

Milosevic & Aanklachten

Map 6B

Sagittarius

Van: "Klaus von Raussendorff" <redaktion@aikor.de>
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Verzonden: woensdag 20 juli 2005 12:35
Onderwerp: Razzia gegen Rechtshilfefonds für die Verteidigung von Präsident Slobodan
 Liebe Leute,

anlässlich der gestrigen Razzia gegen den Rechtshilfefonds für Präsident
 Slobodan Milosevic in Darmstadt dokumentiere ich

**KONTENPFÄNDUNG UND WOHNUNGSDURCHSUCHUNG:
 NATO WILL VERTEIDIGUNG VON MILOSEVI? UNTERBINDEN**
 Pressemitteilung der Deutschen Sektion des Internationalen Komitees für die
 Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevi? (ICDSM) vom 19.07.2005

[1]

**PANTHER, KAIMANE, SKORPIONE
 DAS SREBRENICA-VIDEO UND DER MILOSEVIC-PROZESS: VOM "SMOKING GUN" IN DER
 BEWEISFÜHRUNG GEGEN DEN ANGEKLAGTEN WAR DIE REDE**

Von Germinal Civikov

Aus: "freitag" vom 1. Juli 2005

<http://www.freitag.de/2005/26/05260801.php>

[2]

**IM ZWEIFEL GEGEN DEN ANGEKLAGTEN
 MILOSEVIC-PROZESS**

Von Germinal Civikov

Aus "Freitag" v. 11.03.2005

<http://www.freitag.de/2005/10/05100801.php>

[3]

**UMKEHRUNG DER NORMEN
 EINE DISSERTATION ÜBER WESTLICHE LEITMEDIEN UND DIE KRIEGE ZUR ZERSCHLAGUNG
 JUGOSLAWIENS.**

Von Cathrin Schütz

Aus: junge Welt vom 23. Mai 2005

<http://www.jungewelt.de/2005/05-23/022.php>

[4]

DER RACAK-SCHWINDEL

Von Ralph Hartmann

"Ossietzky" 10/2005

<http://www.free-slobo.de/>

[5]

K o m m e n t a r:

Warum versuchen deutsche Behörden zu verhindern, dass dem Rechtshilfefonds
 von Präsident Slobodan Milosevic Spendenmittel zur Verfügung gestellt
 werden? (Anlage 1) Und dies nun schon zum zweiten Mal, obgleich ein
 derartiger Versuch bereits im Herbst 2003 von demselben Amtsgericht
 Darmstadt für rechtswidrig erklärt worden ist? Denkt man über diese Frage
 ein wenig nach, so kommt man zu der Erkenntnis, dass aus der Sicht deutscher
 Großmachtpolitiker Aufklärung über die Geheimdienstoperationen und

Propagandalügen, mit denen ihr Krieg gegen Jugoslawien vorbereitet und begleitet wurde, Teil des vorbeugenden Kampfes gegen ihre künftigen Kriege ist. Eine solche Aufklärung leistet Milosevics Verteidigung vor dem Haager Sondergericht in hervorragender Weise! Und der weltweite deutsche Interventionismus hat noch viel vor. Auf dem Balkan soll beispielsweise Kosovo endgültig von der Republik Serbien abgetrennt und den albanischen Vasallen überlassen werden, die daraus unter NATO-Besatzung eine Drehscheibe des europäischen Drogen- und Menschenhandels gemacht haben.

Von den Anklagen gegen Milosevic stimmt so gut wie nichts. Nervosität der Ankläger, Richter und ihrer Hintermänner angesichts des Fiaskos, das ihr "Prozess des Jahrhunderts" erlitten hat (Anlagen 2 u. 3), scheint ein weiteres Motiv der Razzia gegen die Spendensammlung.

Auch an dem Bild, das die Herrschaftsmedien bis heute vom Balkankonflikt vermitteln, ist so gut wie alles einseitig, von Serbenhass bestimmt (Anlage 4). Das wirkt immer noch, bis in die Reihen der Friedensbewegung. Man könnte daher frei nach Horkheimer sagen, wer von den früheren Hufeisen-, Racak-, Srebrenica- und anderen Lügen (Anlage 5) nicht reden will, wer den Kampf von Milosevic gegen die alleinige Schuldzuweisung an den überfallenen Staat Jugoslawien und seine Führung und die Rechtfertigung der NATO-Kriegsverbrechen nicht unterstützen will, der sollte von seinen Sorgen über laufende und bevorstehende Militäraktionen des Westens besser schweigen.

Weitere Informationen: www.free-slobo.de

Mit internationalistischen Grüßen
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**KONTENPFÄNDUNG UND WOHNUNGSDURCHSUCHUNG:
NATO WILL VERTEIDIGUNG VON MILOSEVI? UNTERBINDEN**
Pressemitteilung der Deutschen Sektion des Internationalen Komitees für die
Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevi? (ICDSM)
19.07.2005

Am Morgen des Dienstag, 19.07.05, verschafften sich "Zollfahnder" Zutritt zur Wohnung von Peter Betscher in Darmstadt, der zwar keinen Slivovitz geschmuggelt hat, aber namens der Vereinigung für Internationale Solidarität (VIS) Spenden für den Rechtshilfefonds für Slobodan Milosevi? sammelt.

Sie waren im Besitz eines Durchsuchungsbeschlusses, der von einem Richter Eckhard beim Amtsgericht Darmstadt, einem bekannten Unterschriftsteller, unterfertigt war.

Die Leitung des Überfalls hatte eine Frau Terhorst vom Zollfahndungsamt Essen, angestiftet von der Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz, und gestützt auf die "olle Kamelle" einer Verordnung der EU-Kommission vom 19.Juni 2001, nach der »alle Gelder (...), die Herrn Milosevic und Personen seines Umfelds gehören, einzufrieren« sind.

Die Unanwendbarkeit der Verordnung wurde schon 2003 gerichtlich festgestellt, da es ein elementares Grundrecht sei, sich gegen Anklagen zu verteidigen. Davon ungerührt ließ das Überfallkommando einen PC, Datenträger und Kontoauszüge mitgehen, um Spender und Mittelverwendung auszuforschen, das Spendenkonto pfändeten sie auch. Die VIS hat rechtliche Schritte gegen die Wiilkürmaßnahmen eingeleitet.

Klaus Hartmann, Sprecher des Internationalen Komitees für die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevi?, zu dem jüngsten Ganovenstück: "Die Schlapphüte von Schily und die Rechenkünstler von Eichel leisten den NATO-Kriegern Amtshilfe, weil die Not der Haager "Ankläger" riesig ist: noch immer stehen sie ohne Beweise da, trotz ihres Klamauks um ein falsches Srebrenica-Video. Weder mit Bomben auf sein Schlafzimmer, nicht mit lebensgefährdenden Medikamenten noch mit einem Zwangsverteidiger konnten sie Milosevi? zum Schweigen bringen. Jetzt versucht man wieder, die Verteidigung finanziell lahmzulegen.

Die dringende Empfehlung der Milosevi?-Verteidiger: Spenden kommen am besten in Form von Barschecks in die bewährten Hände von Peter Betscher, Holzhofallee 28, 64295 Darmstadt.

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[2]

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**PANTHER, KAIMANE, SKORPIONE
DAS SREBRENICA-VIDEO UND DER MILOSEVIC-PROZESS: VOM "SMOKING GUN" IN DER
BEWEISFÜHRUNG GEGEN DEN ANGEKLAGTEN WAR DIE REDE**

Von Germinal Civikov

Es geschieht am 1. Juni mitten im Kreuzverhör von Obrad Stevanovic, eines Zeugen der Verteidigung, den der Ankläger Geoffrey Nice zuvor mehrmals einen Lügner genannt hat. Als General der serbischen Polizei und ehemaliger Vizeminister des Inneren präsentiert der Zeuge Stevanovic Dokumente, die beweisen sollen, dass die serbische Polizei im Kosovo in Übereinstimmung mit dem Gesetz gegen die UÇK vorgegangen sei. Auch dementiert er hartnäckig, dass serbische Polizeieinheiten während des Bürgerkrieges in der Krajina oder in Bosnien-Herzegowina im Sinne der Anklage eingesetzt worden seien.

Plötzlich unterbricht Mister Nice die Befragung und lässt einige Videofragmente vorführen, mit denen er beweisen will: Spezialeinheiten der serbischen Polizei waren im Sommer 1995 an den Erschießungen in Srebrenica beteiligt. Das Video zeigt einen orthodoxen Priester, der kahlgeschorene Soldaten segnet, die danach gefangene Muslime erschießen. Nice erklärt dazu, es handele sich um - "Skorpione" genannte - serbische Polizeieinheiten, die seien an Ort und Stelle gewesen, als der Mord an über 7.000 Moslems geschah. Der Zeuge ist erschüttert, weist aber vehement den Vorwurf zurück, reguläre Verbände der Polizei Serbiens seien an den Exekutionen beteiligt gewesen.

Soll das Band als neuer Beweis gegen Milosevic dienen, dann hat der Ankläger zumindest grob gegen die Prozessordnung verstoßen, denn derzeit läuft nicht seine, sondern die Beweisaufnahme der Verteidigung. Außerdem sind im Kreuzverhör nur Fragen zugelassen, die im Hauptverhör behandelt wurden - und Srebrenica zählte nicht dazu. Freilich kann der Ankläger beantragen, ihm erst jetzt zugängliche Beweise präsentieren zu dürfen. Allerdings muss er dann neben dem Gericht auch dem Angeklagten alles vorlegen, was die Authentizität dieser Beweise überprüfbar macht. Daher protestiert der Pflichtverteidiger Steven Kay lautstark gegen den "Sensationalismus" des Anklägers, und Richter Robinson entschließt sich zu einer milden Rüge. Geoffrey Nice räumt eine gewisse Regelverletzung ein, fügt aber hinzu, er beabsichtige noch nicht, die Aufnahme dieses Videos als Beweisstück zu beantragen, und setzt das Kreuzverhör mit anderen Fragen fort.

Der Ankläger erhält eine Woche Zeit

Schon am gleichen Abend flackern die Videofragmente zur prime time in Europa über alle Bildschirme, und am nächsten Morgen sind sie der Aufmacher vieler Zeitungen. Ein Jahr lang schwiegen sich die Medien über den "Jahrhundertprozess" in Den Haag aus, jetzt überstürzen sie sich mit Berichten über den erbrachten Beweis, dass "die Serben" und Milosevic persönlich am Völkermord in Srebrenica beteiligt waren. Vom "smoking gun" in der Beweisführung gegen den Angeklagten ist die Rede - Fazit: Als Präsident habe Slobodan Milosevic persönlich die Mörder von Srebrenica befehligt.

In den folgenden Tagen wird ausführlich berichtet, wie ganz Serbien unter Schock stehe, nachdem man in Belgrad besagtes Video integral gesendet habe. Nun seien endlich "die Serben gnadenlos mit ihren Verbrechen konfrontiert". Freilich sind im postjugoslawischen Raum seit Jahren Dutzende ähnlicher Videoaufnahmen von fragwürdiger Authentizität im Umlauf, die jeweils die Gräueltaten "der Anderen" beweisen.

Am 8. Juni bekommt Milosevic das Wort zum zusätzlichen Verhör seines Zeugen, bei dem er sich auf die Fragen beschränken muss, die der Ankläger in seinem Kreuzverhör aufgegriffen hat. Er führt nun seinerseits Videofragmente vor, die das Nice-Band als stümperhaft zusammengeflicktes Elaborat darstellen. Eine vom Ankläger ausgelassene Stelle widerlegt klar die Behauptung, dass es

sich seinerzeit bei den "Skorpionen" um ein Spezialkommando der serbischen Polizei handelte. Für diese Gegendarstellung entfällt freilich die mediale Orchestrierung.

Er werde die Authentizität des Videos schon noch belegen, beteuert daraufhin der Ankläger. Er werde einen Zeugen bringen, der die bewusste Sequenz persönlich aufgenommen habe und ihre Echtheit bestätigen werde. Es gehe dabei jedoch um eine Person, deren Identität streng geheim bleiben müsse. Mister Nice rede im Futur, während das Video seit einer Woche in allen Medien als "Film über Srebrenica" präsentiert werde, protestiert der Angeklagte energisch. So bleibt dem Gericht nur eine pragmatische Entscheidung: Ankläger Nice erhält eine Woche Zeit, um seinen Authentizitätsbeweis vorzulegen.

Am 15. Juni ist es so weit. Aber nach Eröffnung der Sitzung stellt sich heraus, es gibt lediglich einen anonymen Zeugen, der die Authentizität der Videoaufnahme mit der Aussage bestätigt hat, er persönlich habe Kopien von der Originalkassette gezogen. Der Angeklagte ist belustigt über diesen "Beweis" und hört vom Ankläger die erstaunliche Erklärung: Es gehe ihm gar nicht um die Authentizität des Videomaterials und die Wahrhaftigkeit seines Inhalts. Er habe die Fragmente lediglich vorgeführt, um den Zeugen Obrad Stevanovic, den ehemaligen stellvertretenden Innenminister, die darin auftretenden Personen identifizieren zu lassen.

Daraufhin beansprucht der Angeklagte das gleiche Recht wie Geoffrey Nice und möchte nun seinerseits Ausschnitte aus einem Dokumentarfilm zu Srebrenica zeigen. Warum? In welchem Zusammenhang? fragt Richter Robinson. Milosevic erklärt, in diesen Sequenzen äußerten sich westliche Politiker zu geheimdienstlichen Verstrickungen in den Massenmord von Srebrenica. Dazu wolle er dem Zeugen Obrad Stevanovic seinerseits einige Fragen stellen. Der Angeklagte möge das tun, aber dabei nicht die Prozessordnung vergessen, ermahnt ihn der Richter.

Richter Robinson sperrt das Mikrofon

Und so beginnt der Angeklagte seine Befragung. Könne General Stevanovic bestätigen, dass die serbische Polizei schon 1996 Draza Erdemovic, den Haager Kronzeugen zu Srebrenica, festgenommen und an das Tribunal ausgeliefert habe? Das stimmt, sagt der Zeuge. Wisse er, fragt Milosevic weiter, dass Erdemovic für seine 120 zugegebenen Morde in Den Haag mit fünf Jahren Haft davon kam, während er in Serbien für dieses Verbrechen wahrscheinlich zum Tode verurteilt worden wäre? Auch das bejaht Stevanovic. Habe man nicht, so die nächste Frage, im Februar 2000 in Belgrad mehrere Personen festgenommen, die als Mittäter von Erdemovic galten? Besaßen einige davon nicht einen französischen Pass? Und seien sie nicht alle nach dem Sturz des Präsidenten Milosevic im Oktober 2000 sofort auf freien Fuß gesetzt worden?

Der Angeklagte missbrauche die Prozessordnung, protestiert der Ankläger. Das ist unwürdig, empört sich Richter Bonomy. "Mister Milosevic, Sie missbrauchen schamlos diesen Prozess", erklärt ein empörter Richter Robinson, sperrt ihm das Mikrofon und schickt den Zeugen nach Hause. Ende der Befragung. So weiß man jedenfalls, wer Herr im Hause ist.

Was nun die "Skorpione" betrifft, so ist ihre Geschichte schnell erzählt. Schon im Oktober 2003 hatte dazu Milan Milanovic, Vizeverteidigungsminister

der untergegangenen serbischen Krajina-Republik, als Zeuge der Anklage vor den Haager Richtern erklärt, 1992 diese paramilitärische Einheit persönlich aus ortsansässigen Serben rekrutiert und mit der Bewachung von Erdölbrunnen beauftragt zu haben. Ausdrücklich verneinte er Kontakte zu Belgrad. Als Söldner hätten die "Skorpione" gelegentlich auch anderenorts nach Bedarf und Anfrage ausgeholfen: in Bihac, wo der Moslemführer Fikret Abdic seinen eigenen Krieg gegen Sarajevo führte, oder auf der Seite der bosnischen Serben in der Umgebung von Trnovo, wo die serbischen Linien im Sommer 1995 zusammenbrachen, und zwar zeitgleich mit der Eroberung von Srebrenica.

Mit der Wiedereingliederung von Ostslawonien in den kroatischen Staat wurden 1996 auch die "Skorpione" entwaffnet und aufgelöst. Dass sie nie der serbischen Polizei unterstellt waren, hat neulich auch der serbische Innenminister Dragan Jovic ausdrücklich bestätigt.

"Weiße Adler", "Kaimane", "Tiger", "Panther", "Skorpione" - viele Raubtierversammlungen gab es, die im Bürgerkrieg auf allen Seiten vorrangig gegen die Zivilbevölkerung gekämpft haben. "Psi rata" nannte man sie - "Hunde des Krieges". Wer jetzt behauptet, Geoffrey Nice habe mit den "Skorpionen" einen Schock in Serbien ausgelöst, kann nur einen höchst selektiven Schock meinen. Denn es gab dort mehrere politische Parteien, die paramilitärische Verbände in den Krieg schickten. Zumeist handelte es sich um nationalistische, monarchistische und andere ideologische Gegner des Jugokommunisten Milosevic, die teilweise heute an der Macht sind. Die "Serbische Freiwilligengarde" zum Beispiel, die vorwiegend in Kroatien operierte, war eine paramilitärische Staffel der Serbischen Erneuerungsbewegung von Vuk Draskovic. Predigt der heutige serbische Außenminister deshalb so leidenschaftlich die bedingungslose Zusammenarbeit mit dem Haager Tribunal? Oder: Von den "Panther-Milizen", die in Bosnien aktiv waren, weiß man, dass sie der Demokratischen Partei des 2003 ermordeten serbischen Premiers Zoran Djindjic unterstanden. Von diesem Kratzer an der Ikone der neuen serbischen Demokratie will heute niemand etwas wissen.

[3]

Aus "Freitag" v. 11.03.2005

<http://www.freitag.de/2005/10/05100801.php>

IM ZWEIFEL GEGEN DEN ANGEKLAGTEN MILOSEVIC-PROZESS

Von Germinal Civikov

Die Verteidigung hat erst 20 ihrer 118 Zeugen aufgerufen - das Gericht und die Anklagevertretung sprechen schon jetzt von Zeitverschwendung

Die dreimonatige Bombardierung Jugoslawiens im Frühjahr 1999 könnte doch noch eine strafrechtliche Relevanz im Prozess des Jahrhunderts gegen Slobodan Milosevic erlangen. Sollte nämlich der Angeklagte beweisen können, dass die NATO-Angriffe auf die Provinz Kosovo die Massenflucht der Kosovo-Albaner entscheidend verursacht haben, wäre das für seine Verteidigung wichtig, meint Patrick Robinson, der Vorsitzende Richter des Haager Tribunals, am 24. Februar 2005. Die strafrechtliche Relevanz ergebe sich daraus, dass von der Anklage die Flucht der Albaner als Folge ihrer gewaltsamen Vertreibung durch die serbischen Armee gesehen werde.

Auch in einer anderer Hinsicht könnten die Operationen der NATO für den Prozess Bedeutung haben, glaubt der Richter. Milosevic habe erwähnt, dass "manche Einsätze der serbischen Armee als Reaktion auf die NATO-Angriffe" hätten erfolgen müssen, das hieße, diese Handlungen ließen sich im Sinne legitimer Selbstverteidigung rechtfertigen. Dennoch, der Angeklagte möge daran denken, es stehe hier nicht die NATO vor Gericht. Alle Versuche, die NATO anzuklagen, seien einfach Zeitverschwendung. Manche Beobachter sprechen nach dieser Erklärung des Richters von einem "Tabubruch", denn üblicherweise wird dem Angeklagten das Mikrophon sofort abgeschaltet, sobald er das Thema "Die NATO und der Kosovo-Krieg" berührt.

Kann es sein, dass der Zeuge Vukasin Andric das Gericht zu dieser jähem Lockerung der Regeln bewogen hat? Der Arzt, im Frühjahr 1999 Staatssekretär für Gesundheitswesen im Kosovo, hat erschütternde Video-Dokumente vorgeführt, die beweisen sollen, dass die intensive Bombardierung der Provinz Hauptursache für die Massenflucht war - und zwar nicht nur der Albaner, sondern aller Bevölkerungsgruppen.

Ein semantischer Trick

Seit November 2004 hat Slobodan Milosevic in bisher 30 Verhandlungstagen etwa 20 Zeugen präsentiert, um vom Gericht immer wieder hören zu müssen, der betreffende Zeuge sei irrelevant, dessen Befragung nur Zeitverschwendung. Mehrere Zeugen äußerten sich etwa zu der Frage, ob es sich bei den Entwicklungen 1990/91 um eine Desintegration Jugoslawiens oder nicht vielmehr um eine gewaltsame und illegale Sezession handelte, die von einigen westlichen Ländern unterstützt wurde. Dieses Thema finden die Richter ebenso irrelevant wie die Frage, ob die ersten Schießereien damals auf das Konto der secessionistischen Kräfte gingen, weil diese vorsätzlich einen Bürgerkrieg provozieren wollten.

Am 14. Februar wird dies alles dem britischen Richter Ian Bonomy zuviel. Es bereite ihm große Sorgen, wie der Angeklagte mit seiner Zeit umgehe. Es sei doch schließlich egal, wer begonnen habe, das führe an den Fragen vorbei, mit denen man sich hier beschäftige. Und der Vorsitzende Richter, Patrick Robinson, sekundiert: Milosevic drehe sich im Kreis und verschwende nicht nur seine Zeit, sondern auch die des Tribunals.

Vor einem halben Jahr noch hatte der gleiche Richter erklärt, Milosevic sei aus Gesundheitsgründen nicht in der Lage, sich selbst zu verteidigen, er müsse daher die ihm vom Gericht zugeordneten Pflichtverteidiger akzeptieren. Eine Maßnahme, die bald darauf vom Appellationsgericht revidiert werden muss. Nun lautet die Botschaft des Vorsitzenden Richters, Milosevic sei unfähig und verstehe es nicht, sich selbst zu verteidigen. Dieser Vorwurf ist besonders dann beliebt, wird das Thema "Groß-Serbien" berührt.

Die Anklage hatte vor Monaten mit ihren Zeugen eine ganze Phalanx von Politikern und Sachverständigen auftreten lassen, die dem Angeklagten eine serbisch-nationalistische beziehungsweise groß-serbische Gesinnung nachsagten und "Groß-Serbien" als das entscheidende Ziel seiner Politik bezeichneten. Allerdings sahen sich alle außerstande, auch nur eine groß-serbische Verlautbarung des Angeklagten zu zitieren, geschweige denn eine solche Ausrichtung seiner Politik mit Dokumenten zu belegen. Ungeachtet dessen gehörte "das Streben nach Groß-Serbien" als strategisches Motiv des Angeklagten weiterhin zum Kern der Anklage - bis zum 15. Dezember 2004.

An diesem Tag erklärt Ankläger Geoffrey Nice völlig überraschend, er wolle vom Ausdruck "Groß-Serbien" Abstand nehmen, zumal ihn der Angeklagte so auch nicht verwendet habe. Nice hat offenbar begriffen, was die Zeugen der Verteidigung während der vergangenen Wochen in ihrer "Zeitverschwendung" mit diesem Punkt der Anklage angerichtet haben. Ob er denn meine, dies sei kein wichtiger Punkt der Anklage mehr, fragt Richter Robinson vorsichtig, der freilich weiß, was alles mit der Antwort auf diese Frage zusammenhängt. Auch der Angeklagte Milosevic weiß es: "Mister Robinson", sagt er, "bitte denken Sie daran, dass eines der wichtigsten Argumente dieser verlogenen Anklage lautet: kriminelle Vereinigung zur Erschaffung von Groß-Serbien. Diese Absurdität muss geklärt und entlarvt werden."

Also wird ein semantischer Trick bemüht: "Not at all", antwortet Ankläger Nice auf die Frage des Richters, man bleibe dabei, nur werde man statt des Begriffs "Groß-Serbien" nun den Ausdruck "alle Serben in einem Staat" verwenden. Mit anderen Worten, wenn Milosevic schon kein "Groß-Serbien" als politisches Ziel nachgewiesen werden kann, ersetzt man es durch den Vorwurf, er habe "alle Serben in einem Staat" sehen wollen, was das auch immer bedeuten mag. Diese Formulierung lässt sich im Vokabular des Angeklagten nachweisen. Nur meinte er mit diesem Staat immer eindeutig Jugoslawien. Da lebten "alle Serben in einem Staat".

Beweisstück Nr. 786

Am 17. November 2004 erklärt der Philosophieprofessor Mihajlo Markovic dem Gericht das Memorandum der Serbischen Akademie der Wissenschaft und der Künste von 1986, dessen Mitautor er war. Ankläger Nice bewertet dieses Dokument als "Paukenschlag" des großserbischen Nationalismus und behauptet, Milosevic habe es für seine Zwecke instrumentalisiert. Ob dem Zeugen die Zeitschrift Epoha vertraut sei, will Nice im Kreuzverhör wissen. Der Zeuge ist sich nicht ganz sicher, er könne sich vage an ein Blatt Epoha erinnern, das irgendwann die Sozialistische Partei Serbiens herausgegeben habe. Die Partei des Angeklagten, nicht wahr?, bohrt Nice und überreicht dem betagten Professor zwei Blätter: Sorry, es gebe leider nur diese Kopien. Sie seien aus der Nummer vom 22. Oktober 1991, der Zeuge solle sich bitte die Landkarte auf dem zweiten Blatt genau ansehen. Das sei doch die Linie Virovitica-Karlobag, nicht wahr? Und das sei doch die Karte Großserbiens? Und der Titel! Was sage der Zeuge zum Titel? Der lautet: Wie wollen wir die neuen Grenzen ziehen? Wünschenswerte Möglichkeiten territorialer Demarkation zwischen Jugoslawien und Kroatien.

Finde der Zeuge nicht, dass hier, im Parteiblatt des Angeklagten, der Anspruch auf Großserbien erhoben werde? Kann der Zeuge bestätigen, dass dieser Plan und diese Grenzen in der Partei des Angeklagten Unterstützung fanden? - Der Professor sieht ratlos auf die beiden Blätter, hat er doch zuvor als Zeuge der Verteidigung zu belegen versucht, dass ein Großserbien nie zu den Wertvorstellungen des Angeklagten und seiner Partei gehört habe.

Nun meldet sich auch der Angeklagte. Es handle sich um ein Missverständnis, sagt er. Serbische Zeitschriften hätten zu diesem Zeitpunkt alle möglichen Landkarten gebracht. Überall seien Artikel über Jugoslawien und auch Landkarten gedruckt worden. Ankläger Nice lächelt zufrieden und lässt die zwei Blätter als Beweisstück aufnehmen. Sie sind fortan "Beweisstück Nr. 786".

Wenig später allerdings, an besagtem 15. Dezember 2004, erklärt der Historiker Cedomir Popov als Zeuge der Verteidigung, dass "Groß-Serbien" ein im 19. Jahrhundert vom Habsburger Reich inszenierter Mythos gewesen sei. Man habe ihn geschaffen, um den eigenen territorialen Expansionsdrang zu verschleiern.

Ob sich der Zeuge "Beweisstück Nr. 786" ansehen wolle, es komme aus der Zeitschrift Epoha, fragt Geoffrey Nice. Eine Publikation der Partei des Angeklagten, nicht wahr? Der Professor möge sich die Landkarte ansehen. Die Linie Karlobag-Karlovac-Virovitica, nicht wahr!? Das sei doch Großserbien! Und der Titel: Wie wollen wir - bitte schön, er wiederholt: wir - wie wollen wir die neuen Grenzen ziehen? Das sei doch ein Aufruf zu Groß-Serbien.

Der Zeuge will das nicht bestätigen, diese Zeitschrift sei kein Blatt der Sozialistischen Partei gewesen. Außerdem besage diese Karte noch gar nichts, man habe sich damals alle möglichen Karten um die Ohren geschlagen.

Der Zeuge solle antworten, ob dieses Dokument einen Anspruch auf Groß-Serbien beinhalte, verlangt nun auch Richter Robinson streng. Ob er auch etwas sagen dürfe, meldet sich der Angeklagte. Es sei schließlich egal, wer Epoha herausgegeben habe. Wichtig sei, was im Artikel konkret gesagt werde. Und das wolle er nun vorlesen. Der Angeklagte holt eine Zeitschrift aus seiner Mappe, der Autor des bewussten Artikels lehne nämlich diese großserbischen Grenzen ab, sagt der Angeklagte. Anderthalb Millionen Kroaten würden dann Serbien angehören, und das brauche Serbien nicht. Man müsse den Text lesen und nicht nur auf den Titel und die Karte starren, doziert der Angeklagte weiter.

Ob es sich um "Beweisstück Nr. 786" handle, will Richter Robinson wissen. Der Angeklagte bestätigt, es handle sich genau um dieses Beweisstück, um die Zeitschrift Epoha vom 22. Oktober 1991. Ferner stehe in besagtem Artikel, junge Serben sollten im Geist der Toleranz und Gleichberechtigung erzogen werden. Man müsse jeden Nationalismus bekämpfen, in die Zukunft schauen und so weiter. Milosevic hebt die Zeitschrift hoch und fährt fort: Es sei hier eine Karte abgebildet, die im Text verworfen werde. Der Ankläger präsentiere diese Karte nun schon zum dritten Mal so, als werde sie im Text verherrlicht, das sei doch die reinste Manipulation.

Jetzt ist der Vorsitzende Richter richtig böse. Allerdings nicht auf den Ankläger, sondern auf den Angeklagten. Es sei absolut unakzeptabel, dem Ankläger vorzuwerfen, er habe etwas zur Manipulation präsentiert. Der Angeklagte sei mehrfach vor solchen Ausdrücken gewarnt worden, fügt Robinson verärgert hinzu und kann nicht verhehlen, wie ungehalten er darüber ist, dass der Angeklagte die Manipulation des Anklägers hat auffliegen lassen.

Briefträger bei der UNO

Am 16. Februar ruft der Angeklagte den Zeugen Vladislav Jovanovic zur Befragung, um einige Dokumente über die Opfer der NATO-Luftschläge von 1999 als Beweisstück aufnehmen zu lassen. Der Zeuge sei zu dieser Zeit Botschafter Jugoslawiens bei den Vereinten Nationen gewesen und habe diese Papiere seiner Regierung in Empfang genommen, um sie den Mitgliedern des UN-Sicherheitsrats zu überreichen. Es ist die übliche Prozedur zur Annahme von Beweisstücken. Doch Richter Bonomy ist nicht einverstanden: Der Zeuge habe mit diesen Dokumenten nichts zu tun, er sei doch nur ein "Briefträger bei der UNO" gewesen. Nicht wahr, Mister Jovanovic?

Vladislav Jovanovic, der ehemalige Außenminister Jugoslawiens, nimmt es gelassen, schließlich ist er 40 Jahre lang Berufsdiplomat gewesen. Nein, er finde nicht, dass er Briefträger war. Er sei Botschafter eines souveränen Staates gewesen und habe die betreffenden Dokumente seinen Kollegen im Sicherheitsrat auch erläutern müssen. Ein Botschafter-Briefträger also, setzt Richter Robinson erheitert noch eins drauf - und alle lachen herzlich.

Die gelöste Stimmung vergeht allerdings, als der Angeklagte erklärt, er werde dann wohl jedes Dokument einzeln als Beweisstück aufnehmen und den Verfasser eines jeden Dokuments - ob Untersuchungsrichter, Polizist oder Gerichtsmediziner - als Zeuge kommen lassen. Es handle sich um etwa 1.000 Dokumente, das werde Zeit in Anspruch nehmen. Denn offenbar seien vor diesem Gericht die Formalitäten wichtig, nicht aber die Wahrheit über die Kriegsverbrechen der NATO.

Das hätte er nicht sagen sollen. Hier stehe nicht die internationale Gemeinschaft vor Gericht, widerspricht scharf Ankläger Nice. Auch Richter Robinson wird es zuviel. Dieses blödsinnige Gehabe des Angeklagten, sagt er, lasse er sich nicht weiter gefallen. Milosevic benehme sich wie ein verwöhntes Kind, unzumutbar für ein Forum wie dieses, sagt Richter Bonomy. Ankläger Nice hat einen Vorschlag: da es dem Angeklagten egal sei, ob seine Missachtung des Gerichts Folgen habe, sollte ihm das Gericht die Zeit kürzen, die ihm zur Verteidigung zustehe. Auch die Richter sind tief besorgt, wie der Angeklagte seine Zeit nutzt, man werde bald zu einer Entscheidung kommen, verkündet feierlich Patrick Robinson.

Es hat gerade erst der 20. Zeuge der Verteidigung ausgesagt, und die Nerven liegen blank. Wie soll es beim 118. werden?

UMKEHRUNG DER NORMEN

EINE DISSERTATION ÜBER WESTLICHE LEITMEDIEN UND DIE
JUGOSLAWIENS.

Von Cathrin Schütz

Aus: junge Welt vom 23. Mai 2005

<http://www.jungewelt.de/2005/05-23/022.php>

[4]

DER RACAK-SCHWINDEL

Von Ralph Hartmann

"Ossietzky" 10/2005

<http://www.free-slobo.de/>

[5]

K o m m e n t a r:

Warum versuchen deutsche Behörden zu verhindern, dass dem Rechtshilfefonds von Präsident Slobodan Milosevic Spendenmittel zur Verfügung gestellt werden? (Anlage 1) Und dies nun schon zum zweiten Mal, obgleich ein derartiger Versuch bereits im Herbst 2003 von demselben Amtsgericht Darmstadt für rechtswidrig erklärt worden ist? Denkt man über diese Frage ein wenig nach, so kommt man zu der Erkenntnis, dass aus der Sicht deutscher Großmachtpolitiker Aufklärung über die Geheimdienstoperationen und

Sagittarius

Van: "Ian Johnson" <i-johnson@lineone.net>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:>
Verzonden: woensdag 20 juli 2005 23:13
Onderwerp: CDSM: ALERT: ATTACK ON THE DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC IN

ALERT: ATTACK ON THE DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC IN GERMANY

President Slobodan Milosevic and his witnesses by power of truth day by day dismount the false accusations against the Serbian people and the failed project of the destroyers of Yugoslavia, called the Hague tribunal. The power of truth is mobilizing impoverished and suffering people of Serbia to make an end of the rule of lie in Serbia.

Every new desperate attempt to save what cannot be saved ("Scorpions video", allegations against the leader of the Serbian Radical Party, servants' moves of Belgrade officials) just produce the counter effect and return like boomerang against those who make such attempts. Best they can achieve with such attempts is shame. Neither Serbia nor the World is ready anymore to stand the dictatorship of lie.

This doesn't mean that there wouldn't be new harmful and dangerous attempts. The latest one, targeting ICDSM and President Milosevic's defense, took place yesterday in Germany. The tax police broke into private apartment of Peter Betscher, treasurer of the German section of ICDSM (the most effective segment of ICDSM in fundraising), took his computer and papers and froze the bank account. Below is the story about this event, based on information from our German friends and the article on the issue that appeared this morning in Junge Welt. Most of the donations collected by the German committee were used to cover imminent expenses of the assisting members of the President Milosevic's co-workers' team at The Hague. Their normal operation is now at stake. I call upon for your increased solidarity in this situation - and strengthened fundraising (there are working accounts e.g. in Switzerland and Italy). We will keep you updated about the present outrage.

Belgrade, 20 July 2005
 Vladimir Krsljanin

Foreign

Relations Assistant to President Milosevic

This Tuesday, the German section of the ICDSM was attacked for the second time. This time, the tax police entered the apartment of Peter Betscher in his absence. Betscher, who is the person responsible to administer donations

for the defense work at The Hague, was informed by phone on his working place. When he arrived, the police already took out his PC and several documents. After he insisted that police should wait for his lawyer, the police told him that he has no right to say anything and that they are in control.

In a written document that gave the police the permission to enter the flat, the purpose of the operation was outlined as: to investigate the use of the money and to find out the names of the donors!

Asked for the basis of the investigation, a police officer responded that it was based on "an EU regulation". Mr. Betscher was also informed that the donations bank account was frozen.

Roughly one and a half years ago, the donations account as well as the personal account of a member of the German section of the ICDSM were frozen on basis of "an EU regulation": the EU sanctions against President Milosevic, his family and closest associates. At that time, the judge decided in favour of the ICDSM: it is the basic right of any accused to have a defense.

When Mr. Betscher mentioned that court decision, the police said they acted on order.

Razzia bei Milosevic-Unterstützern " Kontenpfändung und Wohnungsdurchsuchung in Darmstadt, verschafften sich Zollfahnder Zutritt zur Wohnung von Peter Betscher , <http://www.jungewelt.de/2005/07-20/011.php>

20.07.2005

Inland jW-Bericht Razzia bei Milosevic-Unterstützern Kontenpfändung und Wohnungsdurchsuchung in Darmstadt Am Dienstag morgen verschafften sich Zollfahnder Zutritt zur Wohnung von Peter Betscher in Darmstadt. Der hatte zwar keinen Slivovitz geschmuggelt, sammelt aber namens der Vereinigung für Internationale Solidarität (VIS) Spenden zum Rechtshilfefonds für Slobodan Milosevic, den in Den Haag vor dem »Kriegsverbrechertribunal« stehenden ehemaligen Präsidenten Jugoslawiens. Die Beamten waren nach VIS-Angaben im Besitz eines Durchsuchungsbeschlusses des Amtsgerichts Darmstadt. Die Leitung des Einsatzes hatte das Zollfahndungsamt Essen, angestiftet von der Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz. Begründet wurde die Maßnahme mit einer Verordnung der EU-Kommission vom 19. Juni 2001, nach der »alle Gelder (...), die Herrn Milosevic und Personen seines Umfelds gehören, einzufrieren« sind.

Schon 2003 stellte ein Gericht fest, daß diese Verordnung in diesem Fall nicht anwendbar ist, da es ein elementares Grundrecht sei, sich gegen Anklagen zu verteidigen. Davon ungerührt ließen die Fahnder gestern einen PC, Datenträger und Kontoauszüge mitgehen, um Spender und Mittelverwendung auszuforschen. Das Spendenkonto wurde ebenfalls gepfändet. Die VIS hat rechtliche Schritte gegen die Willkürmaßnahmen eingeleitet.

Klaus Hartmann, Sprecher des Internationalen Komitees für die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic, erklärte zu dem jüngsten Einsatz: »Die Schlapphüte

on Schily und die Rechenkünstler von Eichel leisten den NATO-Kriegern Amtshilfe, weil die Not der Haager >Ankläger< riesig ist: Noch immer stehen sie ohne Beweise da, trotz ihres Klamauks um ein falsches Srebrenica-Video. Weder mit Bomben auf sein Schlafzimmer, noch mit lebensgefährdenden Medikamenten noch mit einem Zwangsverteidiger konnten sie Milosevic zum Schweigen bringen. Jetzt versucht man wieder, die Verteidigung finanziell lahmzulegen.«

* Empfehlung der Milosevic-Verteidiger:
Spenden kommen am besten in Form von Barschecks in die Hände von Peter Betscher, Holzhofallee 28, 64295 Darmstadt

SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC.ORG, Wednesday, July 20, 2005

Classified Prosecution Document Shows Kosovo-Albanians
Witnesses Are Victims of KLA Intimidation

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Prosecutor Nice completed his cross-examination of Gen. Bozidar Delic on Friday, just in time for the Hague Tribunal's summer recess.

