravention of international law, and whose perpetrators, far from being called to responsibility, continue to occupy high positions in their countries or international bodies. Realistically, of course, they will never be called to responsibility. And realistically, the Hague Tribunal would mean nothing were it not a political institution with the full weight of the world's only superpower behind it. It is understood that this tribunal, nominally created by the UN and ironically recognized by Yugoslavia itself, is a powerful instrument in the hands of those who own it. While the powerful states can violate international law and, thanks to their excellent system of propaganda, persuade public and official international opinion that they did not violate it, the small countries are constrained by the distribution of power, to submit to pressures of the great powers. Yugoslavia showed that even a small country can put a great resistance to a devastating aggression by the largest military alliance in the world. But it also became obvious that this resistance cannot be sustained for long. In this respect, it is perfectly understandable that today, after devastation and with the new hopes for reconstruction and national revival, many in Yugoslavia are tempted to cooperate with the Hague institution. This would be one of the gravest mistakes. The "indictment" of Miloshević was a purely political act that took place at the moment, when NATO badly needed justification for what was becoming an embarrassing campaign of violence against Yugoslavia, and as it became ever more difficult to misinform their domestic and international public opinion of the situation in the region. Taking to account that since the time the war ended and NATO-led forces entered Kosovo-Metohija, more and more revelations about the true aims, nature, and consequences of that war become known to the wider public, leadership of the alliance and its members continuously looks for a way to vindicate the aggression. Slobodan Miloshević, a formerly powerful leader who suddenly lost power and is today unpopular in his own country is the perfect target, especially since he had been demonized by the West during the decade. Thus, the first negative effect of extradition of Miloshević would be vindication of NATO crimes, a de facto justification of its policies against Yugoslavia. Giving up Miloshević would be equivalent to recognizing that the cause of the war was inside Yugoslavia, and that NATO had to take legitimate steps in response to an alleged aggression and war crimes. Vindication of NATO's actions would effectively mean the end of Yugoslavia's chance to successfully press for justice any time in the future. It will also mean effective abandonment of Kosovo and Metohija.

The second negative effect -- potential extradition would mean a de facto recognition by the Serbs of the role of the main and almost only culprits for everything that happened in the former Yugoslavia since its disintegration. The logic "Miloshević is evil and is a criminal; the Serbs elected Miloshević; therefore the Serbs are evil and have a collective criminal guilt" would be used to reaffirm the previous claims to this effect; it would make the demonization of Serbs during previous years justified. The implications of this effect concern more than just national honour and dignity, they can open the Pandora's box for future moral, material, and potentially territorial claims, the disastrous consequences of which and implications for the existence of the Serbian nation are too obvious.

The third effect would be a de facto (and probably de jure) recognition of the right of the powerful states to disregard the sovereignty of Yugoslavia (and other small states at that). Of course, de facto, interference into small states' affairs has existed for as long as the international system itself. But Yugoslavia is a country whose sovereignty has been disregarded so blatantly and on so many occasions in the last 10 years, despite strong resistance that today, voluntarily letting others interfere into Yugoslav internal affairs and disrespect the legal system, would mean a drastic loss of sovereignty. It would also would open way to further interference, on ever-increasing scale.

Most importantly, a precedent would be created for dealing with foreign political enemies, with potentially devastating consequences for the system of diplomatic international norms. Diplomatic recognition has been making

possible the preservation of some fundamental level of trust that are critical for conduct of any international dealings and negotiations even during the worst conflicts between states. Existence of an instrument of political inquisition, such as Hague "tribunal" that can declare someone "illegal" at the will of a great power can lead to creation of several parallel institutions. Each will be under control of one or another great power. Breakdown of mutual diplomatic recognition that is likely to follow will paralyze completely international relations.

Dozens of new government officials in today's Yugoslavia, under direct influence of the West, are so eager to disregard all these factors, and so fanatical about cooperation with the "international community" that there can be no mistake that they defend not the interests of their country and their people, but are satisfying their ideological beliefs, labouring for the money they have been paid by the Western governments, finally releasing their personal hate for Milosheвич, if nothing else. Recent history teaches that a blind embracing of a new ideology, while disregarding reality and being idealistic about others' intentions, can lead to disappointment, failure, and humiliation. Experiences of Russia and Ukraine in the 1990s show this very well.

