



**Stevan Djurovic
Jugoslav Petrusic**

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!



**KOSOVO
AND
METOHIJA
OCCUPIED
TERRITORY**



**Stevan Djurovic
Jugoslav Petrusic**

**SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR
SILENCE?!**

BELGRADE

2017

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

I

Authors: Stevan Djurovic
Jugoslav Petrusic

Proofreading: Authors

Cover: Authors

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

**SERBIA, GET YOUR HEAD UP HIGH, TAKE
BACK WHAT WAS ABDUCTED FROM YOU, AND USE THE
TRUTH TO FREE THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY
OF KOSOVO AND METOHILJA!**

Book “Serbia, why keep your silence?!” is a project which is supposed to show how world interest groups try to create a terrorist state, on Republic of Serbia’s territory, so-called “Kosovo”. Abducting the territory of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia is a precedent in International law. Territory of K&M was abducted and occupied by several sick world strongmen, who legalized it for their personal interests; to make matters worse - those strongmen today destroy their own homelands.

It is a crime to be silent - that is why we have a commitment to our ancestors and future generations, to invite all freedom-loving men from the whole world, and to show, through reconstruction and revision of the events, that almost all crimes in wars 1991-1999 in Croatia, B&H and in Kosovo and Metohija were rigged and staged so Serbian people would be accused as genocidal, for it to be occupied and cast away from their centuries-long hearths of those territories.

Therefore, a wide campaign of judicial-forensic, military and all other expertises was started, in order to prove and scientifically verify evidence that those were rigged crimes planted to Serbia and Serbian people.

And so we ask your understanding, for everybody, according to their possibilities, to participate and give their contribution to the truth, justice and fight, firstly for freeing the occupied territory of Kosovo and Metohija, and also for casting light on

rigged crimes in Croatia, B&H and Kosovo and Metohija, first of all: Srebrenica, Markale, Ovcar, Racak, Batajnica...

And so we invite all the citizens of Republic of Serbia and diaspora, of any faith, and all kind-minded people, to unite in a joint project of disclosing one of the biggest plots after World War II.

Stevan Djurovic

Jugoslav Petrusic

P R E F A C E

It has been almost two decades since the end of the bloody wars in the former Yugoslavia. We can say with certainty that the war brought misery to and placed a stone in the path of all constituent nations and minorities of all the former Yugoslav republics. Time goes by, but nightmarish events, as much as they fade from the public memory, have left indelible and deep scars in the minds of the eyewitnesses who bore the brunt of the casualties and endured untold suffering. The armed conflicts are behind us, but the fallout from those wars have had a profound effect on the future of all, what were once republics, and now newly formed countries, of former Yugoslavia. Those who, persuaded and helped by directors and screenwriters, committed the initial crime of causing war - are now trying to turn victims into villains and label them as the main perpetrators, while turning villains into righteous liberators. This is all being done under the veil of democracy and in the name of the bright future known as the EU, while scheming to stigmatize a preordained victim - in this case, the Serbian people, as a genocidal nation.

Since the accusation of joint criminal enterprise with the goal of creating a “greater Serbia” could not be maintained and proven, they switched tack to a prepackaged backup plan. They accused Serbs of being instigators and the root of the latest armed conflicts, as a means for settling old scores from World War II. World power brokers and tailors of humanity's fate, acting from a position of power, refuse to allow a reasoned discussion about the real and terrifying causes of the latest fratricidal war in the Balkans. They portray this conflict as a series of bloody crimes with a preordained culprit, at the expense of all the people living in this region, where demonizing the Serbian national entity takes center stage.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

This accusation set an extraordinary historical precedent because, to-date, in all wars waged, crimes have been a side effect of wartime events, whereas only in the latest conflicts in ex-Yugoslavia was the crime planted, as a means of achieving a goal.

In order to maintain this twisted falsehood of a bloodthirsty, wild and vengeful Serb tribe, it was paramount to attribute the most horrifying accusations of genocide and fascism to the Serbs; to the very people who incurred the most harrowing and numerous losses in the fight against fascism. A people against whom genocide was committed by those same fascists who caused bloodshed in this region. The fallacy served to cover up the intent and the genocide committed against Serbs, and in this latest war, the attempt to destroy the state inhabited by Serbian people. In the newly formed countries, a fascist assimilation of the surviving Serbs was put into place, reviving historical aspirations of the fascist glory-hunters of latest wartime events.

In these latest conflicts, the politics and acts of fascism, like in WWII, were applied exclusively in the areas of the former Yugoslavia inhabited by Serbs, with the ultimate goal being the brutal bombing of the State of Serbia. We must not fool ourselves, the plans of globalists and shadow rulers are far-reaching and they will not stop until the Serbian people and the countries in which they live are completely destroyed, and in respect of which there are plans, evidence and arguments.

In reading this book, one can get a sense of the “truth” served up by those who collect evidence, accuse, arbitrate, adjudicate and rewrite history based on lies, insinuations, tarnishing of victims. That truth has genocidal intent for all of Serbdom. The message that we have tried to put across to readers of the book was created exclusively using data from all sources save for Serbian sources, so they would not, as they have always done throughout history, accuse us of subjectivity and lay blame at our door for all kinds of things. We would not be surprised if, in the end, they request that we compensate them for their material resources (fuel, cruise missiles, air force, financial obligations of participants, and all other expenditures) with calculated interest - for when they killed us with a “merciful angel” and poisoned us with nuclear and radioactive waste. We want the reader to see how “they are judge, jury, and executioner” by using foremost beings resembling human, first of all in Serbian people, who for a fistful of dollars, blackmail, fear and other means of recruitment, sell the fate of their own people for a tuppence,

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

endangering its biological existence. The information and documents that we have in our possession, together with numerous and sincerely thankful contributors, used in our work, and from which one can gauge the ruinous and terrible scenario of total destruction and change in the genetic code of Serbian identity, is of foreign origin. First and foremost this information has been sourced from the Humanitarian Law Center (database of casualties: 125th motorized brigade file), KFOR, UNMIK and other international institutions with peacekeeping forces based in Kosmet and Serbia, from The Hague and other courts whose goal is not to prove the truth, rather just to verify already decided political, and forcefully imposed decisions.

Familiarizing the general public with the contents of this book is in no way an attempt to sidestep the role of the competent courts in determining the true roles played by all those involved in the wars in the region and the level of their responsibility in those events. On the contrary, it is our sincere wish that an honest and fair trial will once and for all remove the stain from Serbia's name, that the real perpetrators will be found and that this insidious policy - detrimental to the people, future generations and the State of Serbia - a policy based on force, not on justice and truth, will be debunked.

THE AUTHORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Terrorism in modern times is a reality filled with fear, panic, destruction... Terrorists and victims are not at war in the classic sense of the word, while conflicts are typified as armed struggles. It is a newer, modernized and contemporary form of aggression by the powers that be, designed to accomplish imperialistic and occupational goals against innocent citizens and targeted countries. Terrorism is increasingly a strategy of organized, systematic and planned actions by the great powers and powerful interest groups that rule the world. The foregoing is conducted by or-ganized groups, organizations, even state entities, and less so by individuals, where the use of violence is motivated by hegemonic, political and separatist goals in order to take power, secession, economic and military enslavement. Terrorism is a global problem nowadays; it is all encompassing and endangers society as a whole on any part of the continent and planet Earth. Despite declarations by the puppet masters of humanity's fate that terrorism is the greatest scourge of modern times, they have no objection to using it as a shortcut to making significant gains, to rule small and powerless people and states. In doing so, they preside over a modern form of colonization and ruinous form of occupation.

Even though it is a societal occurrence as old as society itself, science still does not hold a unique and generally accepted definition of terrorism. On the contrary, in modern praxis, there are over 300 definitions of terrorism in use, which are employed and adapted by different scientists and quasi-experts to satisfy the needs of global policymakers. Even so, there are some shared and generally accepted viewpoints with respect to terrorism:

- Terrorism is a complex form of using force-violence;
- Terrorism is an illegitimate form of action;
- Terrorism is one of the most serious crimes;

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

- Victims of terrorism are, first and foremost, innocent people;
- Terrorism results in psychological reactions/traumas, fear, insecurity...;
- Preparations for a terrorist act are made secret and are well-organized;
- Generally, a terrorist act is committed by a smaller group of individuals;
- Terrorists are fanaticized perpetrators ready to self-sacrifice;
- Terrorism is increasingly a means of political struggle;
- In modern times, terrorism is a strategy of action by the great powers;
- Terrorism is increasingly the fastest means for accomplishing imperialistic goals;
- Terrorism is an instrument for yielding profit;
- Terrorism is the latest invention by global strongmen for creating new states...

THE BOMBING OF YUGOSLAVIA, RESOLUTION 1244 AND THE DELARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The bombing of Yugoslavia started on 24 March 1999, when 19 members of NATO alliance, led by USA, began aerial attacks. NATO alliance intervention was undertaken without UN Security Council decision, due to accusations that Serbian security forces are conducting ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija Albanians. That intervention was also not in agreement with NATO alliance charter, as Article 5 of the North-Atlantic treaty clearly states that NATO members will come to the aid of any member state subjected to an armed attack, which was not the case. The aggression opposed basic principles of International law.

As General Klaus Naumann testified in front of the Hague Tribunal, on a testimony against Slobodan Milosevic: legitimacy of NATO action is not in question, although it has a deficiency- there was no UN Security Council decision for such an action... And that he was aware that the UN Charter held regulations on State's sovereignty, although in this specific case, NATO action was legitimate.

The aggression was prepared long before it started: several hundred military targets in Serbia and K&M were designated; priority targets were selected, among which AA defense posts, command posts, relays and weapons storages, ammunition and oil reserves...

The aggression, 19 countries against 1, 228 times larger, with 67 times more citizens, 860 times stronger economy, began on 24 March 1999 about 20:00 hours. Attacks lasted for 78 days straight, and other than military targets, they also aimed at economy and civilian objects. Economy experts from G-17 group estimated the damage to between 30 and 100 billion dollars. Casualties were never officially declared, while Serbian estimates are about 2,500 killed and 6,000 wounded people. Aggression was pointed against an internationally recognized state, one of the founders and a member of UN and many other international institutions.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

The attacks finally came to an end on 10 June 1999, when Military-technical Agreement was signed in Kumanovo, forcing Yugoslavian security forces to retreat from K&M. Beside them, over 200,000 Serbs and other non-Albanians were forced to leave their homes and flee.

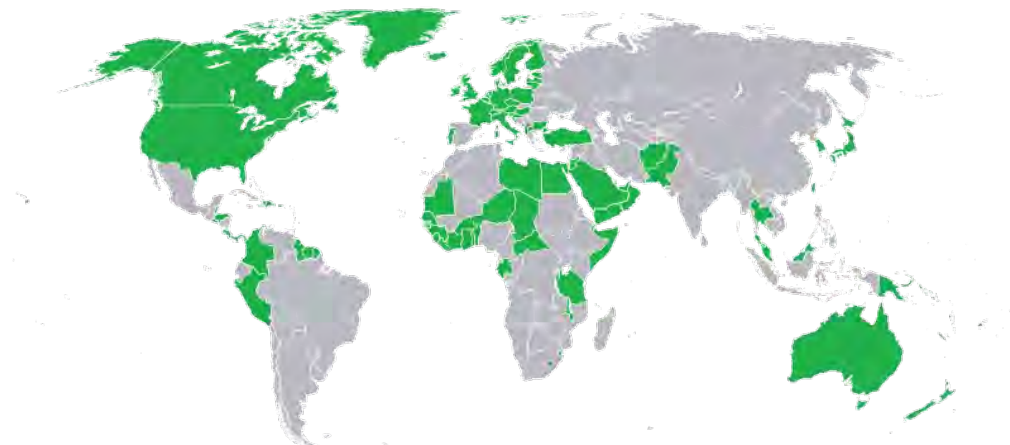
On the same day, Resolution 1244 was adopted in the UN Security Council, keeping Yugoslavia's (Serbia's) **sovereignty** and **territorial integrity over Kosovo and Metohija (Article 10)**,

It also **confirmed** that an agreed number of Yugoslavian and Serbian **military personnel will be permitted to return** to Kosovo and Metohija (**Article 4**).

It pledged to **demilitarize the Kosovo Liberation Army**, as well as other Albanian groups (**Article 9**).

Kosovo Assembly unilaterally declared independence from the Republic of Serbia on 17 February 2008, thus creating the Republic of Kosovo. All 109 present Assembly members voted for the Declaration of independence.

Serbian Government annulled that decision the same evening, as an anti-Constitutional act by temporary authorities in Pristina; followed by the Government decision for annulling unilaterally declared independence of Kosovo and Metohija.



States which recognized Kosovo's independence (in green)

Other than loss of human lives and material, NATO bombing campaign has made some long-lasting effects on the territory of Yugoslavia - through the use of weapons illegal under existing humanitarian law.

There are four main tests which determine whether or not the use of weapons is illegal: (1) whether or not they stay within the territorial range of the conflict; (2) whether or not they damage the environment; (3) whether or not the effects of the weapons end when the conflict ends (or the temporal range of the weapons); and (4) whether or not they are inhumane, that is, continue to cause physical harm beyond the point used for military purposes. Depleted Uranium Munitions fail all four tests.

The radioactive aerosol produced by these weapons can travel at least 40 km. During the Gulf War some radioactive particles migrated to Saudi Arabia, a non-combatant country. During the recent Balkans War, scientists in Greece detected radiation levels 25% above normal whenever the wind blew from the direction of Kosovo. Bulgarian scientists reported levels eight times higher than usual within Bulgaria itself, also a non-combatant country.

Depleted Uranium has a half-life of 4.5 billion years, or the age of the planet itself. This means that it will go on releasing ionizing radiation into the environment, essentially forever. After the Gulf War DU remained suspended in the air above Kuwait City for two years. Soil particles can be re-suspended whenever the ground is disturbed, for example by wind, ploughing or reconstruction.

Inhalation results in deposit of radioactive particles in the lungs and circulation of these particles via the bloodstream to various organs. DU and its decay products are alpha, beta and gamma emitters and can break the DNA or RNA in nearby cells. Because of the known mutagenic effect of depleted uranium, it is mathematically estimated that if there were a population of 100,000 people, each excreting an average of 3 micrograms of DU per day (the average for some Gulf War veterans), then 3,000-21,000 additional fatal cancers could be expected.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Cancer is not the only potential health effect of inhaling ceramic radioactive particulates. DU exposure may also be related to a reduced immune system response, to renal and neurological effects, as well as to both in utero and genetic malformations. Thus, like land mines, they continue to have potentially horrific and certainly inhumane effects on both combatants and non-combatants many, many years after the war is over. If the radiation damages the RNA or DNA in the cells, then the health effects of these weapons can continue for several generations into the future.

The UK Ministry of Defence has admitted that UK troops sent to Kosovo have been ordered to wear full radiological protection gear if they are near a tank which has been destroyed by depleted uranium weapons. DU is also used as ballast in Tomahawk Cruise missiles, several hundred of which were exploded inside Serbia at the beginning of the war, and thus anyone coming into contact with buildings destroyed by Cruise Missiles must also take adequate protective measures against DU particles in order to reduce their potential exposure.

This shameful aggression has yet to show its consequences, as the ones already exerted are just a fraction of the whole picture.

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE ALBANIAN SECESSIONIST AND PARA-MILITARY MOVEMENT IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

Not since it was declared at a meeting of Arbanas leaders, held in Prizren in 1878 (the First league of Prizren), that plans were afoot to unit all territories inhabited by Arbanas people (Southern Serbia; Western Macedonia; Eastern Montenegro and the North-east of Greece) have those areas witnessed peace. Work on the "Greater Albania" project began many years prior to 1912, when the Principality of Albania was formed as a product of force and will of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. That project today has moved on from its initial goals and now seeks to form an expansive Islamic state in the Balkans, therefore on European soil. Helped by its Western allies, from a position of power, the USA - a state-tailor of humanity's fate, is enslaving Europe, whereby the Balkan states are "collateral damage" on that mission. The ultimate goal of that project is for the USA to hold absolute power over the European continent, so, at some later phase, there would be conditions for a showdown with the only planetary adversary - Russia, and the increasingly dominant China, in order to become the only masters of the world. If we look at the events dating from the League of Prizren to today, it is evident that all events have come about under the patronage of and as scripted by the great powers. This is how the forerunners of separatist forces who went from being classed as a terrorist organization to being classed as a legitimate liberating army, helped by America and its satellites, set about creating the first independent, terrorism-based state in the world. Lest we forget, wherever the Arbanas have lived in the Balkans, and more recently the Albanians, there has never been a prolonged period free of bloody confrontations and huge human and material losses. Once upon a time it was done by Azem Bejta's kachaks at the beginning of the 20th century, when they deserted the Serbian army after WWI and declared 5 villages in Drenica a free territory, right up to the armed Ballista

rebellion in 1944/45 led by Shaban Polluza in Drenica also. Up to the period of NATO aggression on mentioned area, each decade witnessed certain counter-revolutions of varying degrees of brutality and bloodshed.



Prizren

Kachak Azem Bejta and his wife Shota Gallica, fought alongside the Serbian army, commanded by Kosta Pecanac, to liberate settlements in Kosovo-Metohija (Klina, Istok, Pec, Djakovica...). Kosta Pecanac promoted him, as his blood brother, to the rank of Chetnik Vojvoda /military leader/. Prior to his promotion to the rank of Chetnik Vojvoda, Bejta fought alongside 100 fighters and his two brothers on the Austro-Hungarian army's side, up until the moment they killed his brothers. Thereafter, he deserted and joined the Serbian army. He held the rank of colonel in the Serbian army. Following the widespread pillaging of the aforementioned places and pillaging of the logistics stores of the Austro-Hungarian army, he became rich and went rogue in the center of Drenica. He declared the villages of Dubovac, Galjica, Gornje Prekaze...villages at the foothill of Cicevica as his free territory. At the suggestion of his blood brother Pecanac, in the region of Drenica, Bejta was received by the famous leader from Drenica

Keca Ajrizovic, loyal to Serbia. When he stood in the way of him forming the free territory, Ajrizovic and many other respectable Arbanas people from that area were liquidated by Bejta. That is when he began brutally murdering the Serb populace, pillage and burn entire Serbian villages. Together with Hasan Pristina and Bajram Curi, he formed the Kosovo committee in Albania. Bajram Curi's decision set the wheels in motion for an all-out uprising that would take place on the first day of Bayram in 1924 together with the gathered kachak units. Once word of the



Azem Bejta and Shota Gallica

uprising reached the Serbian army, a decision was made to take the fight to the kachaks. While fighting the Serbian army Bejta was wounded, and died not long after. After Bejta's killing the "Dzemijet" Muslim organization set out to show by any means possible how the Serbian army was terrorizing the "peaceful and benevolent Arbanas people". The famous German-Swiss publicist, Rudolph Archibald Reiss, visited the scene of the battle and established that the Serbian army had acted in line with valid military rules and without the excessive use of force, (the two women and two children that died) were sacrificed and used as human shields by the kachaks, not allowing them to leave the house from which they shot and killed gendarmes (the text of Reiss's report was published in the "Politika" newspaper of 1 August 1924). After Bejta's death, his wife, Shota Gallica, together with rogue kachaks carried out numerous actions against the Serbian population and

gendarmerie in Drenica. In one of the Serbian army's actions Gallica was wounded and transferred to Albania, where she died soon after. The song and dance "Shota" was penned in honor of Azem Bejta's wife, Shota Gallica, which was sung and danced by kachaks celebrating the killings of Serbian children and military personnel. Out of ignorance about song's origin, the song and dance dedicated to Shota Gallica was often performed at Serbian festivities.

At the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945, following clashes with units of Narodnooslobodilačka Vojska Jugoslavije /People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia/ (NOVJ), Arbanas formations, which, by then, served Italian and German units, were in disarray. The majority of those formations, together with German Army Group "E", retreated through Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia, and fought against NOVJ units. Retreating with them were the leaders of greater-Albanian organization the Second League of Prizren, Bali Komebtari, Albanian People's Alliance, as well as their most senior officers Dzafer Deva, Mithat beg Frasheri, Ago Agaj, Ali beg Draga, Bajazit Bolletani, Shahsivar Ali and others. The Ballista in Drenica, led by Shaban Polluzha and Adem Voca, persuaded by Fadil Hoxha, member of NOVJ main staff, asked Supreme Staff for 10,000 pieces of infantry weapons of varying caliber in order to, allegedly, join NOVJ units in breaking through the Srem front. Instead of going to the Srem front, they went to Drenica, where they engaged NOVJ units. The NOVJ Supreme Staff, dissatisfied with Operations Staff for Kosovo and Metohija, which was under the command of Fadil Hoxha (an Albanian citizen), introduced military rule in Kosovo and Metohija, while organizing combat actions to neutralize the rebel Ballistas. Fighting against the Ballista remnants in Drenica continued until 1952, with heavy losses for the army and Odeljenje za Zaštitu Naroda /People's Protection Department/ (OZNA). During the fighting leaders of the Ballista movement were liquidated - Shaban Polluza, Mehmet Gradica, Adem Glavica, Limon Stanovci, Sefedin beg Mahmutbegovic, Uk Sadiku, Qazim Barjaktari, Avdil Dura, Ibrahim Lutvi, Bislim Bajgora...40,000 soldiers of the Yugoslav Army, state security and police forces were engaged in actions against the Ballistas. Over 900 were killed, and about 1,360 fighters were wounded in those actions. About 9,000 Ballista renegades,

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

counting the killed, wounded and captured, were put out of action. A 1956/57 state-run campaign to collect weapons from the residents of Kosovo and Metohija yielded the following results: 11,522 rifles were collected; 10,004 pistols; 4 cannons; 9 mortars; 434 sub-machine-guns; 260 light machine-guns; 100 bombs; 500,000 bullets, explosives and others.



