

## 1: The Orthodox Nationalist: The Destruction of Yugoslavia - Radio Aryan

*The Rational Destruction of Yugoslavia In , the U.S. national security state " which has been involved throughout the world in subversion, sabotage, terrorism, torture, drug trafficking, and death squads " launched round-the-clock aerial attacks against Yugoslavia for 78 days, dropping 20, tons of bombs and killing thousands of women.*

In all of those concepts, Bosnia-Herzegovina was seen as an integral part of united Croatia. There were, in principle, two concepts of united Croatia: All existed differences between the Croats and the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims were considered as artificial and created by the Yugoslav authorities. In general, for the Croat politicians, academicians, and public workers, the Drina River was a demarcation line between the civilization and the barbarism, or between Europe and the Orient. The Serbs were considered as the proponents of the Byzantine-Ottoman Oriental anti-European culture, while the Croats and Slovenes were understood as the last bulwark of the European civilization in front of the Oriental primitivism. In some conceptions of the extraterritorial enlargement of Croatia, the territory of Serbia had to be restricted to the area around Belgrade only. Therefore, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have to be united into a single national state of the ethnic Croats. A grave-stone full of fascist Ustasha symbols in a cemetery of the Croatian town of Samobor It is known and proved that Tudjman had a set of secret negotiations with Miloshevic to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina between Serbia and Croatia. Therefore, it was agreed in March a creation of the Croat-Muslim federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina that was advocated by Washington the Washington Framework Agreement. In practice, even today, the Croat controlled part of Bosnia-Herzegovina is not under a virtual administration by the central authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Sarajevo similar to the case of the Republic of Srpska. The Ustashi organizations and parties advocated a common Croat-Muslim combat against the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina but only after the creation of ethnically pure Croat Herzeg-Bosnia. In principle, they opposed the Dayton Accords as this agreement gave to Serbia a real possibility to cross the Drina River. The Anti-Serbism became, however, the main cornerstone of making the Croat national unity and gathering all Croats around a common focus of ethnopolitical coherence. Hence, the national education system has to be rearranged on this way to teach the nation who, and why, is the national enemy and how the nation has to struggle against the enemy. In order to achieve this goal, usually, three methods were used: Demolition of the Serb houses. Public announcing the Serb names as wanted war criminals. Physical attacking, or even killing, the Serb refugees. Nevertheless, either the HDZ or other right-wing Croat parties never recognized the mass exodus of Krajina Serbs from Croatia in August as the ethnic cleansing as for them it was rather a free choice of the homeland as it was officially stated by the President Franjo Tudjman. Official Croatia as well never recognized the existence of the concentration camps for the Serbs in the s on the territory of Croatia like it was in the Pakrac poljana, around Gospic, and in Sisak. That was a legal mechanism used in order not to create real conditions for the Serb refugees to return back. Against the Western liberalism for conservative order The Croat ultranational parties and other organizations expressed a visible form of anomaly in their ideological and programmatic concepts as on the one hand promoted an idea of protection of the West European culture and civilization but at the same time, on the other hand, expressed a great extent of suspicion and even hostility towards the Western liberalism. A destructive nature of the Western liberalism was primarily seen in regard to the liberal approach toward the family question as the ultranationalists reject the liberal emphasis on individual freedom of choice and rights and on personal benefits from such choice. What they support instead of liberal ideology of personal free choice is an ideology which is advocating the promotion of the welfare of the nation and realization of the national state policy. As for the Croat ultranationalists the main problem and obstacle for the prosperity of Croatia and Croats were the Serbs, their requirement for demographic renewal of the Croat nation was politically pointed against the Serbs. For the Croat ultraright parties, a family structure has to be framed within the conservative-patriarchal order as the best way to biologically increase the population of the ethnic Croats as, for instance, Franjo Tudjman stated in one of his speeches in the Parliament. Such clear calling for national duties instead of the individual right of free choice was a direct rejection of the West European liberal political foundation of the society and state. For

that reason, the members of HDZ supported an idea and practice of significant state ownership that was also in odd to the Western liberalism. The citizenship law was also changed in the favor of the ethnic Croat diaspora as Croatia was proclaimed as the motherland of all ethnic Croats. Therefore, the regional parties of Istria, the Serb populated Krajina and Dalmatia suffered mostly from such policy of a brutal centralization of Croatia. In general, the Croat ultranationalists were against the basic values of the Western liberalism but also and against many segments of the Western culture especially of the U. The West became accused and for the attempts to undermine the independence of Croatia and even to recreate some form of the Yugoslav or Balkan confederation with the Serbs and Serbia. Conclusion The internal and external destruction of the former Yugoslavia in the s was celebrated in its 20th years of anniversary. However, this historical event still needs a satisfactory research approach in regard to the true geopolitical reasons and political-military course of the destruction of this South Slavic and Balkan state. During the last quarter of a century, the Western global mainstream media and academia unanimously accused Serbia and the Serbs for the national chauvinism as the main cause of the bloody wars on the territory of ex-Yugoslavia in the s. This article is an attempt to contribute to the full-scale of understanding of the process of destruction of the former Yugoslavia taking into the account the role of the Croats and Croatia. However, the main causer of the destruction of ex-Yugoslavia was not Slobodan Milosevic but rather Dr. Franjo Tudjman in Croatia who introduced tougher dictatorship than Miloshevic in Serbia with the fundamental political goal to establish ethnically pure a Greater Croatia within the ethnohistorical borders of the Croat nation as proclaimed by the ultranationalist Croat ideologists in the 19th and the 20th century. His efforts in the process of state-building of Croatia in the s were aimed to nationalize the state in which the political and cultural dominant position of the ethnic Croats has been reserved. In essence, after the elections in Croatia, a new political leadership adopted a state-building form and methods which have been crucially against the process of real democratization of political life and society in this ex-Yugoslav republic. Their ideology and implementation strategy were derived from the 19th and 20th-century Croat ultranationalism and legitimized by appropriating the symbols and iconography of the most extremist and even Nazi-Fascist the Ustashi Croat nationalistic movements. The ultraright-wing ideology on which the state-building process was executed in Croatia in the s was fundamentally anti-liberal and above all anti-Serb. It was composed by The ethnic Serb politicians did not participate in the negotiations on the agreement and strongly opposed it. Chollet, *The Road to the Dayton Accords: In the Croat case, the anti-Semitism was not an important factor in the ultranationalist ideology, at least up to the WWII.* Cobden Press, ; E. Princeton University Press, ; M. Oxford University Press, ]. Tudjman, *S vjerom u samostalnu Hrvatsku*, Zagreb: Oxford University Press, ; R. The same citizenship concept, for example, is accepted by all three Baltic States after the collapse of the Soviet Union: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. *Death of a Nation*, London: Penguin Books, ; L. Duke University Press, ].