[...] Mr. Nice spent a great deal of time questioning Gen. Delic about Bela Crkva. According to the prosecution's witnesses, and the book "As Seen as Told" several Kosovo-Albanian men were killed

8-8-05

front of their bodies, which means that the story about them being lined-up and shot in the back is a lie.

The next document that Milosevic read from was the KLA's book "The Phoenix of Freedom," this book documents the "ultimate sacrifice" of fallen "KLA heroes." It emerged from this book that several of the names listed by the indictment as innocent civilians killed by Serbian police at Bela Crkva were in fact KLA fighters. [...]

by Serbian police in Bela Crkva. It is alleged that the villagers were chased by the police into a stream bed where the police separated the men from the women. The police then made the men strip naked, and then made them put their clothes back on. Finally the police lined the men up and executed them, shooting each of them in the back.

Gen. Delic denied that anybody was executed. According to him, no civilians could be seen anywhere in the village when the authorities got there.

During the re-examination Milosevic read out from the report of the British forensic team that autopsied the so-called "civilians" who died at Bela Crkva. According to their findings the men mostly died from gunshot wounds, and the entry wounds were generally on the front of their bodies, which means that the story about them being lined-up and shot in the back is a lie.

The next document that Milosevic read from was the KLA's book "The Phoenix of Freedom," this book documents the "ultimate sacrifice" of fallen "KLA heroes." It emerged from this book that several of the names listed by the indictment as innocent civilians killed by Serbian police at Bela Crkva were in fact KLA fighters. [...]

Sagittarius

Van: "R Despotovic" <despot@tiscali.nl>
Aan: "Nico Varkevisser" <nico.v@slobodan-milosevic.org>; "Nico en Neeltje" <nico.s@slobodan-milosevic.org>
Verzonden: zaterdag 23 juli 2005 0:06
Onderwerp: ICTY threatening again the life of President Milosevic

Subject: ICTY threatening again the life of President Milosevic

According to the (confirmed) media reports, the Hague 'Trial Chamber' dealing with President Milosevic, ordered from the Tribunal appointed cardiologist to report by the beginning of August, whether President Milosevic is able to stand more than three trial days (with about five working hours each) per week, which is the present working rhythm in the process.

More concretely, the 'judges' ask the doctor about three possibilities: a) more working days in a week; b) more working hours in a day; or, at least, c) more working days in two, out of four weeks in a month.

It is clear even to a non-professional, that the medical condition of President Milosevic, suffering from malignant hypertension, that already produced a serious damage to his heart, cannot be improved after four years in prison and three-and-half years of the proceedings. In that sense, the present order of the 'Trial Chamber' produces serious concern.

With the power of truth, President Milosevic and his witnesses blow-up not only the false indictment, but the whole concept of destruction, aggression and colonization in the Balkans, based on the demonization of the Serbs, exposing its creators and perpetrators.

This can be seen as an intentional attempt to imperil the life of President Milosevic or at least to revive the Damocles sword of the 'assigned counsel' (still sitting in the court room and playing the well paid role of a "defense" with occasional remarks added here and there to the brilliant conduct of the self-defense by President Milosevic) and to silence the truth that way.

After the attack on the fundraising in Germany, it seems, as the end of these proceedings, very unpleasant for their creators approach, that we will be facing more and more blatant attempts to prevent the certain shame of the puppet-tribunal and its puppeteers, as the final outcome.

Send the protest letters to the 'Tribunal' and to the UN Security Council

and react in other ways.

Secure with your urgent donations that the struggle for truth goes on until victory!

Addresses:

Judge Theodor Meron, President
Judge Patrick Robinson, President of the Trial Chamber III
International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Churchillplein 1
2517JW The Hague
Netherlands
Fax: +31 70 512 8637

H.E. Mr. Kenzo Oshima,
Japan Presidency of the UN Security Council (August 2005)
mission@un-japan.org

URGENT FUNDRAISING APPEAL

President Milosevic has the truth and law on his side. In order to use that advantage to achieve his freedom, we must fight th is totally discredited tribunal and its patrons through professionally conducted actions which would involve the Bar Associations, the European Court, the UN organs in charge and the media.

Our practice has shown that ad hoc voluntary work is not enough to deal properly with these tasks. The funds secured in Serbia are still enough only to cover the expenses of the stay and work of President Milosevic's legal associates at The Hague (one at the time). The funds secured by the German section of the ICDSM (still the only one with regular contributions) are enough only to cover minimal additional work at The Hague connected with contacts and preparations of foreign witnesses. Everything else is lacking.

3000-5000 EUR per month is our imminent need.

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Please organize urgently the fundraising activity and send the donations to the following ICDSM account:

Vereinigung für Internationale Solidarität (VIS)

Sagittarius

Van: "Global Reflexion" <office@globalreflexion.org>
Aan: <andywilcoxson@comcast.net>
CC: <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: donderdag 21 juli 2005 15:14
Onderwerp: Fwd: Prosecutors ask to reopen case against

>From: "Darkita" <peter.darka@skynet.be>
>To: <minja@vlada.ca>, <kumasi@wanadoo.es>, <r_rozoff@yahoo.com>,
> <antic.miroslav@gmail.com>, <milan.kasic@3web.net>,
> <office@globalreflexion.org>, <i-johnson@lineone.net>,
> <jpmaher@neiu.edu>, <despot@tiscali.nl>, <mishag1@ntlworld.com>
>Subject: Prosecutors ask to reopen case against Milosevic
>Date: Thu, 21 Jul 2005 11:06:45 +0200
>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.6604 (9.0.2911.0)
>X-RCPT-TO: <office@globalreflexion.org>
>
>http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/news/world_7559074KathiLev&xml/&aspKath/wo
>[rd.asp?fdate=21/07/2005](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/news/world_7559074KathiLev&xml/&aspKath/wo)
>
>Kathimerini (Greece)
>
>July 21, 2005
>
>S/E EUROPE
>
>Balkan Briefs
>
>Prosecutors ask to reopen case against Milosevic
>
>AMSTERDAM (Reuters) - UN prosecutors have applied to reopen their case
>against former Yugoslav president Slobodan Milosevic to present new evidence
>including a shocking video of the murder of six Muslims, the Hague tribunal
>said yesterday. Prosecutors wrapped up their case in February 2004 after
>calling about 290 witnesses over two years. Chief UN prosecutor Carla del
>Ponte said in a written application to the three judges trying Milosevic
>that she wanted to reopen the Bosnia and Kosovo parts of the prosecution
>case to present 49 extra documents and question six new witnesses.

Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: vrijdag 22 juli 2005 17:59
Onderwerp: ICTY threatening again the life of President

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Vereinigung für Internationale Solidarität (VIS)
4000 Basel, Switzerland
PC 40-493646-5

All of your donations will be used for legal and other necessary accompanying activities, on instruction or with the consent of President Milosevic. To obtain additional information on the use of your donations or to obtain additional advice on the most efficient way to submit your donations or to make bank transfers, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Peter Betscher (ICDSM Treasurer) E-mail: peter_betscher@freenet.de
Phone: +49 172 7566 014

2-7-05

Vladimir Krsljanin (ICDSM Secretary) E-mail: slobodavk@yubc.net
Phone: +381 63 8862 301

For truth and human rights against aggression!
Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic!
Freedom and equality for people!

On behalf of Sloboda and ICDSM,

Vladimir Krsljanin,
Foreign Relations Assistant to President Milosevic

SLOBODA urgently needs your donation.
Please find the detailed instructions at:
<http://www.sloboda.org.yu/pomoc.htm>

To join or help this struggle, visit:
<http://www.sloboda.org.yu/> (Sloboda/Freedom association)
<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)
<http://www.free-slobo.de/> (German section of ICDSM)
<http://www.free-slobo-uk.org/> (CDSM UK)
<http://www.icdsm-us.org/> (US section of ICDSM)
<http://www.icdsmireland.org/> (ICDSM Ireland)
<http://www.pasti.org/milodif.htm> (ICDSM Italy)
<http://www.wpc-in.org/> (world peace council)
http://www.geocities.com/b_antinato/ (Balkan antiNATO center)

Sagittarius

Van: "R Despotovic" <despot@tiscali.nl>
 Aan: "Nico Varkevisser" <nico.v@slobodan-milosevic.org>; "Nico en Neeltje" <nico.s@slobodan-milosevic.org>
 Verzonden: zaterdag 23 juli 2005 2:03
 Onderwerp: Servische diaspora toont in Den Haag aan

Servische diaspora toont in Den Haag aan

Nedalst - wij zullen onze Geschiedenis niet weggeven!

Van CDSM UK- bericht dat bij protest wordt voorgelezen: Zaterdag 25
Juni..2005

De Servische Diaspora organisatie. Nedalst. hield de 4de Internationale Demonstraties in Den Haag op Zaterdag, 25 Juni (2005), enkel drie dagen voor Vidovdan, de Servische Nationale Dag toen vier jaar geleden M. Milosevic, de Joegoslavische Voorzitter, werd ontvoerd en illegaal aan de Rechtbank van oorlogsmisdaden in het Nederlandse kapitaal werd geleverd. Een slogan maakte de demonstratiesystemen duidelijk plaatsen: Hoewel de plaats tribunal.s in Nederland was was het 100% bezeten door Washington en was 0% het Nederlands.

Een essentiële spreker bij de demonstratie was Nederlandse advocaat Nico Stejnen, de enige wettelijke beroeps die M. Milosevic heeft gemachtigd om hem in Nederland te vertegenwoordigen. M. Stejnen beschreef het proces hij in een Nederlands hof tegen de Britse advocaat van de Rechtbank M. Stephen Kay heeft achtervolgd. De laatstgenoemden, vaak die verkeerd als. advocaat Milosevic worden bedoeld. in heersende stroming waren de Westelijke media, schandelijk opgelegd aan M. Milosevic tegen latter.s zullen en met het duidelijke doel om zijn defensie te belemmeren. Een tekst die door M. Aleksandar Vucic van de Servische Radicale Partij wordt verzonden, van wie leider M. Vojislav Seselj in de gevangenis van Scheveningen is, werd gelezen buiten de gevangenis muren.

Andy Wilcoxson, een jonge Amerikaan die een dagelijkse bijgewerkte website op de proef in werking heeft gesteld Milosevic, beschreef de conclusies hij aan als resultaat van het proberen om in de positie en de persoonlijkheid van de beschuldigde man voor een volledige drie jaar nu te zetten was gekomen. Zowel maken M. Stejnen als M. Wilcoxson deel uit van het Nederland gebaseerde Centrum van de Vrijheid dat M. Milosevic.s Defence steunt.

Het grootste applaus kwam toen een gezamenlijk bericht van de Franse leger arts Patrick Barriot, een vroegere blauwhelm van de V.N. in Joegoslavië, en de Vooravond Cr?n, ook een blauwhelm van de V.N. en een verpleegster, werden voorgelezen. Zowel waren M. Barriot als Mej. Cr?n reeds getuigen in de proef Milosevic geweest. Zij drukten hun voorbereid zijn uit op elk ogenblik komen en getuigen de eer van algemene Ratko Mladic verdedigen. M. J? Lorenz, een lid van de Duitse Coalitie tegen de Agressie van de NAVO en ook Solidariteit met Joegoslavië, richtte de rol van Duitsland in het verbreken van Joegoslavië toont dat hoe de geschiedenis van het gebied met werd gemanipuleerd en werd herschreven om de hedendaagse eisen van de NAVO aan te passen.

Een bewegende ceremonie vond in het Centrale Vierkant van Den Haag plaats, dichtbij het Nederlandse parlement toen de namen van alle 16 personeel van Radiotelevisie Servie gedood door de bommen van de NAVO langzaam werden voorgelezen. De demonstratiesystemen die kruisen met de genoemde individuen dragen kwamen vooruit en stelden voor het monument square.s op alvorens een stilte minute.s in acht werd genomen. Hun namen don.t verschijnen zelfs nu in om het even welke bibliotheekboeken in de landen van de NAVO, verklaarde Misha Gavrilovic, die de gebeurtenis namens Nedalst matigde, maar noch zullen zij noch hen die opdracht gaven en tot hun vernietiging goedkeurden worden vergeten. Velen in het gehulde publiek.

De berichten van steun en solidariteit werden ook ontvangen van de Britse, Ierse, Italiaanse en Franse secties van het Internationale Comite om Slobodan Milosevic te verdedigen. De auteur van M. Komnen Becirovic van het boek. Kosovo in onze ziel, Neil Clerk een Britse journalist en een schrijver op Joegoslavië en Louis Dalmas, een belangrijke Franse intellectueel en uitgever van maandelijks tijdschrift. Balkan Info, nu anders wordt genoemd die als B.I., verzonden berichten van solidariteit naar zich het verzamelen. De internationale aard van de gebeurtenis Nedalst werd onderstreept aangezien de toespraken en de berichten in het Engels, Servier, het Nederlands en het Duits werden geleverd.

Nedalst leidt zijn naam in Servier uit. Nedamo Istoriju af. (. Wij zullen onze Geschiedenis niet. weggeven) en de belangrijke slogan van de demonstraties was. De Aanvaller zal onze Geschiedenis niet.. schrijven Op de vergadering verklaarde men van het platform dat Serviers en anderen CNN, BBC, ZDF en algemene de geschiedenisversie van de landoorlog van de NAVO bestuderen en moeten erkennen tegen Joegoslavië en de Servische mensen. Nochtans is het essentieel dat in alle stadia dit wordt behandeld en behoorlijk als. de

Bericht dat aan protest namens Neil Clark van CDSM het UK wordt gelezen

de volgende groet werd verzonden naar Den Haag demonstratie en werd afgeleverd door **MISHA GAVRILOVIC**

Dames en heren,

Ik ben zeer droevig dat ik met u niet kan zijn persoonlijk vandaag. Maar ik zou de organisatoren van de demonstratie, de "groep van het Initiatief Nedalst" willen begroeten, en ik wil u weten dat ik in volledige solidariteit met uw oorzaak zoals uitgedrukt in uw krachtige slogan ben de "Aanvaller onze Geschiedenis" niet zal schrijven.

. Alle landen die vinden met beperkte soevereiniteit en met overheden die door buitenlandse bevoegdheden worden gecontroleerd, snel worden die op een manier worden verarmd die meer enkel al hoop voor en menselijke sociale relaties - de woorden van President Slobodan Milosevic in een adres aan de inwoners van Joegoslavië op 2 Oktober 2000 vernietigt, binnenkort alvorens hij in een onwettige staatsgreep getuigd werd die door de vijanden van zijn land wordt gefinancierd. Vijf jaar, kunnen er zijn iedereen wie betwijfelt of alles President Milosevic ons van is komen waarschuwd overgaan? Onder Slobodan Milosevic, was Joegoslavië een trotse en onafhankelijke natie - na zijn eigen economische en sociale weg. Vandaag wordt het land in werking gesteld door Quislings, met een overheid die orden van de eigenlijke mensen neemt die zo wreed en genadeloos gelanceerd een oorlog van agressie tegen zijn eigen mensen enkel zes vroeger jaar. Maar voor nieuwe wereld orde die, die de laatste onafhankelijke natie in Europa veroverd en is zijn rijkdom en activa de plundert nog niet genoeg. Om hun misdaden te rechtvaardigen, willen zij geschiedenis - om de aanvallers als peacemakers af te beelden - en zij herschrijven die slechts vrede - als aanvallers wilden.

Wij moeten niet hen toestaan om dit te doen. Te slagen zullen wij bovenmenselijke moed en volharding moeten tonen. Wij moeten allianties met al anderen vormen - zijn zij van linkerzijde of recht - die zich de tirannie van het nieuwe imperialisme - een imperialisme verzetten dat tot doel heeft om nationale cultuur, nationale economieën en nationale identiteit uit te wissen. Dit is niet alleen een slag voor de Servische mensen. Het is een slag voor al degenen wie in rechtvaardigheid en nationale onafhankelijkheid geloven. En wij kunnen geen fijnere inspiratie voor onze slag hebben dan de man die voor afgelopen drie en halve jaren de leugens en chicanery van de nieuwe wereldorde en zijn emissarissen heeft blootgesteld. President Milosevic heeft ons de manier getoond. Het is onze taak om krachten nu te verzamelen om zij te verslaan die niet alleen de geschiedenis van Joegoslavië en van Servië, maar van de gehele wereld - in hun poging willen herschrijven om globale hegemonie te bereiken.

NEIL CLARK, Juni
2005

Voor beelden van de demonstratie,
gelieve te klikken **HIER**



Back

Sagittarius

Van: "R Despotovic" <despot@tiscali.nl>
Aan: "Nico Varkevisser" <nico.v@slobodan-milosevic.org>; "Nico en Neeltje" <nico.s@slobodan-milosevic.org>
Verzonden: woensdag 27 juli 2005 2:14
Onderwerp: Fw: \$80 000 from Soros: Natasha Kandic explained

— Original Message —

From: Nebojsa
To: R Despotovic
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2005 2:28 PM
Subject: \$80 000 from Soros: Natasha Kandic explained

Natasa Kandic & the Propaganda War

By Ian Johnson

Shortened version. Original found [here](#).



Natasa Kandic

The nineteen Nato countries that attacked the sovereign state of Yugoslavia in 1999 had a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 1300 times that of Yugoslavia. Similarly with the respective media outlets the same imbalance applied, namely 1300 to 1. Following the Nato destruction of Yugoslavia's RTS television station the media ratio between aggressor and victim became 1300 to zero. Consequently it became relatively easy to promote anti-Yugoslav propaganda, because after all who would counter it?

"Under these conditions", wrote Edward Herman in his work, Propaganda System Number One, "remarkable structures of disinformation can be built, institutionalised, and remain parts of historic memory even in the face of ex post confutation's, which are kept out of sight."

Out of this propaganda onslaught came of shocking stories which ranged from 'Serb concentration camps', 'ethnic cleansing' and 'genocide', to the childish claim that Yugoslav soldiers were deliberately killing dogs because the Albanian population were devoted to their pets. This story, aired by the BBC, was aimed directly and exclusively at Britain, on the grounds of its impact on a pet loving nation. Of course none of it was true but the adage that 'a lie can be half way around the block before the truth has even got its shoes on' served the Nato countries well.

At the outset of the break-up of the sovereign state of Yugoslavia, the Washington based public relations firm, Ruder and Finn Global Public Affairs, was handed the task of demonizing the Serbs and their leadership.

Given the advantage, as outlined above, of 1300 to zero, Ruder and Finn managed to turn the truth onto its head. It was the Serbs who were now incredibly decreed as being guilty of systematic ethnic cleansing, a policy that no one more than the Serbs had suffered from. Indeed the aim of Serbia was the preservation of the Yugoslav federation, not its disintegration, thus opposing the very essence of ethnic cleansing.

James Harff, director of Ruder Finn, when boasting of his propaganda achievements to French TV2, stated, "Speed is vital, it is the first assertion that really counts. All future denials are entirely ineffective." Ruder Finn uses several hundred journalists, politicians, representatives of humanitarian associations and academics to create public opinion. When asked of his proudest public relation endeavours Harff responded, "To have managed to put Jewish opinion on our side. Tens of thousands of Jews perished in Croatian camps yet we succeeded masterfully."

Harff later clarified that his firm never actually claimed that 'genocide' or 'ethnic cleansing' was taking place, but merely publicised the fact that someone, somewhere, had made such claims. However these two charges in particular are still today the overriding impressions of the Yugoslav conflict in the mind of much of the western world.

That the western media readily accepted these claims without seeking any confirmation was a reflection of their subservience to the requirements of their own governments. That we now have 'embedded' reporters in Iraq, broadcasting government and military hand outs as if they were independently verified news, is merely a further example of this journalistic degeneration.

This propaganda success allowed Nato to claim that the bombing was justified on the grounds of 'humanitarian intervention'. In reality it enabled Nato and particularly the United States to pursue long held foreign policy objectives. In her book, 'Fools' Crusade' author Diana Johnstone clarifies it this way:

'Apparently, many people on the left, who would normally defend peace and justice, were fooled or confused by the claim that the "Kosovo war" was waged for purely humanitarian reasons. The altruistic pretensions of NATO's Kosovo war served to gain public acceptance of war as the appropriate instrument of policy. This opened the way for the United States, in the wake of 11 September 2001, to attack Afghanistan as the opening phase of a new, long-term "war against terrorism".

PROPAGANDA

It would be reasonable to assume that a media imbalance of 1300 to zero against Yugoslavia could not get any worse. However if you assumed that then you would be wrong.

At the end of Nato's 78 day bombing campaign information revealing the truth of the break-up of Yugoslavia did appear in limited form, mostly thanks to independent media outlets. However the mainstream media continued to promote the Nato propaganda version, not least because of the requirements of The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), an organ, although illegally created and purely a political tool of the western powers, portrayed itself as a legitimate legal body. Its task being to exonerate the aggression of the Nato countries and criminalise the victims of that aggression, an objective that would need a considerable amount of deceit and hypocrisy.

In addition to the overwhelming dominance of Nato propaganda the Serbian media was now being used to broadcast this same propaganda and began to actively encourage the handing over of their own citizens to the ICTY in The Hague.

This incredible state of affairs, treason is the only word that is suitable to use, was exacerbated further by the activities of prominent individuals within Serbia, individuals who fully supported this prostration before the might of the United States.

One such individual is Natasa Kandic.

NATASA KANDIC

In his article 'The Fabrication and Dissemination of Deception' from 2001 Gilles d'Aymery notes the following:

"Many news reports of atrocities and "genocide" allegedly committed by the Serbs and widely disseminated in the Western main media have originated with a little known NGO in Belgrade, Serbia, the Humanitarian Law Center (HLC). The story of the refrigerated truck filled with corpses that was purportedly dumped in the [river] Danube in April 1999 is a good example.

The HLC was created in 1992 by Natasa Kandic, its present Executive Director. It has been funded by George Soros as well as the National Endowment for Democracy and this year the Ford Foundation provided HLC with a \$80,000 grant.

Kandic is a darling of the Western Human Rights crowd. She's received tons of awards and was conferred an honorary doctorate by the University of Valencia, Spain, for "her longstanding work in the field of human rights and her humanitarian activities."

According to a July 18 editorial by Justin Raimundo of Antiwar.com, "It was Kandic who, as the organizer of an OSCE media conference held in Montenegro, told Serbian journalists who walked out in protest at the NATO-crats' high-handedness: 'They pay you and have the right to question your conduct during the war.' Heavily subsidized by interventionist sugar-daddy George Soros, Kandic is a weird, isolated figure in Serbian politics, one of the few who openly sided with NATO during the bombing."

So, one could entertain the idea that if "they" pay, "they" also have the right and the expectation to a return on their investment. Natasa Kandic has undoubtedly been quite a profitable investment!"

Here are some examples of the work of Natasa Kandic and her HLC:

At the ICTY on the 6th April 2005 defense witness Danica Marinkovic, the Investigating Judge who led the inquiry into events at the Kosovo village of Racak, was cross-examined by prosecutor Geoffrey Nice.

Having failed to refute Mrs Marinkovic's testimony on the Racak incident Mr Nice attempted a character assassination of the defense witness. His claim that Mrs Marinkovic had ordered the Serbian police to commit murder was so outrageous that even the Nato judges asked him for corroborating evidence. Mr Nice had to withdraw the accusation because his one and only source was an article written by Natasa Kandic which was only notable precisely because it offered no supporting evidence for the accusation.

The New York Times of January 26, 2004 published a report commenting on the resignation of USA Today correspondent Jack Kelley over an article he had written in 1999.

The Times report commented:

"In his July 1999 article, Mr. Kelley referred to a three-ring notebook with a black vinyl cover that contained a direct order typed on army stationery and stamped by the Supreme Defense Council of the Yugoslav Army Headquarters in Belgrade, which is headed by Milosevic." The order, which Mr. Kelley said was typed in Cyrillic letters and intended for a lieutenant, read: "The aim of the military activity should be to cleanse Cusk and the surrounding villages and terrain."

And further:

"In the article, Mr. Kelley wrote about a Yugoslav Army notebook that had a typed order to "cleanse" a Kosovo village, although he did not identify the person who showed him the notebook. He added that United Nations investigators considered this "the strongest and most direct evidence linking the government of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic to 'ethnic cleansing' in Kosovo."

Announcing Kelley's resignation, the USA Today issue of 13th January 2004 stated that they had concluded a seven-month investigation into "whether Kelley might have embellished or fabricated stories."

According to the New York Times Kelley had claimed as his source for the story, "A human rights advocate" and confirmed that source as "The rights advocate, Natasa Kandic, the executive director of the Humanitarian Law Center in Belgrade"

On 30th April 2001, what later became known as 'the freezer truck hoax' broke in the western press through Associated Press who under the headline, "Rights Activist Says Yugoslav Army, Police Destroyed Evidence Of Kosovo Atrocities." stated:

"...[Natasa] Kandic [from the Humanitarian Law Center]...cited a report in a local magazine in the eastern Serbian Negotin region, describing how on the night of April 6, 1999, a refrigerated trailer truck was lifted out of the Danube near Kladovo, at the border with Romania"

"The vehicle bore license plates from Pec, a western Kosovo city, and allegedly contained 50 bodies. According to Kandic's center, the bodies were subsequently transferred to a truck with Belgrade plates and driven away."

And the piece continued:

"Our investigations produced witnesses who can testify that many people were killed, their bodies buried only to be dug up again and later moved to another place," said Natasa Kandic of the Humanitarian Law Center, a leading human rights watchdog organization in Yugoslavia"

The point of this story was to claim that Mr Milosevic had ordered a cover-up of the alleged atrocities in Kosovo and was removing the evidence, but unfortunately for him a truck carrying Albanian bodies from Kosovo had crashed into the Danube.

This story was very timely for Nato and the new Serbian government because at the time Nato was demanding the transfer of Mr Milosevic to the ICTY and as the Independent newspaper commented approvingly, "The bodies are the evidence the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague needs to prove its charge of crimes against humanity against Mr Milosevic."

The story was published worldwide and the BBC even presented a 45-minute documentary on it, on the 27th January 2002 as part of their holocaust memorial season.

However subsequent investigations into this story revealed the following:

The local magazine quoted in the AP article was Timocka Kriminalna Revija (criminal review) owned by Dragan Vitomirovic.

Timocka published two articles about a refrigerator truck full of bodies.

The first article, dated 15th September 1999, stated that the truck contained dead Kurds and that the licence plates were Swiss.

However, the second story, published 1st May 2001 the one that Natasa Kandic presented to the world and the source of the allegations against Slobodan Milosevic, the dead Kurds had become the dead Albanians and the Swiss licence plates had become Kosovo licence plates.

It further transpired that Dragan Vitomirovic had a brother with a record of smuggling illegal aliens across the Romanian border and moreover, had been encouraged to write the second article by Interior Minister Mihajlovic, a member of the newly installed Nato backed Serbian government.

In regard to Kandic's claim that, "Our investigations produced witnesses who can testify that many people were killed, their bodies buried only to be dug up again and later moved to another place" it is important to note the following:

Police officer Captain Dragan Karleusa, who was appointed to investigate the allegations, appeared in July 2002 as a prosecution witness at The Hague against Mr Milosevic and admitted that not a single witness deposition had ever been taken. (Trial transcript).

Given that as of July 2002 the investigating officers had not taken a single witness deposition and had not a shred of evidence to substantiate the allegation, how was it possible for the BBC to broadcast six months earlier, on the 27th January 2002, their 'factual' documentary programme 'Mass Killings in Kosovo'?

Noting the above examples of the work of Kandic's Humanitarian Law Center it is laughable, if not tragic, to hear Hague prosecutor Geoffrey Nice along with the mainstream media describe this HLC as "a very reliable human rights organisation." One wonders what an unreliable one would be like!

Let us just recap for a moment and reflect on Kandic's history as cited in the few samples above.

She sided with Nato as the bombs dropped on her own people and it was she who berated Serbian journalists for not showing respect to their Nato masters, claiming they pay their wages. It was she who was named as the source for the USA article originally printed in 1999 which forced the resignation of Jack Kelley after an investigation that USA Today held to determine, "whether Kelley might have embellished or fabricated stories."

In 2001 it was she who supplied The Hague with the Freezer Truck Story, second version, the rewritten second version naturally. Also, at The Hague this year Prosecutor Nice was forced to drop his character assassination attempt against a defence witness as his one and only source was an article written by Kandic.

**

Moreover, bearing in mind the history of previous HLC accusations it should at the very least have given the media a degree of suspicion concerning future 'stories' supplied by this NGO. However in June 2005 this 'very reliable human rights organisation' was at it again, riding to the rescue of a desperate, not to say disastrous, prosecution case with a story instantly embraced by a subservient media.

On Wednesday 1st June 2005 the prosecution in the Slobodan Milosevic case at The Hague introduced a video tape, apparently showing the execution of six people by a 'Serbian unit' known as the 'Scorpions' which it is claimed occurred in 1995. The 'Scorpions', the prosecution alleges, were under the command of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP), which oversaw state security and policing in Serbia. The tape was then broadcast on Serbian television. The tape was supplied by, you've guessed it, Natasa Kandic.

Yet The Hague court already had prior knowledge of the so-called 'Scorpion' unit, and knew they were not under the command of the MUP.

In regard to the 'discovery' of this video and its showing at The Hague, it should be noted that the prosecution case concluded last year, yet the prosecution was allowed to present it six months later, and furthermore, present it without disclosing its existence to the defence, thus breaking all legal norms and even breaking the Hague tribunal's own rules of procedure.

Before leaving the issue of this tape it is interesting to note two news reports which purported to give some background details. The first report is from Reuters and the second from The Observer, written by one Tim Judah, who for those not aware, comes from the London-based IWPR (International War & Peace Reporting) stable, an organisation known for its previous collaboration with Kandic and an organisation about as trustworthy as a rattlesnake with a headache.

Reuters dispatch of 4th June 4th 2005 stated:

"The video was obtained last December from an unnamed and now protected source by Hague prosecutors and Natasa Kandic, a Serbian human rights activist.

They spent months authenticating it and investigating the men it showed. It was shown to Serbian war crimes prosecutors a week ago and its broadcast to a national audience was coordinated with the government of Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica."

The Observer of 5th June 2005 included this passage:

"On 23 May she (Kandic) gave it to Serbia's own war crimes prosecutor. He promised to investigate, but no arrests were made. She also gave it to The Hague's prosecution team, who showed it on Wednesday. Immediately afterwards she gave it to Serbian TV".

The Reuters report claims 'They spent months authenticating it and investigating the men it showed.'

Yet the Observer report states that Kandic gave it to the Serbian authorities and The Hague prosecution team on 23rd May, just eight days prior to its showing. So who 'spent months authenticating it.'

FUNDING

To understand the workings of an organisation, its intentions and philosophy, it is necessary to examine where its funding comes from.

As documented, both the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and American billionaire financier George Soros have provided funding for Kandic's Humanitarian Law Center.

The National Endowment for Democracy is a United States government agency. Founded in 1983, the NED took over functions that were once the responsibility of the CIA. Unlike the CIA however the NED receives open congressional appropriations, as opposed to the previously covert funding, and thus their activities are more openly documented. For instance NED programme operator Paul McCarthy revealed in his testimony to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe that the NED, in 1998, was responsible in Yugoslavia for, amongst other things, the newspapers Nasa Borba, Vreme and Danas, the TV station Negotin, the news agency BETA and the Belgrade station Radio B-92.

It is worth noting that among the directors who have served on the board of the National Endowment for Democracy are: Wesley Clark, former Supreme Commander of Nato, Richard Holbrooke former Assistant Secretary of State, and Francis Fukuyama, author of the anti-communist diatribe, 'The End of History.'

George Soros is responsible for the creation of many organisations, one such being the Open Society Institute. Journalist Neil Clark commented in the New Statesman magazine that:

"Soros deems a society 'open' not if it respects human rights and basic freedoms, but if it is 'open' for him and his associates to make money. And, indeed, Soros has made money in every country he has helped to prise 'open.' In Kosovo, for example, he has invested \$50m in an attempt to gain control of the Trepca mine complex, where there are vast reserves of gold, silver, lead and other minerals estimated to be worth in the region of \$5bn. He thus copied a pattern he has deployed to great effect over the whole of eastern Europe: of advocating 'shock therapy' and 'economic reform,' then swooping in with his associates to buy valuable state assets at knockdown prices."

In her article 'George Soros - Imperial Wizard' published in the autumn 2002 issue of Covert Action Quarterly, Heather Coffin quoted Soros as saying:

"In each country I identified a group of people, some leading personalities, others less well known - who share my belief..."

Cottin also noted:

"He was part of the full court press that dismantled Yugoslavia. Calling himself a philanthropist, billionaire George Soros' role is to tighten the ideological stranglehold of globalization and the New World Order while promoting his own financial gain. Soros' commercial and "philanthropic" operations are clandestine, contradictory and coercive. And as far as his economic activities are concerned, by his own admission, he is without conscience; a capitalist who functions with absolute amorality."

Gilles d'Amery reported further details on Soros in 'The Fabrication and Dissemination of Deception':

"A prominent hawk on Yugoslavia, Soros pressured Bill Clinton, as early as 1993, to escalate the war by lifting an arms embargo against Bosnian separatists.

George Soros is also a notable contributor to the funding of the ICTY itself. Another organisation that supports the ICTY is the Coalition for International Justice (CIJ), which was founded and funded by Soros and it is the CIJ that supplies many of the ICTY's legal staff. Moreover the ICTY also has provision for the obtaining of evidence by, among others, George Soros' Open Society Foundation.

Between them the NED and Soros can be said to fund the 'human rights' organisations (Soros is also involved with HRW) that highlight 'atrocities', they also control large parts of the Serbian media that publicises these 'atrocities' and they contribute to the ICTY who conduct the resulting trials. A tidy circle indeed and within this circle where is the allowance for any opposing voice?

These then are the masters that Natasa Kandic and her HLC serve. In essence Kandic is merely a Nato foot soldier.

Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: vrijdag 29 juli 2005 16:11
Onderwerp: Defender under threat, aggressors

 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC
 ICDSM Sofia-New York-Moscow www.icdsm.org

 Velko Valkanov, Ramsey Clark, Alexander Zinoviev (Co-Chairmen),
 Klaus Hartmann (Chairman of the Board), Vladimir Krsljanin (Secretary),
 Christopher Black (Chair, Legal Committee), Tiphaine Dickson (Legal
 Spokesperson)

 29 July 2005 Special Circular

Prof. Dott. Aldo Bernardini
 Ordinario di Diritto Internazionale
 nell'Università di Teramo
 Via San Calepodio n. 19 - 00152 Roma
 Tel. 06.5814604

Rome, 29th July 2005

Judge Theodor Meron, President
 Judge Patrick Robinson, President
 of the Trial Chamber III
 ICTY
 The Hague

Fax 0031 70 512 8637

H.E. Mr. Kenzo Oshima
 Japan Presidency of the
 UN Security Council

I protest very strongly for the new act of abuse and violence against
 President Slobodan Milosevic. His human right to health and to a fair trial
 (even in the conditions of total illegality of the ICTY and its action, in
 my opinion) shall be violated, and his right to full defence and
 self-defence too, if the new arbitrary attempt to increase the trial times
 goes on.

The health conditions of President Milosevic don't allow such a measure,
 which is evidently aimed at imperil his life and weaken his struggle for
 truth and justice. There is perhaps also an attempt to impose on President
 Milosevic assigned counsels which would be contrary to his right to full
 self-defence.

Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: zondag 14 augustus 2005 23:31
Onderwerp: ICDSM: Protest the attack on President Milosevic's defence in

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC
ICDSM Sofia-New York-Moscow www.icdsm.org

Velko Valkanov, Ramsey Clark, Alexander Zinoviev (Co-Chairmen),
Klaus Hartmann (Chairman of the Board), Vladimir Krsljanin (Secretary),
Christopher Black (Chair, Legal Committee), Tiphaine Dickson (Legal
Spokesperson)

14 August 2005 Special Circular

Protest the attack on President Milosevic's defence in Germany!

Dear friends,

The situation caused by the attack of the German financial authorities on the German Section of ICDSM, has not been changed yet, paralyzing the fundraising activity of high importance for the normal functioning of the coworkers of President Milosevic at The Hague in the final stage of presentation of his case. The attack is in apparent violation of the basic right to defense, so we call upon you to send your protest letters to the German authorities in charge:

Amtsgericht Darmstadt
Mathildenplatz 12 (Gebaeude B)
D-64283 Darmstadt
Germany
Fax: +49-6151-12-6455

and

Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz
Postfach 100764
D-67433 Neustadt an der Weinstraße
Germany
Fax: +49-6321-894-938
e-mail: poststelle@ofdko-nw.bfinv.de

referring to the case "Ermittlungsverfahren E 5084/04-515".

As you already know, on July 19, 2005, the customs police (Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz apparently acting on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Finance), searched the apartment of Peter Betscher, ICDSM member in charge of finance, seized his computer, files and documents and frozen the bank account. The lawyer, representing Peter Betscher, has requested access to records, which until now has been refused by the Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz.

September 2003 the funds collected by the German Section of ICDSM for the defence of President Milosevic were once already been frozen by a German bank on the basis of a circular letter issued by the same Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz.

It must be noted that the Oberfinanzdirektion Koblenz is now demonstrating a surprising disregard of previous rulings by organs of the German judiciary:

In another case the prosecutor of a German regional court (Generalstaatsanwalt des Oberlandesgerichts Frankfurt; ref.: 6 Js GStA612/03) held, that collecting donations in order to cover the defence costs of Mr. Milosevic can from no point of view be considered as punishable.

When in 2003 the German branch of ICDSM took legal action against the bank which had frozen the ICDSM funds, a German local court (Amtsgericht Darmstadt; ref.: 300 C 393/03) decided as follows:

"Furthermore the reference made by the defendant to the Commission Regulation (EC) 1205/2001 does not seem sufficient to the court. On the one hand it is already questionable, whether in view of its content the regulation would apply to the case concerned, as it stipulates that such funds and financial means should be frozen, which belong to Mr. Milosevic or persons associated with him. In view of the court this does not apply to collecting funds destined for a defence, as it is assumed that the issue is about a legal assistance fund and not about handing over the funds to Slobodan Milosevic. According to basic principles of the rule of law every person has the right to have a proper defence in a criminal court, so that as a matter of principle there is no objection to collecting donations for a person who until found guilty has to be assumed innocent."

On the basis of this decision the funds were released.

The German state action against the defence of President Milosevic is allegedly based on EC Regulations imposing a "freeze of funds in relation to Mr Milosevic and those persons associated with him": Council Regulation (EC) No 2488/2000 of 10 November 2000 -

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-ex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000R2488:EN:HTML>

revised by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2001 of 19 June 2001

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001R1205:EN:HTML>

Already a basic common sense, but more than that, the valid court decisions show that these EC regulations can in no way be used to justify a violation of a fundamental human right - the right of every person to have a proper defence in a criminal court.