Arresting and sacrificing Milosheвич might bring in some money. It might bring some words of approval ("Good boy!" persistently comes to mind). But what else? Nothing, apart from immense humiliation and a deep sense of shame that will be there sooner or later, and will be haunting the Serbs for generations to come.

The 'Times' Spreads a Deadly Lie

by Jared Israel [2 April 2001]

Since Slobodan Milosheвич decided to voluntarily submit to what was, in his and many other people's opinion, a U.S.-ordered arrest, a new theme has emerged in the Establishment press. Put simply: "Mr. Milosheвич is suicidal." This is rather ominous. Mr. Milosheвич represents those forces in Serbia who wish to resist the U.S. This is a plain fact, irrelevant of whether one "likes" Mr. Milosheвич or "dislikes" him. That is why Senator Joseph Biden said, in Senate testimony a year and a half ago:

"The most likely thing to do is nail the son of a gun [Milosheвич] by literally going in and getting him and dragging him to The Hague. If we had a brain in our collective heads, that's what we would do; literally, not figuratively.

"It's amazing what a salutary impact that has upon extremes in countries....

"And that's why the single best thing we – my dream is to visit Milosevic in prison. [Laughter.] I mean that sincerely. I'm not being facetious. Because you put Milosevic in prison, and things in the region will change drastically.

"If you said to me, 'You can leave him where he is or give him a plane ticket to take off to some – like the former leader of Uganda, well, you know, we gave him – what was his name? – Idi Amin – we can give him an 'Idi Amin passport' and he would leave; I'd say no, leave him there, leave him there till we get him. Put him in jail.'" (Senate Hearings on "Bringing" Democracy to Serbia, 29 July 1999, <http://www.emperors-clothes.com/analysis/hearin.htm>)

The ideal scenario for the U.S. government would be to stage a show trial in which Mr. Milosheвич confessed that he was guilty of NATO's crimes.

The problem for the U.S. government is Mr. Milosheвич is a hard man to break.

I was part of a group of three people who spent two and half hours talking to President Milosheвич after we attended a conference in Serbia last

beck. He is tough-minded; he is "cynical" about U.S. Establishment intentions. (I put cynical in quotes because I think his assessment is accurate.) He is very calm. Most important, he is certain that the tide in Serbia is turning in favor of the Socialists and their nationalist allies. Frankly, in my conversations with ordinary people there, I had the same impression. But whether he is right or wrong, the point is - he is optimistic. Hopeful. Stimulated by discussion. Anxious to lead. Excited about the future. Not suicidal.

He is also very stubborn. That is a famous Serbian trait. The more you order a Serb to do something, the harder he or she resists. That's one of the reasons they drove the German Nazis crazy.

Precisely because the Socialist Party (SPS) is getting stronger and because within the SPS Mr. Milosheвич represents the anti-U.S.-Establishment line, the U.S. government, which is plainly calling the shots in the current Yugoslav regime, may find it unfeasible to stage a Milosheвич show trial at the Hague.

Instead, they may choose to assassinate him.

Before you dismiss this thought out of hand, please recall whom we are talking about. The U.S. Establishment has continued to finance and train KLA terrorists while they committed the vilest crimes in Kosovo, southern Serbia and Macedonia. The U.S. supported the KLA while it drove 90% of non-Albanians from Kosovo. The U.S. Establishment intentionally bombed civilian trains, homes, Serbian Television, during the 1999 aggression against Yugoslavia.

For such people, morality is not an issue. Murder is a practical affair: will it help us or hurt us? That is the question.

And that is the problem with killing Milosheвич. They don't want to make him a martyr. Hence a cover story has been worked out and is being spread in the media. This cover story portrays Milosheвич as a nutty character prone to suicide.

This line appeared in today's 'New York Times'. Keep in mind that the 'Times' is not some ordinary newspaper. It is the closest thing to the official voice of the American Establishment. Hence today's article, which suggests that Mr. Milosheвич is suicidal, should be taken seriously.

The suicide argument is slipped into a piece about Milosheвич's arrest. From the start, the article is misleading. Consider the headline:

"Serb Authorities Arrest Milosevic to End Standoff"

With any given story, most people read only the headline. This headline clearly suggests that through the initiative of the DOS regime, a dangerous situation was peacefully resolved - "to end the standoff". That is, DOS was trying to avoid trouble whereas, by implication, Mr. Milosheвич was causing it.