### 2: The Destruction of Yugoslavia : Tracing the Breakup, by Branka Magas | eBay

*The Feral Tribune was the most important Croatia's newspaper that was writing about the terrible war crimes committed by the regular Croatian police forces against the Serb civilians during the bloody destruction of Yugoslavia. For instance, it was published an interview with Miro Bajramovic, who was a member of the First Zagreb police.*

Wed, 17 Aug Written by Marten van Heuven, the National Intelligence Officer for Europe, the formerly classified Secret memo conveyed the opinion of the US Intelligence Community that it was doubtful that Yugoslavia would survive from its form in Van Heuven was a product of the RAND Corporation, the Pentagon think tank that developed countless scenarios for nuclear war, including thermonuclear mega-deaths on a global scale. The speed at which Germany recognized and supported the independence of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo from Yugoslavia is a testament to the nostalgia of reunited Germany for the war years of German domination over all of the Balkans, except for the problematic Serbs, who refused to fall completely under the realm of Adolf Hitler. The neo-conservative Atlanticists of the outgoing administration of George H W Bush and the incoming administration of Bill Clinton decided that the destruction of Yugoslavia would send a powerful message to Moscow about what could eventually be in store for the Russian Federation. The splitting of Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovakia failed to provide the Atlanticists with any battleground on which to take on Russia. On November 7, , Dubcek died from his injuries, which included multiple organ failure. The future socialist leader of an independent Slovakia would pose no problem for a NATO that planned to expand to the East. The attention of the Atlanticists would switch to another rigid socialist who stood in the way of NATO expansion. That person was Milosevic. The one party was the Communist Party. Although Tito allowed the Yugoslav republics a great deal of local autonomy, the van Heuven memo pointed out that this was at the expense [of] market forces being able to take advantage of a uniform economic policy throughout Yugoslavia. Therefore, Yugoslavia would have to be dismantled with the component republics being able to be more easily absorbed into NATO and the EU than a large unwieldy Yugoslav federation. Therefore, for the Atlanticists, Yugoslavia had to die and die quickly. The CIA and its affiliates decided that the northern Catholic, Western, and relatively prosperous republics of Croatia and Slovenia would be the first to carve out of Yugoslavia. US weapons and mercenaries were provided to Croatia for its military standoff against the Yugoslav army. But van Heuven and others believed that if Yugoslavia could be economically dealt with by more than percent inflation and an unpayable foreign debt, the political disruption would adversely affect the federal Yugoslav armed forces. The Atlanticists were correct as Croatia scored a military victory over Serbia in Operation Storm of , which wrested control of the self-proclaimed Serb Republic of Krajina and provided assistance to the Bosnian army in seizing control of Western Bosnia from Serb forces. The Atlanticists also wanted to see the poorer Yugoslav southern and Orthodox and Muslim republics go their own way. Milosevic was demonized by the Atlanticists over his plans to reassert Serbian control over the autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. The Atlanticists, in their support for irredentist Hungarian nationalism in Vojvodina and Albanian nationalism in Kosovo, knew a human rights conflagration would be ignited. While muted in Vojvodina, the resulting bloody ethnic turmoil in Kosovo ended in NATO having their reason to occupy the Albanian province and shepherd it to independence. Montenegro was convinced that they were not, as insisted upon by post-World War I Yugoslavia, Serbs but Montenegrins, totally distinct from the Serbs. The same NATO psychological warfare operation was used to convince Macedonians that they, too, were different from Serbs and should be independent. The Atlanticists have never been known to be keen scholars of the histories of lands they intend to carve up for their own selfish purposes. Today, Yugoslavia is a jigsaw puzzle of a once-strong, independent, and non-aligned federation. In addition to opening up southeastern Europe to full NATO incorporation, the dismemberment of Yugoslavia was also designed to send a message to Russia. NATO has already shown with Yugoslavia what it is capable of doing. Wayne Madsen is an investigative journalist, author and syndicated columnist.

## 3: Slobodan Milosevic and the Destruction of Yugoslavia | Duke University Press

*The Destruction of Yugoslavia: A Template for America's Future Policy. The prospects of a Hillary Clinton presidency bring back to the memories of the peoples of the Balkans the era of the 1990s, when Bill Clinton, NATO, and the forces of globalism brought about the collapse of Yugoslavia and a surge in nationalism in the Balkans not seen since World War II.*

The very instrument that reduced Serbian influence before was now used to increase it: Considering Slovenia and Croatia were looking farther ahead to independence, this was considered unacceptable. Initial strikes in Kosovo turned into widespread demonstrations calling for Kosovo to be made the seventh republic. Serb protests continued in Belgrade demanding action in Kosovo. Our fathers died to create Yugoslavia. We will not go down the road to national conflict. We will take the path of Brotherhood and Unity. Up until that time, a number of political decisions were legislated from within these provinces, and they had a vote on the Yugoslav federal presidency level six members from the republics and two members from the autonomous provinces. However, the attempt to replay the anti-bureaucratic revolution in Ljubljana in December failed: Most of the Congress was spent with the Serbian and Slovene delegations arguing over the future of the League of Communists and Yugoslavia. In turn, the Croats and Slovenes sought to reform Yugoslavia by delegating even more power to six republics, but were voted down continuously in every motion in an attempt to force the party to adopt the new voting system. This in turn, along with external pressure, caused the adoption of multi-party systems in all republics. Multi-party elections[ edit ] When the individual republics organized their multi-party elections in , the ex-communists mostly failed to win re-election, while most of the elected governments took on nationalist platforms, promising to protect their separate nationalist interests. In multi-party parliamentary elections nationalists defeated re-branded former Communist parties in Slovenia on 8 April , in Croatia on 22 April and 2 May , in Macedonia 11 and 25 November and 9 December , and in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 18 and 25 November In multi-party parliamentary elections, re-branded former communist parties were victorious in Montenegro on 9 and 16 December , and in Serbia on 9 and 23 December Serbia and Montenegro now increasingly favored a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. Initially the revolt became known as the " Log Revolution " as Serbs blockaded roadways to Knin with cut-down trees and prevented Croats from entering Knin or the Croatian coastal region of Dalmatia. However the blockade was damaging to Croatian tourism. The Croatian government refused to negotiate with the Serb separatists and decided to stop the rebellion by force, and sent in armed special forces by helicopters to put down the rebellion. The pilots claimed they were bringing "equipment" to Knin, but the federal Yugoslav Air Force intervened and sent fighter jets to intercept them and demanded that the helicopters return to their base or they would be fired upon, in which the Croatian forces obliged and returned to their base in Zagreb. Serbian politicians were alarmed by a change of phrasing in the Christmas Constitution of Croatia that changed the status of ethnic Serbs of Croatia, from an explicitly mentioned nation narod to a nation listed together with minorities narodi i manjine. The discovery of Croatian arms smuggling combined with the crisis in Knin, the election of independence-leaning governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia, and Slovenes demanding independence in the referendum on the issue suggested that Yugoslavia faced the imminent threat of disintegration. On 9 March , the March protests in Belgrade were suppressed with the help of the Army. On 12 March , the leadership of the Army met with the Presidency in an attempt to convince them to declare a state of emergency which would allow for the pan-Yugoslav army to take control of the country. An insidious plan has been drawn up to destroy Yugoslavia. Stage one is civil war. Stage two is foreign intervention. Then puppet regimes will be set up throughout Yugoslavia. In the meeting, a vote was taken on a proposal to enact martial law to allow for military action to end the crisis in Croatia by providing protection for the Serbs. In the Croatian independence referendum held on 2 May , On 19 May , the second round of the referendum on the structure of the Yugoslav federation was held in Croatia. The phrasing of the question did not explicitly inquire as to whether one was in favor of secession or not. The referendum asked the voter if he or she was in favor of Croatia being "able to enter into an alliance of sovereign states with other