Please send the protest letters to the addresses above in order to end as soon as possible this completely illegal situation and to enable our German members to continue in normal way the fundraising activity.

Please contact us in order to find together the best way to bridge the current unbearable situation, that endangers the normal work at The Hague.

I thank Klaus von Raussendorff, the secretary of the German ICDSM for providing the accurate information about the issue.

Vladimir Krsljanin,
Secretary of the ICDSM,
Foreign Relations Assistant to President Milosevic

URGENT FUNDRAISING APPEAL

President Milosevic has the truth and law on his side. In order to use that advantage to achieve his freedom, we must fight th
is totally discredited
tribunal and its patrons through professionally conducted actions which
would involve the Bar Associations, the European Court, the UN organs in
charge and the media.

Our practice has shown that ad hoc voluntary work is not enough to deal

KOSOVO-ALBANIANS TAKE THE STAND AS MILOSEVIC'S DEFENSE WITNESSES

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 17, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic resumed again after a three-week break on Wednesday with the testimony of Muharem Ibraj, an ethnic-Albanian from Kosovo. Gen. Delic (the previous witness) was unable to continue due to scheduling issues, and will have complete his testimony on a later date.

Ibraj is the first Kosovo-Albanian to take the stand in President Milosevic's defense. Mr. Ibraj was the head of the Local Security police in the Djakovica municipality during the 1999 Kosovo war.

Mr. Ibraj explained that the villagers elected the members of the Local Security themselves. The Serbian government provided the Local Security personnel with weapons, radios, uniforms, and vehicles.

Local Security's job was to provide law and order in their own village. Local Security was not the regular Serbian police (MUP). Local Security guaranteed law and order in their own village, and the Serbian MUP and Yugoslav Army (VJ) agreed to stay out of the village.

Mr. Ibraj explained that the MUP could not even enter his village of Osek Hila without his permission. He said that the Serbian police only came to the village when he asked them to come.

He said that there was one incident when two VJ soldiers violated the agreement and raped an Albanian woman inside of his village. He called the local Secretariat of the Interior (SUP) and the Serbian police came and took the two soldiers away to jail. He later learned that they had been given prison sentences of 6 and 7 years each.

Aside from that one isolated incident, Mr. Ibraj said that the Yugoslav Army and Serbian Police behaved properly and did not bother the people living in his village.

During his time as head of the Local Security in the Djakovica municipality, Mr. Ibraj had to deal with William Walker, the head of the OSCE's Kosovo Verification Mission.

On one occasion, Walker told Mr. Ibraj to sew an American flag on his uniform, because in Walker's opinion, Kosovo was "no longer Serbia."

Mr. Ibraj said that he frequently saw Walker going down the road late at night on his way to visit a KLA garrison in the nearby village of Gojan. He said that Walker went to see the KLA there practically every night at around midnight.

Mr. Ibraj's relationship with Walker abruptly ended when Walker falsely accused his crippled 80-year-old father of raping two underage girls. The girls denied that Mr. Ibraj's father was the rapist. Mr. Ibraj bitterly recounted how he cursed Walker and threw him out of the village.

According to the indictment against Milosevic, the MUP and VJ ethnically cleansed the Djakovica municipality of its ethnic Albanian population.

Mr. Ibraj, as an ethnic Albanian and as the head of the Local Security in the Djakovica municipality, denied that the MUP or VJ cleansed the area of its ethnic Albanian population.

As is frequently the case, the truth is exactly the opposite of what is stated in the indictment. Mr. Ibraj claimed that the MUP and VJ were encouraging the people to stay in their homes.

The witness recounted one occasion when he stopped a truckload of ethnic Albanian refugees who were leaving Kosovo on their way to Albania. Mr. Ibraj asked them why they were leaving, and they told him that they were terrified by the NATO bombing.

It was Mr. Ibraj's testimony that ethnic Albanians, and others, fled Kosovo to escape the NATO bombing, and because the KLA was telling the Albanian population to leave. Mr. Ibraj said that he personally witnessed Albanians leaving because the KLA had told them to go.

The prosecution claims that Serbian forces destroyed Albanian cultural monuments including the mosque in Djakovica. Mr. Ibraj denied that Serbian forces destroyed the mosque. He said that NATO bombed several civilian targets in Djakovica including the mosque and the local Catholic Church.

Mr. Ibraj described the KLA as "a terrorist organization." He said that the KLA made threats and exerted pressure on Kosovo's Albanian population to quit their jobs. His testimony is exactly the opposite of the indictment's claim that the

Serbian government expelled Kosovo-Albanians from their jobs.

Mr. Ibraj has personally experienced KLA terrorism. After the war ended, and KFOR occupied Kosovo, the KLA kidnapped six members of Mr. Ibraj's family. Mr. Ibraj has not seen his family members since June 1999, and fears that the KLA killed them.

Mr. Ibraj contacted the KLA and asked them why they had kidnapped his family members. The KLA told him that they did it because he had refused to cooperate with them.

Mr. Ibraj knows who kidnapped his family members, but KFOR will not do anything to bring the perpetrators to justice. Mr. Ibraj, fearing for his life, was forced to flee Kosovo after the KLA left a threatening letter at his house.

After Milosevic concluded the examination-in-chief, Mr. Saxon began to cross-examine Mr. Ibraj.

Mr. Saxon tried to discredit Mr. Ibraj by reading-out statements from pro-KLA sources that claimed he was a "notorious Serbian collaborator" who abused the ethnic-Albanian population. Mr. Ibraj denied all of the allegations that the prosecutor threw at him.

When one sees what has happened to Mr. Ibraj it becomes clear why so many ethnic Albanians falsely accuse the Serbs; they're forced to accuse the Serbs or they'll suffer the KLA's consequences.

Mr. Ibraj refused to cooperate with the KLA and he was a loyal citizen of the country he lived in. Because of that, several members of his family were kidnapped and killed, he was expelled from his home, and his character was systematically assassinated by the KLA.

Mr. Ibraj knows who kidnapped his family members, but KFOR won't do anything about it. Kosovo-Albanians have no protection from the KLA. If they refuse to toe the KLA's line, their families will be killed, and they will wind-up in the same unfortunate position as Mr. Ibraj.

Mr. Ibraj's cross-examination will continue when the trial resumes on Thursday. The next defense witness on the docket after Mr. Ibraj is another Kosovo-Albanian.

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TERRORISTS KIDNAP ALBANIAN DEFENSE WITNESS'S DAUGHTER

TERRORISTS KIDNAP ALBANIAN DEFENSE WITNESS'S DAUGHTER

pagina 1 van 2

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 18, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Defense witness Muharem Ibraj completed his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday. Mr. Ibraj was the head of the Local Security force in the Djackovica municipality. He was cross-examined by the prosecution and subsequently re-examined by president Milosevic.

During the cross-examination the prosecution accused Mr. Ibraj, himself an ethnic Albanian, of being a participant in Slobodan Milosevic's alleged conspiracy to cleanse Kosovo of its Albanian population.

During the cross-examination, Mr. Saxon tried to get the witness to say that Serbia was a repressive state where people were arrested for their political beliefs. Mr. Ibraj denied that and said that anybody could be involved in politics and that nobody was arrested for their beliefs. He said that the police only arrested criminals.

During his re-examination the witness reiterated his testimony that he was elected by the local population to hold his post in the Local Security. The people elected him to maintain law and order in the village of Osek Hila in the Djackovica municipality. He was appointed by the president of the municipality to be the head of the Local Security in the entire municipality.

The witness pointed out that all of the prosecutor's accusations came from people who were not even in his village. He said that if he were the sort of vicious monster that they made him out to be, then people from his own village would have given statements against him.

After Mr. Ibraj concluded his testimony, Saban Fazliu took the witness stand. Mr. Fazliu is a Kosovo-Albanian who worked as a forest ranger in the Urosevac area of Kosovo. He was a loyal citizen of Yugoslavia who gets along well with the Albanian and non-Albanian population. Because of his tolerant attitude he suffers awful persecution at the hands of Albanian nationalists.

When Mr. Fazliu first went to The Hague five months ago to prepare to give evidence Albanian terrorists kidnapped his 16-year-old daughter, and he has not seen her since.

When Mr. Fazliu told the court that his young daughter had been kidnapped because of his testimony the reaction from the bench was shocking. Judge Robinson cut the witness off and directed Milosevic to move to another line of questioning. The so-called "presiding judge" didn't even care about the sort of awful pressure that is being exerted on Kosovo-Albanians so that they will lie against Serbia.

In spite of the great danger to his own life and his family, Mr. Fazliu testified and told the truth. He said there are many more Albanians like him, but they are afraid of what will happen to them if they testify. He told the court, "I know that I am already dead after I testify."

According to Mr. Fazliu's testimony, Albanian nationalism began to gain strength in Kosovo during the 1970s. He said that his village was 50% Serb and 50% Albanian in 1975, but that Serbs began to leave in the 70s and 80s, and today there are no more Serbs left.

The witness said that Albanian nationalists, together with some Albanian clan leaders, promoted the idea of greater Albania through concerts and social gatherings.

Mr. Fazliu testified that in 1991 certain Albanian clan leaders ordered the Albanian population to break off all contact with Serbs. Mr. Fazliu explained that he ignored the order and worked with a Serbian family tending fields in his village. On his way home from work that night he was insulted by a group of Albanian nationalists. The next morning, a group of Albanian nationalists came to his house and tried to beat him up. Luckily, he had a pistol and was able to fend off his would-be attackers.

By 1998 Mr. Fazliu was working in the mountains around Urosevac as a forest ranger. He said that 1998 was when he began to see small KLA groups smuggling drugs and weapons in the mountains. He said that they were usually operating in groups of three or four people and that most of them did not have uniforms.

He said that the KLA had grown considerably by 1999 and that the size of their groups had grown much bigger. He saw them in the mountains with their weapons preparing for the war; they were digging trenches and building bunkers. He said that he saw between 100 and 150 KLA terrorists in the village of Racak before the war.

Mr. Fazliu explained that the KLA was a group of terrorists and criminals. He said that the KLA, together with NATO, was responsible for the war and the humanitarian disaster in Kosovo.

said that the KLA prepared the entire exodus from Kosovo so that they could blame the Serbs for it. He said that refugee camps were being prepared in Macedonia and Albania as long as six months before the war.

Mr. Fazliu told the court that it was the NATO bombing, and not the Yugoslav Army or Serbian Police, which caused the people to flee Kosovo. He explained that the Army and the police wanted people to stay in their homes and even brought them food and humanitarian assistance. He told the tribunal point-blank, "the [Yugoslav] army has done nothing wrong in Kosovo."

In addition to the terror instilled in the population by the NATO bombing, was the KLA's order that Albanians should all leave Kosovo. Mr. Fazliu explained that the KLA told the people to leave, and killed anybody who did not obey their orders. He recounted one example where an elderly Albanian man refused to leave his home, so the KLA came to his house and killed him. Then they blamed the Serbs for the killing. The witness explained that the KLA issued orders to the population through certain Albanian clan leaders.

The indictment against Milosevic claims that the Yugoslav Army and Serbian police ethnically cleansed Urosevac, and deliberately destroyed civilian property in the process.

Mr. Fazliu told the court that the indictment is totally wrong. He said that the KLA and NATO attacked Urosevac, not the army or the police.

He said that NATO attacked civilian targets during the war, and the KLA rampaged through the Urosevac area after KFOR occupied the province. He said that the KLA burned the houses of Serbs and Albanians who refused to cooperate with them, and that his own house was among those torched by the KLA after the war.

Shortly after the war, the witness's son was kidnapped by the KLA. Luckily they let him go after only a few hours.

A friend of the witness was among a group of 26 Kosovo-Albanians kidnapped by the KLA in the municipality of Kacanik. The KLA tortured his friend by stabbing him with a screwdriver. His friend was lucky enough to escape with his life. The other 25 people were not so lucky – the KLA killed them all.

The KLA kidnapped and killed these innocent Albanian civilians simply because they continued to work and live together with the Serbs. Last year an UNMIK court sentenced five of the KLA members involved in the incident to time in prison, the others escaped prosecution by going to Albania.

After Milosevic concluded his examination-in-chief, Mr. Saxon began to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Saxon's line of cross-examination was weak and nonsensical. In Mr. Saxon's opinion Mr. Fazliu had no business to reporting the KLA's activities to the police after he himself had used a pistol in self-defense.

The witness explained to the prosecutor that the KLA were descended from the fascist Balli Kombetar movement of World War II, and that they were trafficking weapons and drugs. He pointed out the obvious difference between using a pistol in self-defense and trafficking drugs and weapons to support a fascist crusade of ethnic cleansing.

Mr. Saxon will undoubtedly continue to embarrass himself when the cross-examination and the trial continue on Friday.

###

VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 1: KOSOVO AND THE WEST

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 19, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Saban Fazliu completed his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Friday. Mr. Fazliu is a Kosovo-Albanian forest ranger from the area of Urosevac. He has testified that the KLA and NATO were responsible for the war in Kosovo, and that the Yugoslav Army and Serbian Police behaved properly.

Mr. Fazliu has suffered severe abuse at the hands of Kosovo-Albanian nationalists. When he went to The Hague five months ago to prepare to give evidence his 16 year-old daughter was kidnapped.

The prosecution did not believe that Mr. Fazliu's daughter was kidnapped so they checked with UNMIK and got the answer that she was reported to the police as being kidnapped on April 15, 2005.

UNMIK, however, doesn't think there is anything strange about the fact that Mr. Fazliu's daughter vanished from the face of the Earth at precisely the moment that he went to The Hague to prepare his testimony. UNMIK isn't treating this case as a kidnapping; they consider it an ordinary missing person case.

Mr. Saxon went even further, the prosecutor said that it was Mr. Fazliu's fault that his daughter was missing. Mr. Saxon suggested that she ran away from home because her father was an embarrassment to her.

It takes a special kind of asshole to say something like that to a father who knows that his teenage daughter has been kidnapped, but that's just what sort of a guy Mr. Saxon is. It doesn't advance the prosecution case one iota to suggest things like that about Mr. Fazliu's daughter.

The KLA has killed several of Mr. Fazliu's friends and family members, they even came to his house to kill him. Luckily, Mr. Fazliu was able to protect himself on that occasion and managed to capture his would-be killer.

When KFOR came to Mr. Fazliu's house they erroneously believed that he was a Serb. KFOR brought an Albanian interpreter to speak with the suspect, and Mr. Fazliu claims that he heard the interpreter speaking to the man in Albanian saying, "don't worry you will be released immediately."

After Mr. Fazliu completed his testimony Vojislav Seselj took the witness stand.

Vojoslay Seselj is the former deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, the President of the Serbian Radical Party (SRS), and an ICTY defendant himself.

Seselj's testimony began with him reciting his curriculum vitae, and explaining the platform of the SRS. Seselj explained that the SRS advocates greater-Serbia, meaning the unification of all lands where Serbs constitute a majority.

Seselj said that the SRS is the only political party that advocates greater-Serbia. He said that Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) opposed the idea of greater-Serbia.

Seselj said that the SRS only joined a coalition government with the SPS in 1998 because of the great danger that was facing Serbia. He said that if it weren't for the Kosovo issue and the threat of NATO aggression the SRS "would not be caught dead in a government with its ideological opponents."

Seselj's testimony mainly dealt with his experience as Serbia's deputy prime minister, and Serbia's interaction with the West.

Seselj explained how the contact group worked to break-up Yugoslavia and Serbia. Seselj will be the first witness in Milosevic's defense case to give evidence about the wars in Bosnia and Croatia, but today he focused on Kosovo.

He said that NATO used the KLA as their proxy army. He said that they supplied the terrorists with weapons and incited terrorism against Serbia. He blamed the American envoy Robert Gelbard in particular. He said that Gelbard gave politically neutral statements as a cover while he secretly went to meet with and encourage the KLA.

He explained that the United States wanted to move its troops out of Germany while maintaining a military presence in Europe. He said that provoking wars in Yugoslavia gave the Americans exactly the pretext they needed to station troops on the Balkan Peninsula.

Seselj explained the position of the Serbian government in relation to Kosovo. He said that Serbia wanted to establish a bi-cameral legislature in Kosovo. One side would be a chamber of citizens on the one-man one-vote principle. The other side would be a chamber of ethnic communities where all of the ethnicities living in Kosovo would be equally

presented, this chamber would have to approve all legislation before it could be enacted, which would eliminate the danger of racist bills becoming law through the process of ethnic out-voting.

Seselj also told the court that the Serbian Government wanted to have dialogue with the Kosovo-Albanian leadership so that a political solution could be found. He said that the government insisted on full equality for all citizens regardless of their ethnicity, and that the Albanians got better than equal treatment in Kosovo.

Kosovo-Albanians were not required to pay for their healthcare, or their electricity, which was freely given to them by the Serbian government. Even though they were being given all manner of assistance by the state, they were not required to pay any taxes. Albanians got a free ride from the Serbian government in Kosovo.

The prosecution has alleged that Serbia was a police state. Seselj scoffed at the notion that Serbia was a police state. He explained that Serbia did not have enough policemen to be a police state.

Seselj also denied that there was any such thing as the so-called "joint criminal enterprise" alleged by the indictment. He said that, as deputy prime minister, he would have known about it if it had existed.

With that the trial adjourned for the week. The trial is scheduled to resume again next Tuesday. Seselj is expected to testify for at least the next two weeks.

###

VOJISLAV SESELJ – DAY 2: THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 23, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Vojislav Seselj continued his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Tuesday. The leader of the Serbian Radical Party began the day by speaking briefly about the history of Kosovo.

Dr. Seselj explained that pro-Nazi Albanian fascists cleansed Kosovo of much of its Serbian population during World War II, and that the communist regime of Josip Tito prohibited the displaced Serbian population from returning to their homes after the war.

Seselj explained that in the 70s and 80s Kosovo-Albanian nationalists were Marxist-Leninists who were loyal to the communist regime of Enver Hoxha. Their goal was to break Kosovo away from Serbia and link it up to Albania.

Dr. Seselj said that the topic of Kosovo-Albanian nationalism was taboo in Yugoslavia until the riots in Pristina in 1981 forced the issue to center stage.

Milosevic read out an article written by prosecution witness Ivan Kristan, published in the Yugoslav magazine "Socialism" in 1981. In his article, Kristan presented data showing that non-Albanians, especially Serbs and Montenegrins, were fleeing Kosovo due to the pressures of Albanian nationalism. The data showed that non-Albanians were leaving Kosovo in droves during the 1970s and early 1980s, while Albanians were radically increasing their numbers.

The main purpose of Seselj's testimony today was to demonstrate what the Serbian government knew and when it knew it. Seselj was the deputy prime minister of Serbia during the Kosovo war, and he knew what the government knew.

Seselj insisted that there was no conspiracy aimed at expelling Albanians from Kosovo. On the contrary, he said that the Army and police tried to get Kosovo-Albanians to stay in their homes. He said that the KLA and the NATO bombing inspired them to flee.

The entire indictment depends on the existence of a conspiracy. Milosevic is not accused of participating in or ordering a single crime. The indictment alleges that he was the mastermind of a massive conspiracy or "joint criminal enterprise" and that he is therefore criminally responsible for any crimes committed in the pursuit of the conspiracy.

Vojislav Seselj was the deputy prime minister of Serbia at the time the conspiracy is alleged to have existed. There is no way that such a massive conspiracy could have existed without his knowledge. His denial of the conspiracy's existence scores a key point for the defense.

Command responsibility is another plank of the indictment. Seselj added his name to the long list of previous witnesses who have testified that they never knew of an occasion where the Yugoslav justice system failed to act when they learned that a crime had been committed.

Seselj testified about the actions of the Serbian government. He said that the Serbian government desperately wanted to find a political solution to the Kosovo problem, and that it did everything it could to reach out to the Albanian side. Seselj said that negotiation failed because the Albanian side would not negotiate since Washington had given them promises of independence and military assistance.

Seselj was asked about the movement of corpses from Kosovo to central Serbia. The prosecution alleges that approximately 800 corpses were dug-up from Kosovo, trucked to central Serbia, and reburied to hide evidence of crimes.

Seselj explained that this story first materialized in 2001 in a magazine called "Timocka Krimi Revija." This magazine, he explained, was owned by a disgraced employee of the Serbian State Security service who had been fired from his job because he was a thief.

He said that the sloppy method of the bodies' disposal proved that the state was not involved. The state had access to crematoriums and could have cremated the bodies, instead of doing clumsy things like driving truckloads of them into the Danube River on the Romanian border.

Several hundred of the corpses have been dug-up at the SAJ police facility in Batajnica near Belgrade. Seselj just so happens to have lived in the Batajnica area. He explained that the Batajnica area was bombed quite heavily and that several civilian targets were hit. He said that it was rather odd that NATO never bombed the SAJ facility there.

He also made note of the fact that some of the corpses that have been dug up already had their postmortem

documents written. Autopsies were performed and documents were generated regarding these people's deaths, and the documents are freely available. Why, Seselj asked, would the state try to hide evidence of somebody's killing after publicly documenting his or her death years earlier?

Seselj explained that the bodies could have been moved to central Serbia after the war, or by CIA operatives who had infiltrated the Serbian government. He said that he had information that Gen. Perisic and the former Serbian intelligence chief Jovica Stanisic had been involved with a CIA plot to overthrow Milosevic. He said that John Deutsch was in charge of the CIA operation and that the CIA field office used for this operation was located in Vienna.

Seselj denied that Serbia was a police state under Milosevic. He says that the pro-Western regime of Zoran Djindjic was far more corrupt and authoritarian in its nature.

In 2001, after Milosevic had been overthrown, Seselj was part of a parliamentary inquiry looking into the assassination of Yugoslavia's former defense minister, Pavle Bulatovic. One of the officials who testified in front of the inquiry was Serbia's former RDB chief Rade Markovic.

Markovic told the committee that he had been illegally removed from prison by the police and taken to see Serbia's then-Interior Minister, Dusan Mihalovic. He said that Mihalovic offered him money, a new identity, and a new house in any country in the world if he would agree to falsely accuse Milosevic for the attempted assassination of Vuk Draskovic.

Seselj speculated that Zoran Djindjic was behind the assassination attempts on Draskovic, because Djindjic had connections in the mafia and Draskovic was siphoning votes away from him.

Seselj said that Slavko Curuvija, like Zoran Djindjic, also had dealings with organized crime and most likely got himself killed that way.

The hearing ended today with Seselj explaining that the Serbian Radical Party provided volunteers to the army and was never affiliated with a paramilitary group called the White Eagles. The trial will resume on Wednesday.

###

VOJISLAV SESELJ – DAY 3: SREBRENICA WAS THE WORK OF FRENCH INTELLIGENCE

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 24, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Serbian Radical Party (SRS) leader Dr. Vojislav Seselj continued his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday. Seselj has finished testifying about Kosovo and is now testifying about events in Bosnia and Croatia.

Seselj testified about the Krajina-Serb Log Rebellion. It was called the Log Rebellion because the Krajina Serbs used logs to block the roads in order to keep the Croatian paramilitaries out of their villages. This was not a violent rebellion, placing logs in the road was purely defensive. The demand of the Krajina Serbs was territorial autonomy, and recognition as a constituent people – not secession from Croatia.

Dr. Seselj explained that the fascist regime of Franjo Tudjman provoked the log rebellion by revoking the Serbs' status as a constituent people in Croatia.

According to Seselj, Croatian-Serbs began to come to Serbia as refugees as soon as Tudjman took power. He said that Tudjman forced them to sign loyalty oaths and created an atmosphere of fear in Croatia.

Vojislav Seselj, as the leader of the SRS, recruited volunteers for the JNA during the wars in Croatia and Bosnia. Seselj's volunteers first made a name for themselves in the battle of Borovo Selo.

The Croats had made an agreement with the local Serbs in Borovo Selo. The agreement was that the Serbs would take their barricades down, and the Croats would not try to attack them. Unfortunately the Croats negotiated in bad faith and attacked anyway. Croatian ZNG together with foreign mercenaries attacked. Luckily, SRS volunteers were in the town and were able to fight the Croats off.

A number of the casualties on the Croatian side had fascist insignia in their possession; some even carried German Reich Marks from World War II.

Dr. Seselj explained that all of the Serbian Radical Party's volunteers were members of the JNA and later members of the VRS or VRSK. Seselj did not command the volunteers himself; they were subordinated to the corps command of the respective armies they served in.

Seselj said that the Serbian Radical Party was the only party that rallied volunteers and did not establish any paramilitary formations. He said that other opposition parties rallied volunteers and created paramilitary groups. He added that Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) never rallied any volunteers or established any paramilitary groups.

Dr. Seselj explained that he did not have anything to do with the so-called "White Eagles" paramilitary group. He said that they were a band of criminals and that their commander was Mirko Jovic, who was a member of Vuk Draskovic's Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO).

Seselj testified that Draskovic's SPO established another paramilitary group called the Serbian Guard. He said that this group was "scum" that they were rapists and murderers who exploited the war to loot and pillage. He explained that Draskovic's real purpose behind the formation of the Serbian Guard was to use them to mount a coup in Serbia.

Vuk Draskovic's old speeches were read out in court. Seselj said that Draskovic was a violent nationalist and that he took the rhetoric of Serbian nationalism too far.

Seselj contrasted Draskovic's speeches with those of Milosevic. Slobodan Milosevic did not give nationalistic speeches. Milosevic's position was that Yugoslavia should be preserved. Seselj added that Milosevic opposed the idea of "greater Serbia."

Seselj said that Milosevic did not have good relations with Karadzic. He testified that Djindjic and Kostunica had the better relations with Karadzic than Milosevic. The Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) is the sister party of the Democratic Party (DS/DSS) in Serbia. The prefix "Serbian" was simply dropped by the party in Serbia.

Seselj said that the Democratic party (DS/DSS) was unable to rally volunteers from among its members because their membership was too effeminate. He said that Zoran Djindjic recruited Ljubisa Savic "Mauser" and his group of "Panthers" to go to Bosnia and fight. Apparently, Karadzic was not very happy with Djindjic's assistance because he often complained that the Panthers were a gang of criminals.

Arkan was never attached to the Serbian Interior Ministry. Seselj said that Arkan had been attached to the Yugoslav Interior Ministry during the 1980s and that he had been involved with the assassination of political émigrés, but he

never worked for the government of Serbia.

Srebrenica was another topic that Seselj testified about. He said that the mercenary group "Pauk" was involved with the execution of Muslims from Srebrenica. This group of mercenaries was multi-ethnic and was attached to the 10th Sabotage Division of the VRS, although it was outside of the corps command of the VRS.

"Pauk" was commanded by Milorad Pelemis, and was acting on the orders of French Intelligence in Srebrenica. Serbian intelligence reported that the French had paid "Pauk" 2 million DM to execute Srebrenica Muslims.

Seselj explained that this "Pauk" mercenary group was also sent to fight in Zaire, and was involved in a plot to assassinate Slobodan Milosevic.

In 2000 the Serbian authorities arrested several members of "Pauk" and charged them with war crimes for the killing of 1,200 Srebrenica Muslim POWs. Unfortunately October 5, 2000 arrived, Milosevic was overthrown, and the DOS regime simply released these men.

Several "Pauk" members were identified by Drazen Erdemovic, who was convicted by the Hague Tribunal because he admitted to taking part in the killings when he was arrested by the Serbian government in 1996.

It is strange that nobody else from this group has been arrested. Seselj explained that men from "Pauk" have no trouble getting passports and they freely travel all over the world, even though Erdemovic identified them as having taken part in the executions. It is also strange that Erdemovic, who admitted to personally shooting more than 100 people, only had to serve 4 years in prison and is a free man today.

The protection that these men enjoy seems to corroborate the thesis that they are foreign intelligence operatives.

Miroslav Deronjic was another topic of Seselj's testimony. Deronjic testified as a prosecution witness against Milosevic as part of a plea bargain that he struck with the prosecution.

Seselj said that Deronjic committed several very serious crimes against Muslims during the war and even killed his own wife. He said that Deronjic is not a credible witness.

The last part of Seselj's testimony today dealt with the JNA. In 1991 the top JNA leadership had the following ethnic structure: 1 Yugoslav, 2 Serbs, 8 Croats, 2 Slovenians, 2 Macedonians, and 1 Muslim.

The ethnic composition of the JNA's top command structure totally refutes the claim that the JNA was "Serb-dominated."

Seselj confirmed that the JNA was commanded by the Yugoslav state presidency, not by Slobodan Milosevic. Slobodan Milosevic, as the president of Serbia, did not have the authority to command the JNA.

Dr. Seselj's testimony will continue on Thursday.

###

Tribunaal hervat proces tegen Milosevic

Na het zomerreces hervatte het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal in Den Haag woensdag 17 augustus jl. het Milosevic-schijnproces, dat inmiddels ruim 3,5 jaar aan de gang is. In 2002 begon het politieke theater. Eerst hebben de aanklagers hun zaak gepresenteerd. Nu is Milosevic al een jaar bezig.

25 Aug 2008



Wil van der Klift

Milosevic werd aangeklaagd wegens oorlogsmisdaden, genocide (volkerenmoord) en misdaden tegen de menselijkheid, gepleegd tijdens de oorlogen van

de negentiger jaren in Kosovo, Kroatië en Bosnië. Na de twee jaar durende schertsvertoning van Del Ponte, waar ruimschoots aandacht aan werd besteed in de media, gelooft niemand met enig gezond verstand en een

open geest nog in de schuld van Milosevic.

Sinds augustus 2004 is Milosevic - afgelopen zaterdag vierde hij, sinds 2003 alleen, omdat de Nederlandse regering een bezoekregeling voor zijn vrouw torpedeert, zijn 64ste verjaardag - bezig zijn eigen getuigen op te roepen en zijn bewijs te presenteren. In de media heerst doodse stilte, zij melden alleen nog de incidenten tijdens de procesgang. Dat is niet voor niets, al een jaar lang wordt er in het ICTY politieke les gegeven die men in het Westen liever niet hoort.

De rechters hebben hem daarvoor in totaal maar 150 zittings-

Boven: Recente demonstratie tegen ICTY. (foto Manifest)
De Nederlandse regering maakt het Mira Markovic, de vrouw van Slobodan Milosevic, onmogelijk om op bezoek te komen.

dagen de tijd gegeven. Milosevic, die zichzelf verdedigt, heeft daarvan al meer dan eenderde 'verbruikt', maar kon nog niet aan de hoofdstukken Bosnië en Kroatië beginnen: de hele verdediging tot nu toe had betrekking op Kosovo. Milosevic wijst herhaaldelijk op de noodzaak van meer tijd, al was het maar dat veel tijd verloren gaat met het vertalen. De rechters proberen Slobodan Milosevic onder steeds grotere druk te zetten nu het einde van het proces nadert. Geen truc is te gek. De aanklager bij het Joegoslavië tribunaal, Geoffrey Nice, wil Slobodan Milosevic nu plotseling opnieuw aan de tand voelen over 'volkerenmoord' in Bosnië-Herzegovina op basis van een onduidelijk filmpje dat 'ploseling opdook'. Nice beweert dat hij vijf nieuwe getuigen heeft weten te vinden. Bovendien zou hij in het bezit zijn gekomen van 49 docu-

menten die hij eerder niet tot zijn beschikking had. Hij hoopt alsnog te kunnen aantonen dat Milosevic 'gelinkt' kan worden aan de burgeroorlog die zich daar afspeelde. Nice heeft de rechters bij het tribunaal gevraagd hem daartoe de kans te geven. Nice sloot zijn zaak tegen Milosevic begin vorig jaar af. Dit 'openbreken' van de procesgang is vooral bedoeld om de verdediging van Milosevic in de wielen te rijden. Rechters en aanklagers van het tribunaal trachten ook onder de diagnose uit te komen van de betrokken artsen en proberen de tijdsduur die hij in de rechtzaal moet zijn te verhogen. Op deze wijze wordt zelfs de gezondheid van Milosevic op de proef gesteld.

Wat het Kosovo-gedeelte betreft, moeten enkele van de meest interessante getuigenissen nog komen. Milosevic wil (ex-)kopstukken van NAVO-landen, zoals Clinton, Chirac, Blair en Schröder, laten dagvaarden, om ze aan de tand te voelen over de NAVO-bombardementen op Joegoslavië tijdens de Kosovo-crisis in 1999. De hem opgedrongen advocaat Steven Kay heeft het nodige papierwerk gedaan, en het probleem van de dagvaarding van de toppolitici komt waarschijnlijk spoedig aan de orde. Waarschijnlijk niet zoals Milosevic het zich heeft voorgenomen.

De redactie van Manifest werkt intussen gestaag door aan de vertaling van (delen van) de openingsspeech die ex-president Slobodan Milosevic vorig jaar op 31 augustus en 1 september hield. Een historisch document!



VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 4: GREATER SERBIA

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 25, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic has been going on for three and a half years now, and the judges still can not understand what the prosecution case is.

Mr. Nice admitted today that Slobodan Milosevic never espoused or advocated the idea of "Greater Serbia." This admission from the prosecution came as a shock to everybody, including the judges, who have been laboring under the false impression that Milosevic is accused of masterminding a conspiracy to create Greater Serbia.

Judge Robinson pointed out that the Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia indictments were only joined because there was a belief that those wars were all provoked by Milosevic's alleged conspiracy to create "Greater Serbia."

The conspiracy, or as the indictment calls it the "joint criminal enterprise," that Mr. Nice now alleges is much more of a vague concept. According to Mr. Nice, Milosevic did not want greater Serbia – he only wanted all Serbs to remain living together in one state, which they did for 70 years in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Nice says that Milosevic's secret master plan was never fully articulated and that it changed depending on the circumstances. Apparently Mr. Nice does not understand what a plan is; obviously if it isn't articulated and it changes, then it isn't a plan.

Mr. Nice spent more than an hour trying to explain to the judges what his case was, and what the purpose of Milosevic's alleged conspiracy was. Apparently the conspiracy was aimed at preserving Yugoslavia and if that couldn't be accomplished then keeping the Serbian people together in a single state was a sort of plan B. If this is what Milosevic is now accused of then it isn't anything wrong.

The constitution of Yugoslavia guaranteed the Yugoslav nations the right to self determination. This means that the six Yugoslav peoples (Serbs, Croats, Muslims, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Slovenians) had the right to leave Yugoslavia and establish their own states.

The Socialist Yugoslav republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Macedonia) did not have the right to secede because the Socialist Yugoslav republics did not belong to the individual Yugoslav peoples. For example, Bosnia was defined by its constitution as an equal state of Serbs, Croats and Muslims and Croatia was a state of Croats and Serbs.

Article 5 of the Yugoslav constitution regulated the state borders and it clearly stipulated that the borders could not be changed unless all of the republics and autonomous provinces agreed to the changes. This means that nobody could leave the federation unless everybody in the country was in agreement.

The only way for one of the Yugoslav peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and secede from the country would be to change the republican borders in the manner prescribed by Article 5 of the constitution and then to secede. Obviously the Muslims couldn't legally exercise their right to self determination by turning Bosnia into an independent country because Bosnia wasn't theirs to take as it legally belonged to all three peoples.

If, as the prosecution alleges, Milosevic had a plan to have all Serbs live in one state, and if that plan meant that parts of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and parts of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia were to become part of a new Serbian state, then there is nothing illegal about that. Serbs were constituent peoples in Bosnia and Croatia and they had a constitutional right to secession.

Even though it would have been perfectly legal and proper for Milosevic to have pursued a unified Serbian state, he didn't do that. He supported the Vance Plan, and the Z-4 Plan in Croatia. He supported the Lisbon Agreement, the Vance-Owen Plan, the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan, the EU Action Plan, and he signed the Dayton Accords for Bosnia. All of those plans, which Milosevic supported from the very beginning, made a unified Serbian state impossible.

Milosevic even supported the Belgrade Initiative which was intended to prevent Bosnia's secession by making Alija Izetbegovic the President of Yugoslavia. Serbia certainly could not have expanded its borders with Alija Izetbegovic as the federal president. Seselj said that Izetbegovic lost interest in this agreement after the Americans told him that he could have Bosnia all to himself.

Furthermore, when the FR Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) promulgated its constitution in 1992, it stated unequivocally that it had no territorial pretensions on any of the former Socialist Yugoslav Republics. Milosevic, neither in words nor deeds, pursued a unified Serbian state. In fact there are some Serbs who criticize Milosevic because they believe that his actions destroyed any hope of a unified Serbian state, which they feel has put the Serbian people in a weak position.

Vojislav Seselj gave in-depth testimony today about what "Greater Serbia" means. He said that Croats and Muslims are ethnically the same as Serbs. He said that the only difference is that Croats are Catholic and that Muslims are of the Islamic faith. He said that the Vatican encouraged Catholic Serbs to consider themselves a separate ethnicity from the Orthodox Serbs and this is how the Croats came in to being, and he said that the Ottoman Empire did the same with the Serbian Muslims.

Dr. Seselj explained that "Greater Serbia" means that Muslim-Serbs (meaning Muslims), Catholic-Serbs (meaning Croats), and Orthodox-Serbs (meaning Serbs) should all form a unified state. This would mean that the Serbian state would cover the entire area where the Serbian language is spoken, meaning that Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia, and Croatia would all become part of Greater-Serbia.

Seselj said that the Serbian Radical Party is, and always has been, the only party in Serbia that advocates Greater Serbia. He said that Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia never favored the idea of Greater-Serbia.

The indictment against Milosevic is easily the dumbest thing ever written. According to the indictment, Milosevic and Seselj were both participants in the alleged conspiracy since 1991. Seselj said that he was amazed that he could be in a conspiracy with Milosevic in 1991 because the two of them had never even met each other until 1992.

Milosevic read out the names of several people held by the indictment to be co-conspirators in the so-called "joint criminal enterprise." Seselj, who is listed as a member himself, said that many of the people listed by the indictment were his political opponents and he accused some of them of being outright criminals. Seselj said that many of the alleged co-conspirators were Milosevic's opponents too. He gave the example of Milan Babic, who violently clashed with Milosevic over the adoption of the Vance Plan under which the Krajina Serbs handed their weapons over to the UN in exchange for the promise of UN protection. Protection, which Seselj pointed out, never came.

The indictment's logic is deeply flawed. Mr. Nice's thesis that Milosevic had a criminal conspiracy to create an enlarged unified Serbia if Yugoslavia fell apart is ludicrous. The initial Kosovo indictment admits that the secession of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia is what set off the wars in the former Yugoslavia. How could Milosevic have masterminded a conspiracy that depended a war being started by somebody else? The whole idea is stupid.

Milosevic noted with great pleasure today that "not everybody who watches this trial is an idiot." He said that law students will study this trial at universities and that Mr. Nice will find himself the target of criminal prosecution.

The trial is scheduled to resume next Tuesday.

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Sagittarius

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Verzonden: maandag 29 augustus 2005 0:02
Onderwerp: Russian Association of International Law on Milosevic

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 28 August 2005 Special Circular

DECLARATION OF THE RUSSIAN ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The proceedings against Slobodan Milosevic before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia raises serious concern. It is in the first place connected with the ability of the Tribunal to ensure the principle of fair trial. That principle is a basic requirement of several international and regional treaties, as well as a norm of the Tribunal's Statute. The most important element of a fair trial is the guarantee to a defendant to present his evidence in full. The most important factor, securing that possibility, is the factor of time. In the proceedings against Slobodan Milosevic the factor of time, unfortunately, does not secure respect of the principle of fair trial.