Shaban Polluza with ballista group

Although new leadership of the Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija /Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia/ (FNRJ) was aware of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, they still adopted a DECISION by the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia “Temporarily banning the returning of the colonists to their previous places of residence” (Decision No. 343 of 6 March 1945) signed by Commissioner of Internal Affairs Vlado Zecevic. The decision itself was detrimental to the Serbs but played into the hands of the Arbanas. The decision was never annulled or revoked. Simultaneously, while it was forbidden for Serbs to return to their homes, after WWII, about 300,000 people from the Republic of Albania settled in Kosovo and Metohija, all with the blessing and approval of the state’s leadership. Total disenfranchisement of the Serbs expelled from Kosmet came in 1947

when the State adopted the “Act on the Management of Land Abandoned by Colonists in the Autonomous District of Kosovo and Metohija”. Under that law, their property was automatically confiscated. Despite those decisions banning the return of about 100,000 Serbs to Kosmet, 11,713 families numbering about 40,000 members returned. The rest had their property confiscated.



Aleksandar Leka Rankovic

After the Brioni plenum, the orchestrated dismissal of Aleksandar Leka Rankovic, vice-president and head of the State Security Administration /Uprava državne bezbednosti/ (UDBA), brought with it a changing of the guard in the ranks of the police and the civil service. The position of the Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija took a sharp turn for the worse. In 1968, Albanian party and provincial officials addressed the State leadership about establishing as much autonomy as possible from Serbia. To that end,

they organized student demonstrations on 27 November in Pristina, Urosevac, Podujevo and Gnjilane. These demonstrations, students and professors aside, were joined in droves by members of the public, especially from Pristina. The demonstrations were violent, with an attempt made to gain forceful entry to the Provincial Assembly, accompanied by numerous slogans against the Serbs, Constitutional order, etc., among which were “Death to the Serbian oppressors”. The demonstrators were joined later by thousands of people from Drenica, Pec, Prizren and other places. In addition to the police, the military was drafted in to halt any further toppling of the Constitutional order by demonstrators. The following day, 28 November, on Albanian Independence Day, the demonstrations were brought under control.

SMRT FAŠIZMU - SLOBODA NARODU



SLUŽBENI LIST

DEMOKRATSKE FEDERATIVNE JUGOSLAVIJE

*SLUŽBENI LISTE izlazi dva puta nedjeljno. — Rukopisi se ne vraćaju. — Oglasi po tarifi. — Cekovni račun broj 62.324.	Petak, 16 ožujak 1945 BEOGRAD BROJ 13 GOD. I	Cijena 10 din. po tabaku. — Pretplata za prvo polugodište 1945 god. din. 1200.—. Redakcija: Branikova br. 20. — Telefoni 23-426 i 20-427.
---	---	--

ODLUKE NACIONALNOG KOMITETA OSLOBOĐENJA JUGOSLAVIJE

153.

PRIVREMENA ZABRANA VRAĆANJA KOLONISTA U NJIHOVA PRIJASNJA MJESTA ŽIVLJENJA

U posljednje vrijeme, bez odobrenja narodnih vlasti primjećuje se vraćanje i preseljavanje porodica kolonista (naseljenika) koje su prije bile naseljene u Makedoniji, Kosovu, Metohiji, Sremu i Vojvodini.

Budući da se ovim nanosi šteta samim kolonistima, jer se izložu teškoćama i nepotrebnim troškovima, pošto još nisu stvoreni uvjeti za njihov povratak u ranija naselja, to s obzirom na sve prednje, a da bi zaštitilo same naseljenike od nepotrebnog puta i suvišnih troškova,

rješavam:

1) privremeno se ne dozvoljava vraćanje kolonista u njihova prijašnja mjesta življenja i nekakav ostanak na svojim mjestima, s tim što će im Narodno-oslobodilački odbor ukazivati i dalje svaku pomoć;

2) pošto će pitanje kolonista biti riješeno posebnom Uredbom, to će biti pravovremeno obaviješteno ko će, kada i u koji kraj države moći da se preseli.

Izvršenje ovoga Rješenja povjerava se Povjerenicima unutrašnjih poslova svih federalnih jedinica.

Br. 343
6 ožujka 1945 godine
Beograd

Povjerenik
unutrašnjih poslova,
Vlada Zečević, s. r.

Decision by CNDY (Korpus Narodne Odbrane Jugoslavije) about ban on colonists' return

During this action by security forces one person was killed, 27 people were injured, and 15 leaders of the demonstrations were detained. On the same day, demonstrations were staged in Tetovo where demonstrators called for Western Macedonia be annexed to Kosmet. Instead of strong condemnation and appropriate punishment, the authorities yielded to the demonstrators, allowing them to fly the Albanian flag, introducing a quota system on national grounds when hiring... All this amounted to a continuation by the Albanians of their reign of terror by destroying



Xhafer Deva



Enver Hoxha

cemeteries, desecrating gravestones, continuing rapes, beating Serbs, burning property to the ground, cutting down orchards, hijacking harvests. This underlying threat had a greater impact on rural areas than cities. Serbs exposed to terror, left defenseless by the State, started organizing village patrols. All of the foregoing led to the emigration of Serbs en-masse, which Statesmen and politicians depicted as a consequence of the economic and social situation. The only reaction during those ominous days came from the Holy Council of Bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church /Srpska Pravoslavna Crkva/ (SPC), which sent a letter to the President of the state and the top brass briefing them about the decades-long Arbanas-inflicted terror upon the Serbs, priesthood, places of worship, property in the province. Members of Third League of Prizren, founded in 1962 by Xhafer Deva in the USA, helped organize the demonstrations. Once founded, Deva agreed with the president of

Republic of Albania Enver Hoxha to cooperate on creating a Greater Albania. This organization, soon after founding, formed councils across the world, the most active of which were in the USA, Brussels, Zurich, Paris, Rome and Istanbul. In 1978, the Third League of Prizren joined forces with the National Committee “Free Kosovo” and together they operated under the name “Kosovo Union”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

The State's actions played into the hands of the secessionists and were detrimental to that of the Serbian population in the province, and in turn weakened the Republic of Serbia's power over its own territory. In 1971, the State adopted Constitutional amendments, which gave powers to the provinces (Kosovo and Metohija, Vojvodina) that were almost on a par with those of the Republic of Serbia. The Constitution adopted in February 1974 completely put the provinces on a level footing with the republic, because it allowed them to function as “constitutive elements of the federation”. For any changes to take effect in Serbia, both provinces needed to give their approval. That is when the term “lesser Serbia” was coined, which saw Serbia lose vital powers over its territory. In order to intervene on the territory of any province, Serbia needed approval from the province in question. In order to curry favor with the supreme leader, Serbian politicians abolished municipalities in and around the administrative line with Kosovo and Metohija and gifted a large area of Serbia's territory to the province. The most drastic example of this was abolishing the municipality of Lesak and forming the municipality of Leposavic. Today, instead of the administrative line between the Republic of Serbia and its province of Kosovo and Methohija being somewhere around Kosovska Mitrovica, right above Zvecan, owing to Stambolic’s and Markovic’s generosity - it runs across the top of



Petar Stambolic



Edvard Kardelj

Kopaonik, which is a point of strategic importance for the Republic of Serbia. The Constitution gave way to further waves of Serbian emigration, and gave the Arbanasi i.e. the Albanians free reign to plan and work on the province's secession. The ideologist and author behind that Constitution was the Slovenian nationalist and proven Serb-hater Edvard Kardelj.

Testament to the fact that the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija never let up for a moment was the 100-year anniversary of the First League of Prizren they organized in 1978 in Pristina. An international scientific conference was held, which further convinced the Serb populace that their centuries-old home holds no place for them. The authorities' failure to react yet again paved the way for a large-scale rebellion by the Albanians in 1981. Violent demonstrations, as was almost always the case, were started by students, releasing a prepared statement to the public that they are not satisfied with their food, shouting slogans "Food", "Conditions"...State officials in the province, who organized the demonstrations, notified the Yugoslav public that the students were dissatisfied with the food in the student canteens, with long queues, poor lighting. The demonstrations began on 11 March and by 16 March, the residence of the Patriarchy of Pec had been set ablaze, with priceless books, records, and icons burned, and it was pure coincidence that there were no casualties among the 30 nuns who were in the residence at the time. Throughout March, the demonstrations spread to all cities in Kosovo and Metohija like a chain-reaction, starting with demonstrations in Prizren on 26 March, then Obilic, Podujevo, Urosevac...with the heart of the demonstrations in Pristina. The slogans of "Food" and "Conditions" were no more and the true nature of the demonstrations were revealed with chants of "We are descendants of Skanderbeg", "We are the army of Enver Hoxha", "Kosovo-Republic". Foreigners, mostly from the Republic of Albania, but also from across the globe were involved in organizing the demonstrations. Support was not just limited to moral support; rather it included logistics and much more. By 2 April, the students had been joined by workers from numerous companies, with the focus all on Pristina, but with demonstrators also running riot through Djakovica, Urosevac, Vucitrn, Podujevo...

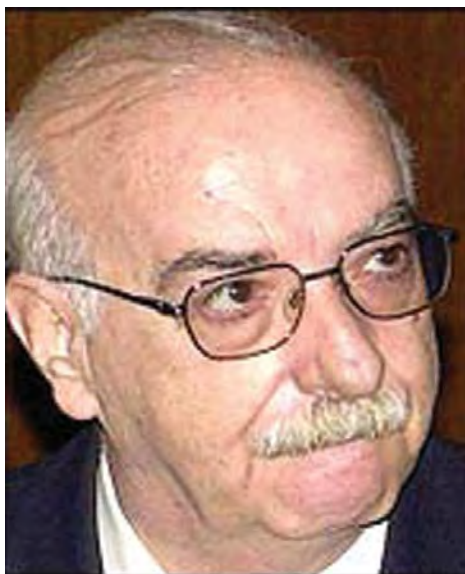
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Demonstrations in Pristina in 1981

The authorities decided to quell the rebellion by deploying the police and army, which ostensibly managed to settle the situation. The demonstrations resulted in the following casualties: 9 people killed (1 police officer and 8 demonstrators); 75 severely wounded, 55 of which by firearms; 127 persons with minor injuries, and large-scale material damage. That the demonstrations had outside backing was evidenced best by the media in America, specifically in Washington, which reported that 328 persons had been killed in demonstrations in Kosovo and Metohija. In Brussels, that number rose to 340 and to 500 in Frankfurt. The number of killed reported by Tirana rose day by day, so eventually the news of thousands of Albanians having been killed.



Mahmut Bakali

The province's most senior public officials were behind these demonstrations, like Mahmut Bakali, Xhavid Nimani, Xhevdet Hamza, Mehmet Mallici, and even Sinan Hasani, vice-president of Presidency of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. The only official from Kosovo and Metohija who spoke publicly about the true nature of the demonstrations was Ali Shukrija, claiming, “the demonstrations are the result of an organized action by a domestic and foreign enemy on nationalist

and irredentist grounds in order to bring down Constitutional order. Activities by secessionist forces have been relentless since WWII and are a continuation of that struggle by various quisling and fascist organizations...” (part of Ali Shukrija’s speech from 5 May 1981, at a meeting of the provincial committee). In Berlin, the “Revolutionary Organization of Albanian Nationalists” printed and introduced the world to the map of Greater Albania, which, besides Albania, included Kosovo and Metohija, all of Macedonia, all of Montenegro save for Niksic, the southern part of Central Serbia (Krusevac included), and Northern Greece. Between the rebellions of 1968 and 1981, 8 illegal Ballista groups were discovered in Kosovo and Metohija, the most extreme of which were: “The Revolutionary Movement for Uniting Albanians“, led by Adem Demaqi, a branch of the “Red front” Ballista organization, based in Germany, with Ibish Neziri as its leader in Kosmet; “The Decani Group”, operating as a branch of “Movement for the National Liberation of Kosovo”, with branches in Glogovac, Djakovica, Kosovska Mitrovica, Orahovac, Podujevo and Gnjilane and a group led by Shaban Shalla in Podujevo. As is usually the case in these situations, so too did the rebellion of 1981 have its bloody epilogue in the village of Donji Prekazi (where earlier, Azem Bejta, and later Adem Jashari met their fate). On Security Day, 13 May, 4 police

officers were killed and 3 were wounded in this area. During an attempt to apprehend the criminal Tahir Mehaj, who fired on a police patrol in 1980, he, together with his father and family members (two women and five children), barricaded himself into his house. He ignored pleas to allow his children leave safely and to surrender, fired on police and used family members as human shields. During the action, in addition to those officers killed and wounded, Mehaj and his father were killed, while all other family members survived.

Following the rebellion of 1981, which had been the largest, most destructive and deadly up to that point, the Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija during the eighties right up to the new rebellion of 1989 were terrorized on an unprecedented scale. These were brutal and monstrous crimes, as evidenced by the following examples:

- Following the death of two newborn twins, sons of Radojka and Sinisa Petrovic from the village of Grace near Priluzje, in July 1988, five men of Albanian nationality (aged 11-15) dug up the fresh graves, tore up the body parts, smashed skulls and scattered the remains around a nearby thicket.

- In June 1982, in the village of Samodreza, municipality of Vucitrn, Danilo Milincic was murdered in front of his house, before his mother's eyes. Four Albanians led by Ferit Muja, an emigrant from Albania, first broke Danilo's arm and leg with a stick, and then Ferit shot him in the heart, and wounded his mother. The Milincic family tragedy began 14 years earlier, when Albanians killed Danilo's father on his own property using sticks.

- In May 1985, Djordje Martinovic, a civilian serving with the JNA (Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija), was attacked by three



Monument to Danilo Milincic



Djordje Martinovic

Albanians in his field near Gnjilane, and was then subject to a horrendous ordeal in which the bottom of a half-liter mineral water bottle was shoved up his anus and colon. Martinovic barely survived, he underwent four operations at home and abroad, while his attorney filed criminal charges for the attack against the nephew of Sinan Hasani, president of Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia at that time. The case never went to trial as the charges were shamelessly swept under the carpet by the authorities.

- Numerous rapes of Serbian women of all ages from juvenile girls to old women over eighty years old were willingly concealed by provincial strongmen and shrouded in a veil of secrecy. Of the many cases, one that stands out is the 1983 rape of the nine-year old daughter of Stojan Peric in the village of Zitinja, Vitina municipality, as does the 1984 rape of a twelve-year old girl in the village of Ljubenic village, municipality of Pec. At the Gorioc monastery near Istok, a nun named Ana was raped, she was 72...all these incidents were covered up, with high-ranking “so-called Serbs” being those most complicit in sweeping these incidents under the carpet.

A continuation of the Albanian action was the miners’ rebellion in February 1989, at the Stari Trg, Treпча and Kisnica mines. The fuse for a wide-scale rebellion was lit on 21 February at the Stari Trg mine, when several hundred miners went on hunger strike in the pits. It came to light that the strikers had food and other provisions delivered via secret shafts. As a sign of solidarity with the miners, on 24 March, coordinated demonstrations started in all larger cities in Kosovo and Metohija. The rebellion was publicly supported by the leaders of Slovenia and Croatia, as well as the Roman Catholic Church in those republics. The final toll of the rebellion was 22 demonstrators dead, 120 police officers wounded, about 100 people wounded or injured and about 200 arrested, among

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Mothers with children, from Prekale near Pec



Miners' protest in Stari Trg mines

which were emigrants and foreign nationals that had helped plan and stage the demonstrations. The period up to the end of 1989 was extremely volatile and peppered with isolated incidents. In January 1990, in Pristina, several thousand demonstrators gathered to protest the death of Nuredin Nuredini, who was killed in the village of Aracinovo near Skopje. The demonstrations spilled over into the province's other cities - Prizren, Mitrovica, Urosevac...and soon revealed their true objective with slogans among others of "Kosovo yes – Metohija no" or "Blood, blood". All this unrest, human casualties and large-scale material damage served to scare the Serbs and accelerate their emigration. The State responded by imposing a curfew, which ensured a fragile peace, but the Albanians resorted to other means of action. They began lighting candles, something that had not been done in the past, nor was it ever a custom of their faith, as well as banging pots and pans, shooting from apartments and houses, playing loud music, and in villages staying indoors and not putting cattle out to pasture. The crowning touch of the other forms of the rebellion was a "mass poisoning" of schools in Podujevo, when a procession of vehicles made its way to Pristina, in order to show the world, via the Eurovision, footage of 2,000 allegedly poisoned children. The poisoning farce spread to the province's other cities: Pec, Gnjilane, Vucitrn, Djakovica...and was motive for the Albanians to start brutally assaulting Serbian children. For instance, in Podujevo about 30 Serbian children were beaten up and injured.

By taking extensive and numerous measures to put a stop to Albanian secessionist intentions in Kosovo and Metohija, such as imposing provisional measures, suspending government and Parliament, the would-be para-state in the province was seemingly crushed; however, the Republic of Serbia failed to assert its statehood. Serbia had no effective policy in place for dealing with the myriad of problems in Kosmet, no matter how consumed it was by events in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was no will, expertise or time to solve the problems in Kosmet. The Albanians, by walking out of all institutions and forming parallel institutions, began laying the foundations for staging an armed rebellion that was to break out in 1998.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Scene of alleged children's poisoning

THE KLA (KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY) PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANISATION

Events in Kosovo and Metohija during the twentieth century had a secessionist and rebellious character to them, with their continuation geared towards accomplishing the goal established at the First League of Prizren. Only the names of the leading and most extreme actors have changed, those who deemed that weapons were the only means to achieving the goal. So, what Azem Bejta's kachaks did, was done by Shaban Polluzha's Ballistas, as well as the leaders of the KLA. The only thing to have changed were the conditions in which preparations for the armed rebellion were made. The foreign factor, combined with destructive forces in Serbia, played a role in meticulously preparing, participating in training, logistical support and especially providing media propaganda to all of them. The roots of the KLA paramilitary movement date back to early 1982, immediately after the failed rebellion of 1981. More specifically, on 17 February 1982 in Germany the "National Movement for the Republic of Kosovo" (NMRK) was formed, which united several terrorist organizations. In the beginning, the movement advocated for Kosovo as a republic within the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), but subsequent events in the early nineties in Slovenia and Croatia caused it to change its goal, which was defined as the creation of Kosovo as an independent state. In order to accomplish that goal NMRK changed its name to the "National Movement of Kosovo" (NMOK), which assumed the organization of all terrorist actions in Kosmet. The idea of organizing an Albanian military in Kosovo and Metohija stemmed from a decision illegally declaring the "Republic of Kosovo", passed on 2 July 1990. Political leader of Democratic Union of Kosovo (DUK), Ibrahim Rugova, appoints himself as the leader of all Albanians. Through his political party, he started recruiting people throughout the province's cities and sent them to the first established training centers in the Republic of Albania. Seven centers were established in Albania. The first of these centers was established in a place called Surelj, near Tirana. Active officers of the Albanian Army oversaw the arranged

training of the initial groups. The first group of about 50 Albanians from Kosmet included Adem Jashari and Zahir Pajaziti, who would later become primary ideologists, leaders and organizers of terrorist actions in Kosovo and Metohija, styling themselves as the KLA terrorist organization. On completion of training in Albania, members of group around Adem Jashari formed terrorist groups in Lab, Drenica and Metohija part of Kosmet, as early as 1992. Their mentors and puppet masters provided support in forming, training, logistic and any other type of help to the paramilitary and terrorist KLA, as confirmed by the “Sunday Times” of London in an article dated 12 March 2000, which states:

“The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) directly assisted and trained the KLA in Kosovo and Metohija, and prepared the Albanian separatists for clashes with the Yugoslav army and Serbian police. Despite the long-standing contact between the Kosovo separatists and the CIA, the CIA mounted its main operations in 1998 and 1999, through diplomatic, monitor and verification missions in Kosmet.”

American intelligence analyst John Whitley, who in his analyses, claims that the CIA and BND (Germany's Federal Intelligence Service) collaborated on organizing and training the KLA, substantiates this claim. The task to equip, finance and train the KLA was initially given to the BND, and he claims:

“The KLA used German uniforms, East German weapons, and were financed in part by drug money.”

According to his findings, the CIA took it upon itself to organize training camps in the Republic of Albania, where members of the paramilitary-terrorist KLA were to be trained, drilled and equipped. America’s role in paving the way for bloodshed in Kosovo and Metohija and realizing the monstrous plan of forming the first “independent” state, as a product of terrorism, was confirmed with the formation and installation of the “American Information Center” in Pristina in 1992. From that point forward, various American politicians

and diplomats, most active of whom was Biden, often, without giving official notice to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia visited Kosmet, engaged in backroom dealing and secretly incited the Albanians to stage demonstrations and create civil disorder. Complicit in this “terrorist” project were countries from the Near and Mid-East, countries from North Africa, America, Canada, and in Europe - Western European countries (Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, France, Austria) and forcefully created ex-YU states (Croatia, Slovenia and part of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Numerous terrorist movements formed by the power brokers of the West, among which was, even back then, the most notorious of all, “Al Qaeda”, joined them. The press in the Republic of Albania carried news of Bin Laden’s visit to Tirana in 1995 as a guest of president Sali Berisha; it was then that a deal was brokered to establish an Al-Qaida network in Albania and in Kosovo and Metohija. Bashkim Gazideda, chief of Albania's secret police and guests from Kosmet - Hashim Thaci and Ramush Haradinaj, attended that meeting. It was during this visit that Gazideda was appointed one of Al Qaeda's chiefs for the Balkans. American senator Pat Roberts, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, publicly stated in the Senate that there is certain evidence of cooperation between Al Qaeda and Bin Laden himself with the KLA, and the involvement of KLA leaders in drug trafficking. Writing in his book about the first paramilitary terrorist groups, which conducted actions in Kosovo and Metohija in the early nineties, Tahir Zemaj recalls:

“Our leaders and military experts were engaged in all states. Salli Vesell worked in Germany, Agim Mehmeti in Switzerland, Ismet Ibishi in Slovenia, Kemal Shaqiri worked in Croatia... These people collaborated with one another, and it was they that approved the appointment of Ahmet Krasniqi as coordinator of all soldiers in and outside of Kosovo... As a member of the government of the Republic of Kosovo, I was privy to and personally briefed about the activities and engagements of the first battle groups, about the first cadres of fighters, among which were Salli Ceku, Adem Jashari, Zahir Pajaziti and others.”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

“Their operations were unlawful, such as planting explosives, killings of police officers and so on; these were the only combat operations in Kosovo at that time... All operations were carried out in consultation with Bujar Bukoshi, prime minister of the government of the Republic of Kosovo.”