republics in accordance with the proposal of the republics of Croatia and Slovenia for solving the state crisis in the SFRY? Finally, the independence of Croatia was declared on 25 June The beginning of the Yugoslav Wars[ edit ].

## 4: The Croatian Role In The Destruction Of Yugoslavia In The s (II) | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Franjo Tudjman's authoritarian regime in Croatia and the territorial expansionist policy of his HDZ's ruling party during the bloody destruction of the former Yugoslavia in the s were not noticed at all by the Western politicians, academicians and the global mass-media who, in contrast, accused "dictator"-President of Serbia Slobodan Miloshevic.*

This ideology had five cardinal cornerstones which gave the framework for building a new institutional order, political values and means to achieve ultimate ethnopolitical goals: Protecting the ideological-clerical conservative stands against the Western liberal views. They finally succeeded with a great support by Tudjman and his HDZ to rehabilitate the NDH and even to recognize its historical contribution to the Croat state-building efforts. It was done chiefly by a brutal falsification of historical facts and self-interpretation of historical events and the role and deeds of the Croat Ustashi personalities. It annexed majority of a Croat claimed South-East European territories and as such became a kind of historical realization of a Greater Croatia projected by Pavao Ritter Vitezovic in For instance, instead of In other words, Jasenovac is a great Serbian falsification and political propaganda: Franjo Tudjman himself, as a professional historian, in his most important book *Wastelands of Historical Reality* sought to minimize the crimes of the Ustashi regime in the WWII against both the Serbs and the Jews. However, on the other hand, for Tudjman the NDH was giving the state-building example as Croatia for the centuries did not have any experience of a real and internationally recognized statehood. However, at the same time, the HDZ created a clear atmosphere in Croatia in which the victims of the Ustashi terror primarily the Serbs are regarded as the national enemies. For the matter of illustration, up to January around 3. Franjo Tudjman, a Ph. The authoritarian militarization of the ethnic Croats The Croat ultranationalists i. In this respect, a leader of the most ultranationalistic political party in Croatia "the HSP, Ante Djapic, was clear in his statements to abandon the political activity if a single part of the territory of Croatia is going to be lost by the negotiations with the Serbs. That was done at least for two crucial reasons: The Croatian state army the HV was, nevertheless, during the s under direct influence and control by the most extremist wing of the ruling HDZ that successfully cooperated with the HOS and the other Croat paramilitaries in West Herzegovina and North and Central Bosnia in the military actions of ethnic cleansing of the Orthodox Serbs and the Muslim Bosniaks. As an example, the experience of the Latin American dictatorship as in the s and the s of a centralized political system, strong military-police forces, oppressed freedom of the mass media, and above all a silent opposition were activated. Croat soldiers celebrate the successful retaking of the town of Slunj, 60 miles south of Zagreb, on Aug. As in many cases of personal dictatorship, Tudjman as well saw himself as a personalization of the state and state institutions. In other words, he attempted to equating his own personality with the survival of Croatia. The opposition journalists were accused of irresponsible miss use of their freedom of expression. Hence, the electoral results theoretically were not fair what does not mean that a majority of the ethnic Croats from Croatia would not vote for the HDZ in the case of the fair electoral campaign. Regnante Leopoldo Magno Caesare, Zagreb, It existed from April 10th, to May 15th, [S. Hrvatski informativni centar, , ]. Hrvatski institut za povijest, ]. Dedijer, Vatikan i Jasenovac. Dokumenti, Beograd, ; D. Prilozi za Magnum Crimen, Beograd, ; M. Benigar, Alojzije Stepinac hrvatski kardinal, Rim, ; S. Alexander, *The Triple Myth: On the linguistic nationalism in ex-Yugoslavia in the s*, see [S. Globus nakladni zavod, ; M. Zablude i krivotvorine; Zagreb: Uniwerytet Opolski "Instytut Filologii Polskiej, ]. , , , Moreover, during the whole war the Partisans collaborated primarily with the NDH regime and its armed forces but with the Germans as well. On this issue, see [ About Josip Broz Tito, see [ . , ; J. Oxford University Press, , On the ethnic cleansing of Palestine by the Israeli Jewish authorities, see: *Emergence, Survival, and Fall*, New York: Cambridge University Press, ; J. Oxford University Press, ; Ch. A Comparative Study, New York: Bajramovic recognized that he personally killed at that time 72 persons including 9 women in the region around the town of Pakrac in Slavonia [Feral Tribune, Split, ]. Institut za evropske studije, , ].