Assigning to Mr. Milosevic the time to present his case exactly twice shorter than the time used for the presentation of the Prosecution case is absolutely unacceptable. The Trial Chamber justified that decision by a posture that the defendant, allegedly, "wasted" considerable amount of the Prosecution's time by his questions during cross examination. That argument has nothing to do with the law and it is also false in its essence: Mr. Milosevic "wasted" the time of the Prosecution case not on his own witnesses, but on the witnesses of the Prosecution. Consequently, the decision of the Tribunal is not only unfair, but it is also illegal.

In the presently ongoing Defense case more and more defense witnesses present evidence that fully and convincingly disproves the indictment. However, the situation when it is necessary to present evidence against every allegation of the Prosecution case and Mr. Milosevic can use twice shorter time than the Prosecution had, means that the defendant is intentionally deprived of the possibility to present all the necessary evidence. It became apparent that the continuation of the proceedings under the constant time strain threatens the possibility to recognize this trial as fair. The international tribunal cannot conduct proceedings in violation of the fundamental principle of international law. Mr. Milosevic should have been assigned as much time for his defense, as it is necessary to present all witnesses and all evidence, or at least, as much time as the Prosecution had. Anything contrary to that would be a serious breach of

Adopted at the Annual Assembly of the Russian Association of International Law,
on July 30, 2005 in Moscow.

URGENT FUNDRAISING APPEAL

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AFTER OUR ACCOUNT IN GERMANY WAS FROZEN

President Milosevic has the truth and law on his side. In order to use that advantage to achieve his freedom, we must fight this totally discredited tribunal and its patrons through professionally conducted actions which would involve the Bar Associations, the European Court, the UN organs in charge and the media.

Our practice has shown that ad hoc voluntary work is not enough to deal properly with these tasks. The funds secured in Serbia are still enough only to cover the expenses of the stay and work of President Milosevic's legal associates at The Hague (one at the time). The funds secured by the German section of the ICDSM (still the only one with regular contributions) are enough only to cover minimal additional work at The Hague connected with contacts and preparations of foreign witnesses. Everything else is lacking.

These days, the fundraising activity of the German section was a target of a groundless attack of the customs police in Germany. This makes the need for your extraordinary effort dramatically urgent! Even the basic defence activities at The Hague are at stake!

As a most practical way to send your donations, we are able to offer now the account of a friendly organization in Austria (see below). Please send your donations to that account now, to fill the gap made after the German account was frozen. Have in mind that all bank transfers within the EU are now at the same price like

VOJISLAV SESELJ – DAY 5: THE PROSECUTION’S SO-CALLED “JOINT CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE” HAS NO OBJECTIVE

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 30, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic resumed on Tuesday with the continued testimony of Serbia's former deputy prime minister, Dr. Vojislav Seselj.

Seselj began his testimony today by answering questions related to the war objectives of the Serbian side during the civil wars in Bosnia and Croatia.

The prosecution claims that Milosevic masterminded a criminal conspiracy to unite all Serbs in a single state. They allege that the leadership of the Krajina Serbs and the leadership Bosnian Serbs were co-conspirators, and together with Milosevic they implemented a so-called “joint criminal enterprise” in the pursuit of an enlarged Serbian state.

Seselj testified that the Bosnian and Krajina Serbs were motivated by self-defense, not by the pursuit of some nebulous criminal plan.

Seselj explained that, for the Krajina Serbs, World War II was in living memory. The Tadjman regime caused great fear among the Serbian population when it revived the fascist symbols of Croatia's World War II era pro-Nazi Ustasha regime, and brought Ustasha émigrés back to Croatia to serve as ministers in the government.

The Krajina Serbs, Seselj explained, were motivated by the desire to defend themselves from the fascist regime of Franjo Tadjman – not by some desire to expand Serbia's borders. He said that the Krajina Serbs only tried to secede from Croatia after Croatia illegally revoked their status as a constituent people and illegally proclaimed its secession from Yugoslavia. The Krajina Serbs were forced to go to war because their well-being was directly threatened by the fascist Croatian regime.

The situation is similar to that when West Virginia seceded from Virginia during the American civil war. Virginia seceded from the United States, but West Virginia seceded from Virginia and stayed in the United States.

Seselj testified that on March 31, 1991, a full year before the war began; the Bosnian Muslims established their so-called “Patriotic League” paramilitary group. He corroborated his testimony with the fact that March 31st is celebrated as “Patriotic League Day” in the B-H Federation.

The fact that the Muslims established armed formations long before the war demonstrates that they intended to provoke a war.

Seselj testified that if, as the prosecution claims, the Serbs had wanted to expand Serbia's borders, then the Bosnian-Serbs would not have signed the Cutliero Plan for Bosnia. Under the Cutliero Plan the Bosnian-Serbs would have controlled 44% of Bosnia's territory, which is less than they got under Dayton.

Milosevic asked Seselj why the Cutliero plan failed. Seselj explained that the Serbs, Croats, and Muslims all signed the plan initially, but it failed when the Muslim leader Alija Izetbegovic withdrew his signature.

Seselj added that the war broke out after Izetbegovic reneged on the peace agreement, when Bosnian-Muslim terrorists attacked a Serbian wedding procession in Sarajevo.

Seselj testified that the Serbian government supported the Cutliero Plan. If Milosevic had been pursuing a conspiracy to expand Serbia's borders, then he would not have supported the Cutliero plan, which would have made Bosnia a separate state.

Milosevic also supported the Vance-Owen plan. This fact was first confirmed when David Owen testified, and Seselj corroborated that fact today. Seselj opposed the plan because the three cantons that would have been controlled by the Bosnian Serbs would not have been connected.

The fact that Milosevic supported the Vance-Owen plan completely refutes the prosecution's case that he masterminded a conspiracy to create an enlarged Serbian state.

Seselj gave some interesting testimony regarding the Vance-Owen plan. He said that the plan caused fighting between the Croats and the Muslims, because the Croats only had a relative majority in some of their proposed cantons, so they undertook operations to ethnically cleanse the Muslims from those areas in order to secure their majority.

The Owen-Stoltenburg plan was another plan that Milosevic supported. The Bosnian Serbs supported this plan too, but it failed because the Muslims rejected it. This plan also envisioned that Bosnia would be a separate state from Serbia.

Still another plan that Milosevic supported was the Contact Group Plan. The Bosnian-Serbs refused to sign this plan, so the Serbian government imposed a blockade on the Drina River in an attempt to force the Bosnian-Serbs to sign the agreement. Milosevic even invited international observers to come and verify that the border was blocked.

The entire prosecution case relies on the existence of a conspiracy. Without the existence of a conspiracy they have no way to link Milosevic to any of the specific crimes alleged by the indictment. The indictment holds Milosevic responsible for crimes committed in the pursuit of the alleged conspiracy, but if there was no conspiracy then there's no link between Milosevic and the alleged crime. No evidence has been presented to indicate that Milosevic ever ordered a crime to be committed.

To prove that a conspiracy or “joint criminal enterprise” existed the prosecution must show that the alleged co-conspirators at least worked towards a common goal. The prosecution claims that the common goal was the expansion of Serbia's borders.

Seselj's testimony, and the testimony of several previous witnesses, has conclusively shown that the expansion of Serbia's borders was not a goal that Milosevic was working towards.

Milosevic's words and deeds demonstrate that he could not have been part of a conspiracy to expand Serbia's borders. A conspiracy is defined by the dictionary as “a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act or an act which becomes unlawful as a result of the secret agreement” or “to act in harmony toward a common end.”

Seselj is accused, together with Milosevic and the Bosnian and Krajina Serb leadership, of being a member of the conspiracy, or as the indictment calls it the “joint criminal enterprise.” Seselj flatly denies that he entered into a secret agreement either with Milosevic or the Bosnian or Krajina Serb leadership.

In order to have a conspiracy the participants need to be acting in harmony. Seselj explained that there were not harmonious relations between Milosevic and the Bosnian or Krajina Serb leaders.

Milosevic openly fought with Milan Babic over the adoption of the Vance Plan in Croatia, and he had rocky relations with Radovan Karadzic. Seselj explained that Karadzic was very close to Milosevic's political opposition, especially to Zoran Djindjic and Vojislav Kostunica. Serbia's Democratic Party (DS/DSS) was the sister party of Karadzic's Serbian Democratic Party (SDS).

The indictment claims that ethnic cleansing was a technique employed by the Serbian leadership to accomplish their alleged objective of expanding Serbia's borders.

To prove that ethnic cleansing was not the policy of the Serbian leadership, Milosevic read from the orders that Radovan Karadzic issued. In particular Karadzic issued a proclamation stating that any agreements where non-Serbs had agreed to abandon their property were null and void.

Karadzic explicitly forbade any acts that could constitute ethnic cleansing. He ordered the humane treatment of POWs, and strict adherence to international humanitarian law.

Seselj said that he had cordial relations with Karadzic. He claimed to have spoken to Karadzic about Srebrenica in 1996. Seselj said that Karadzic told him that he believed that 1,000 Muslims had been executed, but that those responsible were not under his control, and that an investigation was underway.

Karadzic told Seselj that Mladic had offered to let the Muslim population remain in Srebrenica, but the Muslim representatives demanded to leave the enclave anyway, so Mladic procured busses and had them evacuated to Muslim held territory.

Seselj said that Karadzic vehemently denied that 8,000 Muslims were executed in Srebrenica. Karadzic told him that several Muslims had been killed in the fighting and that some even died fighting with each other. He said the total death toll could not be more than 1,200.

The indictment makes several claims that are outright false. One claim is that Serbia sent members of the MUP to fight in Bosnia and Croatia. Seselj explained that some members of the MUP temporarily left their jobs and volunteered to fight, but nobody in the MUP was ordered to go to Bosnia or Croatia.

Some prosecution witnesses have claimed that the Serbian police's Special Operations Unit (JSO) was sent to Bosnia and Croatia. Seselj noted that this unit was not even established until 1996 – one full year after the wars were already over with.

Another falsehood alleged by the prosecution is that Milosevic commanded the Yugoslav Peoples Army (JNA). Seselj explained that Milosevic was the President of Serbia and did not figure anywhere into the JNA's chain of command.

Another allegation is that Milosevic provoked crimes by disseminating hate propaganda in the media. Seselj explained that the state only controlled Radio-Television Serbia, which generally could not be seen by Serbs in Bosnia or Croatia. Furthermore, a board of directors controlled RTS, and some of them were members of opposition parties. Milosevic did not control RTS personally.

Seselj said that the media was free in Serbia. He said that most of the media was in the hands of the opposition and that foreign media from the West was freely available in Serbia. He said that you could buy copies of The Washington Post and The New York Times or you could watch BBC and CNN on satellite TV.

Seselj could only think of one example of the government banning a publication and that was when the Serbian Government banned the publication of “The Protocols of Zion.” He said that the Serbian Government banned the book because it was deemed to be anti-Semitic.

Seselj’s testimony has been quite effective for Milosevic, which is why the judges frequently intervene to cut it off. It is interesting to watch how things are unfolding in the courtroom. Judge Robinson raises more objections to the testimony than the prosecution. And when Mr. Nice does object he often does so on the grounds that the Judges will not find the testimony helpful. Mr. Nice frequently speaks as if he was one of the Judges. The discourse between the bench and the prosecution clearly shows that the prosecution and the judges are players on the same team; both share a common objective – to convict Slobodan Milosevic.

Seselj will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Wednesday.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 6: "I WAS ONLY KIDDING"

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - August 31, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Vojislav Seselj continued his examination-in-chief at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday. He began his testimony by commenting on the testimony of Stepjan Mesic who claimed that Milosevic funded the JNA with funds he took from the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Seselj explained that Milosevic did not have any authority over the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Seselj said that the JNA was funded by the federal budget, but Slovenia and Croatia refused to pay their share of the federal budget in 1990 and 1991. He testified that the JNA took over Slovenian border posts at the insistence of Yugoslav PM Ante Markovic and Yugoslav Presidency Member Stepjan Mesic, both of whom were Croats. He said that Mesic and Markovic wanted to get the JNA bogged down in Slovenia so that it would not be able to stop Croatia from seceding.

Most of Seselj's testimony today with his own personal credibility. Seselj claims that over the course of his political career he made several "bombastic" statements which were untrue in order to provoke controversy and make publicity for himself and his party.

Seselj spoke of the feud between his Serbian Radical Party (SRS) and Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS). Seselj claims that the SPS started malicious rumors that he was a drunkard and a lunatic, he says that he responded by telling lies and making inflammatory statements about Milosevic and the SPS.

Seselj insists that the statements he is giving in his sworn testimony are true, but that the statements he made for political reasons were often untrue. Sometimes the statements were for his own political gain, and other times he made false statements for the purposes of war propaganda. A case in point was when he said thanked Hungary for providing the Krajina Serbs with weapons. He made that statement because he knew that Hungary was arming Croatia and he wanted to cause distrust between Hungary and Croatia.

Seselj said that the public statements he made were often in jest and the Serbian public found them amusing. He expressed great pride in the fact that Carla del Ponte labeled him a "scandal-monger" in one of the prosecution's filings. He said that that label gave him more pride than his PhD.

One joking statement that Seselj made was that Serbian Chetniks should kill people with rusty spoons. He explained that he had been invited to appear on the "Minimax" television program in Serbia. He said that the show was a comedy program and that he was asked by its host, the famous Serbian comedian Milovan Ilic-Minimax, "So, do you Chetniks still slaughter people?" Seselj jokingly replied "Yes, but we've changed our methodology. We no longer use knives, but rusty spoons."

Seselj pointed out that Belgrade's Politika-TV recently repeated that episode of the "Minimax" show so everybody could see what this was all about. Watching Seselj's testimony one can see that he is prone to joking around, especially to sarcasm and "black humor".

Another event that gets manipulated is Seselj's speech in Hrtkovci. It has been alleged that Seselj read out a list of Croats who should be expelled from the town. Seselj says that this is untrue and claims to have a videotape of the rally that he will play at his own trial in order to prove what really happened there.

Seselj says that he advocated property exchanges between Croats in Hrtkovci and Serbs who had been expelled from their homes in Croatia. He said that the refugee crisis could be alleviated in this way. The list, he explains, was read out by an activist of the SRS and it was a list of members of the Croatian ZNG - not a list of people who should be expelled.

Seselj said that the only people he ever advocated expelling from Serbia were illegal aliens. He said that illegal aliens, especially those supporting separatism and the break-up of the country, should be deported back to their home country, which in most cases would be Albania. His statements are really no different than statements from American politicians who advocate the deportation of illegal Mexican aliens.

Seselj commented on the testimony of several prosecution witnesses who had claimed that he commanded paramilitary groups in Bosnia and Croatia. Seselj repeated his earlier testimony saying that all of the Serbian Radical Party's volunteers were members of the JNA, and that neither himself nor his party had any paramilitary group. He said that claims made about "Seselj's men" and "Seselj's White Eagles" were nonsense.

Seselj will continue his examination-in-chief on Thursday.

VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 7: ROBINSON SAYS THERE'S NO BASIS FOR THE INDICTMENT IF MILOSEVIC ONLY ACTED WITHIN HIS POWERS

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 1, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Vojislav Seselj continued to testify at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday. The leader of the Serbian Radical Party reiterated his testimony that neither Serbia nor Slobodan Milosevic controlled the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA). He said that Milosevic bitterly opposed paramilitary formations and that Serbia prosecuted scores of illegal paramilitary fighters.

The prosecution claims that the JNA imprisoned POWs and tortured them at camps inside Serbia. Seselj testified that he never heard of a single case of the JNA torturing POWs. He also denied that the JNA forcibly deported people.

Judge Robinson made an interesting remark during Seselj's testimony today. He said that it was not enough for Seselj to testify about Milosevic's de-jure position, but that he must testify about the de-facto position. Robinson admitted that if Milosevic acted within the limits of his office, then there would be no basis for the indictment. Seselj guaranteed Robinson that Milosevic did only act within the limits of his office. He said that Milosevic could not exceed his authority even if he had wanted to.

Seselj explained that the JNA was commanded by the Yugoslav Presidency - not by Slobodan Milosevic. He said that the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS) was commanded by Radovan Karadzic - not by Slobodan Milosevic. He said that Serbia did not provide direct military assistance to the VRS - although there was indirect assistance such as the payment of certain officers salaries by the 30th personnel center. He said that the meager assistance that Serbia gave the Bosnian-Serbs paled in comparison to the massive amount of assistance that the Croats and the Muslims were receiving from the West and the Islamic countries.

According to Seselj, and several previous witnesses, 70,000 Bosnian-Muslim refugees came to Serbia during the war. The obvious question is why would these people come to Serbia if Serbia was behind a scheme to commit genocide against them? Seselj also noted that there were several Muslim members of the VRS; the same army that the prosecution says committed genocide against Muslims.

Seselj denied that the VRS or the Republika Srpska leadership had or carried out a policy of ethnic cleansing. To bear this point out Milosevic read passages from orders issued to the VRS by Radovan Karadzic. These orders explicitly forbade any act that could constitute ethnic cleansing.

Seselj pointed out that hundreds of Serbs had been killed by Muslims during the months before the war began in Bosnia. In particular he mentioned the massacres in Bosanski Broad and Kupres. Obviously the Serbs had something to defend themselves from, and it is not unreasonable to assume that their war objective was self-defense, rather than the expansion of Serbia's borders - especially since it was the Muslims who started killing people first.

Seselj offered testimony about the events during the war in Vukovar. He said that war operations began in Vukovar after the Croatian ZNG attacked the JNA barracks there.

Regarding the killings at the Ovcarica farm, Seselj said that the JNA was not involved. He said that all of the killings were carried out by locals who took people they believed to be Croatian war criminals out of the Vukovar Hospital. He said that Gen. Aleksandar Vasiljevic should be questioned about this event because he was in the area, but failed to report that the killings had taken place. Seselj vehemently denied accusations that volunteers from the Serbian Radical Party had been involved.

Seselj testified about Dubrovnik saying that the Croats fired at the JNA from inside of the old city in an attempt to goad the JNA into attacking the old city, which the JNA did not do.

Jovan Dulovic and Dejan Anastasijevic both testified as witnesses for the prosecution and Seselj came to court today armed with information that effected their credibility. Both of these witnesses had been newspaper reporters and Dulovic had even testified at another trial in Belgrade. Seselj had documented several discrepancies between the testimony that they gave against Milosevic and what they had written in their newspaper reports and what Dulovic had said during his testimony in Belgrade. Unfortunately, the Trial Chamber refused to admit this material.

Seselj had been expected to complete his examination-in-chief today, but things went slower than expected. Milosevic says that Seselj will likely complete his examination-in-chief when the trial resumes next Monday afternoon.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 8: SARAJEVO WAR RECORD

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 5, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Vojislav Seselj's marathon testimony entered its eighth day at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Monday. Dr. Seselj testified about his activities in Bosnia and defended himself from the testimony of expert witness Mirsad Kucanin who testified for the prosecution regarding incidents of sniping in Sarajevo.

On November 13, 2003 the prosecution's so-called "expert witness" testified that Seselj had killed a Bosnian-Serb named Mile Vasiljevic on the basis that he had seen Seselj on television the day that Vasiljevic was shot. Of course Mr. Kucanin did not see Seselj shoot Vasiljevic, nor did he do any ballistic analysis to determine where the shots that killed Vasiljevic came from, which doesn't matter anyway since he didn't know where Seselj was at the time of the shooting.

Seselj testified today that he was in Grbavica during the war, and that on one occasion he was involved in the combat activities there. He said that he saw the Muslims digging a trench to bypass the Bosnian-Serb lines. He testified that he opened fire on the trench with a machine gun while it was being dug, but didn't know if he managed to hit anybody.

If he did kill somebody Seselj said "I am satisfied if I have killed some Muslim soldier." But if the victim was a civilian or a Serb who was being forced to dig trenches for the Muslims, then responsibility would lie with "those who took him there to dig trenches, in violation of international humanitarian law" Seselj said.

At any rate, Seselj didn't know if he hit anybody, and Kucanin's basis for accusing him in the first place was flimsy at best.

Most of the day today was spent going over individual incidents listed in the Bosnian portion of the indictment, Seselj commented where he could, but the main thrust of his testimony was that Serbia was not involved in the war.

Seselj repeated again that he had absolutely nothing to do with the so-called "White Eagles" paramilitary group. He said that all of the Serbian Radical Party's volunteers were members of the regular Bosnian-Serb army (VRS), and were all subordinated corps command of the army – not to him or to anybody else in Serbia.

Seselj, denied that the Government of Serbia played any role in the combat operations in Bosnia. He said that paramilitary groups, such as those led by Arkan and Mauser, had absolutely nothing to do with Milosevic, or the Government of Serbia. In fact he said that the Government of Serbia took steps to crack-down on paramilitary groups, and prosecuted them whenever possible.

Seselj will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Tuesday.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ – DAY 9: THE CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGINS

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 6, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxon

President Milosevic completed his examination-in-chief of Serbian Radical Party leader Vojislav Seselj at the Hague Tribunal on Tuesday.

Milosevic ended his examination by playing a videotape of Srebrenica's Muslim police chief telling a Dutch TV station that Clinton had promised Izetbegovic NATO military intervention against the Serbs as far back as 1993 if at least 5,000 Muslims could be killed in Srebrenica.

Seselj said that he had information confirming that some Muslims had been executed in Srebrenica, but nowhere near the 8,000 claimed by the Muslims. He said that the number was closer to 1,200, but the number had been inflated by the Muslims to facilitate the NATO attack on Republika Srpska.

Seselj testified that Serbia arrested several criminals who executed Muslims in Srebrenica. He said that the group responsible was named "Pauk" and that they were mercenaries acting in the service of French intelligence.

In 2000 the Serbian government arrested several members of "Pauk" and charged them with crimes related to Srebrenica. They also discovered that this same group was plotting the assassination of Slobodan Milosevic.

After DOS took power in the coup of October 5, 2000, the members of "Pauk" were set free by the pro-Western regime – in spite of the fact that they had been identified by Drazen Erdemovic as having taken part in the Srebrenica killings.

Serbian police arrested Erdemovic in 1996. He was extradited to the ICTY at his own request where he was convicted of killing more than 100 Muslims from Srebrenica. Erdemovic, an ethnic Croat, plead guilty and was given a slap on the wrist; he is a free man today having served less than 4 years in prison.

The Hague Tribunal has not sought to prosecute any of the men who participated in the executions together with Erdemovic.

After Milosevic concluded the examination-in-chief Mr. Nice began to cross-examine Dr. Seselj, but with little success.

The prosecutor began by asking Seselj to explain public statements he had given against the tribunal. This exercise provided some comic relief, but it didn't really help the prosecutor.

Mr. Nice asked Seselj about several public statements that he allegedly made. One of the statements attributed to Seselj was, "as long as there are fools in Serbia, I don't have to worry about my political career."

Seselj denied making the statement and said that Vuk Draskovic had falsely attributed it to him in the media.

Mr. Nice asked Seselj about statements that he made threatening Croatian fascists and Islamic fundamentalists. Seselj did not deny making threats against Ustashas and Muslim fundamentalists, but said some of those statements were bluffs because he didn't have the means to make good on them. Further, they were directed towards fundamentalists and fascists – not towards Croats or Muslims in general.

Mr. Nice embarked on his usual practice of quoting sentences and sentence fragments out of context. This led Seselj to finally demand that any speech or public statement of his that Mr. Nice relies on during the cross-examination should be exhibited in its entirety.

Nearly every quote that Mr. Nice came up with could easily be explained by simply reading a couple of paragraphs of context around the quote. Mr. Nice, quite deliberately, read Seselj's words out of context so that he could paint a false picture of what had been said, and in that deceitful way attempt discredit the witness.

Mr. Nice also tendered a suspiciously mistranslated transcript of an interview that Seselj gave to the BBC's "Death of Yugoslavia" program. In their transcript the BBC claims that Seselj said that Milosevic was politically successful when he adopted a "nationalist" political platform.

When the videotape of the interview was played the interpreters confirmed that the word Seselj used was "national" not "nationalist."

For his part Seselj denied that Milosevic was ever a nationalist. He also expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Serbian Radical Party got a \$500 donation from the BBC in exchange for that interview.

Mr. Nice will continue to cross-examine Seselj when the trial resumes on Wednesday.

VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 10: THE PERFIDIOUS PROSECUTOR

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 7, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Mr. Nice resumed his cross-examination of Vojislav Seselj at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday.

The prosecutor got things started by accusing Seselj of being a "dangerous" and "wicked" person. The witness responded in kind by accusing the prosecutor of being a "perfidious liar."

The prosecutor reacted to Seselj's accusation like a child in the schoolyard. Mr. Nice complained to the judges that he could not be expected to "endure such abuse."

The judges agreed with the prosecutor and scolded Mr. Seselj. This is a clear double standard from when the prosecution was calling its witnesses. The judges never would have tolerated Milosevic calling a prosecution witness "wicked," nor would they have intervened to protect him if a prosecution witness called him a "perfidious liar."

Although none of this stopped Seselj from speaking ill of the prosecutor. On one occasion, when Mr. Nice complained that the witness was speaking too loudly snidely remarking that he must be hard of hearing; Seselj retorted that Mr. Nice talked like a girl and should get hormone therapy so that he would sound more like a man.

Mr. Nice played several clips from the BBC film "The Death of Yugoslavia." Judge Bonamy expressed surprise at the fact that the transcript that the judges were given was completely different from the subtitles on the movie.

Mr. Nice was forced to explain that the subtitles on the movie are frequently inaccurate, so the tribunal's interpreters have had to go through and re-interpret all of the Serbian parts of the movie, which is why their transcript is different from the BBC's false subtitles.

Problems with "The Death of Yugoslavia" subtitles first came to light during the testimony of Mitar Balevic. (See: <http://www.slobodan-milosevic.org/news/smorg020904.htm>)

The fact that the subtitles are inaccurate throughout the film renders "The Death of Yugoslavia" totally worthless as a documentary. The BBC exploits the fact that its audience does not speak Serbian in order to falsely attribute words to Serbian officials, and in that way pursue its own political agenda. "The Death of Yugoslavia" is propaganda pure and simple.

Another disturbing fact about this film is the fact that people were essentially bribed to give interviews to the BBC. Seselj says that they gave him \$500, and he says he didn't even tell them the truth.

According to Seselj, he used his interview with the BBC to sabotage Milosevic's relations with the West in the hope that he could scuttle the forthcoming Dayton agreement, which the Serbian Radical Party opposed.

During the interview Seselj said that Milosevic was arming the Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia, and sending troops to assist them. Seselj said that by telling this lie he hoped to create mistrust between Milosevic and the West, and in that way bring about the collapse of the forthcoming Dayton agreement.

Furthermore, Seselj believed that the Serbian State Security Service (DB) was waging a campaign to undermine the Serbian Radical Party. He claimed that he had been arrested as part of that campaign and that he wanted to get revenge on Milosevic and the DB any way he could. Seselj explained that at that time he said every malicious thing he could think of to attack Milosevic, and bring publicity to himself.

Besides, Seselj noted, there would have been nothing criminal about it if Milosevic really had sent weapons and troops to help the Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia. Germany was arming the Croats. The Islamic countries, especially Iran, were arming the Muslims. What would have been wrong with Serbia helping the Serbs?

Under oath today, Seselj stated that neither Milosevic nor the SPS took any action to gather volunteers for the wars in Bosnia and Croatia. Nor did Milosevic ever command any troops in Bosnia or Croatia.

Mr. Nice asked Seselj about statements that he made threatening Croatian fascists and Islamic fundamentalists during the wars in Bosnia and Croatia. Seselj repeated that the threats were exclusively directed against fascists and fundamentalists, not towards regular Croatian and Muslim civilians.

Mr. Nice adopted an interesting strategy today, he said that he wanted to establish Milosevic's responsibility for Seselj's statements. He asked Seselj if Milosevic ever took any action to "reign him in". Seselj explained that he wasn't Milosevic's horse and that Milosevic had no way to stop him from speaking, because the Serbian constitution gave people freedom of speech.

<http://www.slobodan-milosevic.org/news/smorg090705.htm>

12-9-05

During the prosecution case, the prosecution played a videotape of Milosevic attending a special ceremony of the Serbian Anti-terrorist police (JSO) at their base in Kula. At this ceremony Frenki Simatovic can be seen talking about the glorious history of the "Red Berets" dating back to their establishment in 1991.

The prosecution first introduced this video into evidence during the testimony of Dragan Vasiljkovic, a prosecution witness. Vasiljkovic explained, all the way back on February 21, 2003, that Simatovic was talking about the Knindza unit from the Krajina being established in 1991 - not the JSO.

Vasiljkovic, who was the Knindza commander during the war, said that the JSO was established after the wars as an elite squadron made up of the best fighters from the wars, many of whom were former members of his Knindza unit. He said that Simatovic gave the members of the JSO red berets, similar to those worn by the Knindza, in order to carry on the military tradition of the Knindza.

Vasiljkovic testified unequivocally that there was no institutional continuity between the Knindza and the JSO, even though both of them were nicknamed the "Red Berets" because they both wore red berets.

During his evidence in chief Seselj said that the JSO was established in 1996. In an attempt to catch the witness out, Mr. Nice played the videotape of Simatovic talking about 1991 again. When Seselj repeated his answer that the JSO was established in 1996 Mr. Nice accused him of being a liar.

This is a prime example of the malicious conduct of the prosecution throughout this so-called "trial". Mr. Nice knows, from the testimony of his own prosecution witness that Simatovic was not talking about the JSO being established in 1991. But this did not stop him from accusing Seselj of being a liar when he gave testimony that fit perfectly with what Vasiljkovic, his own witness, already said.

Mr. Nice knows full well that he is lying when he tries to say that the JSO existed prior to 1996 and that it was active in Bosnia and Croatia. Not only is Mr. Nice trying to say that the unit existed when and where it didn't - he is trying to attribute crimes to it. This is the type of sheer nonsense that the prosecution has been engaging in since the trial began more than three years ago.

The JSO did not exist until after the wars ended, therefore it could not have taken part in the wars, and it certainly could not have committed any crimes if it wasn't there. This is an undeniable fact which can be confirmed by testimony from prosecution and defense witnesses.

Dr. Seselj will continue his testimony when the trial resumes next Wednesday.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 11: MR. NICE SLITS HIS OWN THROAT

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 14, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Geoffrey Nice continued to cross-examine Vojislav Seselj at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday. Mr. Nice continued to put parts of speeches and documents to Dr. Seselj and the witness continued to accuse the prosecutor of taking things out of context.

Mr. Nice continued insulting Seselj, today he called him "an evil man," and Seselj responded in kind by accusing the prosecutor of being "a liar." Mr. Nice claims that Milosevic "allowed" Seselj to make statements which caused hatred and therefore incited violence, a charge with the witness denied.

Mr. Nice's strategy is interesting. First he accuses Milosevic of running a police state, then he accuses Milosevic for "allowing" opposition politicians to make speeches. On top of that several of the speeches Mr. Nice cited weren't even made in Serbia - how was Milosevic, as the president of Serbia, supposed to do anything about that?

Mr. Nice focused nearly all of his cross-examination on Seselj's public statements during the mid-1990s. During the mid-1990s Milosevic and Seselj were engaged in a bitter political conflict. Seselj vehemently opposed Milosevic's cooperation with the international community with regard to the peace process, and he believed that the Serbian DB was engaged in a clandestine scheme to undermine the Serbian Radical Party.

During that time of conflict, Seselj made several statements accusing Milosevic of everything from arms trafficking to theft. He now claims that those statements were untrue. He testified that he made untrue statements, which he says were often nothing more than a rehash of the accusations leveled against Milosevic by the Western media, in order to damage Milosevic politically. Seselj warned Mr. Nice that if he was basing the indictment on his public statements, then it would collapse like a house of cards.

Judge Robinson said that Seselj's admission that he made untrue statements for political propaganda undermines his credibility. By calling Seselj's credibility in to question the Judges and the prosecution have painted themselves into a corner. Seselj said that he repeated the accusations of the Western media against Milosevic. If Seselj were portrayed as a credible source of information, then the tribunal could have at least attempted to use those public statements against Milosevic. Now, because they have called his credibility in to question, they can't rely on anything he said. They can't use any of his statements against Milosevic because they say he lacks credibility.

Seselj's alleged credibility problems don't cost Milosevic very much anyway because the nature of his testimony is mainly cumulative, nearly every important fact that he testified to has already been testified to by previous witnesses. For the most part he simply corroborated facts.

The only one likely to come out of this whole episode with damaged credibility is Mr. Nice. Seselj frequently accused the prosecutor of reading misleading and overly selective quotations from documents, and taking his speeches out of context. When Milosevic re-examines Seselj we will see what the documents say, we will see what his speeches were about, and then we can see just what sort of cross-examination Mr. Nice has been running.

For his part Seselj doesn't care what the ICTY judges think. He is content to be judged by the public and judged by history. He informed the tribunal that its so-called "judgments" are not above public scrutiny. That statement is absolutely true. The ICTY's verdicts only have as much meaning as the public gives them. The ICTY is a political institution and if the public doesn't consider the its judgments to be worth the paper they're printed on, then the tribunal is totally powerless.

Mr. Nice is expected to complete Seselj's cross-examination by the end of tomorrow's hearing.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ - DAY 12: ACCORDING TO MR. NICE, SPEAKING ABOUT WWII-ERA FASCIST CRIMES INCITES HATRED

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 15, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Geoffrey Nice continued his cross-examination of Serbian Radical Party leader Vojislav Seselj at the Hague Tribunal's trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday.

Mr. Nice continues insist that the things Dr. Seselj said about Milosevic between 1993 and 1996 are true. Seselj claims that he was engaged in bitter conflict with Milosevic at that time and that he made false statements against Milosevic for his own political purposes.

This is not the first time that Dr. Seselj has recanted his earlier statements about Milosevic. Dr. Seselj brought several volumes of his written work to court with him today; these volumes include his writings and full transcripts of most of his public statements. Seselj highlighted at least seven previous occasions where he had disavowed the things he said about Milosevic during the mid-1990s.

Mr. Nice played several video clips in court today. He played a clip from the BBC program "The Death of Yugoslavia" and yet again the subtitles were wrong. This time the BBC's subtitles were attributing words to Seselj that did not correspond with Serbian words that were actually coming out of his mouth on the tape.

Nearly every time Mr. Nice plays that stupid BBC tape a new problem is found with its subtitles. "The Death of Yugoslavia" program has given Mr. Nice so many problems that he has had to have the whole program re-translated by the tribunal's interpreters.

Today Mr. Nice accused Dr. Seselj of inciting hatred by speaking about the crimes committed by the Ustasha during World War II. In Mr. Nice's opinion, speaking about the crimes committed by the Ustasha incites hatred against Croats.

As usual Mr. Nice's logic is flawed. If one uses Mr. Nice's logic then Jewish Holocaust memorials victimize and incite hatred against Germans. But then again, it was Mr. Nice's so-called "genocide expert" (Dr. Ton Zwann) who testified on January 21, 2004 that the Ustasha were the victims of genocide.

Mr. Nice accuses Milosevic for Seselj's alleged "hate mongering" because Milosevic "permitted" Seselj to speak. It is this type of convoluted "logic" that has become the hallmark of the prosecution case.

Mr. Nice asked Seselj several questions about the conflict in Vukovar. Seselj explained that the fighting started in Vukovar after the Croatian ZNG attacked the JNA barracks and the Orthodox Church building.

During this exchange, Mr. Nice inadvertently damaged the credibility of one of his own witnesses. He played a video clip, allegedly filmed in Vukovar, of a "Serbian Chetnik" interviewed by his witness Dr. Van Linden. First of all, this Chetnik spoke English. Seselj and Milosevic both found this quite amusing, Seselj asked the tribunal to play the video without any interpretation so that all of Serbia could see the spectacle of an English speaking Chetnik.

The second problem was that the alleged "Chetnik" was with a group of people who were flying the Croatian checkerboard flag together with a cheap homemade forgery of a Serbian Chetnik flag. Seselj said that whoever made the flag was "a real ignoramus," adding that he didn't believe this was a real Chetnik, but rather a Croat telling Van Linden what he wanted to hear.

Mr. Nice accused Seselj because the Serbian Radical Party advocates the deportation of illegal aliens, in particular the 360,000 illegal Albanian immigrants squatting in Kosovo.

Mr. Nice is trying to convince everybody that advocating the deportation of illegal aliens is the same thing as advocating ethnic cleansing. This is a serious matter. Here we have an international tribunal seriously entertaining the notion that deporting illegal aliens constitutes ethnic cleansing.

The deportation of illegal aliens is not a crime. No country on Earth would allow part of its territory to be flooded by illegal immigrants. Deporting illegal aliens is the obligation of every state to its citizens. Those 360,000 Albanians are citizens of Albania, they should be sent back to Albania where their own government should take care of them.

Even though he should have done it, and he had an obligation to do it, Milosevic didn't take any measures to deport the Albanians who were in Kosovo illegally. The fact that he allowed illegal Albanian aliens to remain in Kosovo, at Serbia's expense, proves just how absurd the claim that he ethnically cleansed Albanians is.

Mr. Nice also accused Seselj over certain events at Hrtkovci. Several people have claimed that Seselj read out a list of Croats who should be expelled from Hrtkovci.

Seselj denied reading out a list. He said that an activist of the Serbian Radical Party read out a list of Croats from
Markovci who had already left to join the Croatian ZNG. Seselj claims to have a videotape of this event that he will use
to corroborate his testimony.

Mr. Nice ended the day by asking Seselj to explain statements he had made about the now infamous video of
Skorpions supposedly executing Srebrenica Muslims near Trnovo.

Seselj began to explain that Trnovo is a long way away from Srebrenica, and that it would be absurd to drive six people
halfway across Bosnia just to shoot them, adding that it would be even more absurd to videotape the whole thing.

Seselj claims that his legal advisors have evidence proving that the tape was edited, and that it was filmed by at least
two different cameramen.

The fact that the tape has been doctored is manifestly obvious to anybody who watches it. There are parts of the tape
where the video is not synced up to the audio, where the audio is recorded at a speed much slower than the video.

Anybody who has ever owned a camcorder knows that you cannot record the video and the audio at two different
speeds at the same time on the same tape. When you record videotape it moves over the heads at a constant speed,
and the audio and video are recorded at the same time.

The only explanation for the discrepancy between the audio and the video is that somebody doctored the tape.

Even though he had said he would finish today, Mr. Nice will continue to cross-examine Dr. Seselj when the trial
resumes on Friday.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ – DAY 13: MR. NICE ENDS HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION EMPTY HANDED

www.slobodan-milosevic.org – September 16, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Geoffrey Nice concluded his cross-examination of Vojislav Seselj at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Friday. Nice continued questioning Seselj about the now infamous Skorpions video, which the witness continues to maintain, has been doctored. He says that his legal advisors have proof of this, unfortunately the tribunal's rules prohibit him from speaking to them about his evidence.