What are the facts? It was the DOS authorities who sent jeeps with darkened windows, filled with armed men in black uniforms, to Mr. Milosheвич's house last week. It was they who refused to comment, saying they couldn't be bothered worrying about a few jeeps. Under those circumstances, wasn't it reasonable for Mr. Milosheвич and his supporters to believe he was about to be murdered? Then DOS mobilized hundreds, and then literally thousands of "special police" wearing ski masks and women's stockings over their heads. Eyewitnesses told this reporter that some of the "special police" spoke a non-Serbo-Croatian language. These men were stationed all around Mr. Milosheвич's house and all over Belgrade. Wasn't this an extreme provocation? Why did the DOS regime do these things?

Was it because they had discovered Mr. Milshevich had committed some monstrous crime and so they just had to arrest him immediately?

First of all, that wouldn't explain the anonymous jeeps, would it? And second of all, during the stand-off, the news reports concerning the so-called charges against Mr. Milosheвич varied according to which

spokesman for DOS was speaking to which Western news agency at what time.
One police official named:

"Miodrag Vukovic said the original charges were abuse of power and corruption that cost the state close to \$100 million, and that Milosevic would face a maximum five-year prison term if convicted." (My emphasis.)

Other DOS people said the alleged charges were far more serious.

The point is, given the inability of the DOS leaders even to agree on a specific charge or charges, why was it suddenly such an emergency to arrest Mr. Milosheovich? Doesn't it make sense that the urgency was not based on a need to achieve justice, but rather on a need to get Milosheovich behind bars or dead quickly, to meet a March 31st deadline set by the U.S. government?

That the U.S. government's preferred solution to the Milosheovich 'emergency' was to kill him and his staunchest supporters is suggested by the slew of news articles that suddenly appeared with titles like "Milosheovich: the Endgame" and "Slobo: the Final Act" and "Milosevic's Last Stand," and so on. Having vilified the Serbian people for so long, some folks could not avoid a certain enthusiasm over the prospect of the destruction of this symbol of stubborn Serbian resistance to American hegemony.

This DOS-created 'emergency' was in fact defused by Milosheovich. Even while Milosheovich was negotiating with DOS, DOS was, according to news reports, preparing to attack the compound and telling the press he would never surrender. But he did surrender, and voluntarily, "to end the standoff." It was they who tried to provoke civil war, and he who avoided it.

To be accurate, the 'Times' story should have had a headline that stated these facts, something like:

"Milosheovich voluntarily surrenders to DOS authorities to end standoff."

That has quite a different political impact, does it not?

Further down, the article gets to the point, which is suicide:

"Zarko Korac, a Serbian deputy prime minister, said this morning that Mr. Milosevic had waved his own gun during the discussion and had threatened to kill himself and his wife, Mirjana Markovic, and his daughter, Marija. Mr. Korac said Mr. Milosevic "was in bad shape" but had finally agreed to surrender to save lives.

"A senior Serbian government official said that Zoran Djindjic, the Serbian prime minister, had sent an emissary, Cedomir Jovanovic, who spent more than a day negotiating with Mr. Milosevic and his family. The official confirmed Mr. Korac's account, saying Mr. Milosevic's mood "swung wildly, and he talked about killing himself and his family."

Two things about these two paragraphs.

First, note that Zarko Korac is quoted, but we aren't told anything about him other than his current position in the DOS government. Since he is being cited as a source concerning Mr. Milosheovich's behavior, isn't it important for us to know a bit about him? Is he a neutral witness? Is he an enemy of Milosheovich?

Second, the 'Times' implies that Korac directly observed Milosheovich's allegedly wild behavior. This impression is strengthened in the second paragraph, which gives the impression that Mr. Korac's account was confirmed by Cedomir Jovanovic, who, the 'Times' tells us, attended the negotiations. But if you read the second paragraph carefully, you will see that the 'Times' never quotes Mr. Jovanovic. Indeed, the mention of Jovanovic's presence at the negotiations is irrelevant to the article -

except insofar as it enhances the credibility of a certain (unnamed) "senior Serbian official" who, we are told, has "confirmed Mr. Korac's account, saying Mr. Milosevic's mood 'swung wildly and he talked about killing himself and his family.'"