### 5: The Weight of Chains: US/NATO Destruction of Yugoslavia (Documentary) -- Secret History -- www.eng

*The Serbs: History, Myth and the Destruction of Yugoslavia and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Verso, , pages. *The Fragmentation of Yugoslavia*: By Catherine Samary Amsterdam: Echoing the explosions of , the Yugoslav crisis reveals what is wrong with the contemporary world order. Like World War I, the current war in the former Yugoslavia will produce mass waves of refugees, casualties and devastation. It throws in our face such horrors that we would prefer not to see. But we must look. The Bosnian disaster emanates from the decay of post-Stalinist society and the malaise of the modern world economy. It now threatens to infect much of Europe. Thus Catherine Samary begins her essay with: Each examines the development of the Yugoslav war and provides important clues about its causes. Refreshingly, all three dispel some common myths: Quite the contrary, Yugoslavia has a history of violent nationalism matched only by its legacy of internationalism. Yugoslavia may be the home of Croats and Serbians, but it also yielded up the most effective anti-Nazi partisans. Casual references to ages-old nationalism are mere excuses for ignorance and inactivity. By brushing these aside, the authors have started the discussion on healthy terms. Misha Glenny is a BBC correspondent who tells his story with journalistic vividness. Glenny describes the look and feel of an event while he is trying to analyze it. His method is to switch back and forth from journalism to historiography. Glenny is a journalist first, an analyst second. However, when he focusses on historical study he is original and insightful. He briefly paints pictures of the Serbian Chetniks, the Serb, Croat and Moslem intelligentsia and the social forces to which the different republican regimes relate. Glenny is concerned with why the ruling blocs of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia act as they do. He also tries to get inside the mindset of a fired Serb functionary who becomes a Chetnik. He is able to make one understand the extraordinary pressures of social decay, and the unexpected recourse individuals seek. Glenny insists that both the regimes in Serbia and Croatia represent wings of the ex-Communist bureaucracies clinging desperately to their waning power. However, he will not dismiss nationalism as mere bureaucratic manipulation. A telling example is his description of Serb-Croat tensions in Croatia in Before the war, they were generally well integrated into Croatian society and relations between these Serbs and the Croats could hardly have provoked the ferocious conflict which ripped through Croatia in . Yet it is [the] rural Serbs who control the broad swathes of countryside . The economic horizons of the rural Serbs are limited, but the early post-feudal concepts of land and home are central to their thinking and sense of security. Passive for decades, when they believed their homes were under threat, their harmless ignorance transformed itself into something extremely dangerous. He insists, however, that it was not peasant anxiety but urban panic which finally ripped Yugoslavia asunder. Peasants hurt under the economic catastrophes of the s. But in the early s, Croatian president Franjo Tudjman purged the Serb intelligentsia from its long-held posts in the Croatian republican bureaucracy. The combination of the destruction of the urban functionaries and the rural landholders provided a social base for conservative nationalism. Thus Serbian nationalism outside Serbia is not a plaything of Slobodan Milosevic. It has real roots. Glenny subjects all of the republican bureaucracies to rigorous analysis as he attempts to dissect the varied components of nationalism. He demonstrates that, in each of the republics and provinces, nationalist warfare is a relatively recent and sudden phenomenon. Yet it is incorrect to describe the current crisis as the final stage of a process of national strife building up for decades. The economic collapse of the s and the devolution of power from the federal to republican bureaucracies awoke dormant nationalist hostilities. As with any collection of essays and documents, *The Destruction of Yugoslavia* suffers from discontinuity and repetitiveness. Magas illustrates how the economic crisis of the s brought an end to the Titoist era. Financial difficulties aggravated social tensions, internecine bureaucratic conflict and nationalist rivalries. The government responded by allowing inflation to skyrocket while even nominal wages dropped. This led to disaffection within the bureaucracies and active discontent within the working class. Magas is at her best when she tells the stories of the courageous strikers of Kosovo in both the early and late s. There Albanian miners staged massive sit-down strikes in protest against economic austerity, national discrimination and bureaucratic

repression. Magas makes clear that for Yugoslavia the alternative to right-wing nationalism is a class solidarity which raises democratic demands. She argues that this dynamic was key to the early success of Yugoslav Communism. On this question Catherine Samary is the strongest: It received a lot of funding for its campaign from the far-right emigrants, which had an effect on the symbols and first measures taken by the government in the direction of asserting the state to be a state of the Croat people in the ethnic sense. Samary also synthesizes the lessons of Yugoslav history. She highlights both the strengths and weaknesses of Yugoslav Marxism. After 1945, the Balkans appeared to carry the brightest hopes for revolutionary Marxism. Revolutionary movements had taken power in Yugoslavia and Albania. Civil war raged in Greece. But Stalinism destroyed all such talk. The Kremlin had agreed at Yalta that Greece would remain part of the western sphere and that, therefore, Communist revolution in Greece was excluded. Stalin had made a similar deal for Yugoslavia which would have partitioned the country. The Greek revolution, however, perished. Soon Stalin reigned in the Communist leaderships in Bulgaria and Albania. The project of a Balkan socialist federation came to an abrupt end. Yugoslavia was left isolated. Modern Yugoslavia is testimony to the horrible tragedy of Stalinism. An area which once featured such revolutionary and internationalist potential is now the site of ethnic cleansing. Glenny, Magas and Samary have each helped to uncover the real story. Read together, they provide a good start to an understanding of Yugoslavia. Any one of them alone is an invaluable first step. July-August, ATC

### 6: The Real Reason Why Yugoslavia Was Destroyed ~ Operation Disclosure

*The planned US destruction of Yugoslavia is spelled out in an October 31, , US National Intelligence Council memorandum titled "Sense of Community' Report on Yugoslavia". Written by Marten van Heuven, the National Intelligence Officer for Europe, the formerly classified Secret memo conveyed the opinion of the US Intelligence.*

Restored Republic via a GCR: Update as of Nov. The intention was to weaken the geopolitical opponents of the Western bloc in the regions of the Third World and to ingest healthy economies of the nations in the region. Yugoslavia was in fact one of the biggest cultural and social experiments in history. The experiment, if you can call it that, lasted little more than half a century. Ideal for the reason that all South Slavic nations lived in one single country. The creation of Yugoslavia was partly also a geostrategic move from Britain and France, in order to slow or block Germany," says Butler. According to him, the provisions of the so-called. But then King Aleksandar abolished the constitution and elections, but the common life of ethnic and cultural groups has continued to provide hope for the future. War, political intrigues, internal and external pressures were at that time difficult burden to this new world power in the making. As was the case in many such experiments, at the end the authoritarian rule became necessary, perhaps even desirable, "says Butler. He says he a national hero Josip Broz Tito became that "dictator", but he gained worldwide fame and firmly kept things under control, and Yugoslavia played a major role on the world stage. The ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement and its foundations were laid in Belgrade in Of course, the big powers that were engaged in ideological wars had their strategies, that included absorption of each of those independent and poor countries," says a US expert. As we see today, Butler writes, the strategy was to cause battles that lead to fragmentation, division and the creation of the powerless countries and peoples around the world. We now see remnants of the Cold War strategy in the fact that Belarus and Azerbaijan are the only two remaining members of the Non-Aligned movement in Europe, and Fiji as the newest member joining However, the Non-Aligned Movement summit has seen more visitors than any previous year, and perhaps a sign of the crisis of the West. With the declared purpose of "fighting for peace in the world" and its fundamental dogmas, the movement is still, at least in theory, worth middleman frame. But let me get back to the case of Yugoslavia, and what it might have been if it existed today," Butler said. Actions of Clinton administration at that time were secret to the public, just as they are today. The article "The decision about intervention - How to end the war in Bosnia," from author Ivo H. Clinton has in fact continued the policy of his predecessor, George HW Bush, whose aim was to destabilize the Yugoslav socialist success. Now we know that secretly trained rebels played a key role in the fragmentation of the region through the organization known as the Atlantic Brigade, which fought during the war in Kosovo on the side of the Kosovo Liberation Army KLA , and numbered approximately armed fighters, as it is written by " Christian Science Monitor "in This report reveals that the US under false pretenses led proxy war in the former Yugoslavia. He writes that the story that he has found is the story of a Frenchman who trained the Atlantic Brigade, which reminds us all of later Ukraine, Libya and Syria. The gruesome execution sites of legitimate Yugoslavia were used for investments in the division of the remaining pieces of land, with the help of the American president, the British lord and German industrialists. Atlantic Brigade operated in various proxy wars in the Balkans, and important members of her were deadly killers from abroad. Top American functionaries known them well and controlling them they were pulling their strings in Kosovo and throughout the Balkans. Yugoslavia became a prototype example for the operation in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Arab Spring. The members of the governments of ex Yugoslavia have literally planed transform its nations and countries to key players to creditors and investment "Eldorado", Butler said. The story of the genocide in the name of democracy is a terrible one, says a US expert. Famous Rand Corporation is preparing a plan of division of that sovereign state. For those who are not aware, Rand Corporation is "big brother" of all hegemonic think tanks," says Butler and poses the key question - Who and what for has destroyed Yugoslavia? First of all, none of the peoples of the former Yugoslavia today has a right to vote. Secondly, the division among these nations has led to the death or displacement of millions of people. But my "fantasy" about Yugoslavia could perhaps be a surprise. Yugoslavia was built on the idea that in it