Mr. Nice has changed his definition of "Greater Serbia" again. He now claims that the Belgrade Initiative was plan for "Greater Serbia." Under the Belgrade Initiative, Bosnia would have remained in Yugoslavia and Alija Izetbegovic would have been the first president of the new rump Yugoslavia. Mr. Nice pointed out that Milosevic supported the Belgrade Initiative, therefore, in Mr. Nice's deluded mind, Milosevic supported "Greater Serbia."

Dr. Seselj responded that Mr. Nice's whole idea was ridiculous because the Belgrade Initiative envisioned Bosnia staying in Yugoslavia, not becoming part of Serbia. Seselj said that it was absurd to think that Milosevic wanted to expand Serbia's borders. He pointed out that Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia passed several initiatives declaring themselves part of Serbia and Milosevic always rejected them.

Mr. Nice repeated his case that the so-called "joint criminal enterprise" was aimed at expanding Serbia's borders. He said that the plan behind the conspiracy was "never articulated" and changed depending on the circumstances. Of course such an idea can not hold any water unless Slobodan Milosevic had a telepathic link with his alleged co-conspirators, and to the best of my knowledge he doesn't have supernatural powers.

Mr. Nice concluded his cross-examination by asking Seselj about the transport of nearly 800 bodies from Kosovo to central Serbia, specifically about their transfer to the Serbian Anti-Terrorist Police (SAJ) base in Batajnica.

Neither Mr. Nice nor Dr. Seselj knows who buried those bodies in Batajnica. Nice claims that Milosevic's police did it to hide evidence of Kosovo war crimes. Seselj claims that the DOS government did it to incriminate Milosevic and provide political justification to hand their political foe over to the Hague Tribunal.

Seselj noted several problems with Mr. Nice's theory. First of all, there are cases where Kosovo-Albanians who have been dug-up in central Serbia had already been issued death certificates by the Serbian Government. If the Serbian Government had been trying to hide evidence of killings, then they wouldn't have issued death certificates for these people.

The next major problem with Mr. Nice's theory is that nobody knew anything about this until 2001 when the regime needed political justification to hand Milosevic over to the ICTY. It defies belief that nobody noticed Serbian policemen going around Kosovo, digging up graves, and then trucking the corpses off to central Serbia. The KLA was active throughout Kosovo, the province was crawling with Albanians, and on top of that NATO spy satellites and AWACS had the capability to film every square inch of Serbian territory.

Seselj believes that the bodies were buried in central Serbia after the withdrawal of Serbian troops from Kosovo. International forensic teams (several of whom were from NATO countries) carried out exhumations when they arrived in Kosovo, why couldn't they have handed a few hundred cadavers over to the DOS government to use against their mutual enemy, Slobodan Milosevic.

It is interesting to note that NATO bombed every SAJ facility in Serbia except for the one at Batajnica, even though they mercilessly bombed city of Batajnica itself, killing several civilians in the process.

Milosevic spent the better part of the day re-examining Seselj. It emerged in the re-examination that Miroslav Dejrionic had been tortured to plead guilty and falsely testify at the Tribunal. Seselj said that Dejrionic told him that the IFOR soldiers who arrested him had tortured him by repeatedly submerging him in a barrel of cold water.

During Mr. Nice's cross-examination Seselj was repeatedly asked about the statements he made against Milosevic during the mid-1990s when the two were in conflict. Seselj has since disavowed those statements as being political propaganda, but Mr. Nice insisted that they were true statements.

Under questioning from Milosevic, Seselj read out several passages from interviews he had given in the late 1990s where he disavowed his earlier statements. This proves that he was not denying his earlier statements for the purposes of the trial, because he had already disavowed them before there was even an indictment.

Mr. Nice had also asserted that Seselj never possessed information that French Intelligence had directed the "Pauk" mercenary group to execute nearly 1,200 Srebrenica-Muslims in July 1995.

Under re-examination Seselj was given the opportunity to read out the statements he gave while he was Serbia's deputy prime minister. Those statements were identical to the statements he gave during his testimony. In addition he made reference to statements from the Federal Minister of Information corroborating his testimony. This shows that there was intelligence information that both he and the Information Minister had in their possession at the time.

Milosevic will continue the re-examination when the trial resumes next week.

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VOJISLAV SESELJ AND GEN. DELIC RE-EXAMINED

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 20, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Vojislav Seselj concluded his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Tuesday. Mr. Nice briefly re-opened the cross-examination at the beginning of the hearing. He didn't score any points, but he did give Seselj a chance to point out another flaw in videotape that the prosecution played last Thursday.

Last Thursday Mr. Nice played videotape, filmed by prosecution witness Van Linden, of an alleged English-speaking "Serbian Chetnik" in Vukovar during the war. Today Dr. Seselj noted that this so-called "Chetnik" was wearing his wedding ring on his left hand, like a Croatian Catholic, and unlike Orthodox Serbs who only wear wedding rings on their right hand.

On Thursday Seselj had also spotted a Croatian flag in the background of the video. This is another example of the fabricated evidence presented by the prosecution's witnesses.

Following Mr. Nice's brief questioning, Milosevic picked-up the re-examination where he had left off last week.

Dr. Seselj scoffed at the prosecution's notion that he was engaged in a so-called "Joint Criminal Enterprise" together with Milosevic. He said that their relationship was so hostile at the time that any type of collaboration was out of the question.

Milosevic pointed out how flawed the "Joint Criminal Enterprise" charge is. He noted that the indictment accuses him of conspiring with "persons known and unknown." How, Milosevic asked, can he defend himself from the accusation that he entered into a conspiracy with "persons unknown"?

During the cross-examination Mr. Nice accused Dr. Seselj of inciting war and hatred against Croats and Bosnian-Muslims.

In re-examination Seselj explained that it was Tudjman's actions and his statements that caused unrest among the Krajina Serbs, not anything that he or the Belgrade media did.

Dr. Seselj said that the OTP is covering-up a report that it commissioned earlier this year that proves that over 100,000 Serbs had been expelled by the Tudjman regime as far back as 1991. Mr. Nice was forced to admit the existence of the report and said that it had been completed last May.

To prove that Serbs were reacting to hostile provocations, not to Seselj's speeches or "Belgrade propaganda", Milosevic presented a copy of the October 1991 issue of the Bosnian Muslim magazine "VOX" published in Sarajevo.

The magazine cover said "The Handzar Division is Ready ... The 4th Reich is Coming Welcome" The picture on the cover was a drawing of a Muslim dressed in a Nazi SS uniform with his boot on the severed head of Radovan Karadzic.

Seselj noted that the members of the Bosnian-Muslims' so-called "Green Berets" often referred to themselves as the Handzar Division in reference to the Nazi SS Division of the Second World War.

Mr. Nice objected to the presentation of this pre-war Muslim propaganda on the grounds that it was liable to "be inflammatory when reported locally." Mr. Nice's remark clearly demonstrates a political concern, and shows that tribunal itself is political in nature.

The judges, of course, sided with Mr. Nice and barred Milosevic from presenting evidence that the hostile pro-Nazi propaganda published by the Croats and the Bosnian-Muslims was a cause of Serbian fear and agitation – not Seselj's speeches or the Belgrade media.

Judge Robinson rebuked Milosevic for his lengthy re-examinations and said that if this were a jury trial the "long re-examination would create an impression that the prosecutor has done a good job and cast serious doubts on the credibility of the witness and his testimony."

Unfortunately for Milosevic, this isn't a jury trial. If it were a jury trial he would be acquitted and set free. Nearly everybody who watches this trial for himself arrives at the conclusion that Milosevic is innocent. The trial is broadcast live everyday on Serbian TV and more than 75% of Serbia believes he's innocent. He's more popular now than he was before the trial started.

This website posts links to the live video feeds, and re-publishes the court transcripts, and the result is the same here as it is in Serbia. The public discussion section of this website is overwhelmingly pro-Milosevic. A jury would acquit

a heartbeat.

c briefly questioned Seselj about Srebrenica. He showed the witness documents that had been tendered by e. The documents related to VJ activity along the Republika Srpska border in July 1995 and showed that the VJ o idea what was happening in Srebrenica. All they knew was that the Muslims across the border were setting up vervation posts to spy on them.

e showed the tribunal internal Yugoslav Government communications that expressed a belief that the taking of Srebrenica and Zepa by the Bosnian Serbs Army was wrongheaded and caused political damage ahead of the peace negotiations.

The cross-examination was unceremoniously cut off at this point. The judges wrongfully accused Milosevic of abusing the process, and sent Seselj away before the re-examination was over.

After Seselj's re-examination was cut off, Milosevic continued his re-examination of Gen. Bozidar Delic. The ICTY summer recess interrupted Delic's re-examination.

Delic continued to testify regarding Paddy Ashdown's testimony. Ashdown claims to have witnessed Serbian troops committing atrocities in Kosovo villages. It emerged today that some of the villages that Ashdown named were not even in Kosovo, but in Albania.

To help Delic, Milosevic obtained 3-D computer maps of Kosovo from the Belgrade Military Technical Institute. These maps showed Ashdown's view from the locations he says he was at, and they prove that he could not see the areas he says he saw from the places where he says he was at.

Milosevic also presented a newspaper article from the British media identifying Ashdown as an MI6 agent. This information really sparked the ire of the judges and they threatened to terminate the re-examination of Delic too if Milosevic continued down that line.

Milosevic moved away from the Ashdown issue, and focused the remainder of the day focusing on the collaboration between the KLA and NATO.

Gen. Delic testified that there was a KLA unit called the "Atlantic Brigade" which was made-up of American citizens. These terrorists wore a KLA patch on one sleeve and an American flag on the other.

Gen. Delic explained that his unit fought against this unit at Mt. Pastrok. He also made reference to a passage from Wesley Clark's book "Waging Modern War." In his book Clark publishes a NATO communiqué that spoke of the urgency of helping the KLA to maintain its position on the top of that mountain.

The fact that American citizens fought in the KLA with the U.S. flag sewn on their sleeve, and the fact that NATO helped the KLA maintain its military positions speaks to a clear collaboration between the KLA and NATO. Gen. Delic added that these KLA terrorists possessed advanced American radar technology, which they could only have received with the approval of the U.S. Government.

Gen. Delic's re-examination will continue when the trial resumes tomorrow.

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WATCH OUT LADIES PADDY ASHDOWN HAS X-RAY VISION!

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 21, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Slobodan Milosevic continued his re-examination of Gen. Bozidar Delic at The Hague Tribunal on Wednesday.

What happened during the first hour of today's re-examination is a mystery because the Hague Tribunal's telecast didn't have any audio. When the audio problems finally got fixed Milosevic was asking Gen. Delic questions about some topographical maps and 3D computer models of southern Kosovo.

On March 14, 2002 Paddy Ashdown testified as a witness for the prosecution. He said that he was on the Kosovo-Albania border near Junik and from his perch at Junik, through his binoculars, Ashdown claimed to see Serbian forces torching, looting and shelling several villages.

Both the maps and 3D computer models proved that Ashdown could not have seen most of the places that he claims to have seen from the vantage points where he says he was at. In most cases there would have been mountains obstructing his view, and in other cases the thick woods at the coordinates where he says he was located would have prevented him from seeing very far.

Milosevic joked that he would drop the whole issue if Paddy Ashdown could prove that he had X-Ray vision and the ability to see through mountains.

Milosevic questioned Gen. Delic further about the collaboration between the KLA and NATO. He showed Delic a letter that the KLA main staff had sent to Wesley Clark during the bombing. The KLA opened its letter with the expression of gratitude: "Please accept our thanks..." unfortunately the Judges cut Milosevic off and wouldn't let him read the whole text of the letter.

From the brief excerpts that he was allowed to put to the witness it emerged that the KLA was urging NATO to mount a ground invasion and focus its bombing raids more on Serbian tank and artillery positions.

Milosevic also questioned Delic about the situation in Malisevo. Delic said that Malisevo was a KLA stronghold and that Wesley Clark and Richard Holbrooke were very keen on keeping the VJ and MUP out of there. Delic said that certain members of the OSCE-KVM had access to Malisevo and it was thought that the KLA was receiving weapons from them there.

During Delic's cross-examination he was accused of killing KLA prisoners of war on Mt. Pastrik.

To prove that the KLA POWs had not been killed he showed the tribunal a videotape where members of the OSCE-KVM could be seen on Mt. Pastrik in the same area as the KLA prisoners. Unfortunately, there was nowhere on the tape that the prisoners could be seen actually interacting with the KVM members.

To make matters worse, the prosecution had testimony from Gen. Drewienkiewicz to the effect that the KVM had been denied access to the captured prisoners.

To prove that Drewienkiewicz and the prosecution were lying, Milosevic presented a statement from another prosecution witness, Mr. Ian Robert Hendrie.

Mr. Hendrie had also served as a KVM observer, and his statement said that the KVM had been given access to the prisoners. He said that the KVM took statements from the prisoners, and even took their pictures. He added that the VJ did not obstruct the KVM, and that the prisoners were later released.

This is bad news for the prosecution because Gen. Drewienkiewicz is one of their key Racak witnesses, and he's just been exposed as a liar.

With that Milosevic brought the re-examination to a close. Unfortunately Gen. Delic is not free to leave The Hague. Mr. Nice wants to re-cross-examine the witness on a number of issues, but he wasn't ready to do it today. Gen. Delic is likely to return to the witness chair next week.

The next witness on the docket was Col. Bogoljub Janicevic. Janicevic is a Kosovo-Serb, currently living as a displaced person in Nis.

At one point he was the president of the Strpce Municipality. He served in the Serbian Ministry of the Interior where he obtained the rank of Colonel. He was the chief of the Urosevac SUP and later he was named the chief of the Pristina SUP. Today he is retired.

OUT LADIES PADDY ASHDOWN HAS X-RAY VISION!

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... an his testimony by speaking about interethnic relations in Kosovo. He said that relations between Serbs and Albanians were good up until about 1968 to 1974. At that point he says Albanian nationalists began to commit hate-crimes such as murder, rape, assault and vandalism against Serbs and other non-Albanians.

He testified that Albanians who opposed their nationalist brethren were attacked too.

He also spoke of a campaign of "Albanization" in Kosovo. He said that Kosovo officials, starting in the 1950s, began to falsify public records in order to make Kosovo appear to be more Albanian. To bear these points out Janicevic presented several documents to the court.

He gave the tribunal several examples of this "Albanization" campaign. If somebody neglected to mark their ethnicity on the census they would be counted as Albanian. People's names would be changed; he gave the example that Muratovic might be changed to Murat in the public record. He said that land was registered improperly to Albanians, even some Serbian Orthodox Church buildings were registered falsely as Albanian property or Muslim Mosques.

Janicevic testified that this sort of thing happened far too frequently to be explained merely as bookkeeping errors. He will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Thursday.

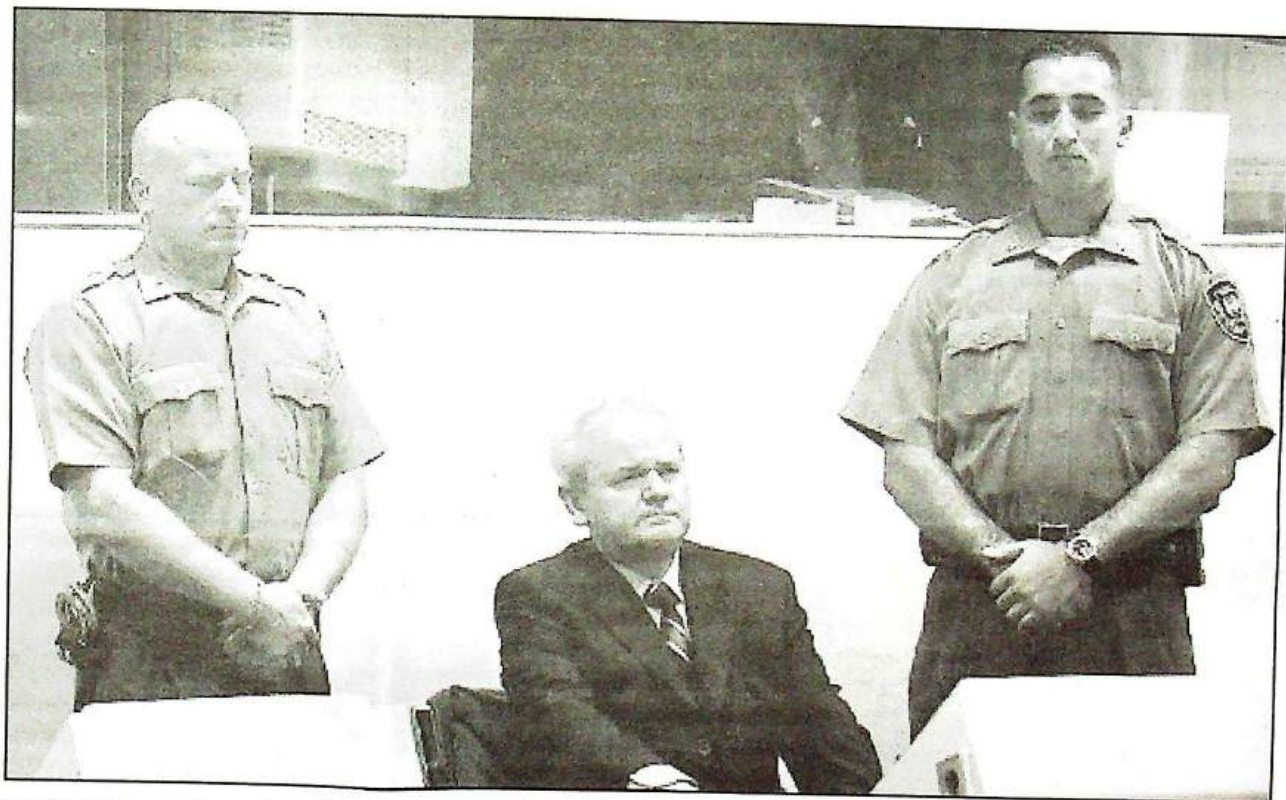
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de door de openbare aanklager genoemde leden van het criminele plan.

Daaruit bleek dat zowel Seselj als Milosevic met de meerderheid van hun zogenaamde collaborateurs een slechte of zelfs helemaal geen relatie had. De gedetailleerde beschrijving van Seselj toont aan, dat er aan de zijde van de Serviërs meer politieke vijandschap bestond dan samenwerking en het streven naar een gemeenschappelijk plan lijkt dan ook nagenoeg onmogelijk geweest te zijn.

22-4-2008
De ondervraging van Seselj geeft allerlei informatie over de gebeurtenissen tijdens de afscheidingsoorlogen in Kroatië en Bosnië en weerlegt ook in deze zaak de aanklacht tegen Milosevic op belangrijke punten, maar werkelijk spectaculair zijn vooral de ontduelingen die Seselj doet over de pro-westerse krachten in Servië, de 'Maffia', die zich op 5 oktober 2000 "van de macht verzekerde".

Vojislav Kostunica en Zoran Djindjic, die met behulp van



het Westen aan de macht kwamen, zouden een wezenlijk intensiever contact gehad hebben met de president van de Servische Republiek in Bosnië, Radovan Karadzic, dan Seselj en Milosevic. De Servische minister-president Djindjic, die in 2003 werd vermoord, had in het begin van de 90er jaren commandant Lju-

bisa Savic 'Mauzer' van de illegale paramilitaire eenheid 'Panther' tot zijn politieke medewerker gemaakt en aan het hoofd gesteld van de Democratische Partij van de Servische Republiek in Bosnië. De Panther was een eenheid die veel problemen veroorzaakte en ook door Karadzic stevig bekritiseerd werd.

Waarnemers, die niet geheel ten onrechte van deze getuigenverklaring van Seselj - die zichzelf de "grootste Servische Nationalist" noemt - een heftig spektakel verwacht hadden, werden verrast door de gedisciplineerde houding van Milosevic en Seselj. De getuigenverklaring van Seselj zou wel eens zowel

in de regerings- en maffiakringen van zijn land alsook bij hun westerse steunpilaren voor behoorlijke onrust kunnen zorgen. Het proces wordt de komende week voortgezet.

vertaling:
José Höhne-Sparborth

Het Joegoslavië-tribunaal verwijt Milosevic voor alle oorlogen in de 90er jaren in het uiteenvallende Joegoslavië verantwoordelijk te zijn en, met de woorden van de openbare aanklager, zou hij samen met anderen bij een criminele organisatie betrokken zijn geweest, de zogenaamde 'Joint Criminal Enterprise', met het doel een 'Groot-Servië' te stichten.

Ook van de constructie van de 'Joint Criminal Enterprise' blijft na het verhoor van Seselj niet veel over. Seselj, die momenteel in de Scheveningse gevangenis als aangeklaagde wacht op de start van zijn eigen proces, zou eveneens, aldus de aanklacht, lid van de 'Joint Criminal Enterprise' zijn geweest. Milosevic ondervroeg zijn getuige systematisch over zijn relaties met

BOGOLJUB JANICEVIC'S TESTIMONY CONTINUES: KLA ACTIVITIES ELUCIDATED THROUGH POLICE DOCUMENTS

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 22, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Bogoljub Janicevic, the former chief of the Urosevac SUP, continued his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday.

He began the day testifying about the situation in Kosovo during the 1980s. He said that Kosovo-Albanian nationalists violently repressed Kosovo's non-Albanian population throughout the '80s. He showed the court statistics on ethnically motivated rapes, assaults, and property crimes.

He briefly testified about the 1981 Kosovo riots in which several people were killed. He said that the rioters violently attacked the non-Albanian population, and that some of the rioters even had firearms.

The prosecution has claimed that this riot was a spontaneous reaction to a cockroach found floating in a bowl of soup in the Pristina University cafeteria.

Most Serbs, on the other hand, believe that the riot was organized by Albanian nationalists in a bid to violently remove the non-Albanian population from Kosovo.

Most of Janicevic's testimony dealt with the information that the Urosevac SUP had about the KLA. He presented the court with several written reports, transcripts of witness interviews, and other assorted documents.

The information that Janicevic presented showed that the 161st KLA Brigade was very strong in the areas of Urosevac and Stimlje. He said that Racak, in particular, had its own KLA sub-staff and a village brigade commanded by Afet Bilali, nicknamed Copa.

Several of the witness statements that Janicevic presented showed that the KLA was threatening Kosovo's Albanian population and forcing them to flee their homes in order to create a humanitarian catastrophe that they could blame on the Serbs.

One witness statement said that an Albanian interpreter working for the OSCE/KVM was telling Kosovo-Albanians to cry in front of the KVM observers in order to create the illusion of a humanitarian disaster in their village.

The vast majority of Janicevic's testimony dealt with the composition of the KLA, its members, its organizational structure, its bases, the territory it held and so on.

As the chief of the Urosevac SUP, Janicevic was the most competent police official in the area. He spent a substantial portion of the day confirming the authenticity of several police documents that Milosevic put to him.

Janicevic's testimony complements the testimony of Dragan Jasovic. Janicevic was the chief of the police Urosevac SUP, which is where Jasovic worked as a detective.

Jasovic testified that 30 out of the 40 people found dead in Racak in January 1999 were known members of the KLA. He based his testimony on witness statements that he had taken from Albanian interviewees. The prosecution sought to undermine Jasovic by alleging (6 years after the fact) that he had beaten Albanian detainees in order to compel them to give false statements.

Janicevic will continue his testimony next Wednesday after Mr. Nice re-cross-examines Gen. Delic in relation to Paddy Ashdown's latest recollection of where he was and what he saw in southern Kosovo in 1998. Janicevic will be able to vouch for Jasovic's conduct and credibility, and he will likely provide new information about Racak.

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Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: vrijdag 23 september 2005 18:34
Onderwerp: Lukashenka: Milosevic and Saddam should be

THE ONCE PROSPEROUS YUGOSLAVIA WAS DEVASTATED AND DISAPPEARED FROM THE MAP OF EUROPE.

WONDER HOW?

IF THERE ARE NO CONFLICTS - THEY ARE INVENTED.

IF THERE ARE NO PRETEXTS FOR INTERVENTION - IMAGINARY ONES ARE CREATED.

TO THIS END A VERY CONVENIENT BANNER WAS CHOSEN - DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS. AND NOT IN THEIR ORIGINAL SENSE OF THE RULE OF PEOPLE AND PERSONAL DIGNITY, BUT SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE US LEADERSHIP.

REGRETTABLY, THE UNITED NATIONS, THOUGH IT BELONGS TO US ALL, ALLOWS ITSELF TO BE USED AS A TOOL OF SUCH POLICY.

THE LEADERS OF THE SOVEREIGN STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA AND IRAQ WERE PUT BEHIND BARS ON GROUNDLESS, ABSURD AND FAR-FETCHED ACCUSATIONS. THIS WAS A VERY OPPORTUNE WAY TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH ABOUT ANNIHILATION OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

THE TRIAL OF MILOSEVIC WAS MADE INTO A CARICATURE SINCE LONG AGO. SADDAM HUSSEIN WAS ABANDONED TO THE WINNER'S MERCY, LIKE IN BARBARIAN TIMES. THERE IS NOBODY TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS EXCEPT THE UN, THEIR STATES NO LONGER AROUND, DESTROYED.

THEY SHOULD BE RELEASED TO BE ABLE TO DEFEND FREELY THEIR RIGHTS, HONOUR AND HUMAN DIGNITY.

ALYAKSANDR LUKASHENKA AT THE UN 2005 WORLD SUMMIT

Speech of the President of the Republic of Belarus Alyaksandr Lukashenka at the 2005 World Summit, high-level plenary meeting of the 60th Session of The General Assembly of the United Nations

New York, 15 September 2005

<http://www.un.org/webcast/summit2005/statements15/belarus050915eng.pdf>

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To have an honest look at today's world is the reason why state leaders have convened here at the United Nations. Together we must gain the understanding of the main thing: do we lead our countries and the mankind along the right path? We should answer this question for ourselves and our nations. Without that we have no chance to get out of the deadlock that we are in.

Fifteen years have passed since the break-up of my country, the USSR. That event dramatically changed the world order. The Soviet Union, despite all mistakes and blunders of its leaders, was the source of hope and support for many states and peoples. The Soviet Union provided for the balance of the global system.

Today the world is unipolar with all the consequences stemming from this.

The once prosperous Yugoslavia was devastated and disappeared from the map of Europe.

The long-suffering Afghanistan became a hotbed of conflicts and drugs trafficking.

A bloody slaughter in Iraq is continuing to the present day. The country has turned into a source of instability for the vast region.

Iran and North Korea, Columbia, Cuba and other states are looked at through gun sights.

Belarus is a nation just like the majority represented in this hall. Having emerged from the debris of the Cold War, Belarus has managed to become a state of advanced science and technology inhabited by ten million of highly educated and tolerant people. The UN ranked us as a developed country with a high level of human development.

Like you, what we need from the world is peace and stability. Nothing more. The rest we shall create ourselves through our own efforts.

My country is free from conflicts. Different nations and nationalities peacefully coexist in Belarus each practicing religions of their own and having their own way of life.

We do not cause any trouble for our neighbours, do not have any territorial claims, do not try to influence their choice of the way of development.

We gave up our nuclear arms and voluntarily relinquished the rights of a nuclear successor to the USSR.

Today we shall sign the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. We also declare that we have decided to sign the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Republic of Belarus and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

We have established a lasting and successful union with Russia as our very close neighbour.

2

We build our country using our own wits and on the basis of our own traditions.

But it is obvious that this very choice of my people is not to everyone's pleasure. It doesn't please those who strive to rule the unipolar world.

Wonder how?

If there are no conflicts - they are invented.

If there are no pretexts for intervention - imaginary ones are created.

To this end a very convenient banner was chosen - democracy and human

ts. And not in their original sense of the rule of people and personal
gnity, but solely and exclusively in the interpretation of the US
eadership.

ελ

Has the world really become so black-and-white, deprived of its diversity of
civilizations, multicoloured traditions and ways of life meeting aspirations
of people?

Of course not! The simple thing is that it is a convenient pretext and an
instrument to control other countries.

Regrettably, the United Nations, though it belongs to us all, allows itself
to be used as a tool of such policy. I am saying this with particular
bitterness and pain as President of the country that co-founded the UN,
after sacrificing the lives of one third of its people during the Second
World War for the sake of our own freedom and the freedom of Europe and the
entire world.

The Human Rights Commission keeps mechanically stamping resolutions on
Belarus, Cuba and other countries. Attempts are being made to impose such
resolutions also on the UN General Assembly.

But how can the United Nations be minding imaginary "problems" while unable
to see true disasters and catastrophes? Those which nobody other than the UN
as community of civilized nations can cope with?

Quite recently, in the room next to ours we were shown maps and graphs
allegedly depicting weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Were those weapons
found?

They do not exist. In the meantime, Iraq is bleeding, devastated, people
brought to utmost despair. Terrorists are threatening to use weapons of mass
destruction against cities in Europe and America.

Has there been an open and independent trial under UN supervision of the
Guantanamo prisoners? How many of them are there and who are they?

Who will defend the rights of the Abu Graib victims and punish all of their
perpetrators without exception?

Afghanistan was destroyed with rockets and bombs under the pretext of
killing Bin Laden. Was the world's "number one terrorist" captured? Where is
he now?

Millions of people were killed, but Afghanistan and Iraq territories began to generate
hundreds and thousands of international terrorists.

US troops occupied the independent Afghanistan but the drugs production
multiplied ten-fold.

Why do these troops enter the country for this purpose?

Belarus, Tajikistan, Russia and other former Soviet states are
being flooded with a wave of "traditional" drugs from Afghanistan

meeting a wave of previously unknown synthetic drugs from Europe.

The leaders of the sovereign states of Yugoslavia and Iraq were put behind bars on groundless, absurd and far-fetched accusations. This was a very opportune way to conceal the truth about annihilation of their countries.

The trial of Milosevic was made into a caricature since long ago. Saddam Hussein was abandoned to the winner's mercy, like in barbarian times. There is nobody to defend their rights except the UN, their states no longer around, destroyed.

They should be released to be able to defend freely their rights, honour and human dignity.

AIDS and other diseases are ravaging Africa and Asia.

Poverty and deprivation have become a real and not a virtual weapon of mass destruction, moreover - racially selective one.

Who will be able to stop this?

Who will insist that the United States of America put an end to its attempts against Cuba and Venezuela? These countries will independently determine their lives.

Trafficking in persons has become a flourishing business. Sexual slavery of women and children are seen as a common thing, almost a norm of life. Who will protect them and bring to justice consumers of "live commodity"?

How can this disgrace to our civilization be done away with?

This, in short, is the distressing account of the transition to the unipolar world.

Was it for that purpose that we established the United Nations?

Is it not high time for the UN to put an end to internal corruption scandals and get down in deed to address anguish and misery of the world? The answer to this question, in our view, is very clear.

We cannot bury our head in the sand like an ostrich.

In the end, the UN is us.

Therefore, it is up to us to take the destiny of the world in our own hands.

We must realize that the unipolar world is a world with a single track, a one-dimensional world.

We must become aware that the diversity of ways to progress is an enduring value of our civilization, the only one that can ensure stability in this world.

The freedom of choice of the way of development is the main precondition for a democratic world order. This is exactly what this Organization was established for.

I do hope that the mighty of the world will understand this too. Otherwise, the unipolar world will ultimately strike them back. Great American Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, who stood at the roots of the League of Nations and the United Nations, were conscious of that.

Should we agree between us on this principal point, then we would succeed in implementing the principles of multipolarity, diversity and freedom of choice both in reality and the UN documents that we must abide by. We would protect the world from terrorism and the vulnerable, women and children, from slavery. We would protect all those unprotected.

It is then that the UN would become the organization of the genuinely united nations. This, and not the numerical increase of the Security Council membership, is precisely the core of the UN reform.

I thank you.

URGENT FUNDRAISING APPEAL

NEW ACCOUNT IN AUSTRIA AVAILABLE
(with all necessary details for bank transfers)
AFTER OUR ACCOUNT IN GERMANY WAS FROZEN

President Milosevic has the truth and law on his side. In order to use that advantage to achieve his freedom, we must fight this totally discredited tribunal and its patrons through professionally conducted actions which would involve the Bar Associations, the European Court, the UN organs in charge and the media.

Our practice has shown that ad hoc voluntary work is not enough to deal properly with these tasks. The funds secured in Serbia are still enough only to cover the expenses of the stay and work of President Milosevic's legal associates at The Hague (one at the time). The funds secured by the German section of the ICDSM (still the only one with regular contributions) are enough only to cover minimal additional work at The Hague connected with contacts and preparations of foreign witnesses. Everything else is lacking.

These days, the fundraising activity of the German section was a target of a groundless attack of the customs police in Germany. This makes the need for your extraordinary effort dramatically urgent! Even the basic defence activities at The Hague are at stake!

As a most practical way to send your donations, we are able to offer now the account of a friendly organization in Austria (see below). Please send your donations to that account now, to fill the gap made after the German account was frozen. Have in

and that all bank transfers within the EU are now at the same price like within any of its countries.

3000-5000 EUR per month is our imminent need.

Our history and our people oblige us to go on with this necessary action. But without these funds it will not be possible.

Please organize urgently the fundraising activity and send the donations to the following account:

Jugoslawisch-Österreichische
Solidaritäts-Bewegung. (JÖSB)
Bank Austria
IBAN AT49 1200 0503 8030 5200
BIC BKAUATWW

All of your donations will be used for legal and other necessary accompanying activities, on instruction or with the consent of President Milosevic. To obtain additional information on the use of your donations or to obtain additional advice on the most efficient way to submit your donations or to make bank transfers, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Peter Betscher (ICDSM Treasurer) E-mail: peter_betscher@freenet.de
Phone: +49 172 7566 014

Vladimir Krsljanin (ICDSM Secretary) E-mail: slobodavk@yubc.net
Phone: +381 63 8862 301

For truth and human rights against aggression!
Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic!
Freedom and equality for people!

On behalf of Sloboda and ICDSM,

Vladimir Krsljanin,
Foreign Relations Assistant to President Milosevic

SLOBODA urgently needs your donation.
Please find the detailed instructions at:
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To join or help this struggle, visit:

- <http://www.sloboda.org.yu/> (Sloboda/Freedom association)
- <http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)
- <http://www.free-slobo.de/> (German section of ICDSM)
- <http://www.free-slobo-uk.org/> (CDSM UK)
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- <http://www.pasti.org/milodif.htm> (ICDSM Italy)
- <http://www.wpc-in.org/> (world peace council)
- http://www.geocities.com/b_antinato/ (Balkan antiNATO center)

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♦ Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: woensdag 28 september 2005 23:41
Onderwerp: Milosevic trial biased - former Russian

VIEWPOINT: Milosevic trial biased - former Russian premier

27/09/2005 16:54

MOSCOW, September 27 (RIA Novosti) - Former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov said Tuesday the Hague trial of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, indicted for war crimes in the Kosovo War, was biased.

Primakov, who also served as head of intelligence and currently is president of the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at the presentation of his new book, which comprises transcripts of Russian defense evidence at the Hague Tribunal: "It is hard to speak about the court's objectivity. The Tribunal is targeting a guilty verdict for Slobodan Milosevic."

Primakov appeared as a defense witness at Milosevic's trial, along with former President of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Nikolai Ryzhkov, and Vice President of Russia's Academy of Geopolitical Problems General Colonel Leonid Ivashov.

Primakov said the trial of the former head of state might set precedent for bringing such trials against other national leaders.

"Milosevic took action to defend his country, and he probably made some mistakes, but they are not subject to international legal proceedings since he did not commit crimes against humanity," Primakov said.

He said it was necessary to draw lessons from past developments in former Yugoslavia that led to the splitting of the republic into several smaller states.

"It is necessary to step up integration within the boundaries of the former Soviet Union. For example, establishing a common economic space might contribute to stabilizing the situation," he said.

Primakov said another lesson was that former Soviet states should unite forces against possible aggression.

"If a country is a member of an [international] agreement, such as the SCO [Shanghai Cooperation Organization, comprising Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan], it will never be a victim of such aggression," he said.

Ryzhkov said Milosevic was being charged with 63 crimes. "If he was convicted even on a single one of the charges, he might be sentenced to any term - 5, 10, 25 years - except the death sentence," he said.

<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20050927/41524245.html>

PADDY ASHDOWN MUST BE GETTING SENILE: WAS HE IN YUGOSLAVIA OR ALBANIA?

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 28, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic resumed on Wednesday. The first hour and 15 minutes of the hearing was in closed session. When the hearing came out of closed session Mr. Nice was allowed to re-cross-examine Gen. Delic.

Mr. Nice, who was supposed to limit the re-cross-examination to issues arising out of re-examination, asked Delic several questions about the SCG commission for cooperation with the ICTY. The judges allowed this questioning even though it did not arise from the re-examination.

The next topic that Mr. Nice dealt with was Gen. Delic's testimony that Paddy Ashdown had lied when he said that he had seen Serbian forces shelling and burning Kosovo-Albanian villages.

According to Delic, Ashdown could not have seen the villages that he claimed to have seen from the location he says he was at.

This is what Ashdown said about his location when he testified on March 14, 2002:

MR NICE: Now, while in Albania on this visit, and indeed at this part of your visit, were you able to keep observation, through binoculars, on the area of Junik, which we can see? Perhaps you can just point it out for us.

ASHDOWN: I was. I journeyed from Bajram Curiju through Trepoje, along the lines here - there's a very rough track up to the border crossing here - and then followed this border crossing up to a point on the Albanian Kosovo border, approximately where my marker is now, above a village which I was informed was called Gegaj, G-e-g-a-j, and this gave me a very good view of the whole area around south of Junik. There are some small villages down here. And indeed, I could see deep into Kosovo, because this is an area of plains here, almost as far as Pristina.

[END TRANSCRIPT EXCERPT]

As you can see from the transcript, Mr. Nice was asking Ashdown what he could see from Albania. Ashdown explains that he journeyed from Bajram Curiju through Trepoje (in Albania) and that he was looking into Kosovo from a place called Gegaj, which is a village in Albania near the border with Kosovo. Furthermore, if you look at the video from March 14th you can see that Ashdown indicates his position on a map as being just inside of the Albanian border at Gegaj.

Ashdown's evidence clearly indicates that he was in Albania looking into Kosovo. However, when Gen. Delic took the stand, and proved that Ashdown could not have seen the places he claimed to see, Ashdown sent word to the tribunal changing his story. Now he claims that he was actually in Yugoslavia, not in Albania.

Ashdown sent grid coordinates to the Tribunal and Mr. Nice sent some poor investigator out into the Kosovo mountains with a video camera to check what could be seen from that location.

Sure enough, several of the locations enumerated by Ashdown could be seen from the new grid coordinates. The only problem is that the grid coordinates don't correspond with Ashdown's original testimony. First of all, the coordinates are in Kosovo not in Albania.

Secondly, the new grid coordinates did not appear to be easily accessible. The investigator could be heard speaking on the videotape and he sounded out of breath as if he had had a difficult time hiking up to the grid coordinates.