Zarko Korac is no ordinary politician. He is quite notorious in Serbia. For a decade he's been appearing regularly on Western TV as an expert Yugoslav psychologist. Using those credentials, he repeats ad nauseum the charge that Serbs suffer from collective paranoia. They just THINK the U.S. and Germany have been financing terrorists in Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo. They just IMAGINE that NATO has targeted the Serbian people in its ongoing effort to destroy multiethnic Yugoslavia. They are under the ILLUSION that they've all been driven out of Kosovo, that they've been bombed with depleted uranium, that the Hague Tribunal was set up to destroy their leaders. So much paranoia; so little time.

This morning I spoke to a Socialist Party (SPS) spokesman, Vladamir Kershylanin. He checked with SPS leader Banislav Ivkovic, who was present throughout the negotiations.

Ivkovic says Zarko Korac did not take part. Not for a minute.

Thus the 'Times' is presenting a most damaging picture of Milosheovich's mental condition based on the testimony of a Milosheovich-hater who has made a living slandering Serbian culture, and who in any event did not observe Mr. Milosheovich during the negotiations. And then the 'Times' 'confirms' Korac's misleading statements by quoting an unnamed official who apparently also did not attend the negotiations. To top it off, the 'Times' quotes this real or imaginary official in a sentence structured so as to mention the misleading fact that Cedomir Jovanovic was present at the negotiations, thus giving the hasty reader a false impression that he has been given an eye-witness account.

That's a lot of misinformation to squeeze into two little paragraphs, is it not?

If the 'Times' were trying to practice unbiased journalism, what might it have done different?

To start with, it should have told us something like this:

"Zarko Korac, a psychologist whose accusations about the paranoia of Serbian culture have made him a highly controversial figure in Yugoslavia, and who was not present, reported that Mr. Milosheovich acted unstable at the negotiations."

Then the 'Times' should have asked someone from Mr. Milosheovich's team to answer Korac's accusation. Wouldn't that be fair? You know, like, present both sides? Isn't that what NEWSpapers are supposed to do? Or am I being absurdly old-fashioned?

If the 'Times' had bothered to check with the SPS, they would have told the 'Times' what they told me this morning:

"In fact, Mr. Milosheovich was quite calm which is amazing given the threat to himself, his family and his supporters. Why is Mr. Korac, who was not present, telling these lies about Mr. Milosheovich's actions and mood? We fear this is an effort to create public opinion which views Mr. Milosheovich as suicidal. Then, in the likely eventuality that the DOS-controlled, or should we say the U.S.-controlled Serbian judiciary cannot break Mr. Milosheovich, thus making it impossible to stage a proper show trial, the regime will assassinate him in jail and say he committed suicide."

As is well argued elsewhere (see Diana Johnstone, Sven Olafsson and T.V. & Alida Weber) the attack on Milosheovich is an attack on the Serbian people. The best way to prevent the U.S. government from having him killed is to expose their media campaign to label him suicidal. Let us do whatever is possible to make the public aware that this is a cover story to allow

assassination. And demand his release. His crime is resistance to aggression. Let us jail the real war criminals: Clinton, Blair, Albright, Fischer, Solana and Schroeder.

Further reading:

For ten years, the Western media has been telling us that Slobodan Miloshevic is a monster who makes Hitler-like speeches to whip Serbs into a frenzy of racism. If you would like to subject that accusation to a reality check, you may read his most talked-about (though never accurately) 'Speech at Kosovo Field' at <http://emperors-clothes.com/articles/jared/milosaid.html>

Concerning Zarko Korac. The archives of the Western Media are full of quotes from Dr. K, vilifying the Serbs.

Here's a choice tidbit:

'The Daily Telegraph'

May 27, 1993

"Fruits of victory are bitter in the state of paranoia "Immunised by history, Serbians believe the West has accepted the reality of the present front lines, where the suffering continues
By Patrick Bishop in Belgrade

"Zarko Korac, a psychologist and a leader of the Civic Alliance, said: 'This is a paranoid society.' His explanation of the extraordinary gap between the world's judgment of their behaviour and the Serbs' perception of themselves lies in history. 'They feel they have sacrificed so much in creating two Yugoslavias. In the First World War the main victims were the Serbian army. In the second it was the Serbians in the partisan forces. Now it is being taken away. "You feel bad. You're alone, you're economically destroyed, you've lost your ideology and your state. People get angry and frustrated. They start to regress. They revert to a primitive way of explaining the world. It becomes Us versus Them. You get the idea there's a conspiracy, but at the same time you get an inflated idea of your own importance: you must be very valuable if there's a conspiracy against you."