Southern Slavs would not remain weak and divided nations. United in Yugoslavia they would not be an easy prey to imperialist intentions, as we see is happening today," said Butler. As far as I know, none of the Balkan states today can dream of even half of such prosperity. It was such progress that made Western powers a desire to destroy Yugoslavia. Multi-ethnic population of the country had a favorable public transport, housing and utilities. Non-profit economy was largely state-owned, which was not the best example of Western democratic love. At that time, far from the resources were Germany, France or Great Britain, and bankers of London and Luxembourg were unable to extract billions from that socialist system," says Butler. He argues that Yugoslavia had to die, and Reagan, Bush senior and junior and Clinton have helped to make this happen. According to Parenti, the US objective was to transform the Yugoslav peoples in the region of the Third World, and that could be done by the division of the country, which will then open up its economy to the corporate elite and the western bankers. After the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the newly created countries are supposed to be: Unable to follow an independent course of personal development. Does this strategy sound familiar? What is the plan at the end for Russia?

## 7: Yugoslavia - Wikipedia

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All this was done out of humanitarian concern for Albanians in Kosovo. Or so we were asked to believe. In the span of a few months, President Clinton bombed four countries: Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq repeatedly, and Yugoslavia massively. At the same time, the U. While showing themselves ready and willing to bomb Yugoslavia on behalf of an ostensibly oppressed minority in Kosovo, U. In such cases, U. Why then did U. The Third Worldization of Yugoslavia Yugoslavia was built on an idea, namely that the Southern Slavs would not remain weak and divided peoples, squabbling among themselves and easy prey to outside imperial interests. Together they could form a substantial territory capable of its own economic development. Between and it had one of the most vigorous growth rates: Yugoslavia also offered its multi-ethnic citizenry affordable public transportation, housing, and utilities, with a not-for-profit economy that was mostly publicly owned. This was not the kind of country global capitalism would normally tolerate. Still, socialistic Yugoslavia was allowed to exist for 45 years because it was seen as a nonaligned buffer to the Warsaw Pact nations. The dismemberment and mutilation of Yugoslavia was part of a concerted policy initiated by the United States and the other Western powers in Yugoslavia was the one country in Eastern Europe that would not voluntarily overthrow what remained of its socialist system and install a free-market economic order. The ultimate goal is the privatization and Third Worldization of Yugoslavia, as it is the Third Worldization of the United States and every other nation. In November , the Bush administration pressured Congress into passing the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, which provided that any part of Yugoslavia failing to declare independence within six months would lose U. The law demanded separate elections in each of the six Yugoslav republics, and mandated U. State Department approval of both election procedures and results as a condition for any future aid. Another goal of U. State Department, the White House, and the corporate-owned U. The NATO bombings destroyed the two government TV channels and dozens of local radio and television stations, so that by the summer of the only TV one could see in Belgrade, when I visited that city, were the private channels along with CNN, German television, and various U. In , another blow was delivered against Belgrade: Led by the United States, a freeze was imposed on all trade to and from Yugoslavia, with disastrous results for the economy: Needless to say, U. Tudjman and his cronies now reside in obscene wealth while the people of Croatia are suffering the afflictions of the free market paradise. Yet the White House hails Croatia as a new democracy. Izetbegovic himself does not have the support of most Bosnian Muslims. He was decisively outpolled in his bid for the presidency yet managed to take over that office by cutting a mysterious deal with frontrunner Fikret Abdic. It is not permitted to develop its own internal resources, nor allowed to extend credit or self-finance through an independent monetary system. Its state-owned assets, including energy, water, telecommunications, media and transportation, have been sold off to private firms at garage sale prices. In the former Yugoslavia, NATO powers have put aside neoimperialism and have opted for out-and-out colonial occupation. The latter retains authority to impose his own solutions and remove elected officials who prove in any way obstructive. In Kosovo, we see the same dreary pattern. Between and , the non-Albanian Kosovar population of Serbs, Roma, Turks, Gorani Muslim Slavs , Montenegrins, and several other ethnic groups shrank from some 60 percent to about 20 percent. Meanwhile, the Albanian population grew from 40 to 80 percent not the 90 percent repeatedly reported in the press , benefiting from a higher birth rate, a heavy influx of immigrants from Albania, and the systematic intimidation and expulsion of Serbs. In , in an early untutored moment of truth, the New York Times reported: Slavic Orthodox churches have been attacked, and flags have been torn down. Wells have been poisoned and crops burned. Slavic boys have been knifed, and some young ethnic Albanians have been told by their elders to rape Serbian girls. As the Slavs flee the protracted violence, Kosovo is becoming what ethnic Albanian nationalists have been demanding for years. Demonizing the Serbs The propaganda campaign to demonize the Serbs fits the larger policy of the Western powers. The Serbs were targeted for demonization because they were the largest nationality and the one most opposed to the breakup of Yugoslavia. None other than Charles Boyd, former deputy commander of the U. European command,