In a futile effort to help Ashdown, the prosecution fabricated several maps. On one map the prosecution moved the location of Gegaj so that it would be closer to the grid coordinates given by Ashdown.

Gen. Delic caught the prosecution in this attempted deception. He showed the court that where Gegaj was located on several other prosecution maps and where it was on this new map. Mr. Nice acknowledged the discrepancy and proceeded to blame KFOR providing him with a faulty map, which purely by coincidence would have helped Ashdown's story.

The prosecution also generated several computer models of the topography that could be seen from Mr. Ashdown's new recollection of where he was at. Unfortunately, the computer models generated by the prosecution contradicted the videotape filmed by their investigator.

All in all this was an embarrassing day for Paddy Ashdown and the prosecution. The hearing ended today in another

ADDY ASHDOWN MUST BE GETTING SENILE: WAS HE IN YUGOSLAVIA OR A... pagina 2 van 2
closed session with Mr. Nice was questioning Delic about some unknown topic.

After Delic finishes his re-cross-examination, Bogoljub Janicevic will continue his testimony. The trial will resume tomorrow.

###

OSCE/KVM OBSERVERS HAD AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE RACAK GULLY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - September 30, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Col. Bogoljub Janicevic, the former chief of the Urosevac SUP, continued his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Friday.

On Thursday he testified that OSCE/KVM personnel had been spotted plotting the GPS coordinates of tunnels and bridges throughout Kosovo, which causes suspicion that NATO may have been using the Observer mission as a cover to locate potential bombing targets. In addition to this fact, Janicevic testified today that the KLA's activities increased and that it became better armed while the verifiers were present in Kosovo.

Most of Col. Janicevic's testimony on Friday dealt with the events in Racak, which was in the area of the Urosevac SUP's responsibility.

Janicevic presented several documents to the tribunal detailing KLA terrorist activity in the weeks and months leading up to January 15, 1999, when the Serbian police launched an anti-terrorist operation against the KLA in the village.

According to Janicevic, the VJ was not present in Racak, nor did it shell the village as alleged by the indictment. He said that it would have been "stupid" for the army to shell the village because the police were in the village and would have been hit by the exploding shells.

The witness presented the tribunal with a chronological timeline of the anti-terrorist operation. He presented maps and police reports detailing the locations and movements of the police, the KLA, and the OSCE/KVM observers, who he said were on site in Racak the whole time.

According to the maps Janicevic presented, the OSCE verifiers had an unobstructed view of the gully near Racak. A team of OSCE verifiers was positioned less than 1 kilometer away from the gully, and could clearly see it with the naked eye.

To prove that OSCE verifiers were in Racak, Milosevic played a videotape, filmed by a Reuters news crew, showing the police rolling into the village in the presence of orange OSCE vehicles which were parked on the hills overlooking the village.

The fact that the OSCE verifiers could see the gully is important. It was in this very gully that William Walker alleged that the Serbian police had brutally executed tens of Albanian civilians. This alleged "war crime" is the only war crime that Serbia was accused of committing in Kosovo prior to the NATO aggression.

If Walker's story were true, then the verifiers would have seen the execution taking place, or at the very least they would have seen the bodies in the gully, but none of them reported seeing anything of the kind on the 15th.

When forensic investigators, led by Danica Marinkovic, attempted to enter Racak on the evening of the 15th they were forced out of the village by KLA gunfire. Clearly, the KLA didn't want any forensic documentation to be made in Racak until after they had a chance to stage their battle casualties in the gully.

It was only on the 16th, after the KLA had all night to put its casualties in the gully, that bodies were found in the gully. The reason why the verifiers didn't see anything in the gully on the 15th was because there wasn't anything in the gully.

Interestingly, Col. Janicevic testified that William Walker passed through a police checkpoint going into Racak at 21:00 hours (9 PM) on January 14th, the evening before the anti-terrorist operation. Walker and another man took somebody to Racak and dropped them off there. One almost wonders if Walker didn't have a hand in helping the KLA plan Racak's aftermath.

Milosevic added a couple of seized KLA documents to the already huge pile of evidence that the KLA and the police fought a battle in Racak on the 15th. The documents included a KLA terrorist's war diary that speaks of, "evacuating wounded KLA solders from Racak on the 15th".

Milosevic also played a videotape of William Walker speaking at the funeral of those killed in Racak. All of the caskets at the funeral were covered by the Albanian flag. This is noteworthy because only soldiers' coffins are covered by the flag. When Albanian an civilian dies their casket is not covered by the flag.

Friday's hearing ended with Mr. Nice complaining about the political effect of the video that Milosevic played on Thursday. The video depicted Paddy Ashdown meeting with a group of uniformed KLA terrorists who showed him their

ons.
ater in the tape, Ashdown was taken to visit another group of armed Albanians who weren't wearing KLA uniforms, and they showed him their weapons too. Ashdown could be heard on the tape promising the un-uniformed people that he would inform Prime Minister Blair of their situation and that he would do his best to assist them.

Mr. Nice wanted to make it clear that Ashdown did not believe that the second group of armed Albanians were members of the KLA, but he did admit that it was probably a member of the KLA who took Ashdown to see the second group.

Apparently, Ashdown contacted Mr. Nice and told him that the second group of Albanians had told him that they procured the weapons so that they could give them to the Serbian police in the event that the police demanded the surrender of weapons. Of course there is nothing on the tape to substantiate Ashdown's story. The tape goes on for several minutes and nobody ever mentions the Serbian police, or any intention to surrender the weapons.

Mr. Nice's deep concern for the political effect of the tape is just another indication that politics, not justice, are the first concern at the ICTY.

Col. Janicevic will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Monday.

###

CAPTURED KLA DOCUMENTS SHOW THAT NATO AIRLIFTED WEAPONS TO THE KLA DURING THE WAR

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 3, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic resumed on Monday with the continued testimony of Col. Bogoljub Janicevic, the former chief of the Urosevac SUP.

Today the witness gave evidence about events alleged by the indictment. The indictment alleges that Serbian troops massacred civilian men in Kotlina and that they threw the bodies of 17 men into wells.

Janicevic testified that the police and army never attacked Kotlina. He said that Kotlina was under Serbian control the entire time, so there was no reason to attack it. He said that there was fighting in Kotlina. He said that the KLA frequently attacked the police and the army and that fire was returned.

He also denied that anybody was thrown into wells by Serb troops. He showed the court pictures of these so-called "wells" where the men's bodies were found.

It turns out that the so-called "wells" were really KLA bunkers that were disguised to look like wells. These "wells" were all decked out; there were ladders so that the terrorists could climb in and out of them, and furnaces that the KLA installed provided heating.

The men found in the so-called "wells" were KLA members killed during battle that they themselves provoked. They were not innocent civilians as alleged by the indictment.

The indictment accuses Serbian troops of destroying the mosques in Kotlina and Ivaja. For his part, Janicevic denied that anybody destroyed those mosques. He said they are still standing to this day.

The indictment also claims that Albanians were forced out of Kacanik by Serb troops. Janicevic said that the KLA forced Albanians out of Kacanik and threatened to kill anybody who remained.

He said that the Serbian police never expelled anybody from Kosovo. He denied that the police destroyed the identity papers of the Albanians who left Kosovo. He said such an exercise would have been a pointless because the documents could be easily replaced if the Albanians applied to the relevant authority for replacement documents.

Janicevic testified that criminal activity was not tolerated in the ranks of the police. He said that any police officer that engaged in criminal conduct would be prosecuted.

He briefly testified about the NATO bombing. The gist of his testimony was that NATO bombing targeted civilians, and therefore provoked fear, which caused people to flee from Kosovo. The fact that the Kosovo refugees were ethnically mixed to the same degree as the Kosovo population corroborates the thesis that the NATO bombing, not some alleged "Serbian campaign of ethnic cleansing," caused the mass exodus of Kosovo's population during the NATO bombing.

Janicevic also exhibited documents that showed a clear link between the KLA and NATO. The documents, seized from the 161st brigade of the KLA during the war, contain orders for the KLA to position its troops on a hilltop where they were to receive a NATO airlift of weapons and various other provisions. The documents also make several references to American mercenaries fighting in the ranks of the KLA.

This evidence clearly shows that Wesley Clark perjured himself when he testified as a witness for the prosecution. Clark, who was the secretary general of NATO at the time, lied when he testified that NATO didn't assist the KLA - airlifting weapons to the KLA is about as clear and direct of assistance as you can get. Add the fact that American citizens were fighting in the ranks of the KLA and the picture becomes clear.

Col. Janicevic briefly testified about the situation in Kosovo after the arrival of KFOR, but was cut short by the Judges who did not want to hear any evidence that killings and violent crime increased radically after the withdrawal of Serbian police and the occupation by NATO.

Mr. Nice took up the last part of the day with his cross-examination. Nice asked the witness several questions about Racak and the sources that the witness relied on to formulate the chronological report that he submitted to the tribunal.

Janicevic explained that he compiled the report on the basis of documents and interviews he had made with police officers who directly participated in the operation.

He said that he had to generate this report after the fact because most of the contemporaneous material was destroyed when NATO bombed the Interior Ministry building in Pristina.

Mr. Nice will continue his cross-examination of Col. Bogoljub Janicevic on Tuesday.

###

MR. NICE STRIKES-OUT DURING RACAK CROSS-EXAMINATION

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 4, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic continued on Tuesday with the continued cross-examination of Col. Bogoljub Janicevic.

Mr. Nice focused the majority of his questions on the events in Racak. Mr. Nice stuck like glue to the version of events contained in the indictment, and Janicevic was equally tenacious in sticking to the testimony that he gave during his examination in chief.

The best Mr. Nice could do was accuse Janicevic of attempting to mislead the OSCE/KVM monitors regarding the death toll in Racak.

Mr. Nice presented an unofficial dispatch sent by the Urosevac SUP to the Interior Ministry in Belgrade which estimated that approximately 60 terrorists were killed in the operation. The prosecutor then attempted to contrast that with a statement given to the OSCE/KVM the next day which concluded that "at least 15" terrorists were killed.

Mr. Nice and Judge Bonomy acted as if they had hit the lottery, they tried to build this up like it was a big deal, but it's a completely irrelevant point. The OSCE/KVM was in Racak during the anti-terrorist operation and conducted its own investigation after the incident. They didn't need to rely on Janicevic for information about who got killed. Secondly, initial casualty reports are usually wrong anyway.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Nice attempted to argue that if KLA members had died in Racak, then they would have been counted as KLA war dead, not as civilians. The prosecutor claimed that it was unthinkable that the KLA would deny its fallen comrades "the honor of dying for the KLA."

Janicevic responded by recalling the videotape that Milosevic played of the funeral for those killed in Racak. He repeated his observation that the caskets were all covered with Albanian flags and buried with full KLA "military" honors.

The only thing Mr. Nice only succeeded in doing was making a fool of himself. When one considers the overwhelming evidence that Racak was a stage-managed event it becomes difficult believe anything that comes out of the prosecutor's mouth. Consider the following facts:

Videotapes have been exhibited proving that the KLA had an extensive network of trenches and bunkers in Racak;

Video filmed on the day of the operation proves that the KLA had the Serbian police pinned down with gunfire – thus making it impossible to round-up civilians and march them to the gully to be killed;

Forensic analysis proves that 37 of the 40 bodies found in Racak died with gunpowder residue on their hands – a sure indication that they had been firing weapons;

The trajectory of their bullet wounds proves that the "victims" could not have been killed in the gully;

The OSCE/KVM observers had an unobstructed view of the gully and didn't see anything on the day of the alleged massacre;

30 of the 40 people killed were known by the police to be KLA members;

The television media, most notably Associated Press, was invited to accompany the Serbian police on the Racak operation;

The KLA prevented forensic investigators from carrying out an investigation in the village by opening fire on them and rather than preserving the so-called "massacre site" so that forensic analysis could be done the KLA moved all of the bodies to the village mosque after showing the site to the media;

Mr. Nice is fully aware of all of these facts, but he keeps insisting that Racak went down the way outlined by the indictment. He keeps on presenting the same story over and over again, no matter how much evidence there is to the contrary. He may as well have been trying to argue that the Earth is flat. But evidence refuting the indictment has never stopped Mr. Nice before, and today was no exception.

In addition to Racak Mr. Nice put several questions to Janicevic about the treatment people received in the Urosevac SUP building. Mr. Nice has gotten several Kosovo-Albanians to give statements that Defense witness Dragan Jasovic beat them in the Urosevac SUP building – some of them even claimed to have been beaten in the basement that the building DOESN'T have. Of course none of them had complained about the treatment Jasovic allegedly gave them

<http://www.slobodan-milosevic.org/news/smorg100405.htm>

16-10-05

six years after the fact when he appeared as a defense witness for Milosevic.

Since Col. Janicevic was the chief of the Urosevac SUP, Mr. Nice asked him if people were subjected to torture and beatings in the police station. Janicevic denied that beatings and torture took place, and said that any policeman who engaged in such conduct would have been relieved of his duty, and likely arrested.

Janicevic will continue his testimony tomorrow.

###

TRIBUNAL AIMS TO AMPUTATE MORE THAN 90% OF MILOSEVIC'S DEFENSE CASE

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 5, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The Judges at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic announced that most of the time they allotted for the defense case has been used. Less than 30 working days, which translates to roughly 10 calendar weeks, remain in the time allotted to Milosevic.

The prosecution took 296 days to present its case, but the Judges only allotted Milosevic 150 days to present his defense. In other words, he was given about half as much time that the prosecution was given. The tribunal's strategy is to convict him by denying adequate time to present his defense. The Judges have repeatedly insisted that they will not give him any time beyond the 150 days.

Milosevic wants to call 1,631 defense witnesses, so far less than 10% of that list has testified. If the tribunal sticks to its deadline, more than 90% of the defense evidence will go unheard, and the trial will not be seen as fair.

Judge Robinson announced that the trial chamber had conducted a further investigation into the video of Paddy Ashdown cavorting around with armed KLA terrorists in 1998. During Gen. Delic's testimony Milosevic paraphrased Ashdown as saying "the fact that the KLA is so poorly armed is a scandal for the international community".

According to the tribunal's analysis of the tape Ashdown's exact words were, "the fact that the international community has not done enough is a scandal." It is worth noting that Ashdown was speaking to a group of armed Albanians when he said that. In fact, he was inspecting their rifles as he was speaking to them.

Ashdown can be seen with two groups of armed Albanians on the tape. The first group is wearing KLA uniforms, and the second group is wearing civilian clothes. Ashdown admits that a member of the KLA took him to see the second group, but insists that the second armed group were not members of the KLA.

After the Judge's comments on the Ashdown video, Col. Bogoljub Janicevic continued his cross-examination.

Mr. Nice continued questioning Janicevic about the events in Racak. As usual Mr. Nice conducted his cross-examination in a perfidious manner. The prosecutor attempted to put words into the witness's mouth. The prosecutor falsely claimed that Janicevic testified that the bodies found by William Walker had been shot where he found them.

Janicevic denied that he had said anything of the sort, and told the prosecutor not to put words in his mouth. Even the Judges admitted that they did not remember hearing any such testimony from the witness.

Mr. Nice attempted to attack Janicevic's credibility. In a futile effort to prove that policemen mistreated prisoners at the Urosevac SUP the prosecutor recalled the testimony of the secret witness codenamed "K5."

When "K5" testified for the prosecution he claimed that he was an informer for the Serbian police and that he had helped them plan atrocities that they could commit and blame on the KLA. This secret witness also claimed to have seen Serbian police officers murder two men. Of course he did not remember details such as names or dates, but that sort of vague testimony was typical during the prosecution case.

Janicevic responded by testifying that "K5" was a known criminal. He said that "K5" was known by police to be a thief and a rapist. This testimony jibes perfectly with "K5's" own witness statement where he admits that he is a thief and a drunkard.

Mr. Nice criticized Janicevic for providing documents that detailed disciplinary action taken against policemen who violated the law. Even though several of the documents dealt with serious crimes like murder and rape, the prosecutor was critical because some of the material dealt with less serious offences, such as theft and looting.

It's not clear what Mr. Nice's point was, but Janicevic took the opportunity to point out that this evidence illustrates the strict discipline of the Serbian police, where even minor offences were prosecuted.

Mr. Nice also made a lot of the fact that a customs official had been prosecuted because he overcharged people on their exit tax, and kept the extra money for himself.

Several countries charge exit taxes (also known as departure taxes) when you leave their territory. Yugoslavia's departure tax was roughly 4 U.S. dollars. Mr. Nice tried to argue that the exit tax was a scheme to extort money from fleeing refugees. Janicevic insisted that most of the refugees weren't obligated to pay and that they didn't pay.

BUNAL AIMS TO AMPUTATE MORE THAN 90% OF MILOSEVIC'S DEFENSE C... pagina 2 van 2
ol. Janicevic will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Tuesday, October 18th. There will be no trial next week.

###

60 nr 2008

Een interview met Peter Betscher, penningmeester van de Vereniging voor Internationale Solidariteit (VIS e.V.), die het fonds voor rechtshulp aan Slobodan Milosevic beheert.

Met twijfelachtige argumenten werd het Duitse donatiefonds voor rechtshulp aan de Joegoslavische ex-president in beslag genomen.

vraag: Politie en Justitie gaan steeds rigider te keer tegen linkse kranten, websites en anti-fascistische initiatieven. Kortgeleden werd beslag gelegd op de rekening voor giften, die de verdediging van de vroegere Joegoslavische president Slobodan Milosevic voor het Tribunaal voor 'Oorlogsmisdadigers' in Den Haag moet financieren. Met welke motivering?

De Dienst Financiële Zaken (Oberfinanzdirektion/OFD) in Koblenz heeft niet alleen beslag gelegd op de rekening, maar ook een huiszoeking bewerkstelligd. Het huiszoekingsbevel was gebaseerd op een overtreding van de wet op de buitenlandse handel. Uit een brief van het OFD aan kantongerecht

Darmstadt zijn we echter te weten gekomen dat we een overtreding van een EU-verordening begaan zouden hebben. Die stelt, dat het verboden is aan Milosevic, en aan bepaalde genoemde personen uit zijn kring, geld beschikbaar te stellen.

vraag: Dit was de derde actie tegen de steunrekening. De vorige keren hebben zowel het kantongerecht Darmstadt als het openbaar ministerie in Frankfurt gesteld dat die EU-verordening niet geldt voor giften ten behoeve van de verdedigingskosten. Moet het OFD zich niet aan deze rechtspraak houden?

Moeten ze, maar dat doen ze niet. Zij vervolgen ons al langere tijd: allereerst waren ze betrokken bij het bevrozen van onze rekening bij de Volksbank Koblenz. Nadat we

"Verdediging van Milosevic moet en zal gehinderd worden"

gerechtelijk ingegrepen hadden, werd het vrijgegeven en openden we een nieuwe rekening bij de Postbank. Die werd echter na korte tijd, na een interventie van de OFD, ook weer opgezegd. De derde actie was de huiszoeking en de in beslagname van het geld van de nieuwe rekening bij een andere bank. Juridisch is dit alles onhoudbaar, maar ik heb het vermoeden dat er een directe bevelslijn loopt van de regering tot in de OFD.

vraag: Rechtshulp betekent niet dat de giften voor Milosevic persoonlijk zijn, maar voor zijn verdediging ingezameld worden. Het is moeilijk te begrijpen wat de acties van de OFD met de rechtstaat van doen hebben...

Al het mogelijke wordt geprobeerd om te verhinderen dat Milosevic zich kan verdedigen. De repressie

gaat echter nog verder: tegelijkertijd met het bevrozen van de rekening werd tegen twee medewerkers van de Vereniging voor Internationale Solidariteit een strafzaak voorbereid wegens het witten van geld. Dat werd natuurlijk snel weer ingetrokken.

vraag: Welk geld zouden zij hebben witgewassen?

Weten we niet. Over dit justitieel onderzoek en het stoppen daarvan waren we niets te weten gekomen, als onze advocaat niet inzage van de akten had gevraagd. Ik denk dat achter deze benadering de overweging zit om ons fonds voor rechtshulp tot tenminste voorjaar 2006 lam te leggen. Tot die tijd heeft de rechtbank de verdediging van Milosevic gepland. Ik vermoed dat het drie of vier maanden duurt tot de beslissing valt in de door ons begonnen rechtszaak tegen de inbeslagname en de huiszoeking.

vraag: Waarom moet de verdediging van Milosevic gesteund worden? Hij heeft toch bewust geen aanspraak gemaakt op juridische bijstand, omdat hij de rechtbank niet erkent?

Het gaat om zijn team van rechtsadviseurs: er moeten documenten voorbereid worden, er zijn reiskosten, onkosten, etc.

Ook in andere landen wordt voor de verdediging van Milosevic geld ingezameld, mij is nog geen zaak bekend dat daar een fonds voor rechtshulp gehinderd is. Wij appelleren nu aan de leden van het Europees Parlement om onze zaak daar ter sprake te brengen.

vraag: Als iemand nu een bijdrage wil doen, zodat Milosevic zich verdedigen kan, waar kan hij zijn giften storten?

Door de hiervoor beschreven aanvallen moesten we naar een nieuwe rekening uitwijken. De nu actuele rekening is die van de Joegoslavisch-Oostenrijkse Solidariteitsbeweging:

Jugoslawisch Osterreichische Solidaritätsbewegung (JOSB)
Bank Austria, IBAN AP49 1200 0503 8030 5200: BIC: BKAUATWW

Vertaling Maarten Muis.

Milosevic brengt Bosnië-gezant in diskrediet

60 nr 2008
Lord Paddy Ashdown, de Hoge Vertegenwoordiger in Bosnië Herzegovina, is voor het Joegoslavië-tribunaal in diskrediet gebracht. Oud-president Milosevic presenteerde een videofilm waarin Ashdown optrekt met een lid van het Kosovo-Bevrijdingsleger. Die laat hem in een huis een verzameling wapens zien. Geïnteresseerd pakt de Britse politicus een geweer. Hij werd geadviseerd voorzichtig te zijn met de handgranaten. Volgens Milosevic is het een "schandaal" dat Ashdown de wapens inspecteert van een "terroristische organisatie", die toen Servische agenten en burgers doodde. Milosevic vindt de wapeninspectie bovendien schandelijk, omdat Ashdown tegelijkertijd een grote rol speelde bij de oplossing van het conflict. De ex-officier bij de Koninklijke Marine van Groot-Brittannië en voormalig lid van het Britse parlement, Ashdown, is een zeer belangrijke getuige à charge in het proces tegen Milosevic, dat sinds februari 2002 loopt. (AD, 30-9-2005 en Indo-Asian News Service, 29-9-2005, vertaling Babel Fish/wvdk)

Het proces tegen de voormalige Joegoslavische president Slobodan Milosevic in Den Haag is onrechtmatig. Het Joegoslavië Tribunaal zint op veroordeling Milosevic.



Milosevic blijft strijdbaar.

60 nr 2008

Redactie buitenland

Dat zei de voorzitter van de Russische Kamer van Koophandel en ex-premier Jevgeni Primakov tijdens de presentatie van zijn boek "Het spreken van de getuigen van de verdediging".

Primakov was, samen met de voormalige voorzitter van de ministerraad van de USSR, Nikolai Ryschkov, en de vice-president van de Academie voor Politieke Wetenschappen, Leonid Iwaschov, als getuige voor het Tribunaal aangetreden. Volgens Pri-

Ex-premier Primakov: Proces Milosevic onrechtmatig

makov kan de procedure tegen Milosevic een precedent worden voor volgende soortgelijke rechtszaken tegen andere staats-hoofden.

Primakov zegt dat hij zelf in zijn functie van directeur van de buitenlandse veiligheidsdienst, minister van Buitenlandse Zaken en als premier Milosevic meermalen heeft ontmoet. "Milosevic heeft gehandeld om zijn land te beschermen, en heeft daarin misschien fouten gemaakt. Maar dat is op geen enkele manier onderwerp voor het Joegoslavië Tribunaal, want hij beging geen misdaden tegen de menselijkheid."

Uit de situatie die zich in het ver-

leden in Joegoslavië ontwikkeld heeft moeten lessen getrokken worden, merkte Primakov op. "Op het grondgebied van de voormalige USSR moet begonnen worden met een integratieproces. De verwezenlijking van een gezamenlijk handelsgebied kan bijvoorbeeld een wezenlijke bijdrage leveren aan de stabilisering van de situatie." Als verdere lessen noemde Primakov de noodzaak voor de landen zich te verenigen om zich te beschermen tegen eventuele agressie. "Geen enkel land zou bijvoorbeeld aan een dergelijke agressie (zoals tegen Joegoslavië) blootgesteld zijn, als het zou participeren in een verdrag als het Samenwerkingsakkoord van Shanghai.

Nikolai Ryschkov bracht in herinnering, dat de tegen Milosevic ingediende beschuldiging 63 punten bevat. "Als hij slechts op één punt veroordeeld zou worden, zou hij nog een gevangenisstraf van willekeurige tijd, vijf, tien of zelfs 25 jaar, opgelegd krijgen. De strafmaat kan alles zijn, behalve de dood", zei Ryschkov.

De voormalige Joegoslavische president Slobodan Milosevic, wie oorlogsmisdaden, genocide en misdaden tegen de menselijkheid ten laste wordt gelegd, is eind juni 2001 aan het Joegoslavië-tribunaal uitgeleverd.

Bron: RIA Nowosti, Moskou, 27 september, vertaling Elize van Reenen.

Sagittarius

Van: "Vladimir Krsljanin" <slobodavk@yubc.net>
Aan: "sagitar" <sagitar@hetnet.nl>
Verzonden: vrijdag 14 oktober 2005 20:48
Onderwerp: ICDSM (Spring 2004): Harold Pinter signs the appeal for

 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC
 ICDSM Sofia-New York-Moscow www.icdsm.org

Velko Valkanov, Ramsey Clark, Alexander Zinoviev (Co-Chairmen),
 Klaus Hartmann (Chairman of the Board), Vladimir Krsljanin (Secretary),
 Christopher Black (Chair, Legal Committee), Tiphaine Dickson (Legal
 Spokesperson)

 14 October 2005 Special Circular

ICDSM (Spring 2004): Harold Pinter signs the appeal for Milosevic

"The Artists' Appeal for Milosevic", drafted by the Canadian poet Robert
 Dickson, was in the spring of 2004 signed by Harold Pinter, Peter Handke,
 Alexander Zinoviev, Dimitri Analis, Valentin Rasputin, Rolf Becker and
 dozens of artists from many countries.

The appeal can still be read and signed at
<http://www.icdsm.org/more/artists.htm>

The International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic (ICDSM)
 congratulates its member, greatest playwright Harold Pinter, for winning the
 Nobel Prize for literature, echoing also his sound and sharp criticism of
 the NATO aggression against Yugoslavia and his continuous courageous
 engagement against tyranny and for freedom of people.

Artists' Appeal for Milosevic

For over two years now, Slobodan Milosevic has been on trial before the
 International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia - a Security Council
 institution of dubious legality - charged with 66 counts of war crimes,
 crimes against humanity and genocide. Over 500,000 pages of documents and
 5000 videocassettes have been filed as evidence by the Prosecution. There
 have been some 300 trial days. More than 300 witnesses have testified. The
 trial transcript is near 33,000 pages. Yet after all this time and effort, t
 he Prosecution has failed to present significant or compelling evidence of
 any criminal act or intention of President Milosevic.

In fact, it has been revealed that some prosecution witnesses have been
 coerced to lie under oath, others have committed perjury. Former NATO
 commander Wesley Clark, was allowed, in violation of the principle of an
 open trial, to give testimony in private, with Washington able to apply for
 removal of any parts of his evidence from the public record they deemed to
 be against US interests.

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 removal of any parts of his evidence from the public record they deemed to
 be against US interests.

President Milosevic was indicted during the 78 day continuous bombardment of Yugoslavia by US-led NATO forces, which used cluster bombs and depleted uranium, attempted to assassinate Milosevic by bombing his residence, killed thousands of civilians and caused billions of dollars of damage to the country's infrastructure. This illegal act of undeclared war is in clear violation of the NATO Charter, the UN Charter, and International Law. Yet neither Wesley Clark, nor the leaders of NATO countries have been indicted for the crimes of which Slobodan Milosevic is accused.

The proceedings of the ICTY against Slobodan Milosevic, as a large and growing number of international jurists has publicly stated, respect neither the principles nor even the appearance of justice. According to Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney-General of the United States, "the spectacle of this huge onslaught by an enormous prosecution support team with vast resources pitted against a single man, defending himself, cut off from all effective assistance, his supporters under attack everywhere and his health slipping away from the constant strain, portrays the essence of unfairness, of persecution". And now that presiding judge Richard May has resigned his position for unspecified health reasons, it appears inevitable, the issue prejudged, that the trial will nevertheless continue, in spite of the virtual impossibility that a new judge will be able to come to grips with the mountain of evidence presented so far.

If justice is not just, if prosecution is persecution, if international law is flouted in order to "enforce international law", we are indeed now living in the dystopian world of George Orwell's 1984. The neighborhood bully has decided the world is his back yard. The implications of this egregious use of "power politics" go beyond the unjust trial of Slobodan Milosevic: the "new world order" now being implemented is simply inhuman and intolerable. What can be done to change this cruel and criminal state of affairs?

Let us remember that it was not long ago that 15 million people marched on the same day in a gesture of international solidarity to say no to the Bush junta's illegal war on Iraq. Now is the time for another such gesture. For if this trial continues, the only triumphs will be those of travesty over justice, power over principle, disinformation over truth. And many feel that the sum total of these acts constitutes state terrorism perpetrated on a virtually defenseless country and its legally elected president.

As artists, our work is to broaden our horizons, to become more human and to share that humanity. And to create. Destruction is intolerable to us. It is intolerable that courts be used to justify the killing of civilians, the destruction of a sovereign nation, and the demonization and imprisonment of that nation's leader. Let us now create a massive demonstration of our humanity. Now is the time to make ourselves heard loud and clear, once again, by publicly denouncing this injustice. We urge you to join your efforts to those of the International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic.

March-April 2004
Montreal-New York-Moscow-Paris

<http://www.icdsm.org/more/artists.htm>

URGENT FUNDRAISING APPEAL

NEW ACCOUNT IN AUSTRIA AVAILABLE
 (with all necessary details for bank transfers)
 AFTER OUR ACCOUNT IN GERMANY WAS FROZEN

President Milosevic has the truth and law on his side. In order to use that advantage to achieve his freedom, we must fight this totally discredited tribunal and its patrons through professionally conducted actions which would involve the Bar Associations, the European Court, the UN organs in charge and the media.

Our practice has shown that ad hoc voluntary work is not enough to deal properly with these tasks. The funds secured in Serbia are still enough only to cover the expenses of the stay and work of President Milosevic's legal associates at The Hague (one at the time). The funds secured by the German section of the ICDSM (still the only one with regular contributions) are enough only to cover minimal additional work at The Hague connected with contacts and preparations of foreign witnesses. Everything else is lacking.

These days, the fundraising activity of the German section was a target of a groundless attack of the customs police in Germany. This makes the need for your extraordinary effort dramatically urgent! Even the basic defence activities at The Hague are at stake!

As a most practical way to send your donations, we are able to offer now the account of a friendly organization in Austria (see below). Please send your donations to that account now, to fill the gap made after the German account was frozen. Have in mind that all bank transfers within the EU are now at the same price like within any of its countries.

3000-5000 EUR per month is our imminent need.

Our history and our people oblige us to go on with this necessary action. But without these funds it will not be possible.

Please organize urgently the fundraising activity and send the donations to the following account:

Jugoslawisch-Österreichische
 Solidaritäts-Bewegung. (JÖSB)
 Bank Austria
 IBAN AT49 1200 0503 8030 5200
 BIC BKAUATWW

 All of your donations will be used for legal and other necessary accompanying activities, on instruction or with the consent of President Milosevic. To obtain additional information on the use of your donations or to obtain additional advice on the most efficient way to submit your donations or to make bank transfers, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Peter Betscher (ICDSM Treasurer) E-mail: peter_betscher@freenet.de
 Phone: +49 172 7566 014

Vladimir Krsljanin (ICDSM Secretary) E-mail: slobodavk@yubc.net
 Phone: +381 63 8862 301

 For truth and human rights against aggression!
 Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic!
 Freedom and equality for people!

On behalf of Sloboda and ICDSM,

Vladimir Krsljanin,
 Foreign Relations Assistant to President Milosevic

 SLOBODA urgently needs your donation.
 Please find the detailed instructions at:
<http://www.sloboda.org.yu/pomoc.htm>

To join or help this struggle, visit:
<http://www.sloboda.org.yu/> (Sloboda/Freedom association)
<http://www.icdsm.org/> (the international committee to defend Slobodan Milosevic)
<http://www.free-slobo.de/> (German section of ICDSM)
<http://www.free-slobo-uk.org/> (CDSM UK)
<http://www.icdsm-us.org/> (US section of ICDSM)
<http://www.icdsmireland.org/> (ICDSM Ireland)
<http://www.pasti.org/milodif.htm> (ICDSM Italy)
<http://www.wpc-in.org/> (world peace council)
http://www.geocities.com/b_antinato/ (Balkan antiNATO center)

Sagittarius

Van: "Klaus von Raussendorff" <redaktion@aikor.de>
Aan: "Klaus von Raussendorff" <raussendorff@web.de>
Verzonden: zaterdag 15 oktober 2005 14:19
Onderwerp: Solidarität mit Milosevic: Wagenknecht (Anfrage im EP) - Pinter ("Künstlerappell für Liebe Leute,

zur Solidarität mit Slobodan Milosevic dokumentiere ich:

BESCHLAGNAHME VON SPENDENMITTELN DES RECHTSHILFEFONDS FÜR DIE VERTEIDIGUNG VON SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Schriftliche Anfrage an die EU-Kommission
 Eingbracht von Sahra Wagenknecht, MEP, (PDS)
 (Mitte Oktober 2005)

[1]

KÜNSTLER-APPELL FÜR MILOSEVIC

Verfasst von dem kanadischen Dichter Robert Dickson und im Frühjahr 2004 unterzeichnet von Harold Pinter, Peter Handke, Alexander Zinoviev, Dimitri Analis, Valentin Rasputin, Rolf Becker and Dutzenden anderer Künstler aus mehreren Ländern

Englischer Originaltext: <http://www.icdsm.org/more/artists.htm>

[2]

Der Appell kann weiter unterzeichnet werden:

Zu den Texten:

Die Pfändung des Spendenkontos der deutschen Sektion des ICDSM ist ein skrupelloser Verstoß gegen das Grundrecht jedes Menschen auf angemessene Verteidigung sowie auf die freie politische Vereinstätigkeit. Der Übergriff ist offenbar motiviert durch das Bestreben, die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic, vor der die Verantwortlichen für die NATO-Verbrechen gegen Jugoslawien Angst haben müssen, mit allen Mitteln zu lähmen. Der Fall ist derzeit zunächst beim Amtsgericht Darmstadt anhängig. Es bleibt abzuwarten, ob die Anfrage von Sahra Wagenknecht an die EU-Kommission zu einer Diskussion darüber führt, wie die reaktionären Kräfte in Deutschland auch in diesem Fall - wie beim Abbau von Flüchtlingsrechten - Demokratiedemontage über die EU betreiben. Es scheint geboten, dass der Fall wegen seiner grundsätzlichen Bedeutung auch von der Linkspartei im neuen Bundestag sowie von Juristen- und Menschenrechtsorganisationen in Deutschland aufgegriffen wird.

Das Internationale Komitee für die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic (ICDSM) teilt mit, das für die weitere Verteidigungsarbeit monatlich 3000-5000 EUR unmittelbar benötigt werden.

Es wurde folgendes neue Spendenkonto eingerichtet:

Jugoslawisch-Österreichische
 Solidaritäts-Bewegung. (JÖSB)
 Bank Austria
 IBAN AT49 1200 0503 8030 5200
 BIC BKAUATWW

Das ICDSM gratuliert seinem Mitglied Harold Pinter, der auch den "Künstler-Appell für Milosevic" unterzeichnet hat, zum Nobelpreis für Literatur.

Mit internationalistischen Grüßen
Klaus von Raussendorff

Anti-Imperialistische Korrespondenz (AIKor) -
Informationsdienst der Vereinigung für Internationale Solidarität (VIS)
e.V.,

Redaktion: Klaus von Raussendorff
Postfach 210172, 53156 Bonn; Tel. & Fax: 0228 - 34.68.50;
Webmaster: Dieter Vogel

AIKor-Infos können auf der Seite der AIKor <http://www.aikor.de>
unter "Info-Dienst der AIKor" runter geladen werden

Email-Kontaktaufnahme zu Redaktion und Webmaster über unsere Webseite.

Wer die AIKor-mails nicht empfangen möchte, schicke uns bitte eine Mail mit
dem Betreff
"unsubscribe"

[1]

BESCHLAGNAHME VON SPENDENMITTELN DES RECHTSHILFEFONDS FÜR DIE VERTEIDIGUNG VON SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Schriftliche Anfrage an die EU-Kommission
Eingebracht von Sahra Wagenknecht, MEP, (PDS)
(Mitte Oktober 2005)

Am 19. Juli 2005 beschlagnahmten die deutschen Finanzbehörden das Spendenkonto des Rechtshilfefonds für die Verteidigung des ehemaligen Präsidenten der Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien Slobodan Milosevic. Die Behörden durchsuchten die Wohnung des Schatzmeisters der Deutschen Sektion des Internationalen Komitees für die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic (ICDSM). Sie beschlagnahmten seinen Computer, Akten und Dokumente und pfändeten das Spendenkonto. Die Aktion stützt sich nach Auskunft der deutschen Behörden auf die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2488/2000 vom 10 November 2000 über die Aufrechterhaltung des Einfrierens von Geldern betreffend Herrn Milosevic und Personen seines Umfeldes, geändert mit Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1205/2001 vom 19 Juni 2001.

Bereits im September 2003 wurde das Spendenkonto der Deutschen Sektion von ICDSM von einer deutschen Bank eingefroren, musste jedoch wieder freigegeben werden, weil das Amtsgericht Darmstadt (Az.: 300 C 393/03) in einem Beschlussverfahren völlig zutreffend feststellte: " Auch der Verweis der Beklagten auf die europäische Verordnung 1205/2001 ist für das Gericht nicht ausreichend. Zum einen ist schon fraglich, ob die Verordnung nach ihrem Inhalt auf den fraglichen Fall paßt. Darin ist nämlich geregelt, daß solche Gelder und finanziellen Mittel einzufrieren sind, die Herrn Milosevic oder

Personen seines Umfelds gehören. Darunter fällt nach Auffassung des Gerichts nicht die Sammlung von Geldern für eine Verteidigung, da es sich dabei um einen Rechtshilfefonds handeln soll, nicht aber um eine Übereignung der Gelder an Slobodan Milosevic. Nach rechtsstaatlichen Grundsätzen hat jeder Mensch Anspruch auf Verteidigung vor einem Strafgericht, sodaß prinzipiell die Sammlung von Spenden für eine bis zur Verurteilung als unschuldig geltende Person nicht zu beanstanden ist".