Immediately after the Yugoslav coup of Oct. 5, Korac was Kostunica's special envoy to Croatia and Slovenia. Here is an 'Ap' dispatch that describes his work:

AP Worldstream
October 12, 2000

Kostunica's allies: Good relations with neighbors Yugoslavia's top priority

ZAGREB, Croatia

Restoration of good relations with other ex-Yugoslav countries against which Yugoslavia fought wars in the last decade are the top priority of the new Yugoslav President, Vojislav Kostunica, a senior aide said Thursday. Zarko Korac, who met Croatian government and Serb leaders here Wednesday, noted the significance of the fact that his first trip abroad was to Zagreb. He also said he would travel soon to Slovenia and Bosnia, which, together with Croatia, seceded from the former Yugoslavia in 1991-2.

"It's easy to make friends at a distance, but it's harder to do so in the neighborhood, particularly with regard to the past events," Korac said.

"Western governments have enthusiastically welcomed Kostunica's victory over Slobodan Milosevic. But Yugoslavia's neighbors have been more cautious, waiting to see whether Kostunica would distance himself from Milosevic's nationalist policies that fueled wars in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and later Kosovo. They also insist that Milosevic indicted by the U.N. war crimes tribunal for atrocities in Kosovo should be extradited to the tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, and that other Serb war criminals have to be prosecuted.

"Kostunica has ruled out Milosevic's extradition. Korac said Milosevic may

be tried in Serbia, despite the tribunal's request for his extradition.
 "There is a huge bitterness toward Milosevic in Serbia," he said. He nevertheless emphasized that only when war criminals are prosecuted that "the war wounds will begin to be healed."

"Meanwhile, Croatian government issued a statement saying the end of Milosevic's rule "is a big and significant step, but it's only the first step." The new Belgrade government's "recognition of Milosevic's regime's responsibility for the aggression and wars in Croatia and other ex-Yugoslav republics, would be of crucial importance" for the future relations between the two countries, which recognized each other in 1998, the statement said. "

* [Note that Korac is described here as an aide to Koshtunitsa. Also note that with this foreign policy, Serbia would end up hobbled with war reparations and moral responsibility for the wars started by Croatia, Slovenia and the Bosnian Islamic Fundamentalists. A very important step is the arrest of Miloshevic by which act the DOS government in Belgrade has accepted the NATO line that Serbia is guilty for trying to hold Yugoslavia together.- JJ]

A total defeat

From CANA director William Spring

"We have suffered a total and unmitigated defeat...and Russia has suffered even more than we have."

The above is a quotation from Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons Monday October 3rd 1938, with the change of "France" to Russia. This was the debate on Munich, on the extinction of Czechoslovakia.

For Czechoslovakia read Yugoslavia. For Munich read Rambouillet. At Munich Britain & France agreed to Hitler marching into the Sudetenland & its environs. For Sudetenland read "Kosovo".

At Munich we did not actually march in with Hitler, but we might as well have done so, had he let us. We stitched up the Czechs & at Rambouillet we stitched up the Yugoslavs & together with the USA & Germany & France etc set in motion a catastrophic chain of events which have resulted in the current debacle - War in Macedonia, Kosovo occupied, Serbs who lived there mostly either dead, or expelled, a Vichy Government in Belgrade, & the final humiliation for those who oppose NATO-EU's plans for world hegemony, Milosevic behind bars

"We have suffered a total and unmitigated defeat."

Who are 'we'?

Answer: I suppose "The Popular Front", men & women of all parties & of none, & of all nationalities, people from the right, & the old unreconstructed left, people who differ in many points but believe in politics, international law, democracy, humane values, & understand banditry & imperialism when we see it.

An emphasis on the rights of sovereign states also informs our position, & we are also generally opposed to the subversion of the UN, of diplomacy, & the degradation & manipulation of the media in western countries.

That's us.

We have failed mostly because of the media. I write as an ex NUJ member. When I did serious journalism a few years ago, I was aware that there were 'bad journalists': Lunch Time O'Booze etc, but I did not conclude that a situation existed where all journalists, with the exception of a very few, were manifestly corrupt.