Adem Jashari



Ibrahim Rugova

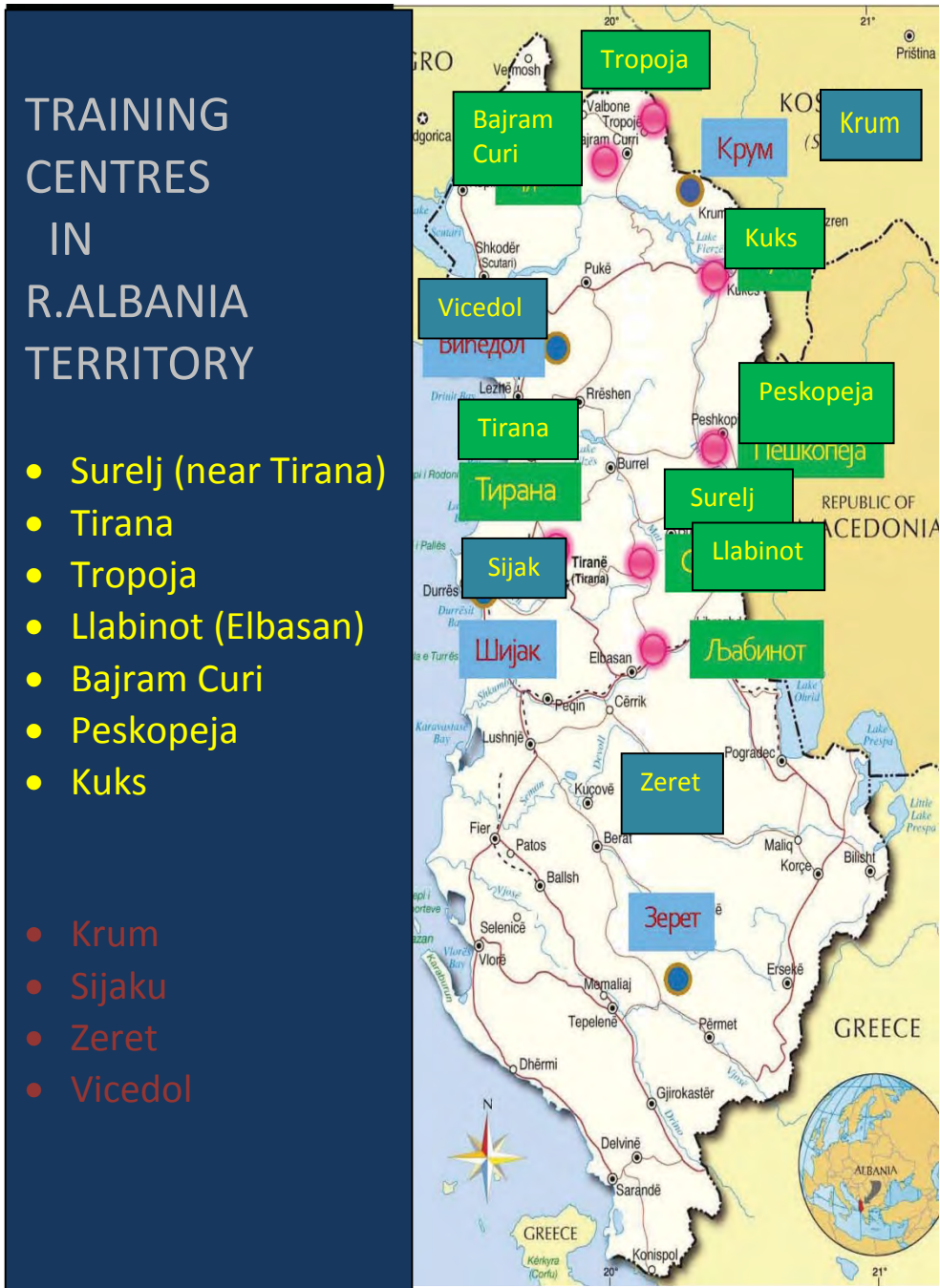
KLA TRAINING CENTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The most detailed description of the training centers in Albania was provided by two of three Albanians arrested in February 1994 when they tried to cross the Macedonian-Yugoslav border illegally, who had previously crossed from Albania into Macedonia without unhindered. During questioning by military security services, Jashari Hajdar and Fatmir Osmani gave concrete evidence about training centers, instructors, persons being trained and other details. Osmani Fatmir, son of Ukshin and Zulja, born on 2 July 1970 in Doljak village, municipality of Vucitrn, where he lived, said in his statement that he joined the JNA (Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija) on 18 March 1991 to do his compulsory military service in the garrison in Bar. During his desertion, in March 1992, he went to Zubin Potok to celebrate the religious holiday of Bayram where he was arrested by police and turned over to the military authorities in Kosovska Mitrovica. After 20 days in detention, he was escorted to his unit at the garrison in Bar. Several days later, along with six soldiers from the garrison in Bar, he refused to go on a combat mission for his unit, and together with soldier Jashari Hajdar, son of Murselj and Fahrija, born on 10 March 1968, in Ovcare village, municipality of Srbica, permanent residency in the village of Krnjince, municipality of Klina, he made a pact to desert. Both of them informed Nexhat Kellmendi, a captain serving in the garrison, of their intention to desert the unit. The captain advised them to bide their time for several days and that he would tell them when to desert and which route to take. In the meantime, Jashari met a man by the name of Izet (a docker) in the port of Bar who offered to help them desert:

“On the day that Hajdar and I decided to make a run for the Republic of Albania, we went to captain Nexhat’s home to inform him of our decision.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Training centers in R. Albania territory

He told us to wait another 2-3 days and that he would then tell us how to get to the Republic of Albania. We didn't believe him, we went back to the barracks, stole civilian clothing, wore them under our uniforms and left the barracks. After leaving the barracks, we threw away the military uniforms and headed towards Ulcinj. That happened on 21 May 1992, from Ulcinj we phoned Izet in the village of Sukobin, which is situated close to the Albanian border, and we asked him to collect us. He said he would send his father to collect us in the car and to wait for him in a candy shop, but he never turned up. Having struck up a conversation with some high school students in the candy shop, we met Izet's nephew Hasan by chance and he took us to Izet's house in Sukobin village.”

Helped by Izet and his friends Ibrahim and Reshad Muharemi from Sukobin village, they swam across a canal, crossed the state border and arrived in Albania, where, by recommendation, they made contact with Taip Vishi, in the border village of Gorica. Several days later, together with Taip's son, Enver, they went to Skadar where they reported themselves to the police, to a “Sigurimi” captain.

“Once the captain had taken written statements, he told me that we were to go to camp “Labinot” near Elbasan for military training. He then provided us with refugee IDs, which would suffice to cover the stay in camp, valid for 6 months, the same length of time the military training would take. Hajdar Jashari and I were taken to camp “Labinot” by police in separate cars and turned over to captain Lleteru Roshi from Elbasan, who was about 45 years old, a commando who was the main instructor for the practical training that was done later in this camp. Moreover, the commander of this camp was lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejdri from Elbasan, about 55 years old, who later during our training taught classes in theory and politics.”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Llabiot village in Albania

Going by Fatmir's description, camp "Labinot" is located near the city of Elbasan. He listed the buildings and facilities he noticed on the drive to the camp:

"What's more, camp "Labinot" is located in a place of the same name, about 6-7km outside the city of Elbasan. The camp was accessed by taking the asphalt road from Elbasan heading towards Cafasan for 6-7km, as far at the flyover, where one turned left onto a tarmacked road for 1km, which leads up to the camp. Close to the camp, about 5m away, on the right-hand side, there is a guardhouse, and on the left-hand side at the same distance there are 5-6 tanks and an unusable military armored vehicle which was used by Enver Hoxha. The camp, which is approx. 400x300 meters, is located in a valley surrounded by hills and fenced off with barbed wire.

Around the camp at a distance of 3-4 meters from the wire, at intervals of 50 meters, there are bunkers with machine-gun nests with two soldiers and a tank in front of them. Entrance to the camp is through a metal gate, and on the left-hand side, near the barbed wire fence, there is a dormitory for the army and corporals of the guard of the Republic of Albania, then there is the command, next to it a warehouse where tanks, cannons, machine-guns and other small arms are stored, next to it a second warehouse for tanks, mortars, anti-aircraft and other weapons. 20 meters from the gate (dead ahead), there is a single-storey building with four dormitories for the soldiers of the Republic of Kosovo being trained, and behind it a mess hall. In the middle of this camp there is a training ground (various obstacles, exercise bars, ropes, etc.). 20 meters outside the camp, on the left-hand side, there is a live firing range.”

At the time Fatmir and Hajdar were turned over by the police officers from Skadar to Albanian army captain Roshi, they both received a police permit to stay in the camp, which also covered eventual travel to the cities of Tirana, Durres, Vlore and Elbasan. Besides the captain, Albanian Army lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari attended the handover. They notified them that training would begin the following day, 26 May 1992. Fatmir had this to say about the training:

“The training was organized and done as follows. Training was organized into squads of 15 people, with each squad having its own senior officer, a corporal by rank. The corporal in my squad was Afrim Gashi from Pristina.

When I started military training there were 5 squads, while just four months later there were 8 squads. The following persons were in my squad: Hajdar Jashari from Srbica, Naim Krasnici from Pristina, Becir Muljeci from Glogovac, Brahim Kurti from Pec, Nexhmedin Sadriju from Ciflak village - municipality of Stimlje, Xhevdet Shabani from Vucitrn, Enver Isllami from Seljanica - municipality of Kosovska Mitrovica, Shefkij Peci from Zaza - municipality of Kosovska Mitrovica, Arsim Gashi from Pristina, Bllirim Shehu from Urosevac, Rasim Kadriju from Dusanovo – municipality of Prizren...

... Besim Hajrizi from Kosovska Mitrovica, Ramadin Shuti from Osljane – municipality of Vucitrn, and Zeqir Behrami from Pec.

Before the training began, we were given green uniforms, socks, boots, shirts, waist belts with shoulder straps, a Russian-made 10-round 6.35mm pistol, i.e. a full kit of equipment for training.

The first day of training centred around getting fit, when we spent two hours running up and down a hill outside the camp carrying stone-laden knapsacks. We got fit in other ways too, by passing through obstacles, rope climbing, etc., which featured throughout the training for two hours each day. During training, we practiced martial arts - karate, judo and so on. In addition to fitness training, we received training in handling different types of weapons.

During military training in this camp (lasting 6 months), from 26 June 1992 – 26 January 1993, about 110 people were trained. During this time, other than fitness training, which I have already mentioned, we received practical training in handling the following types of weapons.

Knife-throwing and its use in different situations (attack-defense), using, dismantling and assembling, maintaining a pistol and the 60-round American “Thompson” submachine gun, semi-automatic Chinese-made rifles, automatic rifles (Kalashnikov), Russian-made machine-guns, mortars, then anti-aircraft machine-guns, and some (the better ones) were trained in firing and driving Russian-made tanks and explosives - dynamite. Training with these weapons lasted for two weeks on average.

In this camp, in the infantry combat arm, which I was a part of, we were trained as infantry, anti-aircraft, anti-tank units, while sabotage and terrorist groups were trained separately. Sabotage and terrorist groups were drawn from those trainees whom the senior officers (lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejdri and captain Llefer Rushi) assessed as being most capable of accomplishing missions, although all persons went through this training, albeit at a lower intensity.

As far as I remember, this was a 10-man sabotage and terrorist group, among whom were: Bajram Dervishi from Djakovica, Besim Hajrizi from Prvi Tunel, Driton Salihi from Vucitrn, Hallim from Vucitrn, Abdurahman Demajlli from Klina Metohijska, Enver Isllami from Seljanac – municipality of Kosovska Mitrovic, but I can't remember the others right now. Special emphasis was placed on training these groups because the senior officers assessed that this group would play a key role in any conflict in Kosovo in the fight against the Serbs. This group received special drilling in using knives in different situations, hand grenades, explosives-dynamite, poison (to poison wells, water-supply lines), making Molotov cocktails and handling the “Thompson” submachine gun and the 6.35mm pistol, which they carried concealed in a waist belt. All trainees underwent training in all weather conditions, on all lies of the land.

Albanian Army lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari taught theoretical classes in the camp:

“He told us that about 2,000 people from Kosovo had gone through training in this camp so far, which has been going on for 5 years already; according to lieutenant-colonel Mond, training is financed by the government of the Republic of Kosovo and that Albania assists by providing the training staff, allowing use of the camp and the training ground. This had the full backing of president of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha, who, lieutenant-colonel Mond said was working on uniting Kosovo with the Republic of Albania, all in consultation with Ibrahim Rugova. During his theory class, Mond told us that discipline must be a priority in order to finish the training successfully, those who can't handle it should leave the camp, while emphasizing that we must adhere to the camp's strict training rules, all of which serve to keep secret the fact that Albanians from Kosovo are being trained in the camp.”

He warned us not to speak about what we were doing in the camp when we went to the city and just to say that we are being housed there as asylum seekers. He also told us that only Republic of Kosovo government officials know of our training i.e. Ali Aliu and professor Isa Zumberi, who were in Tirana at that time as “ambassadors”. Rumor has it in the Republic of Albania that Ali Aliu is in prison somewhere in Kosovo, and that professor Isa Zumberi absconded abroad having missappropriated cash sent to finance training. Before Zumberi absconded, trainees received pay of 50-300 Deutschmarks up until October 1992, with the amount of pay being decided by lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari depending on an individual's training results and dedication. The money was brought to camp by Zumberi himself. He was replaced in Tirana, in October 1992, by a journalist by the name of Skender (I don't remember his last name). He (Mond) also told us that we can have relatives and friends visit us, but not in the camp, rather in the city instead, and that for security reasons we mustn't divulge why we are in the camp. Should any one of us say that we are training, lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari told us that the person in question will be sent to prison and never released.

Should we be expoed on arrival in Kosovo by the UDBA, we mustn't, even if it cost us our lives, say that we had undergone training in the Republic of Albania; the same went if we were caught by the police forces of other countries..

Kosovo Albanians were admitted and sent for training in camp “Labinot” by Ali Aliu and professor Isa Zumberi, in agreement with Albanian police, up until they left the Republic of Albania to go abroad in October 1992, and from October 1992, this was done by journalist Skender N. The building, i.e. the embassy of the Republic of Kosovo, where Skender works, is located in the center of Tirana, close to the German embassy.”

In his statement, Osmani speaks about the position and role of Ibrahim Rugova, political leader of DSK, i.e. president of all Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija, and other political leaders:

“Besides that, Isa Zumberi told us that Ibrahim Rugova was visiting Tirana at that time, that he intended to visit the camp, but due to being too busy he cancelled, and said he would do so on another occasion. Isa passed a message to us from I. Rugova, to finish the training to the best of our ability so as to be ready and at disposal of the Republic of Kosovo, because once the war in Bosnia ends, a war will start in Kosovo. The war in Bosnia won't last long and that's why you need to be ready as soon as possible. In addition to Isa Zumberi, Zeharajah Cana visited the camp somewhere in mid-August 1992 and Remzi Kollgeci in September 1992. Zeharajah Cana arrived at the camp with his wife and son, in a Mercedes with Tirana license plates. He then gave Bajram Dervishi, as the oldest trainee, 500 Deutschmarks so he could split it with us for food and drinks.

Cana spoke to us, telling us that he had come to the camp to visit us, see how we are living, how's training going, to know exactly how each one of us came to be in camp (who deserted the army, who deserted the theatre of war, who came because they were called-up to the Yugoslav army, etc.).

Remzi Kollgeci came to camp Labinot camp in a military vehicle, in the company of two people unknown to me, who wore civilian suits, and then he spoke to us: that he had come to visit us, to see how we were living and how training is going. He said that our training was financed by the government of the Republic of Kosovo from remittances sent by Albanians working abroad temporarily. Since he was not pleased with our accommodation, he said that he would secure money for new beds, asked us if we were satisfied with the training and the behavior of the officers in the camp, stating that if we are not satisfied he will replace the officers if needed, because as he said “we are paying them”.

After a month of training, each of the trainees had to swear an oath of allegiance to the Republic of Kosovo, as evidenced by Fatmir's statement:

“I forgot to tell you that after a month of training we swore an oath of allegiance on the training area, as follows this: “I, soldier Fatmir Osmani, swear that I am prepared to do my utmost to defend our homeland, the Republic of Kosovo, not hesitating to die in doing so“. All trainees in the presence of the senior camp officers only, lieutenant-colonel Mond and captain Llefter Roshi swore this oath.

At the end of the training, we were invited one by one by lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari, at which time we signed a “commitment”, which on the left-hand corner contained a trainee’s general information, with the text of the commitment in the middle. The text of the commitment, as far as I remember, went as follows: “that soldier Fatmir Osmani is being discharged from the camp having successfully completed training, training assessment, and that in the event of war and conflict in Kosovo they are obliged to report for mobilization at camp “Labinot”, and that they have signed this commitment of their own free will”.

In the bottom left-hand corner was lieutenant-colonel Mond Bejari’s signature, and the stamp of the Army Ministry of the Republic of Albania, and in the bottom right-hand corner the soldier’s signature and the stamp of the Republic of Kosovo, as far as I remember the stamp was that of the Army Ministry of the Republic of Kosovo, but I am not sure. The “commitment” was printed on pale-red paper.

When leaving the camp all soldiers who had completed training left their address with lieutenant-colonel Mond, and if there was a change of address we were obliged to notify “our embassy in Tirana” on phone No. 0035554528312.”

At the end of training, lieutenant-colonel Mond agent recruited Osmani, against his will, through coercion and blackmail, as a “Sigurimi” agent:

“He offered me a job working for the “Sigurimi”, i.e. for lieutenant-colonel Mond, to go to Kosovo and establish contact with professor Gani Binaku from Okrastica village, municipality of Vucitrn. I declined this offer, saying that I had married in

Elbasan, which he said I shouldn't have done given that I'd come for training, and I had to have known that I would have to return to Kosovo.

He warned me that I was a “traitor” and that I could get life in prison for that, and when I refused a second time, he threatened to take my wife and child away and that I would never see them again. That's when I gave in and agreed to cooperate with him. Lieutenant-colonel Mond tasked me with going to Kosovo and establishing contact with Gani Binaku at all costs. He told me that Gani had been in camp “Labinot” around December 1992, and that they had got in touch, saying that would soon send him a man, who is currently in camp with him in Vucitrn.

I was tasked with finding Gani Binaku on my journey home and delivering a message from lieutenant-colonel Mond that Gani should contact him and deliver a report about the police and army in Kosovo to Elbasan. If I failed to find Gani Binaku, Mond advised me not to sleep at home because the police might find me, and he advised that I be ready for mobilization at any time- i.e. to return to Elbasan (in the event conflict erupted in Kosovo).

If I fell into the hands of the UDBA, I had orders from lieutenant-colonel Mond, not to at any cost confess that I had trained in the Republic of Albania, despite me telling lieutenant-colonel Mond that under UDB torture I might have to confess. He told me that if I did, he has people in Kosovo who will take me out.”

Fatmir Osmani and Hajdar Jashari’s generation at the “Labinot” training center near Elbasan included trainees from almost every part of Kosmet as well as those from the municipality of Presevo and from abroad:

“Military training in camp “Labinot” lasted from 26 June 1992 until 26 January 1993, as far as I remember. My group included the following people:

1. Xhevdet Shabani from Vucitrn,
2. Naim Krasniqi from Sibovac, Obilic municipality,
3. Afrim Mandjoli from Srbica,
4. Besim Hajrizi from Prvi Tunel,
5. Fatmir Osmani from Doljak village, Vucitrn municipality,
6. Hashim Fazliu from Kotor village, Srbica municipality,
7. Afrim Gashi from Pristina,
8. Becir Mulleci from Glogovac,
9. Hajdar Krasniqi from Pristina,
10. Bllirim Beka from Milosevo, Pristina municipality,
11. Bedri Sahiti from Podujevo,
12. Llutfi Hasani from Presevo,
13. Arsim Ferizi from Vucitrn and
14. Naser Rulani from Doljak, Vucitrn municipality.

The tank unit included the following people:

1. Bajram Dervishi from Djakovica,
2. Enver Islami from Seljance village, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality,
3. Bedri Hajrizi from Presevo,
4. Adem Beqiri from Kotor village, Srbica municipality,
5. Mehmet Hyseni from Podujevo,
6. Reshit Illazi from Osljane, Vucitrn municipality,
7. Bekim Llatifi from Svracak village, Vucitrn municipality,
8. Besnik Xhafa from Pec,
9. Fadill Mehmeti from Suva Reka,
10. Demir Berisha from Suvi Do village, Pristina municipality,
11. Ragip Miftari from Djakovica,
12. Sulejman Beqiri from Presevo,
13. Rasim Hasani from Svracak village, Vucitrn municipality,
14. Bedri Rama from Srbica and
15. Hashim Fazliu from Pristina (I am not sure whether he belonged to this group).

The sabotage and terrorist group included the following persons:

1. Isllam Fazliu from Pec,
2. Miftar Hyseni from Kumanovo,
3. Afrim Malloku from Pristina,
4. Tahir Bajrami from Kosovska Mitrovica,
5. Aslan Beqiri from Kosutovo village, Kosovksa Mitrovica municipality,
6. Selim Bakiu from Djakovica,
7. Jashar Ferizi from Dusanovo village, Prizren municipality,
8. Arsim Hoxha from Poljanac village, Srbica municipality,
9. Besim Plana from Doljak village, Vucitrn municipality,
10. Fatmir Imeri from near Obilic,
11. Remzi Krasniqi from Vucitrn,
12. Bahri Shabani from Vucitrn,
13. Gani Morina from Ujmira village, Klina municipality,
14. Naim Hasani from Pristina,
15. Njazi Haxhiu from Prizren,
16. Besim Bekteshi from Orahovac,
17. Beqir Mulici from Vucitrn,
18. Hajdar Jashari from Srbica and
19. Blllerim Jashari.”