1. Ist der Kommission bekannt, dass deutsche Finanzbehörden eine EG-Verordnung benutzen, um die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic vor dem Internationalen Straftribunal für das ehemalige Jugoslawien ernsthaft zu behindern, indem sie Spenden beschlagnahmen, die für einen Rechtshilfefonds gesammelt wurden?

2. Ist der Kommission bewusst, dass sich die deutschen Finanzbehörden mit dieser Aktion über das Grundrecht jedes Menschen auf angemessene strafrechtliche Verteidigung hinweggesetzt haben, obgleich ein deutsches Gericht völlig zu Recht die betreffende EG-Verordnung in dieser Angelegenheit bereits für nicht anwendbar erklärt hat?

3. Ist die Kommission bereit, die nötigen Schritte zu unternehmen um sicher zu stellen, dass die betreffende EG-Verordnung nicht länger zur Rechtfertigung eines Eingriffs in das Grundrecht auf strafrechtliche Verteidigung sowie in das Recht auf verfassungsgemäße Vereinstätigkeit missbraucht werden kann?

[2]

Der nachstehende "Künstler-Appell für Milosevic", verfasst von dem kanadischen Dichter Robert Dickson, wurde im Frühjahr 2004 von Harold Pinter, Peter Handke, Alexander Zinoviev, Dimitri Analis, Valentin Rasputin, Rolf Becker and Dutzenden anderer Künstler aus mehreren Ländern unterzeichnet.

Der Appell kann in englischer Original-Fassung nachgelesen und weiterhin unterzeichnet werden unter:

<http://www.icdsm.org/more/artists.htm>

KÜNSTLER-APPELL FÜR MILOSEVIC
März-April 2004
Montreal-New York-Moskau-Paris

Seit mehr als zwei Jahren wird nun schon gegen Slobodan Milosevic vor dem Internationalen Straftribunal für das ehemalige Jugoslawien - einer Einrichtung des Sicherheitsrats von zweifelhafter Legalität - verhandelt, beschuldigt in 66 Anklagepunkten wegen Kriegsverbrechen, Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit und Völkermord. Mehr als 500.000 Seiten Dokumente und 5000 Video-Kassetten sind von der Anklage vorgelegt worden. Es gab etwa 300 Verhandlungstage. Über 300 Zeugen wurden vernommen. Das Verhandlungsprotokoll umfasst annähernd 33.000 Seiten. Aber bei all der aufgewandeten Zeit und Mühe ist es der Anklage dennoch nicht gelungen, erhebliche oder zwingende Beweise für irgendeine strafbare Handlung oder Absicht von Präsident Milosevic vorzulegen.

Tatsächlich wurde offenkundig, dass einige Zeugen der Anklage gedrängt worden waren, unter Eid zu lügen; andere begingen Meineid. Dem ehemaligen NATO-Befehlshaber Wesley Clark wurde gestattet, in Verletzung des Prinzips der Öffentlichkeit des Verfahrens, nicht-öffentlich auszusagen, wobei Washington die Möglichkeit hatte, die Entfernung von Teilen seiner Aussage aus dem öffentlichen Protokoll zu beantragen, die man als den Interessen der USA schädlich ansah.

Die Anklage gegen Präsident Milosevic erfolgte während des 78tägigen Dauerbombardements Jugoslawiens durch die NATO-Truppen unter Führung der USA, die Streubomben und abgereichertes Uran einsetzten, versuchten, Präsident Milosevic durch Bombenangriffe auf seine Residenz zu ermorden, Tausende von Zivilisten töteten und Schäden in Milliardenhöhe an der Infrastruktur des Landes verursachten. Dieser illegale Akt des unerklärten Krieges erfolgte in eindeutiger Verletzung des NATO-Vertrages, der UN-Charta und des internationalen Rechts. Doch weder Wesley Clark noch die Führer der NATO-Länder sind wegen Verbrechen angeklagt worden, derentwegen Slobodan Milosevic beschuldigt wird.

Das Verfahren des ICTY gegen Slobodan Milosevic respektiert weder die Grundsätze oder auch nur den Schein von Rechtsprechung, wie zahlreiche und zunehmend mehr internationale Juristen öffentlich erklärt haben. Wie Ramsey Clark, der frühere Justizminister der Vereinigten Staaten feststellte: "Das Schauspiel dieses gewaltigen Angriffs eines enormen Anlageteams mit umfangreichen Ressourcen gegenüber einem einzelnen Mann, der sich selbst verteidigt, abgeschnitten von aller effektiven Hilfe, unter überall erfolgenden Angriffen auf seine Unterstützer, bei einem Gesundheitszustand, der sich unter der dauernden Anspannung verschlechtert, liefert ein Bild der Essenz von Unfairness und Verfolgung." Und nun, nachdem der vorsitzende Richter Richard May aus nicht näher bezeichneten Gesundheitsgründen zurückgetreten ist, scheint es unausweichlich und von vornherein entschieden, dass das Verfahren nichtsdestoweniger weiter geht, trotz der praktischen Unmöglichkeit, das ein neuer Richter in der Lage ist, mit dem Berg an bisher vorgelegtem Beweismaterial fertig wird.

Wenn Rechtsprechung nicht rechtens ist, wenn Strafrecht Verfolgung ist, wenn dem internationalen Recht Hohn gesprochen wird, um "internationales Recht durchzusetzen", dann leben wir jetzt in der Tat in der doppeldeutigen Welt von George Orwells 1984. Der Raufbold von nebenan hat entschieden, dass die Welt sein Hinterhof ist. Die Auswirkungen dieses ungeheuerlichen Umgangs mit "Machtpolitik" gehen über das ungerechte Verfahren gegen Slobodan Milosevic hinaus: die nun durchgesetzte "neue Weltordnung" ist einfach inhuman und unerträglich. Was ist zu tun, um diesen grausamen und verbrecherischen Stand der Dinge zu ändern?

Erinnern wir uns daran, dass vor nicht allzu langer Zeit 15 Millionen Menschen in einer Geste der internationalen Solidarität am selben Tag marschierten, um Nein gegen den illegalen Krieg der Bush-Junta gegen Irak zu sagen. Jetzt ist es Zeit für eine andere Geste. Denn wenn dieses Verfahren weiter geht, gibt es nur noch den Triumph der Travestie über die Gerechtigkeit, der Macht über das Prinzip, der Desinformation über die Wahrheit. Und viele fühlen, dass all das zusammen genommen Staatsterrorismus gegen ein praktisch wehrloses Land und seinen legal gewählten Präsidenten darstellt.

Als Künstler besteht unsere Arbeit darin, unseren Horizont zu erweitern, menschlicher zu werden und diese Menschlichkeit zu vermitteln. Und zu schaffen. Zerstörung ist für uns unerträglich. Es ist unerträglich, dass Gerichte missbraucht werden, um das Töten von Zivilisten, die Zerstörung einer souveränen Nation und die Dämonisierung und Gefangennahme des Führers dieser Nation zu rechtfertigen. Lasst uns jetzt eine mächtige Demonstration unserer Menschlichkeit schaffen. Jetzt ist es Zeit, uns einmal mehr laut und deutlich Gehör zu verschaffen, indem wir diese Ungerechtigkeit verurteilen. Wir bitten Sie dringend, Ihre Bemühungen mit denen des Internationalen Komitees für die Verteidigung von Slobodan Milosevic zu verbinden.

ENDE

NATO BOMBING CAUSED KOSOVO EXODUS

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 18, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Slobodan Milosevic completed his re-examination of Col. Bogoljub Janicevic, the former chief of the Urosevac SUP, at the Hague Tribunal on Tuesday.

Milosevic began by questioning Col. Janicevic about satellite photos of Racak that the prosecution had exhibited.

Janicevic pointed out the locations where the KVM observers were located on January 15th 1999, and the location of the infamous Racak gully. From the satellite picture it was clear that the KVM observers had an unobstructed view of the gully. Janicevic said that the KVM observers were so close that they could see the gully with the naked eye.

The witness also refuted the prosecutor's accusation that prisoners were tortured at the Urosevac SUP building. Mr. Nice's allegations of torture relied heavily on the OSCE publication "Kosovo/Kosova: As Seen As Told." That publication is supposed to an account of what the KVM observer mission saw, but Janicevic testified that nobody from the KVM ever came to the Urosevac SUP building to investigate the claims of torture that got published in "As Seen As Told". It is also worth noting that KVM Observer Roland Keith questioned the truthfulness and objectivity of that publication when he testified.

After Janicevic concluded his testimony, Milosevic called General Milos Djosan to the witness stand. Gen. Djosan served as the commander of the 52nd Artillery Brigade of the Yugoslav Air Defense. He was also the commander of the Djackovica garrison. His area of responsibility was the air space for all of Kosovo from 1998 until June of 1999.

Gen. Djosan testified that the officer corps of his unit was comprised of Slovenes, Macedonians, Croats, Albanians, Hungarians, Muslims, and Serbs. He said that the enlisted men were predominantly Serbs. The fact that the commanding officers were mostly non-Serbs would seem to refute the idea that ethnic cleansing was the objective of the Yugoslav Army.

Gen. Djosan testified that there was no plan to expel Albanians, or anybody else, from Kosovo. He said that if such a plan had existed he would have known about it.

He testified that the KLA increased its activities when the OSCE/KVM came to Kosovo. The witness explained that the KLA was emboldened by the presence of the OSCE observers, and increased their activity.

Gen. Djosan recounted one instance where a KVM observer came to visit his unit and was only interested in inspecting the anti-aircraft missiles. The KVM observer was not interested in artillery that could have been used against people on the ground; he was only interested in missiles that could threaten aircraft.

The obvious conclusion is that this so-called "KVM observer" was a NATO spy on a reconnaissance mission. He wanted to see what sort of artillery the VJ would have at its disposal when NATO started bombing.

Gen. Djosan gave evidence regarding collaboration between the KLA and NATO. He explained that NATO gave the KLA full air support for its combat activities. To make the point even clearer Milosevic replayed the video of Paddy Ashdown chatting with KLA terrorists and inspecting their weapons prior to the war.

As the man responsible for Kosovo's air defense, Gen. Djosan is intimately familiar with the locations of the NATO bombing raids. As it turns out, all of the locations that the prosecution refers to as "deportation sites" are the areas that NATO bombed heavily during the war.

In other words, the areas that were bombed the most generated the most refugees. Gen. Djosan pointed out that there isn't a single one of the alleged "deportation sites" that wasn't bombed by NATO. NATO bombed every last place where the indictment claims that "ethnic cleansing" took place. No forced deportation is alleged in any of the places that NATO didn't bomb.

Gen. Djosan testified that everybody, Albanians and non-Albanians alike, fled during the NATO bombing. He testified that there was an exodus of the general population, not the mono-ethnic exodus of Albanians that one would expect if there had really been an ethnic cleansing of Kosovo's Albanian population.

The fact that everybody fled from Kosovo during the NATO bombing is proven. On October 15, 1999 the UNHCR published a report entitled "Numbers of refugees displaced from Kosovo 23 March-9 June 1999". Their report states that "more than 100,000" Serbs left Kosovo during the NATO bombing. Compare that to the total of 862,979 refugees, and you see that there was a greater preponderance of Serbs among the refugees than there was in Kosovo's general population.

In other words, a higher percentage of the Serbian population fled from Kosovo than the Albanian population. The ratio of Albanians to Serbs in Kosovo became more favorable for Albanians at the precise time when Milosevic is accused of ethnically cleansing the Albanians.

After testifying about the reasons behind the mass-exodus of refugees from Kosovo, Gen. Djosan focused his attention on specific incidents alleged by the indictment in the area of Djackovica, where he was garrison commander.

He will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Wednesday.

In general trial news, Milosevic announced that he needs at least another 422 hours (in-chief) to complete his defense case. He wants to call 199 more witnesses: 15 Kosovo witnesses, 74 Croatia witnesses, 106 Bosnia witnesses, and 4 hostile witnesses (Clinton, Blair, Schroeder, and Clark).

The judges, who have been reluctant to grant Milosevic more time in the past, have said that they will hold a status conference to consider the matter.

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Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

General Milos Djosan completed his examination-in-chief at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday.

The first 90 minutes of The Hague Tribunal's telecast were unavailable, but when the broadcast resumed Milosevic was questioning Gen. Djosan about the testimony of prosecution witness Nike Peraj.

Nike Peraj is an ethnic Albanian who obtained the rank of captain in the Yugoslav Army during the Kosovo war. Capt. Peraj deserted the Yugoslav Army and remained living in Kosovo after the withdrawal of the VJ in June 1999.

When Peraj testified in May 2002 he claimed that Serbian troops committed crimes in the area of Djakovica and Meja. He accused Serbian troops of massacring several civilians in the village of Meja during April 1999.

As it happens, Capt. Peraj was directly subordinated to Gen. Djosan. Gen. Djosan exhibited the orders that he gave to his unit and those orders explicitly called for all crimes to be reported to him, and for the perpetrators to be punished. Gen. Djosan explained that Nike Peraj never reported a single crime to him or to the military police.

To prove that crimes were properly reported and punished, Gen. Djosan exhibited several documents showing cases where members of his unit were prosecuted for major crimes such as murder and rape all the way down to minor crimes such as theft and looting.

Gen. Djosan confirmed that there had been an anti-terrorist operation in Meja during April 1999, but denied that any civilians had been killed. He said that when his unit arrived in Meja the KLA had already left and nobody fired a single shot.

The people who died in Meja died as the result of NATO bombing. This fact is confirmed by a report written by Carla del Ponte. Her report confirms that NATO bombed Meja and killed several civilians. It also makes note of the fact that NATO attempted to deny the incident, until ultimately admitting that it had "accidentally" bombed the civilian population.

The tribunal restricted Milosevic's use of the Del Ponte report. Judge Robinson explained that Milosevic would not be allowed to use the report in order to prove that NATO committed war crimes in Kosovo.

The restriction imposed by the tribunal is entirely unreasonable because a major point of Milosevic's defense is that the Kosovo population fled from NATO bombs. It is Milosevic's position that NATO committed war crimes by deliberately bombing the civilian population. He maintains that those NATO war crimes are what caused the people to flee.

The Del Ponte report serves to whitewash NATO's war crimes. From what Milosevic was able to get away with reading in court, it emerged that the report was designed to excuse NATO's killing of civilians. Ms. Del Ponte's report would have one believe that NATO's "precision munitions" and "smart bombs" only hit civilians by accident ... an accident that only repeated itself a couple of thousand times during the 78-day bombing campaign.

Gen. Djosan exhibited his war diary to the tribunal. This document kept track of all the orders that were issued, all of the combat operations that his unit took part in, the supplies his unit had, and the locations where NATO and the KLA carried out their attacks.

During his testimony Gen. Djosan made note of the fact that the KLA received air support from NATO warplanes. He expanded on that today and pointed out the fact that the regular Albanian Army also supported the KLA by firing on the Yugoslav Army from its positions inside the territory of Albania.

Mr. Nice will begin his cross-examination when the trial resumes tomorrow. The first 30 minutes of tomorrow's court session have been set aside for a status conference where Milosevic will ask the tribunal for an extension of the time he has been allotted for his defense case.

###

JUDGES DENY MILOSEVIC'S REQUEST FOR MORE TIME

www.slobodan-milosevic.org – October 20, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The Hague Tribunal's judges refused to consider Slobodan Milosevic's request for an extension of the time allotted for his defense case at a status conference held before the trial today.

Milosevic says that he needs at least 422 more hours to complete his defense case and call his remaining 199 witnesses.

The trial chamber refused to even consider his request. Judge Robinson informed Milosevic that he had only 106 more hours (roughly 26 working days) to present his case.

Milosevic argued that "the right to defense should not be limited by mathematics" and that he must be allowed to present his entire defense case.

If the tribunal remains firm on its 106-hour deadline, and then turns around and convicts Milosevic, not even the tribunal's most ardent supporters would be able to seriously argue that the trial had been fair.

Obviously, a conviction can not be considered valid if the defense was prevented from presenting its entire case. One could always argue that evidence that would have exonerated an accused on this charge or that was not heard simply because the tribunal refused give the defense enough time to present its evidence.

One should not forget that the right to a speedy trial is a right enjoyed by an accused, not an excuse for a renegade court to amputate large swaths of the defense case in the name of speeding up the trial.

The judges based their decision to limit Milosevic's time on the amount of time that the prosecution spent examining its witnesses viva voce. It is worth noting that two-thirds of the prosecution witnesses gave their evidence in the form of writing pursuant to rule 92-bis and rule 89(F).

The prosecution only spent a couple of minutes examining each its 92-bis and 89(F) witnesses live, therefore Milosevic was not credited with any time for their testimony.

Milosevic always argued that admitting witness testimony via 92-bis and 89(F) statements was improper. He consistently expressed the conviction that the trial should be public and that all of the evidence presented by the parties should be public.

The prosecution frequently attempted to falsify and manipulate evidence by abusing the 92-bis and 89(F) statements; it was often the case that the testimony the prosecution wrote for its witnesses was inaccurate. Prosecution witnesses often found themselves denying the testimony that had been written for them.

Milosevic explained that even if he wanted to avail himself of rules 92-bis and 89(F); he didn't have the facilities to do so. Unlike the prosecution, he does not have a budget of millions of dollars or the resources at his disposal to sit down with each witness and write their testimony for them.

After the status conference, Mr. Nice cross-examined Gen. Milos Djosan. The prosecutor briefly asked the witness about his service in the Army of Republika Srpska Krajina.

Mr. Nice then embarked on a fishing expedition. He tried (and failed) to get Gen. Djosan to say that the bodies of nearly 800 Kosovo-Albanians had been transported to Batajnica during the war in order to hide evidence of killings.

The prosecution's case is that Serbian troops killed Kosovo-Albanians, buried their bodies in graves in Kosovo, came back to the grave sites, dug up the graves, loaded more than 800 corpses into stolen refrigerator trucks, drove them more than 500 km north to Belgrade while avoiding KLA ambushes and NATO bombs, re-buried the corpses in Batajnica, and did all of this without being seen by NATO spy satellites or by the KLA.

Gen. Djosan explained that no such thing could have happened during the war because transportation was severely interrupted by the bombing. He said that he had to drive to Belgrade on one occasion during the bombing and it took him several days to make the journey because NATO had blown-up so many of the roads and bridges.

It is worth noting that there were not even any rumors, neither among Albanians or Serbs that anything like this had happened until 2001 – a full two years after the Kosovo war. The stories that corpses had been transported to central Serbia began to circulate at precisely the time when the Serbian government needed political justification to hand Milosevic over to the Hague Tribunal. Clearly, whatever bodies were "found" in central Serbia were brought there after the war was over.

Mr. Nice also asked the witness questions about the testimony he gave relating to Nike Peraj. Gen. Djosan had said that Peraj lied against the Yugoslav Army because Albanian nationalists in Kosovo subjected him to pressure.

Gen. Djosan explained that every Kosovo-Albanian who served in his unit, except for Nike Peraj, has been killed by Albanian nationalists in Kosovo. Obviously, Mr. Peraj did not want to share in that fate so he said what the Albanian nationalists wanted him to say.

Mr. Nice also asked the witness questions about things that Natasa Kandic wrote in her books. Gen. Djosan answered the prosecutor by explaining that Ms. Kandic is a traitor and a liar.

Ms. Kandic poses as a human rights activist, yet Gen. Djosan recounted an incident where she assaulted a Kosovo-Serb refugee.

On August 30, 2003 Natasa Kandic assaulted Nikola Popovic, an elderly Serbian refugee from Pec, by slapping him in the face. On that occasion Ms. Kandic was attempting to disrupt a vigil being held by the families of kidnapped Kosovo Serbs. After assaulting Mr. Popovic, Ms. Kandic got into a verbal altercation with several of the people attending the vigil and ultimately had to be removed from the scene by the police.

Mr. Nice ended the day by questioning Gen. Djosan about his war diary. Mr. Nice wants the handwritten original pages, not type written transcriptions. Gen. Djosan assured the prosecutor that the typewritten transcripts were the same as the handwritten version, but promised that he would do his best to get the original written version for the prosecutor anyway.

The trial will resume next Tuesday at 9 AM.

###

MR. NICE LOSES HIS MIND AND ACCUSES MILOSEVIC OF "ALLOWING" THE NATO BOMBING

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 25, 2005

Gen. Milos Djosan completed his cross-examination at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Tuesday.

Mr. Nice asked the witness several questions about the publication "As Seen As Told." The prosecutor observed that Gen. Djosan's testimony differed significantly from the information contained in that book, especially with regard to events in Djakovica and Meja.

Gen. Djosan explained that he was on the spot and testified about what he had seen with his own eyes. The witness said that "As Seen, As Told" was flawed because one doesn't know who did the seeing and who did the telling.

Mr. Nice attempted to answer Gen. Djosan's point, but to no avail. The prosecutor explained that "As Seen As Told" is extensively footnoted and that it is based in large measure on the statements of witnesses. However, under pressure from Gen. Djosan, Mr. Nice admitted that there is no way for the reader to know who these witnesses are, because pseudonyms were used in the book. For all the reader knows, the witness being cited by the footnote is Jack the Ripper.

Mr. Nice extensively questioned the witness regarding the SCG Committee for Cooperation with the ICTY, and regarding his unit's war diary, but to no avail.

Mr. Nice accused Gen. Djosan of being part of a conspiracy simply because he is a Kosovo-Serb. The prosecutor claimed that Kosovo-Serbs "hang together" because they're "guilty of horrible crimes" against Kosovo-Albanians.

The witness explained that Kosovo-Serbs didn't do anything against the Albanians. He repeated his earlier testimony that there wasn't any mass-movement of refugees out of Kosovo until the NATO bombing.

Demonstrating that he had completely lost his mind, Mr. Nice claimed that Milosevic "allowed" NATO to attack Yugoslavia. Gen. Djosan actually had to respond to that and explain that the NATO bombing campaign wasn't Milosevic's idea.

The prosecutor, apparently unhappy with the way the cross-examination had gone, ended his questioning by attempting to enrage and humiliate the witness. Mr. Nice didn't ask questions so much as he made statements about the Kosovo war. The prosecutor claimed that "the KLA defeated the Yugoslav Army" and that the Kosovo Albanians had "won their own country" (i.e. independence from Serbia).

Gen. Djosan kept his cool and refused to play Mr. Nice's game. He simply pointed out that, with Mr. Nice's speech, the prosecution has made it abundantly clear that it supports the KLA.

On that note, Milosevic began his re-examination of the witness. During the cross-examination Mr. Nice insinuated that the witness had been involved with the burial of Kosovo-Albanian corpses in Batajnica by virtue of the fact that he was stationed in Batajnica. It turns out that Gen. Djosan was stationed at the Batajnica airport (not the Batajnica SAJ base) prior to the war. In other words, he was stationed at a completely different facility at a time predating the war.

Milosevic asked the witness which was more probable: that corpses had been transported to the Batajnica SAJ base and buried during the NATO bombing, or that the corpses had been taken there and buried after the war.

The witness said that it was more probable that this happened after the war because transportation was severely interrupted by the bombing.

During the cross-examination Mr. Nice attempted to challenge Gen. Djosan's assertion that Kosovo-Albanian witnesses are prone to testifying against the Army and Police because their lives are at risk from Albanian nationalists who will kill them or their family members if they testify in a manner that damages the KLA's cause.

To prove that Mr. Nice's was lying when he said that Kosovo-Albanians are free to testify favorably towards the Army and police, Milosevic quoted a confidential prosecution filing appealing the Tribunal's decision to grant provisional release to Ramush Haradinaj. According to the OTP's own admission, Kosovo-Albanians face severe danger if they testify in a manner not deemed to be helpful by the KLA.

Milosevic will conclude Gen. Djosan's re-examination when the trial resumes tomorrow.

###

COL. VLATKO VUKOVIC REFUTES SEVERAL COUNTS OF THE KOSOVO INDICTMENT

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 26, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Gen. Milos Djosan completed his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Wednesday. As the man in charge of implementing the Kumanovo agreement, Gen. Djosan was privy to certain information during the first days of KFORs deployment. It was on this basis that he learned of the way in which KFOR deals with mass graves in Kosovo.

In June 1999 KFOR troops unearthed a mass grave in Suva Reka. Upon opening the grave KFOR discovered that the corpses inside belonged to Serbs. Rather than opening an investigation to learn the cause of death and the identity of all the victims, KFOR simply closed the grave.

When Gen. Djosan asked KFOR how come they didn't open an investigation into who had killed those people, he got the lame reply that KFOR considers a mass grave to be the same thing as a cemetery.

During the re-examination Milosevic asked the witness about several questions Mr. Nice had asked regarding a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council where a decision was taken to station the Yugoslav Army in the barracks at Djackovica.

According to the transcript of that meeting, Milosevic commented on the fact that Djackovica was a stronghold of the Albanian terrorists. He said that stationing the army in Djackovica was vital because "it is a well-known fact that fear keeps the house safe."

During the cross-examination Mr. Nice claimed that Milosevic wanted to intimidate the civilian population by stationing the army in the Djackovica barracks, which the witness denied.

During today's re-examination Gen. Djosan explained that Milosevic wanted the terrorists to be afraid, not the civilian population. He explained that the population had no reason to fear, because the army had been in Djackovica before. The barracks that they were using had been built in 1932.

Following the conclusion of Gen. Djosan's testimony Milosevic again raised the question of time allotted for the defense case. He had received information from the registry to the effect that the prosecution had taken 279 days to present its case in chief.

Milosevic noted that the registry did not keep a tally of how many hours had been used by the parties for more than 70 days. This raises the following question; how can the judges limit Milosevic's time on the basis of how many hours the prosecution took, when those statistics are not available to them?

Judge Robinson was irritated that the matter had been brought up and refused to explain what information he was relying on when he made his decision to limit Milosevic's time.

The next witness to take the stand was Col. Vlatko Vukovic, the commander of the 2nd Motorized Battalion of the 549th Motorized Brigade of the Yugoslav Army.

Col. Vukovic was stationed in the area to the south of Djackovica, which includes the Orohovac municipality, during the Kosovo war. He was in a part of Kosovo where NATO regularly used depleted uranium (DU) weapons.

As a result of his exposure to DU, Col. Vukovic developed severe health problems. By the time he left Kosovo he was practically an invalid. He had difficulty swallowing, and it was difficult for him to keep his balance or walk properly.

His health has improved since he left Kosovo, but he still has some problems. Before his exposure to DU, Col. Vukovic described himself as athletic. He was a man in the prime of his life, he was 39 years old and in perfect health.

The majority of Col. Vukovic's testimony dealt with specific incidents alleged by the indictment. Gen. Delic already testified about most of this information, but Col. Vukovic was able to provide corroboration on many points that his commanding officer had testified about previously.

The indictment claims that more than 60 Albanians from the village of Bela Crkva were massacred by Serbian troops on March 25, 1999.

Col. Vukovic, who was in that village with his unit on that day, denied that any massacre had taken place. He said that his unit passed through the village, but there was no fighting, the soldiers stayed in their vehicles and drove through the village without incident.

The indictment also alleges that a group of 8.000 Albanians were mistreated by the Yugoslav Army while they seeking shelter on an unidentified mountain near the village of Nogavac. Col. Vukovic was surprised by the indictment's assertion because there is no mountain near Nogavac.

The indictment alleges that the Yugoslav Army shelled Nogavac and the surrounding villages on April 2, 1999. Col. Vukovic denied shelling the villages; he said that NATO had bombed the area on April 2nd.

Col. Vukovic testified about the ethnic composition of his unit's command corps. He explained that his unit's commanding officers were multi-ethnic; the officers were Goranis, Muslims, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Albanians, Gypsies, and Serbs.

The indictment claims that Serbian forces massacred 105 Albanians in the village of Mala Krusa on March 25, 1999. Col. Vukovic denied that there had been a massacre; he explained that an anti-terrorist operation had been carried out and that the Albanians who got killed had died in combat. Indeed, when one looks at the indictment one immediately notices that the people listed as victims of this so-called "massacre" are exclusively men of fighting age.

According to the indictment: "on March 25, 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the village of Celina with tanks and armored vehicles. After shelling the village, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the village and systematically looted and pillaged everything of value from the houses, set houses and shops on fire and destroyed the old mosque. Most of the Kosovo Albanian villagers had fled to a nearby forest before the army and police arrived. On 28 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia forced the thousands of people hiding in the forest to come out. After marching the civilians to a nearby village, the men were separated from the women and were beaten, robbed, and all of their identity documents were taken from them. The men were then marched to Prizren and eventually forced to go to Albania."

Col. Vukovic said that the information contained in the indictment was deeply flawed. First of all, there is no forest near Celina. Secondly, the army did not surround the village. The witness explained that the army only returned fire when it was attacked. The army only attacked houses from which fire was being opened at them; nothing was "systematically destroyed." He noted that several of the houses used by the terrorists had been fortified with sandbags, and were specifically prepared for combat operations.

He also denied that there was any systematic or widespread looting, he said that large-scale looting would have been impossible under the circumstances, because the soldiers didn't have any place to put the goods even if they had been looting.

Col. Vukovic will continue his testimony when the trial resumes tomorrow.

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Onderwerp: Milosevic komt met 'schandaal-video' over Ashdown

Milosevic komt met 'schandaal-video' over Ashdown

Lord Paddy Ashdown loopt mee met een man die het uniform van het Kosovo-Bevrijdingsleger (UCK) draagt. Die laat hem in een huis een hele verzameling wapens zien die op de grond is uitgestald. Geïnteresseerd pakt de Britse politicus en ex-militair een geweer. Ook adviseert Ashdown de Kosovo-Albanezen „heel voorzichtig" te zijn met hun verzameling handgranaten.

Slobodan Milosevic liet deze tot nu onbekende videobeelden donderdag zien tijdens zijn proces voor het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal. Volgens de ex-president van Joegoslavië is het een „schandaal" hoe Ashdown de „wapens inspecteert van een terroristische organisatie", die toen Servische agenten en burgers doodde.

VN-aanklager Geoffrey Nice, die de geloofwaardigheid van een van zijn belangrijkste getuigen ondermijnd zag, klaagde dat Milosevic de herkomst van de film niet heeft gedocumenteerd. Volgens Milosevic is de video gemaakt in september 1998. Ashdown was toen al erg betrokken bij de oorlog op de Balkan. Inmiddels is hij de Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de internationale gemeenschap in Bosnie-Herzegovina geworden.

Ashdown was als getuige gehoord in de beginfase van het marathonproces tegen Milosevic dat in februari 2002 was begonnen. De VN-aanklagers presenteerden toen hun bewijs inzake oorlogsmisdaden in Kosovo. Ashdown vertelde de rechters hoe hij in 1998 had gezien hoe de troepen van Belgrado Kosovo-Albanese dorpen met zwaar geschut beschoten van een grote afstand, zodat geen verschil kon worden gemaakt tussen militaire en burgerdoelen. Ook zei Ashdown dat hij daarop Milosevic waarschuwde dat hij het internationale oorlogsrecht schond en „zou eindigen in Den Haag".

NATO TRANSPORTED KLA TERRORISTS BY HELICOPTER DURING KOSOVO WAR

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 27, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Col. Vlatko Vukovic, the commander of the 2nd Motorized Battalion of the 549th Motorized Brigade of the Yugoslav Army, resumed his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday.

The witness exhibited several documents including his unit's logbook, daily reports, combat reports, and his unit's war diary. These documents are contemporaneous, and show what orders the unit was given, and what the unit did from hour to hour during the entire duration of the Kosovo war.

The documents show that the unit followed the orders it was given and that did not engage in any of the crimes alleged against it in the indictment.

Several interesting facts were revealed by the documents presented by Col. Vukovic. The documents exposed the fact that NATO abused the Kosovo Verification Mission in order to carry out espionage in Kosovo prior to the war. Several KVM verifiers were caught drawing maps and plotting the coordinates of what would later become NATO bombing targets. A number of verifiers were also caught trying to illegally enter the border-belt with Albania.

Col. Vukovic's combat reports spoke of close cooperation between the KLA and NATO. On several occasions KLA terrorists were transported into the battlefield by NATO helicopters. It also emerged that the KLA had an active role in NATO's target selection. The KLA had special reflecting beacons that they placed near whatever they wanted to have bombed, these special beacons enabled NATO warplanes to zero in on ground targets.

KLA radio communications intercepted by the Yugoslav Army also revealed that NATO instructors were training as many as 10,000 KLA terrorists at camps in Albania and Turkey.

The combat reports revealed the cowardly battle tactics of the KLA. For example, in the village of Donji Retimlje, near Prizren, the KLA used the local mosque as a firing position and an arms depot. Once the KLA had been defeated, VJ troops entered and found ammunition hidden in the mosque's minaret.

According to the documents, the KLA used civilian houses as firing positions. They would break holes in the walls, fortify the wall with sand bags, and then fire at the army from inside the house.

In addition to using civilian homes and places of worship as firing positions, the KLA's members would often remove their uniforms and intermingle themselves among real civilians. On April 27, 1999, near the village of Meja, terrorists opened fire on the army from a group of civilians that included women and children. Following that incident an anti-terrorist operation was carried out against the KLA in Meja.

The prosecution claims that the people killed in Meja were innocent civilians, but the defense contends that they were terrorists engaged in armed combat against the army. The contemporaneous documents presented by Col. Vukovic on Thursday strongly refute the prosecution's version of events.

As it turns out, NATO and the KLA were not the only forces attacking Yugoslavia in the spring of 1999. Col. Vukovic's combat reports revealed that the Army of Albania was involved too. On two occasions Albanian soldiers made incursions into Yugoslav territory, and on several occasions the Albanian Army fired into Yugoslavia from the territory of Albania.

Col. Vukovic's journal contains information about what caused the refugees to leave Kosovo. On March 30 1999 he wrote, "There is nothing sadder than watch poor people leaving their homes on somebody's orders."

Under questioning from Milosevic, the witness explained that the KLA was ordering refugees to leave Kosovo. He learned this information from conversations that he had with the refugees themselves.

He said that he tried to convince the refugees to go back home, but they were usually too afraid of the NATO bombing and the KLA to go back. Col. Vukovic said that his men did their best to help the refugees. He denied that they ever forced people to leave Kosovo. The only time people were advised to leave their homes was when combat was taking place and there was a fear that civilians could be caught in the crossfire.

Taking into account his conversations with the refugees, and his knowledge of the targets that NATO bombed, Col. Vukovic drew the conclusion that NATO and the KLA were intentionally creating a humanitarian disaster aimed at emptying Kosovo of its population.

To corroborate his thesis, Col. Vukovic recalled incidents where NATO bombed a refugee convoys as they were

TRANSPORTED KLA TERRORISTS BY HELICOPTER DURING KOSOVO W... pagina 2 van 2

ing to return to their homes during the war. The most notorious example of this was the killing of nearly 50
ees on the Djakovica-Prizren road on April 14, 1999 when NATO bombed them as they were returning to their
es in the village of Korisa.

ol. Vukovic will continue his testimony when the trial resumes on Monday.

###

INTERCEPTED RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SHOW THAT NATO DELIBERATELY MASSACRED KOSOVO REFUGEE CONVOY

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - October 31, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic resumed on Monday, October 31. The proceedings began with the prosecution recalling Gen. Milos Djosan to answer questions about his unit's war diary. He was briefly questioned by Mr. Nice and re-examined by Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Nice mainly focused his questions on the diary's use of the Serbian term "ciscenje," which translates to "cleansing" in English.

Mr. Nice attempted to claim that "ciscenje" means ethnic cleansing. Gen. Djosan responded that the term for ethnic cleansing is "etnicko ciscenje", not "ciscenje". "Ciscenje" is only half of the term, and all it means is to clean-up.

The witness went on to explain that in the passages of the diary cited by Mr. Nice used the term "ciscenje" only in relation Albanian terrorist forces. In other words, the diary talked about cleansing an area of Albanian terrorists, not about cleansing the area of the Albanian ethnic group.

The war diary contained information showing that soldiers who committed crimes against the civilian population were arrested and prosecuted.

The diary also showed that the Yugoslav Air Force did not fly over Kosovo during the NATO bombing. Gen. Djosan explained that NATO had complete control over the air space, which made flights over Kosovo impossible. He said the only flights possible were medical helicopters, and only that outside of Kosovo.

The fact that the Yugoslav Air Force did not, and could not, fly over Kosovo refutes the testimony of several prosecution witnesses who claimed to have seen Yugoslav MiGs bombing a refugee convoy south of Djackovica and bombing the village of Nogovac. One of the prosecution witnesses even claimed to see a Serbian flag painted on the tail of one of the jets, which is absurd since the fighter jet would have been flying at a speed in excess of 500 km/h. On top of that, NATO has admitted responsibility for both of those bombing raids.

Following the final conclusion of Gen. Djosan's evidence, Col. Vukovic resumed his examination-in-chief.

Milosevic asked Col. Vukovic questions relating to several assertions made in the indictment. He specifically asked about the events in Meja. The indictment claims that several Albanian civilians were abducted from a mass of fleeing refugees and executed by Serbian forces during the war.

Col. Vukovic said that the claim made by the indictment was absurd. He denied that anybody had been executed. He said that there was fighting between the army and the KLA and that several terrorists had been killed. He pointed out that the fighting had been initiated by the KLA.

The witness went on to explain that "Schedule I" of the indictment only confirmed his point. Practically all of the people listed in the schedule as victims of the so-called "Meja massacre" are military able men. This is yet another example of the indictment trying to palm KLA war casualties off as civilian victims of war crimes.

Col. Vukovic presented the court with leaflets that NATO dropped in Kosovo. These leaflets promised "a horrible death" and instilled great fear in the civilian population.

On April 14, 1999, NATO made good on its promise of "horrible death" by bombing of a refugee convoy near Djackovica. According to Col. Vukovic, nearly 100 refugees were killed, many of them were burned alive.

Col. Vukovic presented the court with a transcript of a NATO radio communication that had been intercepted by the Yugoslav Army's 52nd Company of Electronic Surveillance. The communication was between the pilot who bombed the refugee convoy and NATO command.

NATO command directed the pilot to fly to "position 10" and strike a target just outside of Djackovica. Upon arriving at that location the pilot radioed back to NATO command objecting to the bombing raid, saying that all he could see was a large convoy of civilian cars and tractors. NATO command, now fully aware that this was a civilian target, radioed back ordering the pilot to bomb the target anyway. The pilot then carried out his orders and returned to base.

This intercepted radio communication shows that NATO deliberately killed civilians. The refugee convoy that NATO massacred was doing nothing more than attempting to return to their homes in the village of Korisa.

Col. Vukovic, who's area of responsibility was right on the border with Albania, spoke of close collaboration between

... KLA, NATO, and Albania. He said that NATO bombing raids were coordinated with KLA and Albanian Army ground operations. Unfortunately, the Judges intervened and prevented him from giving as expansive of an explanation as he wanted.

Milosevic asked Col. Vukovic to read passages from his war diary and combat reports. These documents showed the Yugoslav Army's level discipline. They showed that the army only acted pursuant to orders, and maintained strict discipline.