commented on it in The same is true of most Serb land in Bosnia. In short the Serbs were not trying to conquer new territory, but merely to hold onto what was already theirs. All sides committed atrocities, but the reporting was consistently one-sided. Grisly incidents of Croat and Muslim atrocities against the Serbs rarely made it into the U. Recently, three Croatian generals were indicted by the Hague War Crimes Tribunal for the bombardment and deaths of Serbs in Krajina and elsewhere. Before uncritically ingesting the atrocity stories dished out by U. During the Bosnian war in , the Serbs were accused of having an official policy of rape. The source of that story never could be traced. As far as we know, no such utterance was ever made. The Bosnian Serb army numbered not more than 30, or so, many of whom were engaged in desperate military engagements. A representative from Helsinki Watch noted that stories of massive Serbian rapes originated with the Bosnian Muslim and Croatian governments and had no credible supporting evidence. Common sense would dictate that these stories be treated with the utmost skepticism " and not be used as an excuse for an aggressive and punitive policy against Yugoslavia. A headline in the San Francisco Examiner tells us: This same story did note that the U. War Crimes Tribunal sentenced a Bosnian Croat military commander to ten years in prison for failing to stop his troops from raping Muslim women in " an atrocity we heard little about when it was happening. But according to the report leaked out on French TV, Western intelligence knew that it was Muslim operatives who had bombed Bosnian civilians in the marketplace in order to induce NATO involvement. On one occasion, notes Barry Lituchy, the New York Times ran a photo purporting to be of Croats grieving over Serbian atrocities when in fact the murders had been committed by Bosnian Muslims. The Times printed an obscure retraction the following week. The process is predictably transparent. First, the leaders are targeted. What they really had in common was that each was charting a somewhat independent course of self-development or somehow was not complying with the dictates of the global free market and the U. He is not even Saddam Hussein. But, during my trip to Belgrade in August , I observed nongovernmental media and opposition party newspapers going strong. There are more opposition parties in the Yugoslav parliament than in any other European parliament. Yet the government is repeatedly labeled a dictatorship. Milosevic was elected as president of Yugoslavia in a contest that foreign observers said had relatively few violations. As of the end of , he presided over a coalition government that included four parties. Opposition groups openly criticized and demonstrated against his government. Yet he was called a dictator. The propaganda campaign against Belgrade has been so relentless that prominent personages on the Left " who oppose the NATO policy against Yugoslavia " have felt compelled to genuflect before this demonization orthodoxy. To reject the demonized image of Milosevic and of the Serbian people is not to idealize them or claim they are faultless or free of crimes. More Atrocity Stories Atrocities murders and rapes occur in every war, which is not to condone them. Indeed, murders and rapes occur in many peacetime communities. What the media propaganda campaign against Yugoslavia charged was that atrocities were conducted on a mass genocidal scale. Such charges were used to justify the murderous aerial assault by NATO forces. Up until the bombings began in March , the conflict in Kosovo had taken lives altogether from both sides, according to Kosovo Albanian sources. Yugoslavian sources had put the figure at In either case, such casualties reveal a limited insurgency, not genocide. The forced expulsion policy began after the NATO bombings, with thousands being uprooted by Serb forces mostly in areas where the KLA was operating or was suspected of operating. In addition, if the unconfirmed reports by the ethnic Albanian refugees can be believed, there was much plundering and instances of summary execution by Serbian paramilitary forces " who were unleashed after the NATO bombing started. We should keep in mind that tens of thousands fled Kosovo because of the bombings, or because the province was the scene of sustained ground fighting between Yugoslav forces and the KLA, or because they were just afraid and hungry. An Albanian woman crossing into Macedonia was eagerly asked by a news crew if she had been forced out by Serb police. We were frightened of the [NATO] bombs. Or were they not fleeing the bombing and the ground war? The bombing, which was the major cause of the refugee problem was now seen as the solution. Such speculations were based on sources that NATO officials refused to identify. Ted Kopple asked angry Albanian refugees what they had witnessed? They pointed to an old man in their group who wore a wool hat. There was no suggestion that American intelligence agencies had been able to verify, most, or even many, of the accounts. One woman caught him glancing at the

watch on her wrist, while her husband told him how all the women had been robbed of their jewelry and other possessions. A spokesperson for the U. High Commissioner for Refugees talked of mass rapes and what sounded like hundreds of killings in three villages. When Gillan pressed him for more precise information, he reduced it drastically to five or six teenage rape victims.

## 8: Bosnian Genocide - HISTORY

*In Slobodan Milosevic and the Destruction of Yugoslavia former U.S. foreign service officer Louis Sell fills a gap in the literature on the Yugoslav conflicts by covering both the domestic Yugoslav side of the collapse and the history and consequences of international interventions in the wars in Slovenia and Croatia in , Bosnia in , and Kosovo from*

Published June 18th Tags: This week we examine these wars, the true motives behind them, how the conflicts progressed through the s and into the s, and how the CIA along with British and American Special Forces used Al Qaeda jihadis as a strategic proxy force. We also look at the presence of the mercenary firm MPRI, who operated in the Balkans throughout this period. Inasmuch as anyone even discusses the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the wars that accelerated that process, the conventional view is that a series of ethnic blood feuds between different factions resulted in the breakup of the country. While not entirely untrue, this simplification overlooks the fact that the wars in Yugoslavia were a manifestation of much deeper politics. They industrialised, with workers owning shares in the factories they built and ran. They maintained good international relations with a diverse range of countries and factions, and good economic growth. This helped unite the disparate Southern Slavic peoples and they intermingled and intermarried. However, during a few short years from around to all of that fell apart in a violent fashion. Yugoslavia is now several poor countries, deindustrialised, ravaged by neoliberal capitalism, and ethnically and religiously atomised. If you look at maps of Yugoslavia in the late 80s compared to the late 90s you can see how Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia began as ethnically mixed areas, especially Bosnia, but by the end there were distinct monocultural zones. The Attack on Yugoslavia. So it was the desire of the major NATO countries to break up Yugoslavia into lots of little ethnic statelets. Hence we got a series of wars of independence, as these different nations broke away from the Federal state of Yugoslavia. Initially the Croats and Serbs fought together to try to unite Bosnia with Serbia and Croatia but Croatia then switched sides, partly because they were also engaged at the same time with their own War of Independence against the Serb-controlled Yugoslav army. As a result, Croats in Bosnia started fighting against the Serbs. Eventually this led to the Dayton accords which split Bosnia-Herzegovina into three zones, one Serbian, one Croat and one Muslim Bosniak. What we can add to this picture is that while it was US and NATO policy to encourage the breakup of Yugoslavia there were other external powers who contributed. Croatia was supported by several Catholic countries. For the sake of our narrative we will focus on NATO and other support to the Bosnian Muslim Army and how that relates to Al Qaeda, but understand that for most of the s Yugoslavia was subject to a lot of outside interference. Like Afghanistan, it became a battleground for major powers to work out their differences. Until the Dayton Accords in , this conflict between Muslims and Serbs in Bosnia was very violent, and vicious. Stop me when this sounds familiar. The Bosnian mujahideen were largely funded by the Saudi High Commission “another phoney charity working with Al Qaeda” and the Iranians smuggled weapons through Turkey and Croatia to help arm both the mujahideen and the Bosnian Muslim army. While Kohlmann is basically a neocon writing from a neocon point of view, his research is outstanding. His book focuses on the North African connections to figures like the Blind Sheikh, who from early onwards was using the Al Kifah and the MAK to recruit, indoctrinate and prepare young Muslim men to join the jihad in Europe. Mohammed Zawahiri operated for several years throughout the Balkans under the cover of working for the International Islamic Relief Organisation “the phoney charity we looked at in the Bojinka episode, that was set up by Jamal Khalifa. Kohlmann argues against the idea that the Bosnian Muslim Army and the Bosnian Mujahideen were separate entities. He cites various cases of them fighting literally alongside one another, and characterises the mujahideen as effectively the Special Forces of the Bosnian Muslim Army. They were the true fanatics who would carry out extremely risky, even suicidal operations in order to strike against the enemy. He also draws connections with other prominent Islamist ideologues including Abu Qatada and Omar Bakri who would, shortly after the war was over, move to the UK to found Al Muhajiroun. That organisation, basically Al Qaeda in the UK, has been riddled with spies and informers since its inception. No one is at all sure where Ramzi Yousef came up with the name of his terrorist operation. They were looking into what happened at Srebrenica, when in July around