Fatmir Osmani's statement broached a number of subjects in detail, including the desertion from the barracks in Bar while doing military service in March 1992, the story behind the illegal crossing of the Albanian border, the conversation with members of the "Sigurimi" in Skadar, arrival at the "Labinot" training center; all of which was corroborated by the statement given by Hajdar Jashari. In 1994, in a military court in Nis, the members of the three-man illegal group were tried for their crimes and sentenced to prison, conclusive evidence of which exists.

Coinciding with the breakup of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was the establishment of the Albanian military structure, mostly in Slovenia, via Croatia and later Bosnia and Herzegovina. This marked the beginning of their military organization, involvement in para-military units of the aforementioned republics, and saw them gain war experience, which was later used in Kosovo and Metohija. Naim Maloku (a former JNA officer), one of the key actors in

events on all fronts explained in detail how all this unfolded in his book “Testimony about the Path of Freedom”, underlining in particular the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

“...Many soldiers who were in our Albanian units crossed over to Croatian units and brigades. That's how Bekim Berisha, Afrim Basha, Mensur Kasumi went to fight in Bosnia with Croatian units. Mensur Kasumi went with a Croatian unit towards Sarajevo, while Bekim Berisha and Afrim Basha went via Slavonski Brod and infiltrated Bosnian territory. In Bosnia, the situation was similar to that in Croatia, as far as the Albanians and their combat involvement is concerned. In Bosnia, especially in Sarajevo, the war caught many Albanians, whether as workers, students or soldiers, even the odd senior officer. Many Albanians joined Bosnian units. Many Albanian officers and soldiers crossed over from the ranks of the former JNA to the Bosnian Army, and while on this topic, I would like to single out officers Bisllim Zurapi and Hallill Bicaj, who successfully commanded two units in the defense of Sarajevo. I will also mention Nedjmed Kastrati, Ismet Alliu and many other officers who heroically fought in Sarajevo. They say that Bisllim Zurapi made a historic contribution to the defense of Sarajevo, on account of which he and numerous Albanian officers were decorated by Alija Izetbegovic himself. Bisllim Zurapi later fought in central Bosnia and rose to the rank of division commander, commanding three brigades. Rahim Ademi also arrived in Bosnia with his unit; he fought in the direction of Jajce, while Agim Cheku fought in the direction of Drvar. It is true that two prominent Albanian commanders within the Croatian brigades commanded final operations during fighting in Bosnia. During the war, we had contacts with Albanian officers and soldiers who were on the battlefield and in late 1992 we considered using those soldiers and officers to form Albanian volunteer brigades.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Even in that time of war, we managed to make contact with Ejup Ganic and Haris Silajdzic. We sent Ton Marko and Bekim Berisha to those negotiations; our demands were for Bosnian structures to greenlight our goals, because rumor had it that there were 3,000 – 4,000 Albanians fighting in Bosnia. I know well that the Bosnian structures accepted, which was confirmed by Silajdzic himself...”

THE DAWNING OF THE KLA

The wider public in Kosovo and Metohija first heard about the paramilitary and terrorist organization styling itself the KLA in December 1994, when a letter signed “KLA” was posted to a residential address in Pristina. The letter informed the public that members of this terrorist organization had assassinated inspector Llutvija Ajvazi of the Ministry of the Interior (“Ministarstvo Unutrasnjih Poslova” or “MUP”) in Srbica. The first sighting of KLA members in uniforms with insignia was reported on 29 November 1997 in Lausha village in the municipality of Srbica, at the funeral of the fallen terrorist Hallit Gecaj. Throughout 1997, in northern Kosovo and Metohija, members of the paramilitary-terrorist organization compiled lists of persons fit for military service from the Albanian national minority. Following on from that they sent mobilization call-ups under the principle of “one man from each house”. For “disobedient” Albanians, a brutal disciplining ensued, up to and including murder. Throughout 1997 and the first half of 1998, according to intelligence information, 43 insubordinate Albanians, i.e. those loyal to Serbia, were killed, and nearly 100 compatriots were kidnapped. Some of those kidnapped were portrayed as victims killed by Serbian security forces, examples of which will be presented later in the book. On the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (“Federalna Republika Jugoslavija” or “FRY”) and Albania numerous incidents were registered, in 1997 there were 92 border incidents. 146 incidents were registered up to October 1998. 33 members of the Yugoslav Army Border Guard gave their lives defending the border during the aforementioned period. In Kosovo and Metohija, during 1998, 1884 terrorist attacks were carried out, while 288 persons were killed (115 police officers and 173 civilians), 403 persons were wounded. During the same period, 292 civilians were kidnapped.

During the trial of Ramush Haradinaj in The Hague, John Crosland, retired British colonel, testified on 19 April 2007. From 1996 to 1999, he was a military attaché of Great Britain in FRY:

“...I was accredited to the Yugoslav Army, to the Chief of the General Staff. I worked directly with then-Chief of the General Staff, General Perisic, and we would work through the Foreign Liaison Service, which was the official channels through which we would conduct our business...I carried out my first trip to Kosovo in August 1996. There were rumors that there was some kind of fledgling military wing from Albania...during my time in FRY, I think I'm correct in saying that I made 70 to 75 trips to Kosovo...I had meetings with General Dimitrijevic, who was head of the Counter-intelligence Service (“Kontraobaveštajna Služba” or “KOS”) and General Perisic. At a meeting in late 1997 they were disturbed by reports coming both from the Albanian and Macedonian border that men and materiels were being moved. In early 1998, the first attacks took place against the MUP stations in Kosovo itself, and if I remember correctly, they were against the MUP station at Rudnik and Likosane. That's when the first, as far as I'm aware, the first Serbian security force casualties were taken. Following on from the attacks on the MUP station at Rudnik where I think three police officers were killed...The police officers were just doing their job in maintaining law and order. The police station at Rudnik is in a valley and is overlooked all the way around and therefore a very easy target to attack...The Serbian authorities decided to take action at Donji Prekaz Serbian authorities decided to take measures in Donje Prekaze...that was in March 1998, I would say this was the start of the contest-proper between the Kosovo Liberation Army and the Serbian security forces...the KLA started to become more prominent towards the end of March, April and May of 1998. And by about, I think I'm right in recalling by the middle of May they were, as I've said in the report, technically controlling about 50, 60 per cent of Kosovo in the way that they blocked three of the four main routes across Kosovo...”

In his testimony, Crosland does not negate the Pec – Decani – Djakovica road was of vital importance for the Yugoslav Army and MUP, as a corridor they had to hold, and that the road in early 1998, and throughout 1998 into 1999 was actually “a second frontier”.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Among others, during the trial of Ramush Haradinaj, on 10 February 2005, and on 30 and 31 May 2007, Jakup Krasniqi testified, a teacher, one of the founders of a student movement in Kosovo, who organized violent demonstrations in 1981. He spent 10 years and 4 months in prison in Pristina for counter-revolutionary and hostile activity, and was released on 3 July 1991. Of the dawning of the KLA, he said:

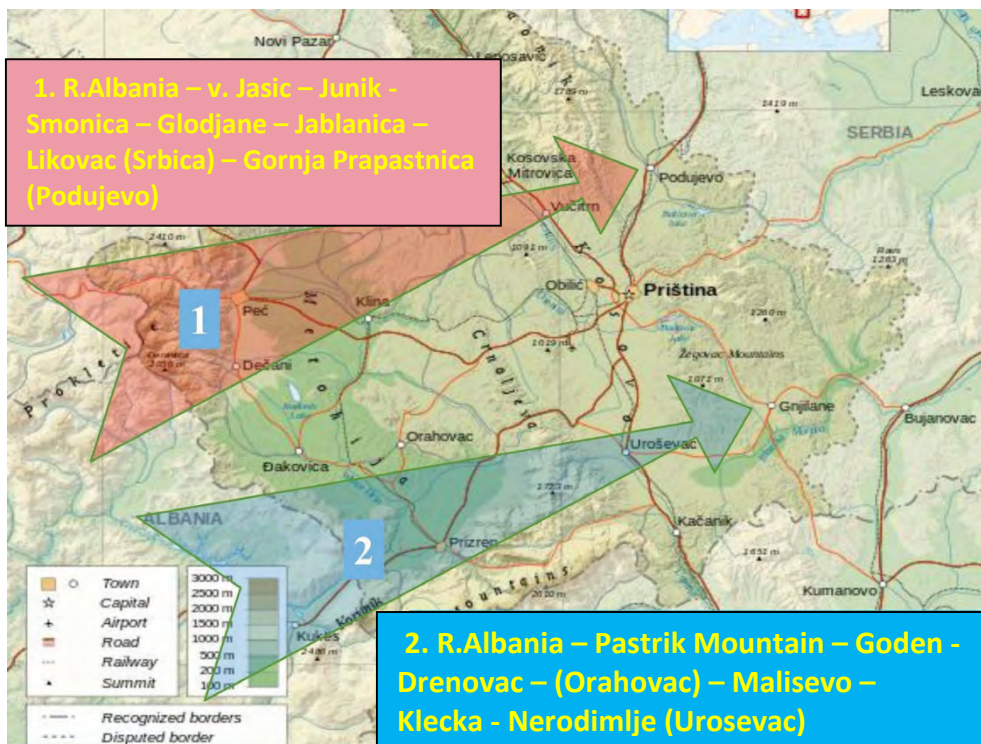
“...From the beginning, from the inception of the KLA, together with the other comrades that formed this KLA, I was there. To be precise, in 1991 the anniversary of the People's Movement of Kosovo was celebrated on the day when Adem Jashari and the armed political formation in Prekaz put up the first armed resistance against the Serb police and military forces...he was for some days at my family, then he stayed with some other families in my village. And this is how we began to link up with the armed wing and in 1994 I may say that the KLA was formed as such, which at a later time through its communiques would become known to the public...The KLA General Staff during that time was spread out in three parts. One part operated in Kosova, underground. Another part, it was a minority probably; this lived in Albania outside Kosovo. And another part lived and worked in the western countries; in Switzerland, Germany, the United States, in France, in the Scandinavian countries., where Azem Sula, Xhavid Halliti, Bardull Mahmuti, Alli Ahmeti, Kadri Veseli were in charge. Commanders in Kosovo at that time were Adem Jashari, Sokol Bashota, Rexhep Selimi, while Hashim Thaqi was a joined the General Staff in late 1996, i.e. in early 1997...”

From its very infancy the KLA paramilitary-terrorist organization, terror followed, under slogan “death to enemies and traitors”, which also meant collaborators, while none of these persons were ever brought to trial, in respect of which Krasniqi says:

“...they were executed or killed while they were serving the enemy, as the case has been with the killing of the Serb police and army members...”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Directions of illegal crossing of people, weapons and equipment leading from Albania to Kosmet

He stated that communique No. 35 from 3 and 4 August, shows that guerilla units carried out 3 armed operations in 1997 against the occupier and collaborators, at the same time admitting responsibility for murdering Aliku Beku from Trstenik village and Ramiz Leku from Banjica village – municipality of Glogovac, Qamil Gashi from Glogovac, Dalip Dugoli from Petrastica, Ali Calapeku from Trstenik, Hatim Dobrun from Lozica village...Speaking of the various development phases of the KLA, Krasniqi told the court in The Hague:

“...Before summer 1998, the KLA was a guerilla army. It had limited access to areas and limited number of soldiers. It was an army that was a guerilla army with clandestine guerilla units that used the hit-and-run tactics.

After the events surrounding Adem Jashari in Likosane, Cerez and Prekaze, people wanted to join the KLA en masse. The General Staff did not have enough senior officers to handle all the requests, many joined KLA at this time, the army was mostly of a volunteer and people's army character...the summer offensive by Serbian forces thwarted efforts to better-organize the KLA. The Holbrooke-Milosevic Agreement was signed, and we exploited this quieter period to organize ourselves. We had units, battalions, and brigades..."

The training centers established in Albania were all but made redundant from 1993 to early 1997 due to funding and pay for trainees almost running dry. As the time neared to stage the armed rebellion in Kosmet, all the training centers sprung back to life and new ones were established, whereby each operational zone had its own training center and dumps that were stocked with weapons from around the globe. From there they were illegally moved to Tropoja – an area between the Kosare border post and Morina border post, the village of Jasic – Junik – Glodjane and further as shown on the map.

In his book, Tahir Zemaj gives a comprehensive account of one of the newly-established centers:

"At our training base where we trained soldiers for 7 – 12 days, a decision was made that the base be located in Papaja, while border commander for the district of Tropoja, Selim Demushi, provided us with considerable assistance in securing the base. This man had been engaged for years in order to assist those waging war for Kosovo. Having made the decision to set up base in Papaja, we set about making it fit for purpose, we hooked up the electricity and water supply, fitted a kitchen, simply put we built a fine barracks, a secure base and supply dump. 21 June 1998 was set as the day the 134th brigade was to swear oath, of which I was the commander by appointment of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kosovo, and the main body was created for two more brigades."

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

The 28th of February witnessed a serious escalation in terrorism, when the paramilitary and terrorist “Drenica group”, under the command of Adem Jashari in Likosane village, municipality of Srbica, attacked a MUP police patrol, killing four and wounding two police officers. In the follow-up MUP action, a number of terrorists were killed, including their leader Adem Jashari, and a certain number of Albanians civilians were killed, who had been held hostage by their terrorist leaders. 67 were killed in the fighting.

FOREIGN SUPPORT TO THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Going by the script written many moons ago by those that destroyed the SFRY, the creation of new states and the annihilation of the Serbian people in the Balkans was supposed to begin in Kosovo and Metohija. It is obvious the scriptwriters erred in their calculation, when the script was turned on its head with the country's collapse beginning in Slovenia and consequently in 1991, the Albanian national minority leader of Kosmet, Ibrahim Rugova, was asked to fan the flames of disorder in Kosmet - which was to last around 15 days; so that the strongmen of the West could hold Serbia and the Serbian people at knifepoint and deal them a fatal blow by way of resolutions that had been prepared in advance. When Rugova answered that he did not have the power to cause unrest and keep it under control for even one day, the foreign mentors resorted to another methodology. Their previously prepared script received a setback due to Serbia's quick reaction after the demonstrations had started in Stari Trg and the constitutional, legal, temporary and other measures it took. Apart from constantly aggravating the situation by spreading the lies of their American emissaries, only one year later, cloaked in the veil of democracy, the "American information center" was established in Pristina. That center, as an American services' forward information post, was tasked with monitoring the situation, organizing the Albanians, building up a network of agents and forging ties with NGOs, which served as the eyes and ears for what all that was to follow in Kosmet. Albania was the greatest contributor to the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization in creating the conditions for direct training, as well as behind the lines tactics and operations and everything else.

All the assistance provided by Albania, using all available resources, to the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija would not have been enough to attain the ultimate goal. To do so at that time, only they needed the "world's policeman" America, along with its satellites and puppets. Without America's support, especially in forcing through made-to-order resolutions, media propaganda and the use of force, the Albanians would

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



USA Information center in Pristina

never realize the dream of the “First League of Prizren”. Despite the global overlords professing to be democrats, the destruction of the former Yugoslavia unmasked their hegemonic, dictatorial, radioactive, bloody and monstrous intentions. Everything the Albanians did in Kosmet was done working to the script prepared by America and its loyal followers Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan...Everybody conspired, without questioning the price to be paid or that would be paid for centuries to come by the people here. All the people of the former Yugoslavia were used as bargaining chips. Other than war profiteers, who agreed to kill the next generation of their own people, unaware that they too are castaways, everybody suffered. Centers were established throughout Europe to train future killers, all with the knowledge and support of, primarily, Germany, Britain, Switzerland and Austria. With the knowledge of those and similar states, numerous funds were created publicly, to procure weaponry and military equipment. Those states, in violation of international treaties governing support to paramilitary and terrorist states, sold their weapons and other supplies to them, and were safe-havens for persons who committed the most serious crimes. If we just look at the period immediately prior to the beginning of the conflict in Kosmet, then it is as clear as day from the writings of former terrorists and war criminals, whom the global overlords handed the reins of power, the role played by the foreign factor in pre-war, wartime and post-war events in Kosovo and Metohija. In his book, Haradinaj has no

doubt as to who played the greatest role in pre-war and wartime events, which directly allowed the paramilitary and terrorist KLA and the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija to achieve their separatist goals. Before the NATO aggression, in 1998, Robert Gelbart, an American diplomat, occupied a special role in organizing the Albanians politically and militarily:

“...There were moments when Robert Gelbart flung images from Prekaze on the table, and it can be said that even at that stage the American envoy for the Balkans requested NATO intervention against Serbian forces...” /pg.36/.

Christopher Hill, American ambassador in Skopje, who often held illegal meetings with the Albanian political leadership and KLA leaders, played an even more active role than that of Gelbart. At the meetings, which he held at various location in Kosovo and Metohija, he supported unity of and the joint approach by the Albanians to conflict with the FRY, and its legal security forces:

“...in June and July 1998 Christopher Hill, American ambassador to Macedonia, held multiple meetings with political and KLA leaders, demanding that a joint body be formed, which is to include KLA representatives, and which was be called the government of Kosovo. I was aware of those meetings and what was discussed but I did not participate in them directly. The international community, or part of it anyway, primarily the USA, Great Britain and those states with an interest in assisting Kosovo by way of conflicts on a lesser scale than those raging in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to create an independent state...” /pg.70/.

When on 10 September 1998 the paramilitary and terrorist KLA forces experienced total defeat in Metohija, over 3,000 KLA terrorists deserted their units, mostly from Operational Zone (OZ) Dukadjini and OZ Pastrok, fleeing via Streocka Planina, firstly to Plav (Montenegro) and then to Albania.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Christopher Hill's stay in Likovac village, Srbica

General Pavkovic wrote in his book that they were given a chance to escape unimpeded from the encirclement of the villages of Dubovik and Istinic, municipality of Decani, on foot of a decision by Sainovic, coordinator of all activities in Kosmet, who requested that military and police forces allow the terrorists to leave the encirclement unchecked. This fact and the failure to persuade Holbrooke during his illegal journey to Junik to hold talks with the terrorist leaders that they represent a serious factor on land, forced the hand of the mentors to drag the Verification mission into the Kosovo conflict:



Nikola Sainovic

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Richard Holbrooke, on
24 June 1998, in KLA
headquarters in Junik

Richard Holbrooke's stay in KLA headquarters in Junik

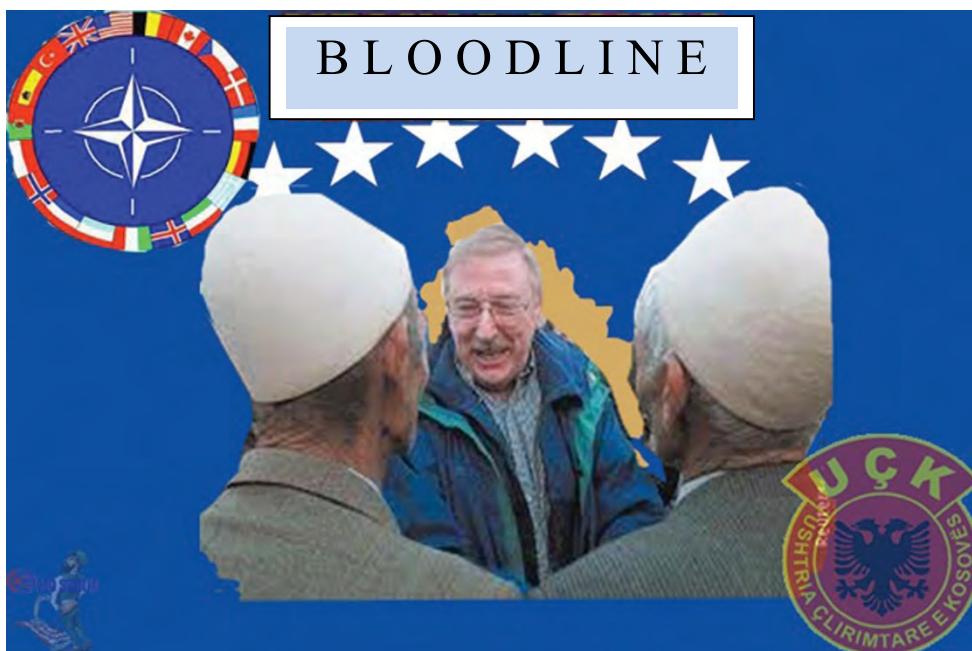
“...the agreement signed by Holbrooke in respect of the arrival of the Verification mission to Kosovo and Metohija saved the KLA. In his book, Haradinaj says, “It should be noted that due to the difficult situation we found ourselves in, we were open to a time-out. This agreement was clearly the KLA's savior. The agreement was of paramount importance for the Dukadjini zone in particular, and helped us immensely in galvanizing the army...” /pg.79/.

The Verification mission's arrival paved the way for the KLA, under the auspices of Walker and his emissaries, to regenerate itself, organize and make detailed plans for the NATO aggression:

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

“...Numerous and long talks were had with observers from various armies, especially with the English, American, French, Canadian observers, there was discussion about how we should operate in the future. Preparation of NATO for air campaign was separate /pg. 80/. Talks between international diplomats, American and others, with the KLA leadership in Dragobilje and other places, gave a great boost to our morale, as well as contacts between verifiers and zone commanders. Hope for salvation lay with international community, it helped to restore our tarnished reputation of our people. The arrival of the verifiers was a victory for the people of Kosovo. With their help we revitalized OZ Dukadjini and formed the main bodies of 8 operational units at brigade level, where soldier numbers had risen to about 4,000...” /pg.80 and 81/.



William Walker on Kosovo and Metohija

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Rather than come to Kosmet to solve the problems between the parties to the conflict “democratically”, William Walker came to stage an event on the ground that would give just cause, in the eyes of the international community, for the brutal aggression, and to prepare targets for an efficient as possible NATO bombing campaign. He supported that mission by locating over 480 military and MUP FRY targets for destruction, and fabricating the civilian casualties in Racak. He holds a special place in the hearts of the separatists and criminals:

“...the Albanian people cannot help but harbor special feelings for William Walker or Louise Arbour...” /pg. 103/.