Milosevic ended his examination by asking Vukovic if he was aware of any plan or order to expell Albanians from Kosovo. Col. Vukovic unequivocally answered that no such plan existed. He said that in villages where there was no KLA activity or NATO bombing there was no movement of refugees. He listed several villages in his unit's area of responsibility where the population remained completely intact until the end of the war.

The last few minutes of Monday's hearing were consumed by the beginning of Mr. Nice's cross-examination. The trial will resume on Tuesday.

###

COL. VUKOVIC'S CROSS-EXAMINATION: CLEANSING OR ETHNIC CLEANSING

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - November 1, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Prosecutor Geoffrey Nice continued his cross-examination Col. Vlatko Vukovic at the Hague Tribunal on Tuesday.

Mr. Nice continued to display his ignorance of Serbian and English grammar. Mr. Nice continued to insist that the Serbian word "ciscenje" can only mean one thing: ethnic cleansing. When the witness tried to set him straight the prosecutor resorted to childish name-calling accusing Vukovic of being "biased" and a "liar".

The Serbian term for ethnic cleansing is "etnicko ciscenje." The term "ciscenje" just means cleansing or to clean-up. It does not mean ethnic cleansing.

Mr. Nice had this same exact debate with Gen. Djosan on Monday, and Gen. Djosan gave almost exactly the same answer as Col. Vukovic. Both men roughly described cleansing as the process of removing the bad from the good. Their definition closely mirrors Webster's dictionary which defines the term "cleansing" as meaning: "to rid of impurities."

Mr. Nice put it to the witness that the term "ciscenje" actually means "expelling the people from their land." The prosecutor then proceeded to accuse the witness of "lying to conceal that". Vukovic responded in-kind by calling the prosecutor a liar, but was interrupted by Judge Robinson, who explained that the tribunal employs a double standard where the prosecutor is permitted to insult witnesses, but witnesses are not allowed to respond in-kind.

The fact that both Vukovic and Djosan used the same definition aroused suspicion in the prosecutor that maybe Vukovic and Djosan had conspired with one another to concoct a common definition. Although the more likely scenario is that Vukovic and Djosan actually know what the word means, and Mr. Nice doesn't.

The term "ciscenje" was a big deal because it appears in the log books and combat reports of Col. Vukovic's unit. The term "etnicko ciscenje" (ethnic cleansing) never appears, not even once.

Col. Vukovic explained that the term "ciscenje" applied exclusively to enemy forces. If an area was cleansed, then that meant that it had been cleansed of KLA terrorist forces, not cleansed of an ethnic group.

If Kosovo had been ethnically cleansed, then Mr. Nice might have had something here. But the fact of the matter is that in addition to the ethnic Albanian refugees, more than 100,000 Serbian refugees also fled from Kosovo during the time period covered by the indictment. Everybody was leaving Kosovo regardless of their ethnicity. The ratio of Albanians against Serbs never changed in Kosovo during the war. There was an exodus of the general population, not ethnic cleansing. Undoubtedly it was a humanitarian catastrophe; a catastrophe caused by NATO bombing and Albanian terrorism.

Ethnic cleansing occurred after UNMIK occupied Kosovo. When UNMIK occupied Kosovo, hordes of rampaging Albanian terrorists were permitted ethnically cleanse Kosovo of practically its entire non-Albanian population. This is real verifiable ethnic cleansing, the ratio of Albanians against non-Albanians has been radically altered in favor of Albanians. Unfortunately, the Hague Tribunal isn't interested in prosecuting real ethnic cleansing. The Hague Tribunal would rather accuse Milosevic for the humanitarian disaster that NATO and the Albanian terrorists caused in Kosovo.

Mr. Nice continued cross-examining the witness regarding the events in Bela Crkva on March 25, 1999. Col. Vukovic claims that his unit only passed through Bela Crkva. They had been ordered to carry out an "energetic attack" against KLA forces there, but when they arrived in Bela Crkva there was no KLA present, so they had no need to carry out an attack. Col. Vukovic said that his men never even got out of their vehicles. He did report seeing a special police unit, but insists that he didn't see any combat or other violent activity.

Col. Vukovic's recollections are confirmed by his unit's war diary and log books. These are contemporaneous documents which were written before the indictment was issued. These documents reported no combat activity and no casualties. They reported that the mission was accomplished and that Bela Crkva was cleansed of KLA forces.

Unfortunately, there were problems and limitations with his unit's war diary. Vukovic explained that parts of the document were written by people who did not have a firm understanding of what was happening in the field. Several passages of the diary were based on a very short radio communications that were radioed back to the unit's command post. These radio communications never lasted more than 15 or 20 seconds, because longer communications would have given away the unit's position to NATO aircraft.

Col. Vukovic's cross-examination will continue tomorrow.

COL. VUKOVIC DEFEATS MR. NICE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - November 2, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Mr. Nice concluded his cross-examination of Col. Vlatko Vukovic on Wednesday. The cross-examination was marked by heated exchanges between the witness and the prosecutor.

Mr. Nice asked the witness several questions about the events in Velika Krusa. According to the indictment, Serbian police entered the village on March 25, 1999 and rounded up some 105 Albanian men. The indictment goes on to allege that the men were locked in a house, covered with hay, doused with gasoline, and set on fire.

Col. Vukovic testified that his unit was in Velika Krusa on March 25th and that nothing like that happened.

Mr. Nice continued his campaign by reading a statement that the OTP had taken from a man who they did not call as a witness. This man claimed to have survived being locked in the house referred to by the indictment and set on fire.

In this man's statement he said that he had seen Serbian police driving tanks outside of Velika Krusa. Col. Vukovic pointed out that the police did not have tanks. He also pointed out that nobody can see who is driving a tank from the outside, because tanks are armor plated and don't have windows.

Mr. Nice ended his cross-examination by accusing the witness of "lying and lying again" to cover-up his complicity in crimes allegedly committed in Kosovo. The witness responded in kind by accusing the prosecutor of being a liar, which drew a rebuke from the judges who employ the double standard of allowing the prosecutor to insult witnesses, but not the witnesses to insult the prosecutor.

Mr. Nice argued that the use of the term "cleansing" contained in the witness's war diary actually referred to ethnic cleansing, and not to the removal of enemy forces as claimed by the witness.

During Milosevic's re-examination of Col. Vukovic, he highlighted several orders that were given to the witness's unit. The orders explicitly called for "Shiptar terrorist forces" to be searched out and destroyed.

Milosevic compared the orders with the war diary and the situation became crystal clear. When Col. Vukovic wrote that a village had been "cleansed" he meant that it had been cleansed of the Albanian terrorists that he had been ordered to search out and destroy, not that it had been ethnically cleansed, or cleansed of civilians.

Milosevic asked questions about the village of Bela Crkva, which Mr. Nice says was attacked and ethnically cleansed by Col. Vukovic's unit on March 25, 1999. Vukovic denied that there was any action in Bela Crkva on March 25th. He said that his unit passed through the village without incident and without even getting out of their vehicles. To corroborate his testimony he brought contemporaneous documents such as his war diary, and combat reports.

Mr. Nice had claimed that a prosecution witness had seen a Yugoslav Army captain with 3 stars sewn on his uniform taking part in the attack on Bela Crkva. Under questioning from Milosevic, Col. Vukovic explained that nobody could have seen that because combat uniforms were used during the war. Only the dress uniforms had the star insignia sewn on them. Additionally, the soldier would have been wearing a flack jacket which would have covered the insignia in the unlikely event that he was wearing his dress uniform in the field.

Col. Vukovic was questioned by Milosevic regarding the publication "As Seen As Told," which was heavily relied on by Mr. Nice during the cross-examination. Milosevic asked if any of what was written about the areas where he served was true.

At this point Judge Bonamy intervened, completely out of left field, saying that the question was foolish because the witness would have had to be in every part of Kosovo at once in order to answer.

Milosevic calmly repeated the question, which was: Was anything that "As Seen As Told" wrote about the areas where Col. Vukovic served true? The witness responded that almost none of what was written in the book was true, but this latest episode raises certain questions about the mental competence of Judge Bonamy.

Judge Bonamy frequently loses the point of the most obvious discussion. At one point during Wednesday's hearing the witness commented that Islamic fundamentalism constituted a significant danger to world peace. Judge Bonamy angrily responded that he did not share the witness's view. Bonamy proceeded to base his position on the fact that not all Muslims support terrorism. Of course the witness never said that all Muslims supported terrorism. The witness explicitly used the term "Islamic fundamentalist," he never insinuated anything against Muslims as a group.

While Milosevic was comparing the orders with the war diary Judge Bonamy absolutely could not understand the point, even though it was easy as pie to understand. The witness was ordered to search out and destroy terrorists in certain

...s, and when he completed his orders he would write in his war diary that the village had been "cleansed."
...nsed of the terrorist forces that he had been sent there to find and destroy.

The simplest of concepts escape Judge Bonamy's understanding. The man is constantly making foolish interventions. When you hear the dumb things that come out of his mouth you just have to be amazed that he ever got to be a judge in the first place.

Milosevic has nearly completed Col. Vukovic's re-examination, and is expected to conclude it during the first session of the next hearing, which is scheduled for Wednesday, November 9th.

###

GEN. FARKAS DETAILS THE YUGOSLAV ARMY'S MEASURES TO PREVENT AND PUNISH KOSOVO WAR CRIMES

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - November 9, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

Slobodan Milosevic completed his re-examination of Col. Vlatko Vukovic at the Hague Tribunal on Wednesday. He presented a document detailing the battalion rules of the Yugoslav Army. This document was written in 1988 and used the term "ciscenje" to describe the removal of enemy forces from Yugoslav territory.

The term "ciscenje" had been commonplace in Yugoslav Military terminology for more than 10 years before the Kosovo war. Therefore, there is nothing unseemly about the term appearing in the Vukovic's war diary.

During the cross-examination Mr. Nice showed Col. Vukovic a photograph of an Albanian civilian who he said been burned by Serbian soldiers. Milosevic asked Vukovic if he had occasion to see such injuries during the war. The witness explained that NATO used incendiary bombs in Kosovo and that he saw several people who had been burned like that during the war.

Milosevic ended the re-examination by asking Col. Vukovic whether he knew of cases where Albanian civilians fled to inner-Serbia to escape the NATO bombing. Col. Vukovic confirmed that he was aware of such cases. Obviously, if Albanians were fleeing to inner-Serbia they weren't trying to escape from the Serbs.

Milosevic asked him where his unit's command post was located, and Col. Vukovic explained that it was located in the village of Brekovac. Milosevic asked if Albanians had been ethnically cleansed from Brekovac and the witness responded that Albanians remained living in the village throughout the war, and that several of them lived quite close to his command post.

The next witness to take the stand was General Geza Farkas. Gen. Farkas was the chief of the Security Dept. of the Yugoslav Army during the Kosovo war, prior to that he was an assistant deputy minister in the Yugoslav Defense Ministry.

He began his examination-in-chief by explaining that the objective of the Albanian terrorists in Kosovo was to create an ethnically pure greater-Albanian state.

The witness, who had been involved in counter-intelligence activities in the Yugoslav Army since the 1960s, explained that organized Albanian terrorism in Kosovo dated back to the 1970s. He said that several Albanian terrorists infiltrated the JNA during the 1980s, and that there are more than 200 criminal prosecutions to confirm that fact.

The bulk of Gen. Farkas's testimony dealt with the activities and structure of the Yugoslav Army during 1998 and 1999. He explained the role of volunteers in the army. He said that volunteers were the same as any other soldier, except that they volunteered for service instead of being drafted. He said that foreign spies, members of paramilitary groups, criminals, and the mentally or physically unfit were banned from volunteering for military service. If entire groups of people volunteered, then measures were taken to break-up the group among various army units.

Gen. Farkas devoted a great deal of his testimony to the measures that were taken to prevent and punish criminal conduct in the ranks of the army. He showed the court several orders, in which soldiers were commanded to refrain from criminal conduct and to report crimes whenever they occurred.

Gen. Farkas confirmed that some crimes had been committed by Yugoslav soldiers in Kosovo, but denied that they were committed in a widespread or systematic manner. He said that individuals and small groups of up to three people committed crimes. He said that whenever evidence of crimes came to light, the military judiciary energetically prosecuted the perpetrators.

As the chief of military security, Gen Farkas often met with Milosevic during the Kosovo war. He explained that Milosevic's attitude towards criminal conduct in the army and police was extremely negative. The witness said that Milosevic ordered the army and police to take all conceivable measures to prevent crimes from even happening in the first place.

Milosevic was also very concerned about the possibility of Serbian paramilitary groups becoming active in Kosovo. Milosevic ordered that no paramilitary groups be permitted to operate anywhere in Kosovo. According to Gen. Farkas, Milosevic authorized the army to blockade the border with Republika Srpska in the event that Serbian paramilitary activity was detected there.

Gen. Farkas said that when Milosevic learned of crimes committed by reserve policemen who had associated with Slobodan Medic "Boca," he became extremely angry. He demanded an explanation of how the Skorpions commander could have been active in Kosovo, then he demanded that the perpetrators be prosecuted and that nothing like that be

In view of his high position in the military chain of command, Milosevic asked Gen. Farkas whether he had any knowledge about the so-called "Joint Criminal Enterprise" alleged by the indictment. The witness answered that it was impossible that a conspiracy to ethnically cleanse Kosovo of its Albanian population could have existed within the army. He explained that such a conspiracy would have had to be implemented by soldiers on the ground, and that too many people would have had to be involved.

He explained that each soldier was given a document detailing international humanitarian law. The soldiers were ordered by the general staff to ignore any orders that would have violated international humanitarian law, and to report the officer giving the illegal orders to their superior.

Gen. Farkas said that the NATO bombing campaign and KLA propaganda forced the refugees to flee from Kosovo.

The witness said that the KLA exploited the mass-exodus of refugees by mingling among the refugees and slipping across the Kosovo-Albania border undetected.

Milosevic ended the examination-in-chief by asking the witness what the term "ciscenje" meant in military circles. The witness explained that it meant the removal of enemy forces.

Mr. Nice spent the last 30 minutes of the day cross-examining Gen Farkas. The prosecutor asked if the witness had any information on Racak. The witness said that he did not have any information, which isn't surprising since the Army was not in Racak during the anti-terrorist operation, which was carried out exclusively by the police on January 15, 1999.

The prosecutor also asked the witness to explain how the bodies of approximately 800 Kosovo-Albanians wound-up at a police facility in Batajnica. Gen. Farkas said that he had no information about that.

The prosecution alleges that Serbian police dug-up the remains of hundreds of Kosovo Albanians during the war, and transported them in stolen refrigerator trucks to a police facility in Batajnica where they re-buried the corpses. It is the prosecution's case that the Serbian police managed to do this completely undetected. There is no contemporaneous evidence to suggest that anybody had any information about this massive corpse-hiding operation until 2001, more than two years after the end of the Kosovo war.

Milosevic contends that the bodies were moved to Batajnica after he was overthrown. He has presented evidence showing that it would have been impossible to undertake such an operation during the war undetected.

He has shown the court the death certificates for several of the corpses found in Batajnica. These death certificates were dated 1999, and were publicly accessible. The obvious conclusion is that the bodies weren't moved to Batajnica to hide the fact that they were dead. They were moved there to incriminate Serbia, and give Serbia's puppet regime the political justification to hand Milosevic over to the ICTY.

###

MR. NICE ATTRIBUTES A FALSE WITNESS STATEMENT TO RADE MARKOVIC IN A FAILED BID TO CONFUSE THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. FARKAS

www.slobodan-milosevic.org – November 10, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

General Geza Farkas, the former chief of the Security Dept. of the Yugoslav Army, completed his testimony at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic on Thursday.

Mr. Nice spent nearly the entire day cross-examining the witness. The prosecutor continued to question the witness about the alleged re-burial of corpses at Batajnica.

Mr. Nice claims that the prosecution has a statement from Serbia's former state security chief, Radomir Markovic, in which he says that Vlastimir Djordjevic asks that Albanian corpses to be taken from Kosovo to eliminate evidence of civilian casualties that could be investigated by The Hague Tribunal. In this alleged statement, Milosevic is accused of instructing Vlatko Stojiljkovic to take measures to remove the corpses of Albanian civilians from Kosovo.

What Mr. Nice failed to mention was the suspicious origin of this statement. The statement that Mr. Nice relied on today was allegedly taken by prosecution witness Zoran Stijovic on June 1, 2002.

Mr. Stijovic testified at the Hague Tribunal on September 5, 2002, and during the cross-examination Milosevic asked him if pressure had been exerted on Markovic in order to make him give this false statement. To which Stijovic gave the carefully worded response, "I claim that I did not exert any pressure on him. Whether any pressure was exerted on him or not I cannot say."

Mr. Stijovic went on to admit that Markovic had been held in solitary confinement, and that the statement was not given in the presence of an attorney.

In addition to the illegal circumstances it was allegedly taken under, there are serious doubts about the authenticity of the alleged statement itself. Ms. Olivera Antonic-Simic, the secretary who is supposed to have recorded the alleged statement refused to confirm the authenticity of the document that Mr. Nice was claiming today is Markovic's statement.

When Markovic testified at the Hague Tribunal he said exactly the opposite of what Mr. Nice attributed to him today:

On July 26, 2002 Milosevic and Markovic had the following exchanges:

MILOSEVIC: Did anyone at that meeting mention that clean-up also involves removal of traces of crimes or any sort of cover-up? Did anyone say that crimes needed to be covered up?

MARKOVIC: No, nobody talked about crimes or covering them up.

MILOSEVIC: And even later, in the Ministry of the Interior, did anyone speak about the need to transfer some bodies from Kosovo to Serbia proper?

MARKOVIC: Not that I heard.

[...]

MILOSEVIC: Here, when you talked to two committees of the parliament of Yugoslavia, you say: "They asked me to accuse Slobodan Milosevic and to admit to criminal acts and to say that I was instructed by Slobodan Milosevic thereof." Is that correct?

MARKOVIC: That's correct. I was told that in that case I would not be the one who would be held accountable but that I could choose a country where I would live and that I could get a new identity and that it was indispensable to accuse you so that you would be tried in the country.

/// END EXCERPT ///

Mr. Nice is keenly aware of the highly dubious nature of Markovic's alleged statement, but in court today he stubbornly insisted on its truthfulness and accuracy. Mr. Nice even went so far as to accuse Gen. Farkas of lying when he testified that the army did not undertake any operations to hide corpses during the war.

Gen. Farkas was at exactly the same meeting where Markovic's alleged statement says that Milosevic ordered Stojiljkovic to remove the corpses of Albanian civilians from Kosovo. Gen. Farkas said in very clear terms that no such orders were ever issued at that meeting, or any other meeting that he knew of.

... questioned Gen. Farkas about the role of the Joint Command and the Supreme Command Staff. The prosecution claims that the Supreme Command Staff and the Joint Command were bodies that Milosevic established in order to illegally seize control of the Army and police; the witness flatly rejected this thesis.

Gen. Farkas explained that the Joint Command was a body that was set-up to facilitate cooperation between the Army and the police. It did not factor anywhere in the military chain of command. He said that the Supreme Command was the same thing as the General Staff. According to the law on defense, when a state of war is proclaimed the General Staff becomes the Supreme Command.

At one point Mr. Nice alleged that the Army of Yugoslavia discriminated against non-Serbs. It is somewhat ironic that Mr. Nice would put that proposition to this particular witness, because Gen. Farkas is an ethnic Hungarian from Vojvodina – he is a non-Serb. He denied that non-Serbs were discriminated against, and said that racism and ethnic hatred were rare in the ranks of the army.

Mr. Nice wasted a great deal of time asking the witness questions about the activities of the police and the activities of civilian institutions. The witness had to remind the prosecutor that he was in the Army, and that the activities of the police and the civilian judiciary were not within his purview.

Mr. Nice frequently criticized Gen. Farkas for not having notes and documents to substantiate certain portions of his testimony. Normally this type of criticism would be acceptable, but Gen. Farkas's office was bombed by NATO and his documents were blown to smithereens. If Mr. Nice has a problem with missing documentation then he should complain to NATO, and stop harassing the witness.

Gen. Farkas concluded his testimony after a brief re-examination by Milosevic. Milosevic will start with a fresh witness when the trial resumes tomorrow.

###

TRIAL ADJOURNED; MILOSEVIC ILL

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - November 11, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

The trial of Slobodan Milosevic has been adjourned until 9AM Tuesday, November 11th due to the ill health of President Milosevic.

###

MEDICAL TEAM SAYS MILOSEVIC NEEDS AT LEAST SIX WEEKS REST

www.slobodan-milosevic.org - November 13, 2005

Written by: Andy Wilcoxson

An international medical team has called for an immediate halt to the activities of Slobodan Milosevic. The doctors, who examined him on November 4th at the UN Detention unit in The Hague, say that Milosevic needs "a minimum of six weeks" rest.

The medical team, comprised of Dr. Florence Leclercq, a French cardiologist; Dr. Margarita Shumilina, a Serbian vascular specialist; and Dr. Vukasin Andric, a Russian ear specialist, said that Milosevic's health condition was "unstable" and that complications could arise if he does not get sufficient rest.

President Milosevic's legal associate, Zdenko Tomanovic, told the media on Sunday that Milosevic has been suffering from worsening pains in his neck, ears and head.

The Judges are expected to receive the medical report on Tuesday. If they accept the doctors' advice, the trial should not resume until January of next year. However, the tribunal may attempt to continue the trial in absentia, in which case another witness boycott will ensue.

The tribunal has imposed two British "defense lawyers" on Milosevic against his will, Mr. Steven Kay QC and Ms. Gillian Higgins. Milosevic does not recognize or speak to either of these lawyers, nor do his defense witnesses.

This would not be the first time that the tribunal has attempted to continue the trial in absentia. Earlier this year, defense witness Kosta Bulatovic was convicted of contempt because he refused to testify in the absence of Milosevic.

Article 21.4 (D) of the the Hague Tribunal's statute, as well as Article 14.3 (D) of the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights guarantees every accused person the right "to be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person."

Unfortunately, the incident with Kosta Bulatovic has already proven that principles such as the law, and the rights of an accused, are irrelevant as far as the Hague Tribunal is concerned.

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> From: The International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic (Irish Section)

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>

> Reference: Hague Tribunal Case against President Slobodan Milosevic suspended

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> The Irish Section of the International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic totally refute the allegations propagated by the media to the effect that President Milosevic has been primarily responsible for the current cessation of what have been laughably described as "legal processes" in The Hague Tribunal.

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> An international medical team, to include medical specialists from The Hague Tribunal examined President Milosevic on the 4th of November and called for a six week rest period for Mr Milosevic.

> After which the trial of President Slobodan Milosevic might be resumed with Mr Milosevic permitted to act in his own defense as he has done till now. Altogether too ably it would seem.

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> This is a victor's court held to scapegoat Slobodan Milosevic for the destruction of Yugoslavia carried out by US and NATO forces ably assisted by a compliant media feeding unalloyed propaganda to the population at large to justify corporate take over of a region rich in natural and human resources where human resources equates to a cheap labour force to be availed of by carpet baggers and others of a piratical and endlessly voracious profiteering orientation.

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> The trial in the Hague has had about as much validity and credibility as the trials of the Witches of Salem and those of the so called heretics dragged before the courts during the era of Torquemada's Spanish Inquisition.

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> We should remember that of some 300 witnesses called by the Prosecution in the US/NATO sponsored court in The Hague not one sole witness was able to substantiate any allegation he or she made by way of discrediting President Slobodan Milosevic.

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Sagittarius

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Verzonden: zaterdag 19 november 2005 0:39
Onderwerp: CDSM: ICDSM and Sloboda: Milosevic has to be freed for medical

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC
ICDSM Sofia-New York-Moscow www.icdsm.org

Velko Valkanov, Ramsey Clark, Alexander Zinoviev (Co-Chairmen),
Klaus Hartmann (Chairman of the Board), Vladimir Krsljanin (Secretary),
Christopher Black (Chair, Legal Committee), Tiphaine Dickson (Legal
Spokesperson)

18 November 2005 Special Circular

In this issue:

1. Signatures for People's Initiative are being collected in Serbia
2. Press Release of Sloboda/Freedom Association
3. Letter to the UN Security Council
4. Urgent Conclusion of the ICDSM and Sloboda
5. Conclusion of the international team of medical experts
6. Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic! - Declaration of ICDSM adopted at 12 November session in Belgrade

Belgrade, 18 November. Sloboda/Freedom Association started collecting signatures for Peoples Initiative in order to put on agenda of the Serbian Parliament a demand for provisional release of President Milosevic due to his ill health and appropriate state guarantees for that. According to the Serbian Constitution, for such an initiative, 15 thousand signatures are needed.

P R E S S R E L E A S E

Behavior of the Hague "tribunal" puts at stake the life of President Milosevic. An immediate reaction of the authorities in charge in Serbia and in the State Community, as well as of the UN Security Council is needed in order to change this behavior.

An international team of medical experts from France, Russia and Serbia, that examined President Milosevic on 4 November, has concluded that he has to have at least six weeks of total rest, with no physical or mental activities. It is clear that for such a worsening of President Milosevic's health it is only the "tribunal" to be blamed.

However, the "tribunal" has made these days a dangerous and insolent challenge to human rights, UN Organization, medical and legal profession, by neglecting the findings and the conclusions of the medical experts and by bringing ill President Milosevic into the court room - an act

that endangered his life.

We call upon all medical doctors, lawyers, institutions for protection of human rights and all honest people at home and abroad to join the appeal of the International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic and of the Freedom Association and to act now to stop the crime in its final phase.

The Hague proceedings must be suspended and President Milosevic has to be provided with a medical treatment in freedom, so that he would be able, after recuperation, to continue taking part in the proceedings.

FREEDOM ASSOCIATION - NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION OF PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Belgrade, 18 November 2005

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL
TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL
TO THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Belgrade, 15 November 2005

Sloboda/Freedom Association from Belgrade has honor to propose to your kind attention and urgent consideration the three below documents concerning the human rights of the long term President of Serbia and Yugoslavia, Mr. Slobodan Milosevic - the urgent Joint Conclusion of the International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic and Sloboda /Freedom Association, the Conclusion of the medical experts from France, Russia and Serbia who recently examined President Milosevic and the Declaration of the International Committee to Defend Slobodan Milosevic.

We believe that you would act without delay in accordance with your competence and universally recognized human rights in order to protect the life and health of President Milosevic and to prevent the possibility of his trial in absentia.

Respectfully,

Chairman of the Board of Sloboda/Freedom Association
Bogoljub Bjelica

JOINT CONCLUSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC AND THE "SLOBODA" ASSOCIATION - NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION OF PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC FROM THE MEETING HELD IN BELGRADE ON 12 NOVEMBER 2005

The International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic and the "Sloboda" Association - National Committee for Liberation

of Slobodan Milosevic have received a medical report of the health condition of President Slobodan Milosevic dated 4 November 2005, which raised a deep concern on the part of the International Committee members. His health is seriously endangered, which is largely due to his extraordinary human efforts in the struggle for presenting truth, and the prison conditions in which he is living. He is investing additional efforts so as to definitely win his struggle for the truth, and he is doing that to the detriment of his own health in the light of the threat that the Defense Counsel imposed by the ICTY whom he does not accept will be activated.

Our view is that the price of his defense must not be his health and his life.

We are demanding immediate suspension of the trial at least for a 6-week period as proposed by medical doctors, in order to allow him the indispensable rest and medical treatment. Any attempt to try him in absentia, and thus abuse the fact of his deteriorated health condition, would destroy any illusion of these proceedings. "The Tribunal" has to observe the medical advice that was provided, and show respect for the fact that human life and health are above all other values.

Once the health condition of President Milosevic has improved, he will continue with all his strength the struggle for truth and justice he is carrying out in The Hague for the benefit and welfare of the Serb people and the entire mankind.

In Belgrade, on 12 November 2005

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

/signed/

Ramsey Clark Sergei Baburin Velko Vikanov

"SLOBODA" ASSOCIATION - NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION
OF PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

/signed/

Bogoljub Bjelica

CONCLUSION COLLECTIVE DE L'EXAMINATION MEDICALE CONSILIAIRE
DE MONSIEUR SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC, EFFECTUEE LE 04.11.2005

Compte tenu des résultats des examens médicaux consultés dans le dossier et réalisés lors de la visite du 4 novembre 05 on peut conclure que l'état de santé du patient n'est pas stabilisé et que des complications sont possibles. Cet état nécessite de poursuivre les explorations avec pour objectifs de préciser la ou les origines des troubles présentés.

Il est ainsi nécessaire de proposer au patient une période de repos, c'est à dire la cessation de toutes les activités physiques et

psychiques au cours d'une période de 6 semaines au minimum, ce qui permettra probablement de diminuer les troubles ou tout au moins de les stabiliser, puis autorisera la réalisation des procédures diagnostiques supplémentaires nécessaires pour adapter au mieux la thérapeutique.

La rapport définitif et détaillé de chaque expert sera rédigé et soumis ultérieurement.

CONSILIUM DES DOCTEURS

Margarita Shumilina, Ph.D, angiologue

Professeur Florence Leclercq, Ph.D, cardiologue

Professeur Vukasin Andric, Ph.D, otorinolaringologiste

Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic

Declaration of the International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic

Belgrade, 12 November 2005

I.

We, the representatives of the International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic, having met on 12 November 2005 in Belgrade under the auspices of the Sloboda (Freedom) Association, express our deepest indignation with respect to the continued proceedings against President Slobodan Milosevic conducted before the so-called International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

During its twelve and a half years of operation, the ICTY has demonstrated to the world that rather than functioning as an institution of justice, it employs force and blackmail, and is subjected to flagrant pressure by the very powers who contributed the most to the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia and the civil wars waged within it. The ICTY has demonstrated that it is an institution of arbitrariness and absence of law, not of reconciliation.

The ICTY's activities, and in particular the treatment of and proceedings against Slobodan Milosevic, demonstrate that the ICTY is a means of retaliation against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) citizens in general, and the Serbs in particular, because of their resistance to the breakup of the former Yugoslavia and their heroic defense against the NATO aggression in 1999.

The indictment of Slobodan Milosevic shifted the responsibility for the aggression and acts of terrorism committed by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) onto its victims[1].

The ICTY has thus shown to the whole world that its main role is to legitimize and legalize the most flagrant violations of international law,

as well as the most serious crimes committed during the breakup of the former Yugoslavia and the NATO aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the ICTY is not an institution of justice. Instead, it is a means for the accomplishment of specific political objectives, a symbol of discrimination and legal violence.

The indictment against the former President of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia for alleged crimes in Kosovo and Metohija was brought on 24 May 1999 in the midst of NATO's aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. That illegal war was a direct breach of the NATO Charter, the UN Charter, and international law. That aggression represents a crime against peace, the supreme international crime.

During the 78-day long criminal bombing of the FR of Yugoslavia, the aggressors killed and wounded thousands of civilians, destroyed the economic and transport infrastructure, tried to kill president Milosevic by bombing his residence, used cluster bombs and depleted uranium, and caused destruction amounting to more than \$100 billion. In order for the irony to be complete, charges against Slobodan Milosevic were also brought for alleged crimes in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, the ICTY has not indicted any leader of the NATO member countries or any pilot for the crimes committed during the aggression. Instead, the indictment was raised by the ICTY, and sponsored by Clinton Administration, against Slobodan Milosevic, a democratically elected head of state who was leading his country in the defense against the aggression.

President Milosevic, who was obliged to combat foreign-backed terrorism in his country, is in the wake of the "War on Terrorism", being tried by those who were igniting ethnic conflicts and who created terrorist organizations in the territory of the former FRY. We do not accept that President Milosevic be tried by those who were supporting terrorism while it suited them and who claim to be fighting it today.

By arresting Slobodan Milosevic illegally and by surrendering him to the ICTY both the Constitution of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Constitution of Serbia were breached. Therefore, the kidnapping and delivery of President Milosevic to the ICTY represent violence to the democratic constitution and a precedent in modern history. The perpetrators of that shameful act bear the responsibility before the citizens of Serbia, and before history.

II

Currently, after only a portion of the defense witnesses have testified on President Milosevic's behalf before the ICTY, one can note with certainty that the indictment that the so-called Hague Prosecution raised against him has suffered a debacle!

Worldwide public opinion and experts have established, after the witnesses for the Prosecution were heard, that the indictment against Slobodan Milosevic for the crime of genocide is fully without grounds and is not corroborated by a single piece of objective evidence. It is not only that there is no evidence for the charge for genocide. There is no evidence for any of the counts of the indictment.

Through the strength of arguing the truth, President Milosevic has

completely destroyed all the lies alleged against him in the so-called Indictment.

There is, naturally, no evidence against Slobodan Milosevic. However, there is a procedure in place. The machinery of the ICTY has tried, by enacting its own rules for the trial procedure, by shaping and adapting them to own political needs, to stop him in his presentation of the truth. This is the reason why the tribunal is now trying to limit the time needed for the witnesses he has invited to testify. This must be prevented!

Presumption of guilt, unlimited duration of detention, retroactive responsibility, secret charges and secret witnesses, as well as the use of secret services for gathering evidence - these are only some of the more evident proofs that there is no justification for the existence of the ICTY as a legal institution, and even less as an institution operating under the auspices of the United Nations.

We do not believe that the proceedings against President Milosevic are just. However, any acceleration of the tempo of the proceedings represents a boost for the enemies of truth and the establishment of facts.

All of the above facts point to clear indications of a mistrial. That is why we demand that this mockery of a trial be suspended, and for President Milosevic to be released.

III

The following list details the most common types of abuse inflicted on President Milosevic.

A.

1. On 28 June 2001, President Milosevic was forcefully, unlawfully, and without the knowledge of his family and relevant legal institutions of the FRY, transported to The Hague penitentiary in violation of existing constitutional and FRY and international legal provisions. The appeal for Habeas Corpus to Dutch Courts was not sustained despite the evident facts, which proved that this was a case of abduction.

B. President Milosevic's rights and privileges in The Hague penitentiary are thoroughly neglected.

1. Many times his inalienable rights to self-representation and defense have been questioned. Long periods of time were allocated to formal discussion, thus making the preparations for the defense more tedious and time consuming. The amount of material submitted by the Prosecution is not only irrelevant but enormous, and this has negatively affected the process itself as well as the health of President Milosevic.

2. Despite a gigantic struggle, supported by international public opinion, the improvement of President Milosevic's health has not been obtained, due to the ICTY's repeated obstructions. A satisfactory medical solution is not apparent, although the proceedings against President Milosevic have gone on four years. The ICTY, in the name of efficiency,

imposed a strenuous schedule for the presentation of the defense, which has had harmful consequences on President Milosevic's health. The Prosecution case was not subject to such constraints.

3. Restrictions put on visitation rights and phone contacts are inhuman and are basically devised to augment the psychological, physical and emotional stress of President Milosevic. These and other forms of harassment are applied to diminish President Milosevic's capacities for his defense, and to achieve the further deterioration of his health.

4. Numerous and amply supported demands that president Milosevic should be temporarily released for medical treatment, supported by medical and legal experts and the public at large, have been until now repeatedly rejected owing to pressure from the Prosecution.

C. Abuses against and harassment of President Milosevic's family

1. Matching the pressure placed on President Milosevic since his detention in The Hague Penitentiary, this persecution is augmented by the ill treatment and abuses inflicted on the members of his immediate family.

2. We would like to reiterate the unspeakable shame that his wife has for almost three years been forbidden to visit him. His son and daughter have not been able to visit him at all.

3. It is astonishing but true that all of the adult members of his immediate family have been charged with absurd accusations. None of these has been proven, and those against his son have been dropped. These ridiculous allegations and special decisions on restricted entrance to the EU that have been invoked against President Milosevic's family make it impossible for his family to visit at the present time. These restrictions on entrance are enforced by the decisions of the Prosecution.

4. His wife is being charged without proof of illegal influence on a decision making body to allocate a flat to another person.

5. The charge against President Milosevic's son that was in effect for almost four years, stating that he allegedly beat and intimidated a young member of an opposition political group, was revoked a month ago. Old untruthful accusations against him are repeated, and fresh ones are newly produced.

6. His daughter had to move to Montenegro to live unmolested. She has been persecuted by ongoing proceedings since 2002, with the aim of convicting her for her behavior during the night of President Milosevic's abduction.

7. All of these accusations are viciously and purposely aired in different media trying to augment the manifold pressures put on President Milosevic.

8. To our knowledge, this is the first time that an indicted person has had members of his immediate family prosecuted as well, and for a series of invented crimes. These accusations stand as collateral pressure on President Milosevic. This is done with the intent of shattering his defense abilities.

IV.

In view of all of the above, we, members of the International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic are demanding:

Of the UN Security Council:

That for the purpose of permitting President Milosevic to complete his defense, and in light of the facts that have been unambiguously proven:

1. discontinue the proceedings against Slobodan Milosevic.
2. the health and life of President Milosevic be protected.
3. all forms of pressure on President Milosevic and his family members be suspended.
4. the proceedings against President Milosevic be suspended so as to allow the stabilization of his health condition.
5. The International Committee for the Defense of Slobodan Milosevic notes the disastrous consequences of the breakup of the FRY, and the fact that the arrest and political trial of President Milosevic has provided further encouragement for the commission of acts of terrorism - including full-blown pogroms-- in Kosovo and Metohija .
6. The Security Council must terminate the operations of the ICTY, as it has not contributed to the process of reconciliation. Instead, it has only worsened inter-ethnic relations in the territory of the former SFRY.
7. To immediately issue a decision granting additional time to President Milosevic so that the witnesses he has planned will have the opportunity to testify.
8. President Milosevic sought the unity of the Yugoslav Federation, and did so against foreign aggression and terror. Those who were spurring and supporting terrorism in the territory of the former SFRY, and particularly in the FRY - in Kosovo and Metohija - should be brought to justice regardless of their nationality and social position.
9. To immediately undertake any measure necessary in order to allow an adequate diagnosis of President Milosevic's health condition, by allowing different medical teams to examine him.
10. To undertake any step necessary, including provisional release of President Milosevic, in order for his health to stabilize.
11. To immediately, without any delay, abolish all limitations on visits from President Milosevic's family members.
12. All of the above are necessary for ensuring normal conditions for the resumption and finalization of the process being illegally conducted against President Milosevic before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

[1] "Terrorism" is here defined as designating acts of violence carried out against, and targeting, the civilian population of a sovereign state against which that state has the right (and the obligation) to protect its citizens, as well as acts of violence perpetrated against those state agents mandated to protect the civilian population (and constitution). The definition we propose is not that which continues to be used by the same powers that waged a war of aggression against Yugoslavia: that is, the exercise of lawful resistance of peoples to aggression and occupation.

All of your donations will be used for legal and other necessary accompanying activities, on instruction or with the consent of President Milosevic. To obtain additional information on the use of your donations or to obtain additional advice on the most efficient way to submit your donations or to make bank transfers, please do not hesitate to contact us:

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For truth and human rights against aggression!
Freedom for Slobodan Milosevic!
Freedom and equality for people!

On behalf of Sloboda and ICDSM,

Vladimir Krsljanin,
Foreign Relations Assistant to President Milosevic