Bosnian Muslims were slaughtered in an act of genocide by the Bosnian Serb army. One element of these operations was the flying in of mujahideen. Another was the secret arms supplies. In they actually took over the smuggling route themselves, and expanded on it, using military Cs to drop arms, equipment and supplies at Bosnian air bases. US Special Forces on the ground scouted drop sites and helped unload the cargo when it arrived. Also deeply involved were the Cengic mafia family, who basically ran Bosnian intelligence. They provided logistical support to the Iranian smuggling operations and worked closely with the Third World Relief Agency, another dodgy Islamic charity run out of Sudan, partly funded by Bin Laden. The US military were flying in fighters and arms and had Special Forces on the ground helping to run things. The idea that some jihadis from Afghanistan were running around Bosnia dressed in US military combat gear "ridiculous. All of which led up to Srebrenica in July , which provided the excuse for Operation Storm the following month. This was a Croatian Army offensive in Krajina which ultimately expelled hundreds of thousands of Serbs from the region and helped bring an end to the Bosnian war. This helped ensure that the Bosnian Serb Army, who militarily outnumbered the Bosnian Muslim Army and were better equipped, were brought into a balance. Naturally, this was achieved by growing the smaller army, not reducing the larger one. Despite this, the operation continued. As progressed tensions turned into violence in Kosovo " a province within Serbia mostly populated by ethnic Albanians. They were much more like the Bosnian mujahideen, a local branch of an international gang, involved in drugs and weapons smuggling as much as anything else. There are clips out there that have pretty terrible audio but the documentary shows: Damning evidence of how the Clinton administration set out to create a pretext for declaring war against the Milosevic regime in Serbia by sponsoring the separatist Kosovo Liberation Army KLA , then pressed this decision on its European allies. The documentary shows how the head of the cease-fire monitoring force the Kosovo Verification Mission was William Walker " a diplomat who was involved in Iran Contra and the war against the leftists in El Salvador and probably a CIA asset. It seems the whole monitoring effort was a sham to provide cover for covert support to the KLA " even as they were being listed and delisted and then listed against as a Designated Terrorist Organisation. This provided the pretext to bomb the shit out of Serbia and help take down Milosevic. All anyone really remembers about the Yugoslav wars is that the Serbians were bad, Milosevic was a war criminal. No doubt, Serbian troops committed some atrocities and Milosevic was not a kind and gentle man, but he was the democratically elected leader of a coalition government, not a psychotic dictator. They had most of the same personnel and almost the exact same logo and operated in much the same fashion " as a destabilising guerrilla force. This went on for several years, and helped draw Macedonia into this conflict that was rolling across the entire region. The Macedonians withdrew, NATO shipped the or so guerillas out of the town on buses, gave them back their weapons and sent them on their way. The principal motive behind this move appears to be to keep secret the identities of 17 Americans among the guerilla force " MPRI instructors. Why did this happen and why does no one give a damn? Two questions I want to offer some answers to before we close out this episode " why did this happen and why does no one give a damn? These were the bloodiest, most disruptive wars in Europe since World War 2, but this is largely ignored, especially by the liberal consensus. You hear this argument that the EU has somehow been a force for peace, and that the rise of nationalism is eerily reminiscent of the run-ups to both World Wars. In reality there have been a number of wars in Europe in the period the EU has existed, fascism has never gone away, and nationalism has consistently remained part of the popular political dialogue. But the liberal consensus, itself something of a myth, simply ignores these truths. This is in part because the wars in the Balkans took place in South-East Europe, which as far as the major European nations are concerned might as well be Afghanistan. Or even think it was a good thing. Why did this happen? In part it was revenge against Yugoslavia for daring to be a non-aligned socialist country that actually got itself together. This process accelerated the breakup of Yugoslavia and ensured that no one nation could dominate the resulting Balkanised region. This meant they were individually powerless to resist both overt international capitalism in the form of the Trans-Balkan oil pipeline, and covert international capitalism in the form of the illegal smuggling of weapons, drugs and sex slaves. These days the Balkans is one of the world centres for these sorts of activities. It was turned from a stable, peaceful, multi-ethnic multicultural socialist state with a good standard of living into a bunch of poor,

mutually resentful micro-states with no ability to resist the machinations of NATO and international capitalism.

### 9: The Destruction of Yugoslavia - Michael Parenti

*The destruction of Yugoslavia was an event planned for execution, following a 5 years old schedule. Undoubtedly, it was a message, like Hiroshima and Nagasaki. People need to awake, faster.*