In addition to relentlessly killing them, no less than the Serbian populace, they dropped cluster bombs on tractor columns of children and innocent mortals, permanently contaminated the areas they were supposed to live in, returned Albanians from their countries and settle them in Kosmet, while the NATO bombers brought out a special and inexplicable joy among them. Haradinaj does not shy away from the fact that the KLA and NATO alliance were complicit in committing crimes in Kosovo and Metohija:

“...It was something mystifying when NATO aircraft attacked Kraljane and Grgoc during the battles between our forces and the Serbian forces. Right when we were on the brink of demise, NATO aircraft in Ratis and Bela Reka hit Serbian forces. I would point to the use of B-52 bombers, two days prior signing of the agreement between the Serbian forces and NATO, as being of crucial importance to us. Kosovo was a joint NATO and KLA battlefield. These two forces combined to form the allies...” /pg.108/.

In addition to fire, logistics and all other support provided by NATO alliance states and other allies, they were also lent a sympathetic ear by the media, Haradinaj in particular:

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

“...owing to my acquaintance of certain international community officials, there was widespread belief that I was speaking the truth where the interviews I gave to the BBC were concerned. I also thank “Voice of America” which always found airtime for my statements...” /pg.112/.



American B-52 bomber in action

ARMING OF THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Other than sidearms used by the Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija, left over from times gone by and illegally cached. Shotguns that were in the possession of persons “loyal” to the state after the MUP Serbia action of the early nineties, following the orchestrated demonstrations staged by miners in Stari Trg...the extensive procurement of arms from states around the world began, especially from the Republic of Albania. In 1993, working to the West’s script, directed by America, the first act of which was the rise of Sali Berisha to power in Albania, was followed by the simulated abandonment of what, up to then, was the most heavily guarded border in the world. The border, which was located at an elevation of 2,400 meters at the top of Mt. Koritnik or approx. 2,000 meters on Mt. Pastrik and the substantially higher Mt. Djeravica, had a soft area, minefields, barbed wire, a high number of rows of deep bunkers, trenches and roads, observation posts and a host of other features.



Bunkers on Albanian border

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Armed formations

The border was allegedly abandoned only on the front line with Kosovo and Metohija, under the pretext that there should be no borders between the same people. That move paved the way for increased illegal and uncontrolled activities, traffic and flow of goods and people. When in 1997, again working to the West's script, mass burglaries of warehouses in northern Albania occurred, those who needed to know in the FRY, had information, which coupled with the information about the training centers throughout Albania, undoubtedly pointed to extensive preparations for armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohija. Before arms could be taken up they had to be procured and stashed, and

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

the triggermen had to be trained. Ramush Haradinaj best sums up the weapon stockpiling phases in his book “A narrative of War and Freedom”, in which he, aside from stating that all Kosovo Albanians, irrespective of age or status, were enlisted in the KLA, states:

“People went to front with pistols, hunting rifles and whatever they had. There was an indescribable will on the part of the people to go to war with Serbia.” /pg.64/.

Moreover, writing about his first procurement of weapons Haradinaj says:

“In 1991 I bought the first consignment of war material in Albania, hand grenades, bombs and pistols, earmarked for further use in Kosovo.” /pg.7/.

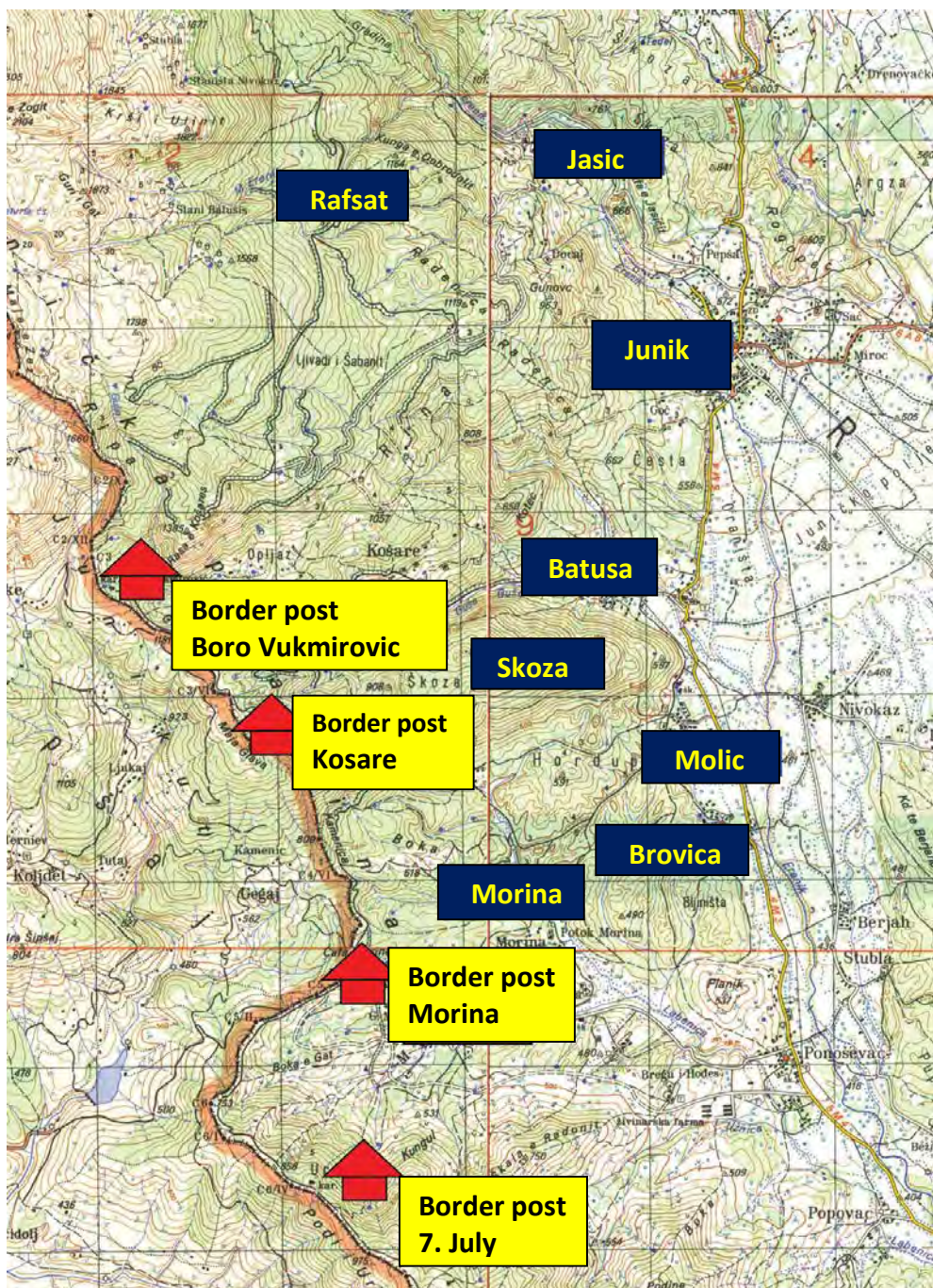
Among one of the more significant weapons and military equipment procurement people, Haradinaj gives special mention to Llahu Ibrahimaj who was the procurement coordinator for OZ Dukadjini.

“in 1994 he shipped technical equipment and materiel from Switzerland, long rifles, Swiss machine-guns, pistols and other weapons.”

Haradinaj was personally involved in procuring weapons and guiding groups on illegal border crossings:

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Border posts towards Albanian border

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

“...in early April 1998, together with 370 people, I travelled to Albania for weapons. We left Glodjane for Smonica with 15 tractors and 5 trucks, and then, although I was wounded, I guided them over the border. It was the first time that weapons were moved by such a large number of people...”

During the widespread armed conflicts in Kosmet, Albania's northern border with Serbia was the site of a large number of logistics headquarters in which weapons were stored and delivered to all Operational Zones in Kosovo and Metohija:

“...That led to each zone having a logistics HQ in Albania, while Dukadjini had four or five. One was for “Cori”, Xhabar Haliti, one for Hasim Haradinaj, one for Gani Llumi and for Vladin in Papaj, I don't know who was in charge of it. Almost every part of Albania had warehouses, garages and barracks from where weapons and equipment were taken...” /pg.96/.

Illegally moved weapons, which for the most part were moved from Albania to Kosovo and Metohija via the state border from Mt. Djeravica to the “Cafa Prushit” local crossing, which was decommissioned, were brought to a designated place and from there distributed onwards to Operational Zones:

“Glodjane was the combat epicenter or main center, not only for Dukadjini but also for Shalja, Lab, Drenica, Pastrok, Nerodimlje. While they waited their turn to fetch weapons, they trained. When they came back with the weapons, while waiting to deploy to other zones, they also trained. Everyone that came received military training. The number of people that used our services reached 2,000 persons on a number of occasions...” /pg.43/.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Illegal weapons on K&M

In his book, Haradinaj reinforces the fact that war profiteers are mere snakes in the grass for whom nothing is sacred and that war knows no bounds, writing:

“...For instance 40mm cannon was not hard to obtain, there was a long delay in getting it and it almost never came from Albania. Only later we smuggled some from Serbia and Montenegro...”
/pg.86/.

Numerous witnesses corroborated the foregoing accounts, including those about illegal crossings of the Serbian-Albanian border and the infiltration of weapons from Albania to Kosovo and Metohija. One of these witnesses was Pjetar Shalla, born in 1963 in Prizren, who in testifying before the court in The Hague, in the Haradinaj case, on 30 October 2007, stated that he illegally crossed from Albania (Tirana) to Kosmet in early March 1998, together with a group of ~30 people. Asked by the prosecutor:

“And were you and these men carrying - carrying cargo of any sort”, he answered “...Yes. We had our automatic weapons and munition, as much as each one of us could carry...”

They crossed the border using a route over the Junik Mountains to the village of Smonica in the “Reka e Keqe” area. Shalla went on to explain to prosecutor Di Fazio how he came to be in possession of a written document signed by Haradinaj:

“It was an authorization I received to go together with some soldiers to Albania to get arms...I went to Glllogjan for every piece of document I needed...Everyone had to do that. Everyone who was in the Dukadjini zone...”

On 1 October 2007, witness Shaban Ballaj also testified in the same case. Prosecutor Di Fazio gave a summary of their testimony before Judge Orië:

“...Shaban Balaj joined the KLA in March 1998 in his village of Strelc. A village guard was established after hearing that Glllogjan had also organised such a guard. Following the establishment of the village guard, the witness and about 40 people from his village left to obtain weapons in Albania and met up with other groups also engaged in the same task. The witness and his group made it to Tropoje - and purchased arms and then headed back to Kosovo with the weapons being transported on horseback. They returned to Kosovo and going via Upper Jasic, Junik, Rracaj, and then Glllogjan... there were other such trips with the safest route passing through Glodjane, as this was the although there were more routes through Crni Breg and Streoce, i.e. from the Streoce side into Albania. On 7th or 8th of May, Mr. Balaj escorted a large group of people on their way from Drenica to Albania to obtain weapons and assisted the group as far as Glodjane.

Convoys travelled at night because Serb forces that manned checkpoints along the Pec – Decane – Djakovica road were not active at night...”

Bislim Zyrapi testified before The Hague court on 23 and 24 April in the case against Ha-radinaj. Formerly he was a professional soldier in the JNA, who later served the Bosnia and Her-zegovina paramilitary from 1992 to 1995, first in Sarajevo and then in central Bosnia, and earned the rank of brigade commander and division commander. In March, he left for Tirana to help train KLA members in Albania. On 28 May 1998, Bislim Zyrapi crossed the Yugoslav-Albania border with approximately 80 armed KLA soldiers. They were all armed and in uniform, and each man carried an additional weapon. Following his entry into Kosovo, Bislim Zyrapi was tasked with training and advising KLA forces, as well as checking on the KLA forces in the western Kosovo KLA operational zones. That included the Dukadjin Operational Zone.



Village Glodjane

He lived in Western Europe, where he visited Albanian clubs where monies were collected through the “Motherland is Calling” fund; He also recruited terrorists. He states that weapons for KLA needs in Kosovo and Metohija was most often stored and purchased in Tirana, Elbasan and Skadar. From March through to the end of May 1998, together with other officers, he actively engaged in training KLA members in training centers in Tirana. With respect to the initial organizing and arming of members of the paramilitary and terrorist organization styling itself the KLA, he says:

“...people would get together what scraps of uniform they could and any weapons they either had or could smuggle in from Albania and try to call themselves an army...”

British military attaché at the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army, John Crosland, when testifying in the case against Ramush Haradinaj about illegal arming and border crossings from Albania to Kosovo and Metohija said:

“...By routes I mean trails through the mountains that are being used to carry cigarettes, contraband of all sorts, and then from the two major bases of Bajram Curi and Kuks. As 1998 rolled on, both men and materiel would be sent across the mountains either on pack-horses or donkeys as a way of getting supplies into Kosovo...”

Furthermore, he did not deny meeting with Haradinaj at the Glodjane headquarters in mid-1998, and that he learned from him that KLA is fighting Serbian security forces along the Decani – Djakovica route around the Rznic-Prilep area, down towards Rastavica – Junik, around Decani and a place called Ponosevac, along the illegal corridor for the movement of men and materiel from Albania.

FINANCING THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

As with many things, in everyday life as well as in the functioning of different institutions and finally state communities, an increasingly crucial role is being played by the curse that is money, i.e. financing. Albanians from Kosmet, in readying the paramilitary, selflessly helped by the Albanian diaspora and states whose interest it was to use the KLA as a means of achieving their goal, had given this issue serious advance consideration, long before hostilities broke out. During the early phase of recruiting personnel for training centers, mostly in Albania, and later in other centers, not only in Western Europe but also in the Middle East and on the American continent, finance was mainly provided by Ibrahim Rugova's political party, DSK, and the Republic of Albania, where the first centers were established. The government formed in exile, led by Bujar Bukoshi, played a central role up until the founding of the "Motherland is Calling" /"Vendlindja therret"/ central fund. In his book, Tahir Zemaj mentions, among other things, the first substantial sum of money collected for weapons procurement:

"In 1992, I was ordered by Government of the Republic of Kosovo to travel to Czechoslovakia and negotiate the procurement of weapons. There I selected the entire range of military arsenal needed, brought all the documentation and catalogues. Those weapons were worth 2 million Deutschmarks, which was not paid for by the government of Bujar Bukoshi government, since his fund was just in its infancy. Some Albanian guys from Macedonia took delivery of those weapons and as far as I know those weapons ended up in Albania. I later found out that those weapons were again paid for when entering Kosovo."

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

“There were sniper rifles, grenade launchers, automatic rifles, hand grenades, Russian-made “Malyutka” missiles, anti-tank weapons etc.”

Subsequently, every Albanian, no matter where they were, helped finance the KLA, testament to which is a sentence from Ramush Haradinaj:

“Every citizen of Kosovo was in the KLA irrespective of age, religion, idea, profession, conscience.” /pg.122/.

Interpol published an appraisal of financing received by the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization and stated that from 1996 to 1999 about 900 million DM had been sent to Kosmet, and that half of that money was made through drug trafficking. This claim is substantiated by an article published in the “Washington Post” in 1999, where CIA agents fighting narcotics stated that not only was the KLA connected with drug trafficking but that, at that time, it was one of the most powerful heroin trafficking organizations in the world. A significant sum of the money made from trafficking went into buying weapons for what, by their parameters, in 1997 and 1998, was an officially declared terrorist and criminal organization. As to how and how much money Bujar Bukoshi’s government gave, according to Ramush Haradinaj, in the book “A narrative about war and freedom” /a



Bill Clinton and Bujar Bukoshi

conversation with commander Ramush Haradinaj/ published by Barl Hamzaj, in 1999, he says:

“The normal or official way of financing the army was through the “Motherland is Calling” fund, from which money was transferred directly to the zones or to the General Staff for distribution. The second source was the people. For instance, Djakovica supplied us with different goods. There was a link with Pec businessmen, at that time coordinated by Etem Cheku, assisted largely by Ekrem Luka, who helped us constantly. Nor should I forget Hasan Meta's exceptional contribution. We received assistance from the emigration committee based in Pristina, where 200,000 Deutschmarks was sent to us on multiple occasions. A number of officers, soldiers and a section of the operational units were funded by Bujar Bukoshi in the form of salaries of 500DM, and in other ways.” /pg.99 and 100/.

As to how much money was received from Bukoshi for the KLA, Haradinaj says:

“One time 1 million and 700 thousand Deutschmarks was received, a second time 2.5 million Marks, 3 million a third time. That money was given up until March 1999. So, that's about 8 million Marks which Xhevat Haliti received from Bukoshi. The last sum of 3 million was received from Dervish and that sum was moved by order of Main Staff in the West.” /pg.62/.

Once the readying of the paramilitary entered its final stage, in 1997 and 1998, special funds were established abroad for each area. Areas in Kosovo and Metohija that had residents working abroad were obliged to finance KLA activity in that area. Larger areas had a larger pool of funds for procuring weapons, technical and other equipment needed for supplying the paramilitary in the field.

LINDJA THËRRET
3
88

«Vendlindja thërret»

vazhdon enjtë

dhe shërbetoret e tij shqipfolës po ia të ndryshme ta pengojnë fondin ërkunder kësaj u konstanua një mitje rëve për të ndihmuar Kosovën përmes

junën e metutjeshme të Këshillit të 'vendlindja Thërret' për Zvicër. Fondi inkisionon normalisht dhe vazhdon të shenjtë - u tha në fund të mbledhjes.

për liri

ë të rast evokoi dhe kujtime nga ufëtis dhe thirri bashkatdhetarët që ven pavarësisht dallimeve politike. u angazhua për një çasje më detale mante në Kosovë e cila shpesh po

që të bëhen sqarime më të shpeshta - karakterin çlirimtar të luftës sonë. luftohen tendencat që luftën tonë ta oriste». Ndërsa Shekfat Asani thirri os të kursejnë për të ndihmuar lin tonë dhe luftën e drejtë të tij për i pati dhe shumë diskutime të mërues i përbashkët i të cilave ishte ervë e luftës së drejtë çlirimtare të Ushtrisë së tij Çlirimtare.

ZIKPRESS

sideln...

t' e ka ndihmuar edhe më herët, dhe nojnë të gjithë. Përsëritetën edhe H. zu, G. Adili etj. te përgaditur një program artistik në arge, A. Daka, M. Frangu, A. Daka dhe u kënduan këngë patriotike nga catdhetarëve u përgjigjen veprimtarët (fi, S. Gega dhe Xh. Zeka. rit u mor iniciativa për formimin e icim të fondit "Vendlindja thërret"

ZIKPRESS

Fondi „Vendlindja thërret“

NË ZVICËR:	NË AUSTRI
Schweiz. Bankverein SBV ZH - Staufacher NC - 171.247.0 320 „VENDLINDJA THËRRET“ 80-456-8	Fondi „VENDLINDJA THËRRET“ OBERBANK BLZ 15080 Konto: 221055312
NË GJERMANI:	NË NORVEGJI
DVAD e. V. Sparkasse Bonn, BLZ 38050000 Konto - Nr. 85431	Fond „VENDLINDJA THËRRET“ P.B 121 Grorud 0905 Oslo LANDESBANKEN AS Oslo, Norway Konto: 9001.64.87545
(Dedikimi/Verwendungszweck) Spende für „VENDLINDJA THËRRET“	NË FRANCE
NË SUEDE	CREDIT LYONNAIS „VENDLINDJA THËRRET“ CL Lyon Terreaux (France) Code Banque 30002 Code Guichet 01045 Numéro de Compte: 0000079266Z; Clé RIB 25
NË AUSTRALI	NË SUEDE
Fondi „Vendlindja Thërret“ WESTPACK BANK Account No: 547089 Branch No: 733080 MELBOURNE VIC AUSTRALIA	Clearingnummer: 8214-9

Kontakti me LPK-në

Ata që janë të interesuar të marrin kontakt me Dëgën e Lëvizjes Popullore të Kosovës jashtë vendit, mund t'i dërgojnë shkresat, njoftimet etj., në këtë adresë:

LPK	Kontonumri:
Postfach 2711	Bashkimi
CH-6002 Luzern.	5610 Wohlen AG
	Konto: 50-71711-6

Lëvizja Popullore e Kosovës
LPK, Dega Jashtë Vendit

Telefonnumri

Quelle: Zeri i Kosovës

Ad for collection of contributions in newspaper "Zeri"

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

In February 1998, the Albanian language newspaper “Zeri” ran an article about the “Motherland is Calling” fund, which contained details of the cities, banks, bank accounts in Western European countries (Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Norway, France, Sweden), Australia and America associated with the fund. The “Motherland is Calling” fund was based in Lucerne.