Yet that is the position we have today in the hysterical inaccurate & depressingly unanimous coverage of the Milosevic arrest, but that itself is only an episode in a long running campaign of disinformation from the national media of the western countries, but particularly @ the BBC, a psycho-pathological condition which requires a simplistic explanation & finds the root of all evil in either Saddam Hussein or "The Butcher of the Balkans".

Let us ask ourselves: why have we been defeated?

Answer: (in part) because we are dumb.

When the Kostunica Revolution came about - or the K. coup, whatever you want to call it, some of us felt this was the long overdue "swing of the pendulum" in Yugoslav politics, that things might not be so bad after all, as Kostunica was a decent chap, a nationalist, & taking into account that the war had been lost by the Serbs, it was necessary for the Serbs to make some accommodation with NATO & Kostunica was probably the best one to do it.

However, we were wrong.

To quote Jared Israel, who informed me & the hotel of this fact in Belgrade about ten days ago: "Kostunica is the Vaseline which allows Djindjic to enter."

In the planning sessions Kostunica was personally chosen by Madelaine Albright as the man who was most likely to be able to deliver the Serbs into the hands of NATO. US planners knew the Serbs would not vote for Djindjic. But the coalition (DOS) could come to power by an appeal to Kostunica's qualities of integrity & patriotism, & once installed as President, by whatever means, real power could then be transferred to Djindjic.

Thus it has proved.

We who supported Kostunica had forgotten the oldest trick in politics: to take over a Government you don't need the nominal senior position. You only need the Police: ideally the Justice & Interior Ministries.

From his power base as PM of Serbia Djindjic has been able to strike down NATO opponents. Despite my comments about the inaccuracies of journalists I will quote yesterday's Sunday Times (April 1, 2001): "Officials close to Zoran Djindjic, the Serbian Prime Minister, said the decision to arrest Milosevic had been taken late last week when... Kostunica was away in Geneva visiting United Nations agencies.

"Asked about it at a press conference whether Kostunica had been deliberately kept in the dark Djindjic said merely that "this was a normal legal matter. Pressed on his own visit to Washington a week ago ...(& the March 31 deadline)..."Djindjic said only: "it was totally coincidental.

"A western diplomat said Kostunica had been kept 'completely out of the loop'.

Today's Observer reported a disagreement between Kostunica & Djindjic over the arrest in Belgrade & deportation to The Hague of Dr Milomir Stakic, picked up Friday 23rd March while collecting his child from school. "K had called this "unacceptable." "A furious Djindjic went public to say K was going back on what he had agreed..."

So the point is Djindjic controls the Police, & judicial policy & foreign relations.

"I am not conversant with the Yugoslav Constitution, but surely K must have some powers, e.g. in regard to his nine cats. Does the Constitution allow the Federal President to look after his nine cats or does Djindjic have to do it?

The President should sack Djindjic for trespassing on executive/presidential power. Whoever the people voted for & whatever definition is accorded to the events of October 2000, Djindjic was not the popular choice.

There may be a case for the Yugoslav Army to come to the rescue of the Constitution & if Kostunica is not strong enough to sack Djindjic then he should be helped. If it was a Revolution it has certainly been betrayed.

But it was probably not any such thing: the events of October provided hope to a beleaguered people who were threatened with further bombing by NATO if the vote went against DOS & they continued to elect Milosevic. But even in

In this fraught situation the popular choice for President was not Djindjic.

If it was not a Revolution, what was it? It looks more & more like a clever plan, an unconstitutional coup first against Milosevic, & then later, against Kostunica.

The Yugoslav people deserve better: they should be rescued from gimerack politicians. Serbia now lies prone, disgraced & dishonoured, & her enemies rejoice.

Russia stands by knowing that what has happened to Yugoslavia, & the Soviet Union, will next occur to The Russian Federation, unless an enormous effort is made to put back the clock.

Russian special forces should rescue Milosevic from his Belgrade gaol.

Milosevic is a political prisoner, as are many others both in Serbia & those held as a result of the flawed rulings of The Hague Tribunal. I say flawed because The Hague Tribunal does not conduct its affairs in accord with the provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights, & specifically Article Six. Russia & China must withdraw all co-operation with this so called Court."

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