Under Communism, Yugoslavia was held together peacefully, though its economy was not available to control by corporate capitalism. Yugoslavia had not attacked NATO but was attempting to settle an internal war with a history of atrocities on both sides. NATO bombing stopped no slaughters and may have initiated atrocities. It saved no people. It was imposed from the top down by U. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which helped prepare participants for a role in the Clinton administration. Hitler went into Poland to "save" its Germans. In Kosovo, escalation of ethnic violence was first attributed to Kosovar Albanians in the late s. There is evidence of Serbian atrocities but Serbian forces and paramilitaries appear to have responded more moderately than the C. School of the Americas throughout the Americas. It does suggest that any pretext of humanitarian intervention should be judged in light of its effect. There was no attempt by the U. To the contrary, the history of U. You do not provoke their destruction, or obliterate their homeland. You try to ease the conditions that have pushed a human group into acting savagely. It is at least a moral crime to profit from their misery. You negotiate and submit to impartial arbitration. The answer to the persecution of one group by another in Kosovo lay in prevention, which would have cost NATO countries a fraction of their military enterprise, but without profit to its defense industries. It claimed civilian casualties were "mistakes" through ten weeks of bombs and missiles, and an air operation including more than a thousand planes. When it destroyed bridges it destroyed freedom of movement and the transport of food. When it destroyed people it destroyed them as a punishment, without trial, without choice, without direct provocation, without understanding. NATO bombed a prison. It bombed a zoo. NATO considered Serbian soldiers immediately expendable because it targeted them, and what is a soldier, willing or not, but a prisoner in uniform? What of our own militaries? NATO made its own forces expendable by committing them to a war of aggression when war crimes have no statute of limitation. In Iraq a million young children have died so far from the effects of bombing and sanctions. The intention of massive destruction renders questions of whether the destruction of a people was actually intended or not, absurd, despite the calculated insistence on how specific the targets were. While questions of "intent" were argued by NATO country lawyers at the International Court of Justice, so that the bombing might continue, victim peoples continued very clearly to die, and will continue to die from the effects of the bombing. As part of a national group, civilians are through time, the target of all destruction of countries. Within its own borders, an army defending its people, is part of that national group and its casualties contribute to any summation of casualties within the national group. Living within a closed societal circuit of approval, they are often not aware of any "wrong" in what they are doing. National leaders at the service of corporate interests subvert these for political survival a by denying international courts their jurisdiction, b by denying international courts any means to effect judgements and c by appointing judges to represent national interest rather than justice. Yet amidst such mechanisms of control there are people, and as people each of us is capable of resistance to obvious injustice. On April 29th, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appealed to the International Court of Justice to make NATO stop bombing, on the grounds of aggression and genocide as stated in its case on "The Legality of the Use of Force" which contained a request for provisional measures to stop the bombing. Most responses tried to deny the FRY a right to bring charges, or pled that the charged country was not bound and responsible to the court in this instance. The possibility that the charged governments in fact committed aggression and genocide remains. Yet this judgement made the Court avoid its primary responsibility for peaceful settlement of disputes. Since cases it cannot judge are referred to the U. Security Council, a U. The crimes charged have no statute of limitations and in this instance the U. Accused of aggression and genocide, U. Sanctions were applied to both national groups, purposefully depriving the civilian population of a means to recover. This suggests their total destruction could be intended. We protect ourselves from realizing this by attributing such suffering to inevitable hardships of war. But neither military operation was a "war. Triggering ethnic warfare, calling for rebellion against leadership,

funding of opposition groups within the victim State, all counter any chance for legal recourse as a national group. When we have to, we apply the term to attempts to destroy racial, ethnic and religious groups, because our own societies force us into recognition of these categorical differences. That shields us from understanding a crime which attempts to destroy entire groups defined by nationality, encompassing several groups. Yet the Convention on Genocide specifically includes a "national" group before the others. Although massive bombings spare humanity ultimate weaponry, a portion of humanity is sacrificed within a targeted locale. Over five Hiroshimas of ordnance were expended on Iraq. Yugoslavia was bombed for over seventy days and nights. To argue that there was no "intent" to destroy these portions of humanity, is to argue that the victim of a firing squad is not really supposed to die. The arguments followed a defense the U. Calculated manoeuvres implanted into treaties and relations to the Court specifically protect U. Such protections within U. If the effect is destruction of the national group, and the effect is foreseeable, how can anyone prove an absence of intention? On May 24, with effect on May 27, the International Court Tribunal for Yugoslavia, under a Chief Prosecutor appointed by the United Nations 15, indicted Milosevic and his chief aides for crimes arising from their authority over Serbian actions in Kosovo. The indictment bravely held leadership accountable for crimes of policy, and claimed evidence of specific atrocities committed by Serbs. No doubt this will be substantiated by evidence gathered with NATO military assistance. But if Milosevic were guilty of all charges, why did NATO commit a greater crime in the destruction of a country and its peoples? Neither Kosovo nor the Kosovar Albanians nor the Kosovar Serbs, nor the peoples of Serbia benefitted from the bombing, which killed civilians as well as a military within its own country. It shifts blame for the humanitarian disaster the bombs and missiles caused while saving no-one, while assuring a massive exodus, while triggering atrocities in reprisal to a handful of indictable small-country leaders. We feel powerless to do anything about it but question it, in spite of propaganda, misinformation and "briefings," the sale of the war to the public, the spin doctors, news management, all which try to distract us from three facts: Who would question the innocence of the children or that they as well had souls, hope, hunger, needs while they lived? The deaths exceed political justification. As the children of Yugoslavia and Kosovo suffer their first casualties of displacement or that military euphemism of foreseen "collateral damage," the hatreds of retaliation and atrocity that war nourishes, the effects of depleted uranium weapons 18, the unexploded cluster bombs, the survival rate within a bombed out society, who can heal the children? Who can heal the adults? And who can find the perpetrators innocent of crimes against humanity? Will this message one day be brought home to North Americans? We feel powerless because the overwhelming message of any war is that people are of no value. When the powerful would rather kill than negotiate, then what value does human life have? We were not born without value, at least to ourselves and families, yet we are made so, until we have no faith in our human rights, or voice to insist on them. A lack of value is enforced by propaganda, which through manipulations, lies and omissions, assumes our stupidity. If we are not already stupid it tries to make us so. So we are not only voiceless but stupid. Most powerfully our worthlessness, and stupidity, are compounded by the moral wrongs imposed by devastating crimes against other peoples whatever their nation, colour, religion, language, peoples who are remarkably like us. So when the people of Iraq are bombed almost into the stone age in some way they stand for us and stand in common humanity with our daily lives and expectations as well. When the Yugoslav people find themselves bombed because their leader would not take orders from a country that places its crimes above the law, they have at least stood for humanity. This point, noted by a number of journalists, as well as inception of various NATO country involvement with Croatia, is definitively explored in *The Fate of the Wartime Ustasha Treasury*, U. Government Printing Office, In air strikes were used: More than 2, cruise missiles were launched and over 7, tons of explosives were dropped. Axworthy stated that the Commons would be glad to hear the case was dismissed; any qualification of this he made, was unclear, so that the impression was - no problem. Press discussion of the ICJ decision was minimal, and any mention of the open status of the case was accompanied by the implication that its resolution would take a long long time. Similarly airports, housing blocks, fifty specific industrial factories "Over commercial and crafts shops in Djakovica were destroyed"; 18 refineries and warehouses were destroyed "causing large contamination of soil and the air;" fertile land and forests, 17 hospitals and health care facilities; over schools from day care centres

## DESTRUCTION OF YUGOSLAVIA pdf

to elementary schools to secondary schools, to universities: Aside from the sequence of Associated Press releases in March Gerald, July 13, Published on Serendipity August 1,

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