CREDIT LYONNAIS ORDRE DE TRANSFERT
A REMETTRE A VOTRE AGENCE

DATE: 20-03-98
DONNEUR D'ORDRE: [blank]
AGENCE: 1045
COMPTE N°: 49 266

PAR LE DEBIT DU COMPTE CI-DESSUS, VEUILLEZ:
 ACHETER ET TRANSFERER
 TRANSFERER
 PAR COURRIER
 PAR TELEX OU
 PAR CHECKE

DEVISE: FRANCS SUISSE
MONTANT: 19 000

MONTANT EN LETTRES: DIX NEUF MILLE FRANCS
NOM DE LA BANQUE DU BENEFICIAIRE: SWEIZ BANK VEREIN
ADRESSE: SBV ZH STAUFACHER
VILLE: STAUFACHER
PAYS: [blank]
MOTIF DU PAIEMENT: [blank]

Scweiz-Bankverein
SBV ZH - Staufacher
NC 171.247.0320
VENDLINDJA THERRET
80 456 8

FRAIS DE LA BANQUE ETRANGERE: (E)
 A MA CHARGE
 A CHARGE DU BENEFICIAIRE

ET COMMISSIONS SONT A LA CHARGE DU DONNEUR D'ORDRE
SI LA BANQUE ETRANGERE SONT A LA CHARGE DU BENEFICIAIRE

AIS
20 MARS 1998
TERREUX 1045
BOUCHET

SIGNATURE DU DONNEUR D'ORDRE: [Signature]

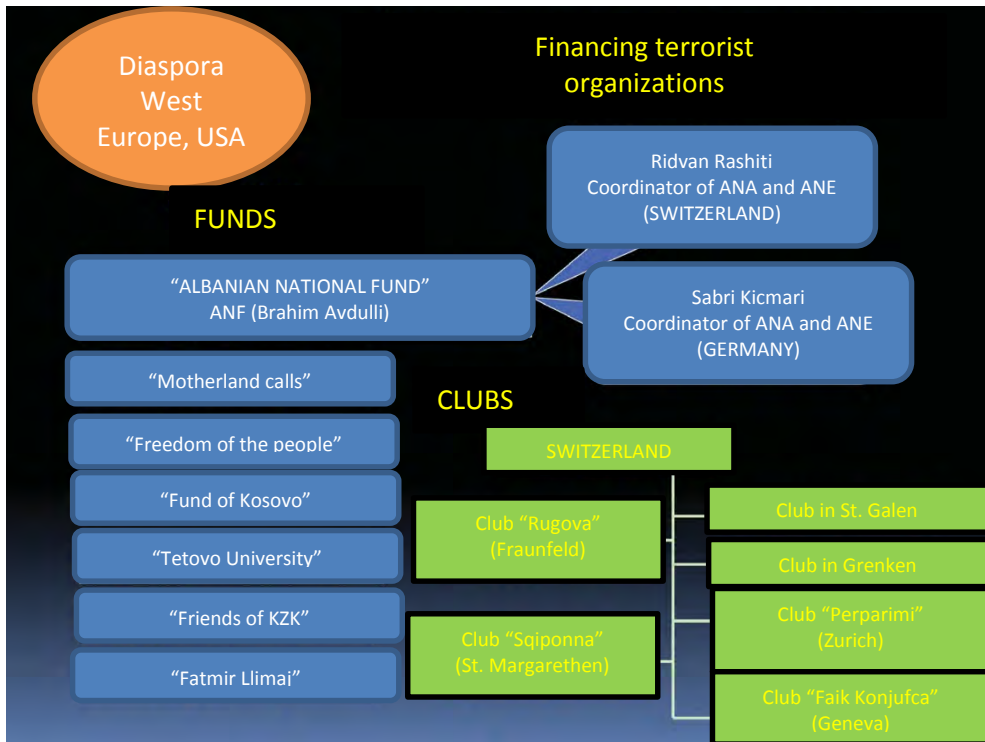
10100 10107 CREDIT LYONNAIS S.A. AU CAPITAL DE 5 389 925 000 F.-R.C.S. LYON 8 954 509 711 - 04

Bank slip for a sum of 19,000 Swiss Francs

Every employed Albanian, in addition to other and larger contributions, was obliged to pay 3% from his/her paycheck into the “Motherland is Calling” fund.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Schematic display of paramilitary-terrorist KLA funding

Those that failed to do so would first receive a warning from internal teams formed for that purpose, while the more stubborn ones faced an array of disciplinary measures. During Bislim Zirapi's testimony of 23 April 2007 at the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, in the trial against Ramush Haradinaj, when asked by counsel for the prosecution, Di Fazio, Have you ever heard of the existence of something called the "Vendladja Therret" fund? The witness answered: "Yes. That fund existed in the diaspora in 1997." Moreover, asked whether he can explain to the Trial Chamber what precisely the fund was and its purpose and how it operated, Zirapi answered:

"The aim of the fund was to collect financial means to finance the KLA to collect weapons, clothes, food, and medicines that were needed for the development of the KLA."

The situation that arose after the third counter-revolution in Kosmet in 1968 clearly indicates just how long ago the seeds were sown for the armed rebellion that would be launched in 1998 by the Albanian population. Albanians mounted a concerted effort to purchase Serbian property on the back of a campaign of pressure, threats, intimidation, orchard cutting, wheat burning, various forms of isolation, physical assaults, etc., even murder. When all other forms of pressure and coercion failed to yield results, property was bought in built-up areas, usually villages, without enquiring about the price, from the most reputable, most numerous and most influential Serbian households. The logic was that once a house was bought from a Serb of such standing, the not so wealthy in the area would be left without their mainstay and guardian, and would later sell their property below market price. In the early nineties in Kosovo and Metohija, there were about 800 ethnically pure places where only Albanians lived. That number had risen to over a thousand in early 1999. The objective of the initial armed conflicts was to expel non-Albanians from areas where they were few in number through intimidation, impelled by kidnappings and physical liquidation. After the orchestrated walkout from state institutions in the early nineties, all wealthier Albanians had to undertake, either willfully or by force, to provide basic foodstuffs those with no source of income. When leaving for abroad, those who stayed longer and had made money were obliged to accept newcomers, provide them with accommodation and find them work.

COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE KLA

Means and channels of communication take centreplace in establishing, organizing, running and the later functioning of an organization, institution or community. Where one's activity is hidden from the public eye, undertaken in secrecy, in particular activities that are subject to the strictest sanctions under all international and individual laws of society, then those organizing such activities attach cardinal importance to communication. Given the huge advances in technology and the use of satellites and other hardware it is almost impossible to conceal activity or fail to detect someone's communication. By simultaneously tracking and detecting different channels of communication when planning an unlawful act, those with access to modern technology have the upper hand in seeing their evil intentions through. The fact the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization had the world's most powerful and technically advanced countries as its logistics specialists posed a major problem for the FRY security forces and the FRY itself, a problem that was insurmountable using the hardware available to them. Although technically inferior, various ways around that were found, through the use of wisdom, intellect, agents, silence, encrypted communication, orientation, constant movement, camouflage... They made meticulous preparations for the aggression that was to be committed under the wing of America and its NATO allies. Once Holbrooke learned firsthand that KLA was not a reliable mainstay on the ground for the planned airstrikes, the Verification Mission led by Walker set to work with generous help from the American Information Center and a number of non-governmental organizations, with Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) among others at the forefront. The main goal of the Verification Mission was to link up all actors in Kosovo and Metohija in order to probe, prepare and support airstrikes. Through site visits of FRY military facilities and those of MUP Serbia, they located over 480 targets that were attacked, in the absence of a Security Council resolution, after the aggression that started on 24 March 1999. During his time in Kosmet, the mission led by Walker reorganized the KLA, linked up all the actors that had laid the foundations for the aggression, established numerous agent networks, created encrypted maps of entire area using GPS, located targets and numerous other

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

actions. Once the ground had been prepared and the targets selected, Walker, as the vanguard of the aggression, looked for a motive in some staged event that could be served up to the world as the trigger and green light for declaring war on the FRY. All these activities served to link-up a hierarchy-based communication system for all those involved in the criminal coalition. In an attempt to justify their role in this premeditated crime to the world, they concocted negotiations in Rambouillet and Paris, negotiations at which they knew the FRY, i.e. Serbia could not accept the ultimatum presented to it. During 1998 members of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization maintained encrypted communication with both their contingents and mentors. At lower levels, radio and other courier, signal and wire communications were maintained, while communication with superiors was mostly over satellite phones, a fact discussed by direct actors. Haradinaj, in his book, says:

“... We maintained communication between zone commanders and Main Staff using satellite phones, and that is how we also coordinated actions...” /pg.85/.

Regarding contacts between operational zones, in his testimony in The Hague, in the case against Haradinaj, witness Jakup Krasniqi said:

“...our contacts could not be weekly contacts because of the situation and because of the fighting that was going on in the summer of 1998. Whenever there was a need, we had physical contacts with the zones, but these were much more infrequent. Most often we communicated by phone, satellite phone. When we reported on fighting in a zone, we usually phoned on the same day or eventually the following day. But as I said, this communication was via satellite telephone. We did not have any other ways to communicate...”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Satellite phone

Having brought the KLA under control, prepared coordination plans, established agent networks and located targets, the way was paved for the NATO aggression. The OSCE Verification mission was pulled out from Kosovo and Metohija three days before the airstrikes began, first to Skopje and then to Ohrid.

The task of locating new targets, reporting to people in charge at the mission and relaying information to NATO was taken over by sources embedded on the ground. Using satellite phones, encrypted maps and codebooks, the spy network left behind in Kosmet submitted daily reports about new positions, mostly those of FRY security forces and MUP Serbia.

At the very beginning of the aggression, on the second day, by virtue of operational sources used by the Pristina Corps security forces inside the OSCE mission, a network of agents was uncovered. Blowing the lid off the group of agents gave an insight into the modus operandi of the system of spies, with the most important lesson learned being that military units, in addition to camouflaging, must be repositioned daily.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Skoplje



Ohrid

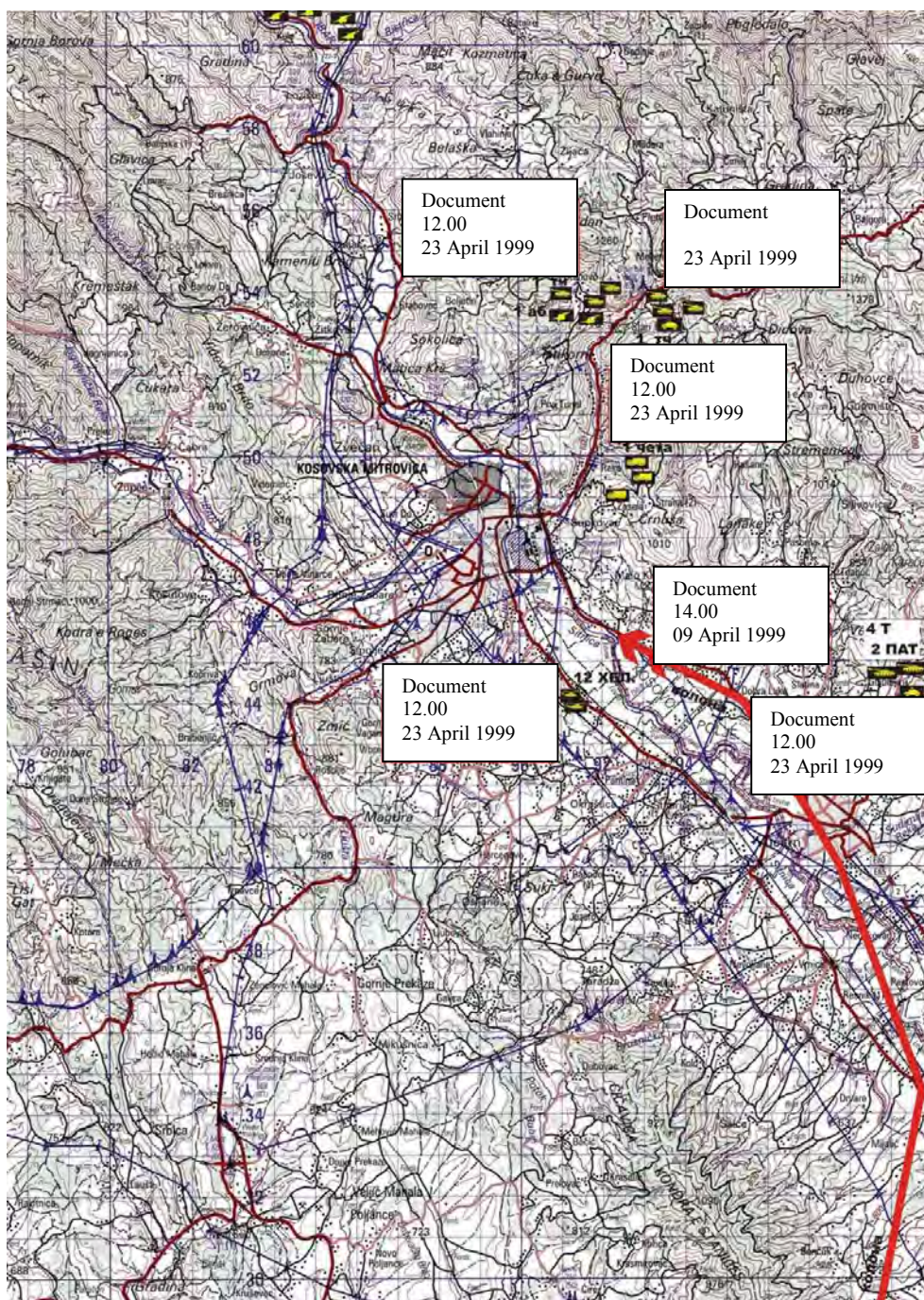
When once again, by virtue of intelligence officers embedded in the aggressor's structures, information was gleaned about the flight paths of the sorties, flight altitude, defense systems, deception and camouflage systems, creating effective decoys, how they react when the aggressor's aircraft are shot down and much more, the way was paved "on the fly" to save manpower and hardware. In an unequal fight where the ratio of the manpower of the countries that conducted the NATO aggression alone stood at 700:1 and in terms of hardware was unquantifiable, the people, army and MUP in Kosmet managed to succeed, through superhuman efforts, in what they were fighting for i.e. survival, dear life and halting the land aggression. Written reviews, various testimonies and other reliable findings about those who were involved in spying, primarily from the ranks of the Albanian national minority, certain peacekeepers, humanitarians and traitors among the Serbian people, indicated that satellite phones were most frequently used for homing in on deployments of FRY forces and resources. Using those means, the trained spies reported each change in the deployment of forces in Kosmet to the NATO aggressor, and two to three days later those targets would be hit by air strikes. Satellite phones were used in KLA operational zones, as well as in the brigades of those zones of the paramilitary and terrorist organization, especially around the time the aggression started.

A topographic map gives some examples as to how KLA members, employing the embedded network of agents, encrypted maps and coded conversations, provided information on deployments of Serbian security forces.

Specifically, this is an example of information being provided about a column, which according to the KLA numbers 10,000 Serbian soldiers, stopped on the Vucitrn - Kosovska Mitrovica road. A situation report delivered via satellite phone clearly specified that the head of column is located in grid (930-453) and the tail of the column in grid (970-422). The report is dated 09 April 1999, at 14:00 hours, and marked "new position of Serbian forces".

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!


EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Target coordinates delivered to NATO by KLA

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

 *for... [Signature]*

USHTRIA ÇLIRIMTARE E KOSOVES _____ sekret
SHKURTARJA E QEVERIS SEJEN- _____
DREJTORIA OPERATIVE _____
Nr i prot _____
Kosovë, më 23.4.1999 _____

OBJEKTIVA USHTARAKE TË ZBULUARA RISHTAZI SI DHE
OBJEKTIVAT E RËNDËSISHME QË DUHET GODITUR

Harta Kosovyska Mitrovica 3180 I

1. Në tunelinum. I të muajera 36-Stari Trguri (999-333), janë fshetur rreth një kompani tankiste. Popullat nuk ka. Shqipëri, megjëse nuk kemi në gjendje të hapim saktë pikëndodhjen e rëndit të pajtimit me theksin e koordinatave për fshatin.
2. Në fshatin Orahovo (915-541), ka deri një kompani tankiste, artileri dhe armë kundërtanke. Popullat në fshat nuk ka.
3. Në fshatin Reka in Shkoc (917-501), janë fshur dhe benojat një kompani vehtarësh dhe pullëve. Në fshat nuk ka popullat.
4. Në fshatin Heli (901-444), janë fshur dhe benojat një kompani heliodromi (12 helikopter). Popullat në fshat nuk ka.
5. Fsh. Kamenica (850-610), janë strehuar ushtarët dhe një bateri artilerie. Popullat në fshat nuk ka.
6. Fsh. Gojbulja (992-441), janë fshchur tanko (4 tanke, 2 praga) dhe efektivat e tyre. Popullat nuk ka.

Podujevo 3280 IV _____
3. Në fshatin D. Dubnica (033-365) dhe (041-371), janë fshur 5 tanke, 4 praga, Popullat nuk ka.

Sqarim: Për të gjithë (028-392) dhe Shkupit (033-413), ka një kompani të ushtarëve ndërsa në fshatin dhe disa praga. Popullat nuk ka.

Harta Prizen 3179 II
Për shkak të vërshimit të përcaktimit të koordinatave brenda-zyrtit, në u jepim vetëndodhjen, e ju me ndihmën e teknikës që posedoni përcaktimi saktësin e tyre.

1. Përball banesave të oficerëve në dalje të qytetit (rruga për Suharekë), nëpër shtëpi private ndodhet një kompani këmbësorie.
2. Salla e sporteve të shkollës "S. Surcevic" - një tog këmbësorie.

Document copy

A second situation report refers to an encrypted report, sent by colonel Agim Cheku, and in relation to six different points. The report, sent to the upper echelons of NATO via satellite phone, makes reference to the deployment of army and MUP units in the Stari Trg sector (999-333), Orahovo village (915-541), Shaljska Reka village (917-501), Heliodrom (901-444), Kamenica village (850-610), Gojbulja village

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

(992-441). Agim Cheku included the following in a report he sent:

“With regard to the information above, we fully guarantee that members of the public and the army (Albanian) are at a distance of more than 4km from the aforementioned places; hence, you can fire freely.”

3. Në udhëkryq Zhur në jug të shkollës në shtëpinë private, ndodhet vendi komandues dhe 2 tanke.
4. Në shkollën "17 Nëntori" ndodhet një kompani këmbësorie, 2 topa KA dhe qendra e ndërlidhjes.
5. Në banesat e SOLIDARËTETIT, rruga Peirovë Selo, gjindet një tog këmbësorie.
6. Në shtëpinë e kulturës, vendkomandimi i rangut të lartë.
7. Në rrugë të ndërmjet kino Bistricës dhe shtëpisë së kulturës janë 10 kamion me municion.
8. Shtypshkronja në dalje të qytetit (rruga kah Zhuri), përdoret si depo armatimi.
9. Në shtallat e Progresit në Dushanovë gjinden 3 topa KA dhe 6 mjete të blinduara.
10. Në banko të ri gjindet komanda dhe një kompani këmbësorie.
11. Në strehitore të Otokollit dhe përreth gjindet një tog këmbësorie dhe 4 mjete të blinduara.
12. Në qerdrën e fermijëve në Bazhderhanë gjindet një tog këmbësorie dhe municioni për armë artilerike.
13. Në lagjen përball KULTURE në Bazhderhanë janë stacionuar kamionet ushtarake me municion.
14. Në grykën e Bistricës në drejtim të Provallacit në qdo gjersi të rrugës ka kullandë dhe disa mjete të blinduara.
15. Në Gmcar janë 2 kamionë me municion dhe një tog ushtarësh.
16. Në mes të Novosellës dhe Gmcarit në shtëpi të veçuar dhe përreth janë të fortifikuar 2 topa KA dhe një tog këmbësorie.
17. Në Sharrë e Azar KOMERCIT në kazermes janë 4 ura pontonike.
18. Në afërsi të ambulancës ushtarake (shifet antena e lartë) është qendra e radio dhe televizionit lokal.
19. Fsh. Korish (818-789), poligoni ushtarak (815-777) mjete të blinduara dhe artileri.

DR. ... OPERATIVE



SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

OSLOBODILAČKA VOJSKA KOSOVA ŠTAB ZA IZVIĐANJE I OBAVEŠTAVANJE

Br.port.

Kosovo dana:23.04.1999.god.sati 12.00

**Predmet:VOJNI OBJEKTI NOVOOTKRIVENI KAO I BITNI OBJEKTI
KOJE TREBA POGODITI**

Mapa KOSOVSKA MITROVICA 3180 I

1.U tunelima rudnika Stari Trg (999-333) skrivena jedna tenkovska četa.nema naroda,ukratko pošto nismo u stanju da damo tačan položaj tunela prosledićemo kordinate za selo.

- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2 – 54 - 94

2.U selo Orahovo(915-541) ima do jedne tenkovske čete,artiljerije i protiv tenkovskog oružija.Stanovništva u selu nema.

- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2 – 54 – 92

3.U selu (Šaljska) Reka (917-501) skriveni su po kućama jedna četa vojnika i policajca.

- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2 – 50 – 92

4.Ima jedan Heliodrom sa 12 helikoptera (901-444) sa jednom četom vojnika.Stanovništva nema.

5. Selo Kamenica(850-610) nalaze se vojnici i jedna artiljeriska baterija.Seoskog stanovništva nema.

?

6.Selo Gobjulja(992-441) sakriveni su tenkovi (4 tenka,2 prage) i njihovi vojni efektivni.Stanovništva nema.

- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2 – 44 – 98

**IZVEŠTAJ OD 09.04.1999.,SATI 14.00
NOVI POOŽAJ SRPSKIH SNAGA**

Karta Vučitrn

1. Zatvor Smrekovnica (957-168) oružja IMA
- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2, 46 – 96

2. Kutlovac (933-519)
- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2, 94 – 52

3. Pasorna (962-474)
- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2, 96 - 48

4. Borčane (944-697)
- Karta Novi Pazar 4, 68 - 94

Velika kolona, misli se na oko 10.000 srpskih vojnika , zaustavljeni na putu Vučitrn-Mitrovica, vrh kolone (930-453), kraj kolone (970-422) stigli oko prvih jutarnjih sati dana -08. 04.1999.i zaustavili se tamo u 05.00 sati.

- Karta Kosovska Mitrovica 2, dužinom puta od Vučitrna ka Mitrovici (ova tačka sama da bude na karti velikim slovima)



Document copy

There are countless examples like those shown on the topographic map and in individual reports by the network of agents, who, via satellite, provided information to NATO structures for air strike targeting, and included the entire territory of Kosovo and Metohija, which can be seen in the next table.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Name	Coordinates	Notes
Junik and Jasic	408 - 029; 385 - 049	1 battery - Djakovica 2
Batusa	392 - 004	1 mechanized battery - Djakovica 2
Morina	389 - 961	1 mechanized battery - Djakovica 2
Kota 531	371 - 955	Army and m. equipment - Djakovica 1
Maja? - Kungul	373 - 952	Army and m. equipment - Djakovica 1
Maja? – Poultry farm	405 - 959	Army and m. equipment - Djakovica 2
Next to Borovina village	400 - 988	Army and m. equipment - Djakovica 2
Muhadzarski tomb	579 - 079	Army and m. equipment - Pec 4
Gornje Novo village	504 - 017	Army and m. equipment - Djakovica 2
Kota 626	675 - 813	Army and m. equipment - Prizren 1
Fsat	623 - 895	Army and m. equipment - Prizren 1
Suka	601 - 795	Army and m. equipment - Prizren 1
Damjane above v.Maros	632 - 843	Army and m. equipment - Prizren 1
Above Ljubenic spring	433 - 187	Army and m. equipment - Pec 4
Apex 1943, Culj apex1579	313 – 203; 213 - 313	Army and m. equipment - Pec 3
Gomlje apex 582	422 - 211	Army and m. equipment - Pec 4
Gomlje vrh 582	421 - 216	Army and m. equipment - Pec 4
Ornice	451 – 305, 440 - 301	Army and m. equipment - Pec 4

Grid references of delivered targets

An e-attachment to the codebook contains encrypted grid references for all settlements and key facilities in Kosovo and Metohija, by way of which it was possible for NATO aircraft to home in on targets.

CAMPS

The NATO alliance in Kosovo and Metohija used members of KLA as allies in the aggression against FRY, i.e. Serbia in 1999. In 1997 and 1998, America, who at that time was the world's only policeman and only superpower, branded that same ally as a terrorist organization, which is supported by comments made by president Clinton's Special Envoy to the Balkans, Robert Gelbard. In an interview given to "France Press" on 23 February 1998, Gelbard described the KLA as a "terrorist group without any doubt". The KLA was much more. It was a mafia clan that was impossible to infiltrate, and controlled Kosovo's entire economy. According to European sources, Thaci and his sympathizers never severed their ties to organized crime.

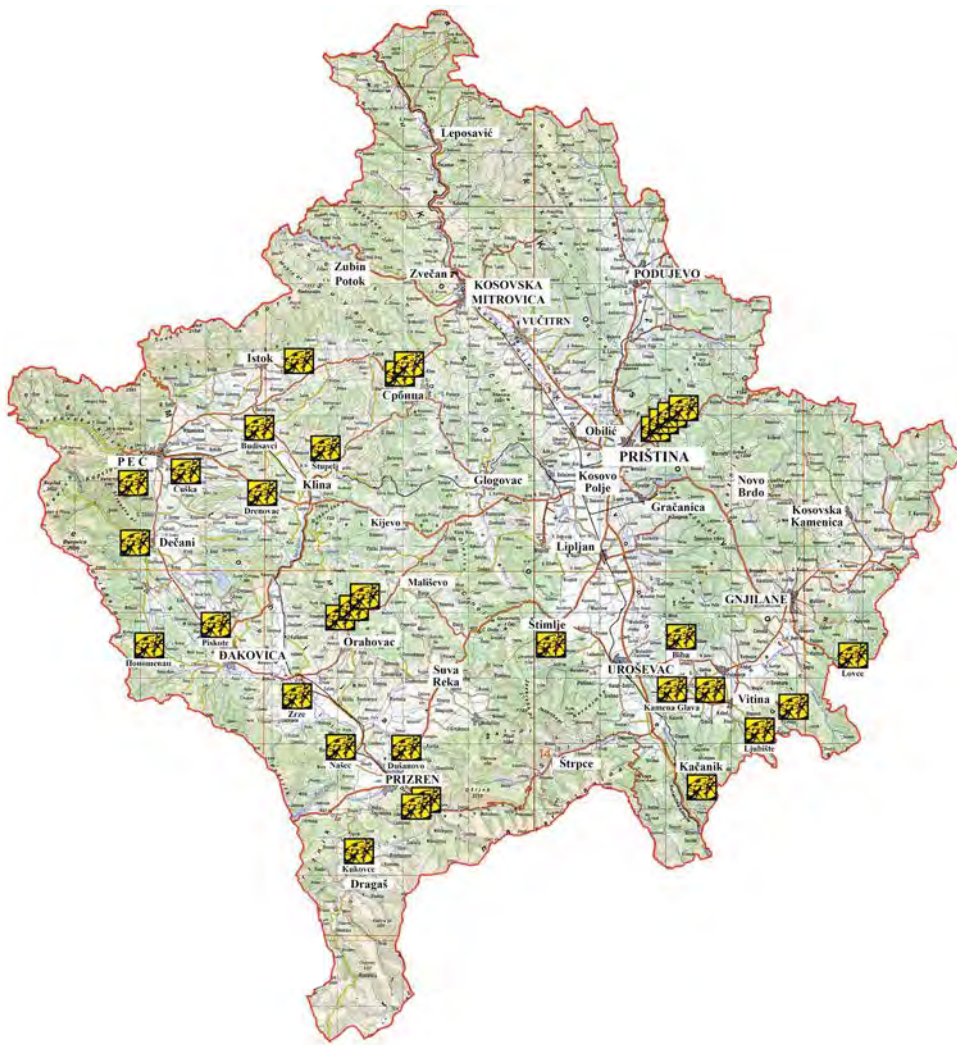
Clinton Administration's- special envoy for Kosovo, Robert Gelbard: 'We condemn very strongly terrorist actions in Kosovo. The UCK is, without any questions, a terrorist group,' Gelbard said." [Agence France Presse, 2/23/98]

Специјални изасланик председника Клинтона за Косово, Роберт Гелбард: „Ошто осуђујемо терористичке акције на Косову. УЧК је без икакве сумње терористичка група“, изјавио је Гелбард (Новинска агенција „Франс Прес“, 23 фебруар 1998).

The biggest human tragedy occurred in the camps of death, sexual abuse, brutal murders, selection for organ trafficking and the most heinous forms of torture and abuse, mostly of Serbs, Montenegrins but also disloyal Albanians and other non-Albanians. Going by the number of camps it is evident that each the KLA's 7 operational zones had multiple such camps where kidnapped persons placed. Camp prisoners had their body parts severed using different instruments, they were slaughtered with scythes, blunt daggers, were thrown into lime pits, cremation furnaces. The most brutal events involving kidnapped people, known to the public, were documented in a mass grave at Radonjicko jezero and Klecka.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



Map of Albanian camps in Kosovo and Metohija

The whole world knows about the document, sent by representatives of the Republic of Serbia to countless addresses, giving the locations of camps formed by KLA units, and where from 1998 to 2000 the most heinous crimes were committed against kidnapped people.

CRIMES AGAINST SERBS REPORTED BY THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LOCATIONS REPORTED
AS
KLA CAMPS OR DETENTION CENTERS

- Djakovica, Piskote neighborhood, house of Slobodan Cadjenovic,
- Djakovica, Ponosevac village,
- Orahovac, fire station,
- Orahovac, Ramiz Sadiku high school,
- Orahovac, Zrze village,
- Orahovac, building in Macine, on the road between Orahovac and Drenovac village, Flurim Gashi from Drenovac led the camp,
- Dragas, Kukovice village (for Albanians loyal to Serbia),
- Prizren, Dusanovo village,
- Prizren, facility for deaf and blind children,
- Prizren, basement of the building meant for returnees in Durmish
 - Aslani street,
- Prizren, Nacec village, children's home,
- Klina, Stupelj village,
- Klina, Drenovac village,
- Klina, agricultural airport Budisavce,
- Pec, Bucane village, former KLA HQ,
- Pec, Cucka village,
- Decani, restaurant Cakor,
- Pristina, Vranjevac neighborhood,
- Pristina, Zejnel Hajdini primary school,
- Pristina, Velanje neighborhood,

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

- Pristina, Crepociglana object,
- Urosevac, Biba village,
- Urosevac, Kamena Glava,
- Stimlje, Petrovo village,
- Kacanik, Bob village,
- Istok, Grabovnica village,
- Gnjilane, Lovce village,
- Vitina, Vrbin village,
- Vitina, Ljubiste village,
- Srbica, neighborhood,
- Karadak.

The first mass grave in Kosovo and Metohija was found in July 1998, in the village of Donji Ratis, at Radonjicko jezero to be precise, in respect of which there is valid court documentation. In total 47 persons were identified, while some victims remain unidentified to this day.

Information contained in Tahir Zemaj's book states that Albanians were among the victims found in that mass grave. He, among other things, describes the crimes committed against his own people by KLA members.

Hereunder are just two events typical of the numerous examples of crimes committed:

“...it can never be forgotten, and someone will answer someday for the five fighters from this brigade, Redj Osaj from Decani, Bashkim Balla from Istinic, Sinan Musa from Gornji Strelac, Ram Peja from Pec and Vesell Muriqi from Pecka Rugova, who drove vehicles in the column and who were taken to the office of the “prefect of Pec”, to Ethem Cheku (cousin of Agim Cheku) and Ramush Haradinaj. They were barbarically beaten, had their ribs broken, were vilified and accused, then the order was given: to get moving and send them where they should be! They were taken in the direction of Ratis again under the “lieutenant’s” command, and nothing has been heard of them since...”

Alternatively, the example of the murder of Sanija Balla:

“...there were other crimes, for example the murder of Sanija Balla, who was murdered out of low motives in order to steal some foreign currency from her (she was later accused of cooperating with Serbs). When they killed her, they torched her and dumped her in Radonjicko jezero. One man was killed and his wife and many others. Investigations into these events were conducted by the brigade's intelligence and counter-intelligence organs. Evidence, testimonies and complete documentation in relation to these events abound, and when a just legal system is established in Kosovo, then those who murdered and burned “in the name of the people” will answer in the name of those same people. . .”

For the record, Daut Haradinaj’s group liquidated Tahir Zemaj and his son in Pec after 2000.

Following an on-site investigation and the documenting thereof by FRY judicial authorities, indictments were brought against the persons listed below for horrific crimes against civilians in the village of Klecka, Suva Reka municipality:

1. Fatmir Llimaji, member of 121st KLA brigade and camp commander in Klecka village.
2. Behlull Llimaji, member of 121st KLA brigade
3. Arben Krasniqi, member of 121st KLA brigade
4. Naser Krasniqi, member of 121st KLA brigade
5. Nexhim Krasniqi, member of 121st KLA brigade
6. Shaban Shalla, member of 121st KLA brigade
7. Naser Shalla, member of 121st KLA brigade
8. Sabit Shalla, member of 121st KLA brigade
9. Besim Shurdaj, member of 121st KLA brigade
10. Refik Mazareku, member of 121st KLA brigade
11. Lluan Mazareku, member of 121st KLA brigade
12. Bekim Mazareku, member of 121st KLA brigade
13. Agim Zogaj, member of 121 121st brigade, guard in Klecka camp.

UNMIK documents state that of these 13 KLA members directly accused of crimes in the camp and the village of Klecka, two applied for

and gained employment in the structures of international peacekeeping forces, namely:

- PR-10616 Agim Zogaj (14 July 1962)
- PZ-12790 Refik Mazreku (29 October 1971)

In addition to the example above, there are countless other examples of persons who committed serious crimes, war crimes, murders and kidnappings that are today in the employ of the very institutions investigating those same crimes. If it wasn't sad, it would be funny.

After broadcasting the crime committed by the KLA in Klecka village at home and abroad, Christopher Hill, US Special Envoy to FRY made a statement:

“I condemn the horrible massacre of Serb civilians committed by Albanian terrorists. The United States are shocked by the brutalities in the village of Klecka. Whoever did this must be punished. The United States do not support the armed battles of the KLA and condemn every kind of aggression, as well as the kidnapping of civilians.”

Further testament that crimes against Serbs and non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija did not abate even after arrival of international peacekeeping forces in June 1999, is the information gleaned by EULEX in 2009 and 2010 when investigating in Klecka village from protected witness Agim Zogaj, who led investigators to two mass graves dating from 1998-1999. Agim Zogaj revealed that the victims were not killed from firearms alone (pistols and Kalashnikovs), but also by sharp objects (knives and scythes). In addition, Agim Zogaj handed over his records from that period, in which he had noted the names and particulars of the victims, with the victims' identities confirmed by international forensic pathologists after DNA testing.

Agim Zogaj was the victim of multiple assassination attempts throughout 2009 and 2010, on account of which he requested asylum and fled to Germany.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Klecka

MUJAHIDEEN IN THE PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST KLA

Throughout 1998 and 1999 several hundred Islamic mercenaries fought in the ranks of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization, they had experience gained in wars the world over, especially from the theatres of war in the Middle East and Africa. The dogs of war were active in Kosovo and Metohija, coming from a range of countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Chechnya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia...As well as from Western European countries, mostly Germany and Switzerland.

Their arrival was recognizable by their war waging tactics: sniping, planting of bombs and explosive devices, kidnappings, individual and mass killings of civilians, assaults on police, army, border units, spreading fear and panic...In March 1998, foreign media reported a group of foreign mercenaries was operating very professionally in Drenica. On 3 May 1998, when the terrorist group was smashed in Smonice village, Djakovica municipality, a dark-skinned person was found among the dead, who was identified as Jaber Imad Mededinu from Sudan. A while later in another clash close to the Albanian border, Palestinian Abu Hamzeh was killed, who was found to have completed training in a terrorist camp controlled by the Muslim army in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Mehuric village. Most terrorists from all sides gathered in assembly camps and camps in Northern Albania, mostly in the Tropoja region, from where they illegally crossed into Kosmet.

On 18 July 1998 in border area around the Kosare border post, a group of 35 terrorists was killed while attempting to cross from Albania into Kosovo and Metohija illegally. A list of names and addresses of citizens from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iran and FYROM was found on one of the killed terrorists.

An Islamic cleric, a KLA member, admitted to FRY investigative authorities that throughout 1998 and during the first half of 1999, two mujahideen units fought in the ranks of the KLA. Islamists from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia, the Philippines, Egypt, Pakistan, Iran, Indonesia, FYR Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina manned those units. One mujahideen unit operated in the sector around the villages

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Smonica and Ponosevac in Djakovica municipality, and the other in the sector around Donje Prekaze village, Srbica municipality.



Location of mujahedeen units

Representative of the US State Department, Robert Gelbard, who, in June 1998 in Washington, stated that there are Chechens and Iranians active in the KLA, confirmed the presence of foreign mercenaries in the ranks of the KLA.



Mujahideen training camp

The main mujahideen unit operating in Kosmet was the Abu Bekir Sidik unit, founder of which was Ekrem Avdija from Kosovska Mitrovica. Together with Abdulah Duhajman, he established a mujahideen training camp in Tesanj municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from where they subsequently moved across to Kosmet unlawfully. The unit operated in Kosmet throughout May-July 1998, during the KLA offensive. Just as the offensive was about to be crushed, they packed up and left Kosmet the same way they entered i.e. unlawfully. The unit numbered up to 120 mercenaries. On leaving Kosmet, several of the unit's commanding officers were arrested: commander Ekrem Avdija, Shpend Kopriva and Nedzmedin Laush. They were given long prison sentences, but their release was sealed with the signature of an FRY Statesman at the time, pursuant to the criminal and disastrous Amnesty Act passed in 2001 in the FRY Parliament.

In the early 2000's in Kosovo and Metohija, after the arrival of international peacekeeping forces and with their knowledge, there were numerous camps where members of different terrorist organizations were trained, as well as Albanians from Kosmet, Macedonia and Albania. Those camps were located in the municipalities of Pec and Prizren.

In 1998 it was reported that bin Laden is operating his terrorist network out of Albania. The Charleston Gazette quoted Fatos Klosi, the head of the Albanian intelligence service, as saying a network run by Saudi exile Osama Bin Laden sent units to fight in the Serbian province of Kosovo. Confirmation of these activities came from Claude Kader, a French national who said he was a member of Bin Laden's Albanian network. He claimed he had visited Albania to recruit and arm fighters for Kosovo. In 2000 bin Laden was operating from Kosovo planning the terrorist activities during the Insurgency in the Presevo Valley.

Albanian authorities working with the Central Intelligence Agency claim to have uncovered a terrorist network operated by Osama Bin Laden, the Islamic fundamentalist accused of masterminding the African embassy bombings in August. The network is said to have been set up to use Albania, a Muslim country, as a springboard for operations in Europe. Fatos Klosi, the head of Shik, the Albanian intelligence service, said last week that Bin Laden had visited Albania himself. His was one of several fundamentalist groups that had sent units to fight in Kosovo, the neighboring Muslim province of Serbia, Klosi said. "Egyptians, Saudi Arabians, Algerians, Tunisians, Sudanese and Kuwaitis - they come from several different organizations." Klosi said he believed terrorists had already infiltrated other parts of Europe from bases in Albania through a traffic in illegal migrants, who have been smuggled by speedboat across the Mediterranean to Italy in huge numbers. Interpol believes more than 100,000 blank Albanian passports were stolen in riots last year, providing ample opportunity for terrorists to acquire false papers. Apparent confirmation of Bin Laden's activities came earlier this month when Claude Kader, 27, a French national and self-confessed member of Bin Laden's Albanian network, was jailed for the murder of a local translator. He claimed during his trial that he had visited Albania to recruit and arm fighters for Kosovo, and that four of his associates were still at large. Bin Laden is believed to have established an operation in Albania in 1994 after telling the government that he was head of a wealthy Saudi humanitarian agency keen to help Europe's poorest nation. "Terrorist organizations have taken advantage of peaceful Islamic charity and religious groups," Klosi said. Albanian sources say Sali Berisha, who was then president, had links with some

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

groups that later proved to be extreme fundamentalists. The Socialist party, which took over after Berisha's government was driven out by country wide rioting, has since cooperated closely with American officials. American raids on Bin Laden's men in Albania have failed to halt their operations entirely, however. The Americans have withdrawn non- essential staff from the country and fortified their embassy, fearing it may be attacked.

Reports of Osama bin Laden's activity in Albania were published in many sources: The Washington Times, The Canberra Times, The Charleston Gazette, The Daily Oklahoman, Dani, France Presse, Tanjug, Polish Press, The Sunday Times, etc.



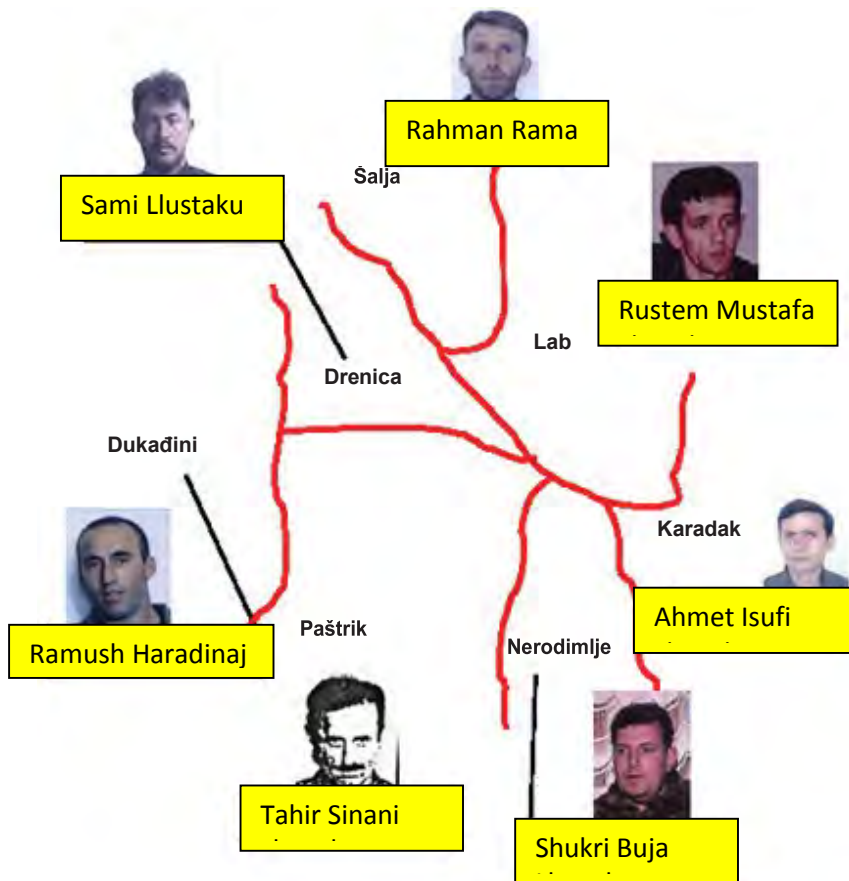
Sali Berisha



Osama bin Laden

OPERATIONAL ZONES OF THE PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST KLA

From May 1998 through to the end of the NATO aggression in June 1999, seven operational zones were formed in Kosovo and Metohija by the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization. In addition to the operational zones, two more were formed to cover



KLA operational zones commanders

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

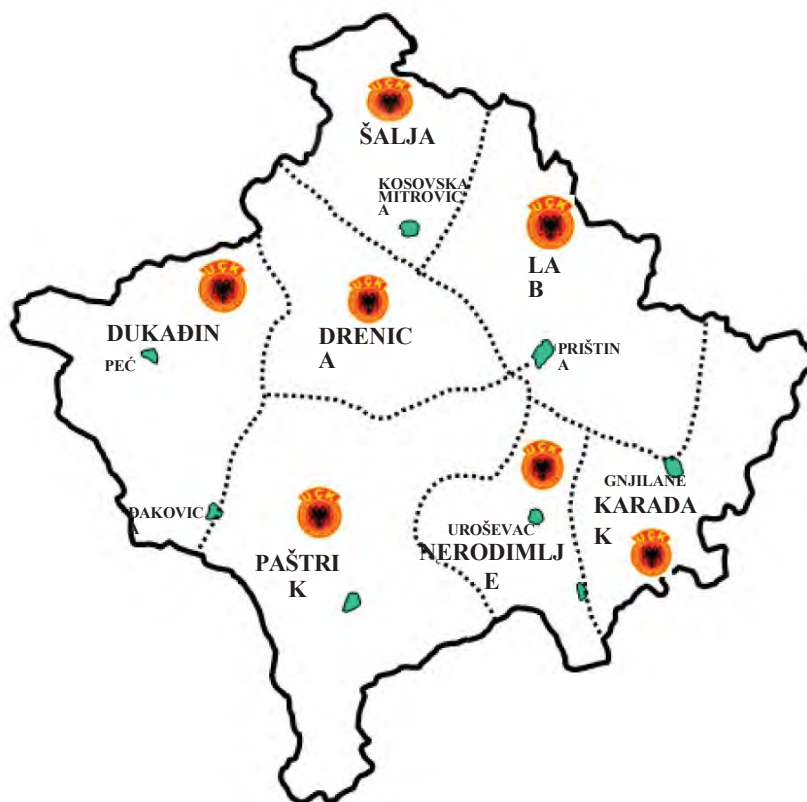
FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Medvedja, Bujanovac and Presevobut never saw action in Kosovo and Metohija. Operational zones covered most of Kosovo and Metohija territory, excluding some parts of Eastern Kosmet. The KLA's terrorist activities, with the goal of staging an armed rebellion, were centered around the OZs of Dukadjini, Pastrik, and Drenica

The photographs and map of Kosovo and Metohija show the command structures, names and how the OZs are distributed.

The exhibit shows the command structure of KLA Main Staff, which was based in the Drenica region.

According to KFOR documentation, KLA brigades were deployed and positioned as shown on the map.



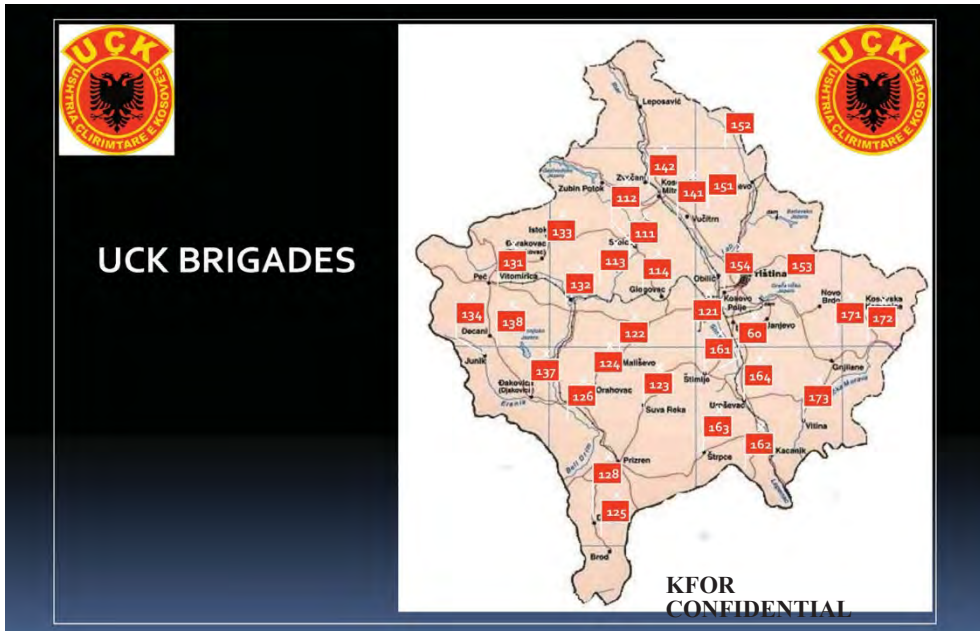
KLA operational zones

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



KLA main HQ structure



KLA brigades deployment

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

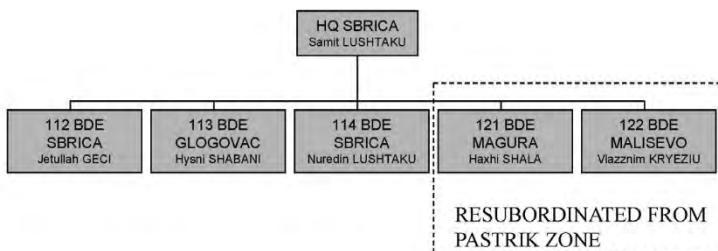
Operational zone “Drenica” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Srbica, Glogovac, Vucitrn and Klina.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL



OPERATIONAL ZONE 1 DRENICA



Operational zone “Drenica”

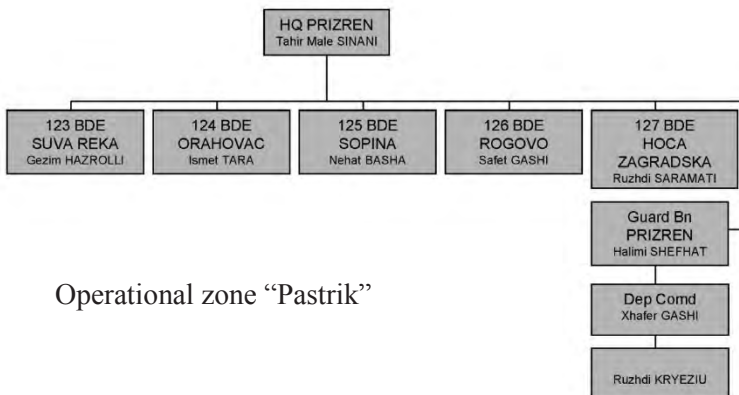
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Operational zone “Pastrik” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Prizren, Dragas, Suva Reka, Orahovac and Djakovica.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL
**OPERATIONAL ZONE 2
PASTRIK**



Operational zone “Pastrik”

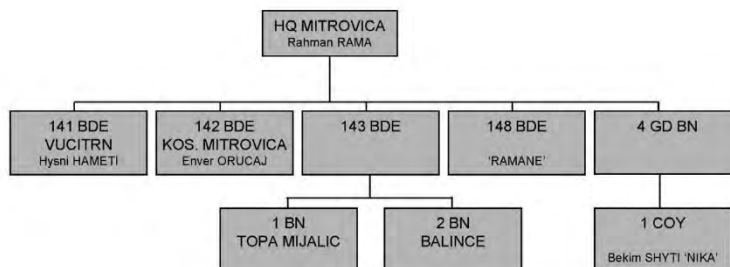
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Operational zone “Salja” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Kosovska Mitrovica, Vucitrn and Podujevo.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL OPERATIONAL ZONE 4 ERSHALES

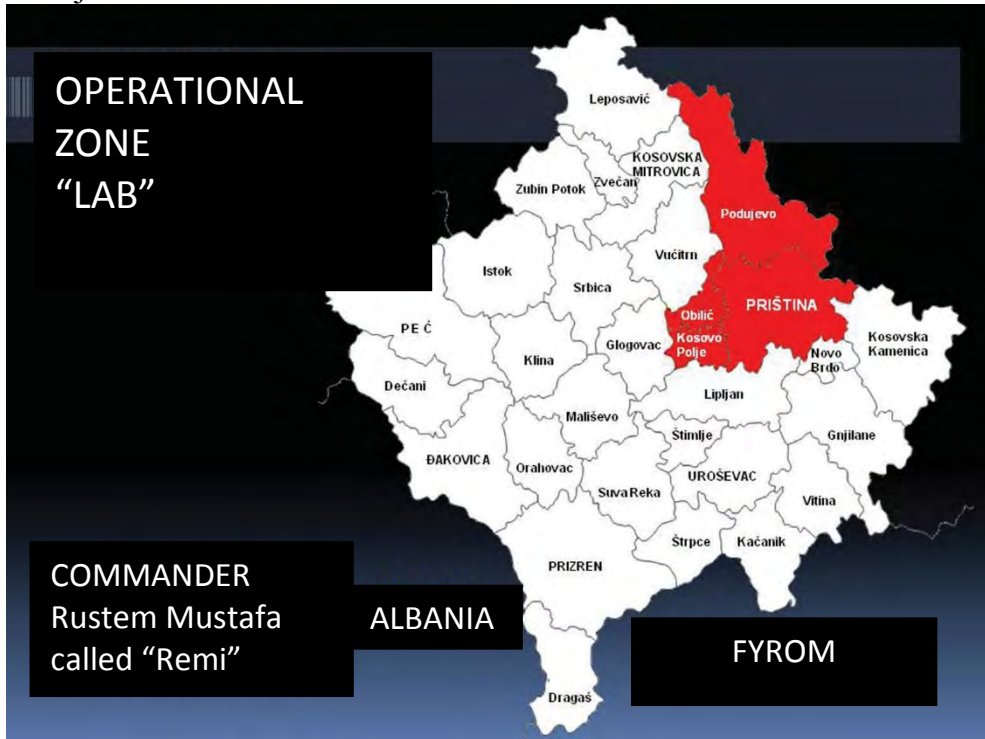


Operational zone “Salja”

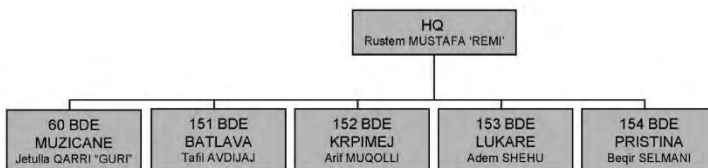
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Operational zone “Lab” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Pristina, Podujevo, Obilic, Kosovo Polje and Kosovska Kamenica.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL OPERATIONAL ZONE 5 LLAP



Operational zone “Lab”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

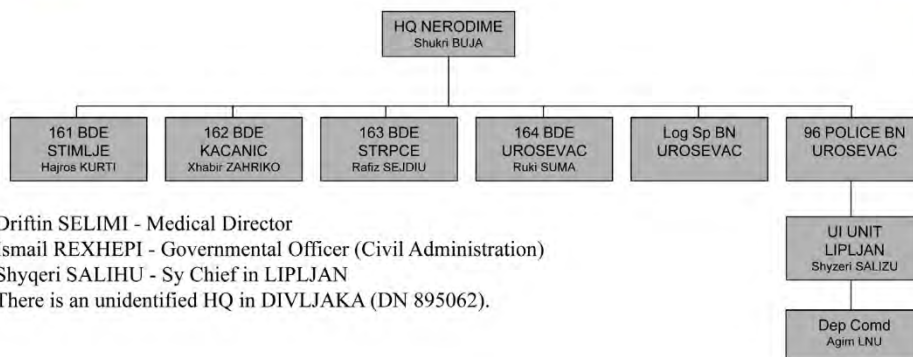
FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Operational zone “Nerodimlje” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Lipljan, Stimlje, Urosevac, Kacanik and Strpce.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONAL ZONE 6 NERODIME



Operational zone “Nerodimlje”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

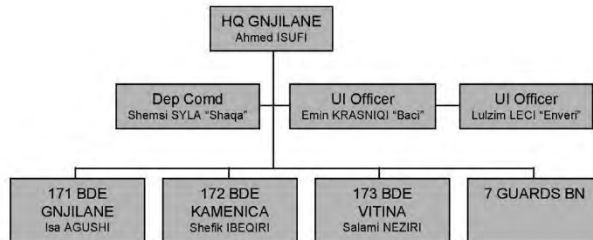
EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Operational zone “Karadak” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Gnjilane, Vitina and Novo Brdo.



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONAL ZONE 7 KARADAK



Operational zone “Karadak”

EXCERPTS FROM NATO DOCUMENTATION ON KLA LEADERS

(Direct transcripts from NATO documents)

HARADINAJ Ramus (Ramush)



Nickname/War Name: "RAMUSH"
(RAMOUSH)

DOB: 1968 POB: GLODANJE (?)

Rank:

KFOR-ID: AA-00117-99

Function: Commander of UCK Sub-Zone 3
DUKAGJIN/ERINIK (DECANI)

Appointments: - JNA, 1987 – 1989

- French Foreign Legion

- Commander of UCK Brigade 122 in
ZATRIC

Latest Information: 14 August 1999

Biography:

...HARADINAJ has worked in Switzerland and France and apparently has a western outlook, even talking about Kosovo joining the EU. He served in the JNA between 87 and 89 and has also received some military training in Albania. He was reportedly in the French Foreign Legion as a young man and also received some military training in Albania. He would appear to have martial arts experience and does daily PT... His HQ is either in JABLANICA or KRUSEVAC and he commands an area from ISTOK to DAKOVICA and from PEC to KLINA. His brothers serve in the UCK in different positions. One of them is leading a Special Forces Unit in JABLANICA. Ramush can be a hard-liner and it was his troops who shot at the OSCE vehicle in DECANI. He has since apologised for the attack on the vehicle. His region is divided into five Brigades with a sixth Bde in reserve. HARADINAJ was a member of the UCK delegation that visited the US in mid-March 1999. He has proved to be one of the most troublesome in dealings with KFOR and has been reluctant to accept the terms of UCK demilitarisation. (NS)

Information:

1. ... In Jul 1998, Serbian authorities announced an investigation into the activities of HARADINAJ and five of his family members. They are under investigation for the deaths of two Serbs in separate incidents and an attack on a MUP vehicle that resulted in one death. (Unclassified, press release, 1998)

3. ... He plans to send some UCK back to the villages, but intends to retain the better soldiers to start a UCK based Kosovar army and police force

5. The UCK expect trouble from Ramush HARADINAJ, the commander of the UCK Sub-Zone 3 (DUKAGJINI), in that he may place his own interpretation on the exact meaning of the MTA. Some high UCK leaders even consider him a (mentally) sick man and an extremist, but still a great fighter. (NATO CONFIDENTIAL, AIB, 20 June 1999)

6. The UCK, although reported to be short of money, have recently arranged for \$500,000 to be released to THAQI by their political party, the LPK, and only RAMUSH and REMI the operational commanders in DUKAGJINI and LLAP Zones are to be informed. It could be that this money is being diverted to these two hard-line commanders to encourage them to co-operate with the UCK leadership. (NATO CONFIDENTIAL, KFOR G2, 06 July 1999)

MURDERED WITNESSES AGAINST HARADINAJ

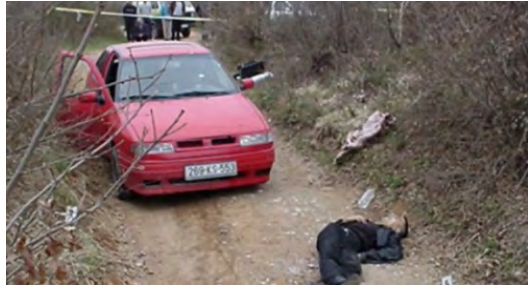
More than 15 witnesses against Ramush Haradinaj, acquitted in The Hague, were brutally murdered, with subsequent “verifying” (shooting them in the head). After these executions, other witnesses withdrew from testifying in front of the Tribunal. It must be noted that this is a case where women, children civilians, relatives... were ruthlessly murdered alongside the victims.

Murdered witnesses:

1. Ismet Musaj assassinated in 2001 immediately before the start of the trial group “case Dukadjini” in Pristina.
2. Sadik Muriqi, protected witness, who was killed in 2002, shot in Pec.
3. Mirth Muriqi, protected witness, who was killed in 2002, from firearms.
4. Bekim Mustafa and Avni Ellazaj were killed in 2002 from firearms.
5. Smail Hardaraj killed on 17 February 2002, shot in ambush in the town of Vitomirica near Pec.
6. Tahir Zemaj (son Enis and his brother Hasan also killed) was murdered on 4 January 2003 in ambush in Pec.
7. Ilir Sellimaj and his brother’s wife Ferida were killed in an ambush in Pec.
8. Sabah Tollaj and Isuf Hakllaj, KP members, were killed in an ambush on 24 November 2003.
9. Sadiq Musaj was killed on 1 February 2005.
10. Sinan Musaj disappeared on 14 June 2005.
11. Djelladin Musaj was murdered on 16 June 2005 in an ambush at the gas pump “Molika” in the village of Rasic, near Pec.
12. Kujtim Berisha died on 17 July 2007 in Podgorica in a car “accident”.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Victims

THAQI Hashim

Nick Name/ War Name: "GJARPERI" (The SNAKE)

DOB: 24 April 1964 POB: DRENICA region (SRBICA Opstina)

Rank:

KFOR-ID: AA-00239-99

Function: Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Kosovo (PGOK)

Appointments: - Representative of UCK in Albania

- UCK General Staff, Head of the Political Directorate [Drejtoria Politike]

- Prime Minister of the Provisional Government (PG, Albania)



Biography:

... As a student activist he was jailed in 1990 for separatist activities and as a member of the Popular Movement for Kosovo (LPK)... He was appointed one of six UCK spokesmen in Aug 98... THAQI's public statements have focused on the UCK's main political themes criticising RUGOVA and emphasising the UCK's goal of Kosovo independence. and it was announced on 02 Mar 99 that he had been nominated by the

General Staff to become Prime Minister tasked to form the Transitional Government and to prepare parliamentary elections.

...During the mid nineties he spent further time in SWITZERLAND (a centre for radical ALBANIAN emigré circles, where he studied post-graduate politics at ZURICH University... He has been credited with the re-organisation of the UCK following the setbacks suffered at the hands of SERB Security Forces in the summer of 1998...

Information:

1. THAQI issued a statement stating the UCK did not recognise the ethnic Albanian parallel authorities led by RUGOVA, and had entrusted its political representative Adem DEMACI with the task of setting up parallel authorities. He further stated that the UCK would support the government in Albania. (Unclassified, press release, "KOHA DITORE", 31 December 1998).

5. THAQI has expressed frustration that international mediators' proposals do not fulfil the UCK's core demand of independence. THAQI is thought to be the most radical of the UCK delegates and is unlikely to compromise on the UCK's goal of independence. (NATO SECRET, EF, 09 March 1999)

7. State Department spokesman James RUBIN made the comments after Secretary of State Madeleine ALBRIGHT was briefed on events in Kosovo in a telephone call with a key ethnic Albanian leader, Hashim THAQI. Many experts have expressed concern that the NATO bombardment might be an inadequate deterrence. But THAQI told ALBRIGHT he and other leaders "think that these air strikes have limited the ability of the Serbs to conduct these operations," RUBIN told reporters. "There are indicators that genocide is unfolding in Kosovo," the spokesman added. (Unclassified, SHAPE PIO, 30 March 1999)

8. Hashim THAQI, the prime minister-designate of the provisional government, said RUGOVA would face stern punishment if he willingly agreed to the meeting with MILOSEVIC. (Unclassified, Press release, 03 April 1999)

The Albanian Government fully supports the THAQI Government and considers the UCK as the dominant political force amongst the Kosovo Albanians...

As at 29 Apr 99 a Special Kosovar Presidential Guard was being created to protect Hashim THAQI. NFDK. (NATO SECRET, AFOR, 02 May 1999)

15. The UCK, an umbrella movement comprising regional, clan, and personal factions, will have difficulty maintaining peacetime cohesion...

17. The head of the provisional government of Kosovo and UCK leader Hashim THAQI has urged ethnic Serbians not to flee Kosovo,

promising that its ethnic Albanian majority is not out for revenge. THAQI asserted that the massacres had not been carried out by ordinary Serbs but by the MILOSEVIC regime. THAQI said that the provisional government has no plans to organise repression against Serbs, and asserted that Serb civilians also had been the victims of the war. Isolated attacks against ethnic Serbs have, however, continued. (Unclassified, DIA, 21 June 1999)

18. UCK Agrees to Demilitarise. On 20 June, provisional government Prime Minister THAQI signed an agreement formalising the cease-fire, disengagement, and demilitarisation of the UCK in Kosovo. The agreement outlines an immediate end to provocative acts and hostilities and provides a timeline for a 90-day phased demilitarisation. After 90 days, UCK members may only carry sidearms and authorised non-automatic rifles and are not allowed to wear uniforms or the UCK insignia. According to the agreement, the international community will give due consideration to the UCK's intent to transition into a police force and form a National Guard. **JAC COMMENT:** Most UCK commanders appear to be co-operating with NATO forces, particularly in populated areas where the UCK is seeking to legitimise itself. However, rogue elements and splinter groups will almost certainly disregard the agreement; consequently, the UCK's true lack of homogeneity will become more apparent. The vague reference to a police force will certainly lead to complications as the UCK gauges the limits of the agreement. Under the guise of acting as a police force, some UCK members will continue conducting armed patrols along main roads, conducting searches, and intimidating Serbs. The UCK's ability to control its various elements will be tested by the arrival of the Russian peacekeeping force. **COMMENT ENDS.** (NATO CONFIDENTIAL, JAC EUCOM, 22 June 1999)

19. Provisional Government (PG)/UCK Prime Minister Hashim THAQI said on 20 June in PRISTINA that Kosovo must have direct diplomatic and official relations with Europe, the United States, and the International Community (IC), and not via BELGRADE... THAQI charged on 21 June that Serbian forces continue to hold a large number of Kosovar Albanian political prisoners. THAQI said prominent intellectuals and political activists were still in custody outside of Kosovo. **JAC COMMENT:** This comment is probably aimed at keeping international pressure on MILOSEVIC. **COMMENT ENDS.** (Unclassified, JAC EUCOM, 22 June 1999)

21. VECER newspapers resumed International HERALD TRIBUNE news, as Hashim TAQI would have killed 6 top officers who could have endangered his future position. Although nothing has been proven, this new information could re-open hard discussions in the news to come. (Unclassified, KFOR PIC, 30 June 1999)

22. THAQI told a news agency in PRISTINA that the UCK was not responsible for the current wave of attacks on the Serb population. At the same time he called on his main rival Ibrahim RUGOVA to return to Kosovo, stressing that the deadline for RUGOVA to join the PGOK was the end of this week. (Unclassified, FBIS, 07 July 1999)

CEKU Agim

Nickname/War Name:

Rank:

KFOR-ID: AA-00114-99

Function: Commander of the UCK

Appointments: - JNA

- HV, Croatia 1991

- UCK Chief of Staff

Latest Information: 11 August 1999



Biography:

...He was a member of the VJ and served as a Captain of the Artillery until the year 1991. After he graduated from the Military Academy, he became a member of the Croatian army HV. He was reportedly involved in planning the 'Operation STORM', which led to the Serbs being driven from the KRAJINA. Unidentified media reporting (probably Serb) alleged that whilst serving in TUDJMAN's army he was well known for alleged crimes against unarmed Serbians. This included the murder of 80 Serbs in MEDACKI DZEP in LIKA, and being involved in the planning of ethnic cleansing against the Serbs in the KRAJINA region in eastern Croatia... He rose to the rank of a Brigadier and was apparently awarded 8 prestigious decorations by Croatian President Franjo TUDJMAN for service between 1991 and 95. He was a Major General in the Croatian Army until his resignation in Feb of this year when he moved to join the separatists in the UCK. His initial role in the UCK was advisor to Sulejman SELIMI ('SULTAN') since April 1999. He was appointed UCK Chief of the General Staff, replacing Sylejman SELIMI, late Apr/early May 1999. CEKU is believed to have attended a Staff College in a NATO Country (NFDK) and is reportedly a pro-western moderate. He is apparently very familiar with US military operating procedures...

Information:

3. Drawing on information gained from personal contacts, the Contact reported that the new commander of the UCK for the whole of KOSOVO is General Agim CEKU. He was born in PEC (KOSOVO) in 1960 and attended the Military Academy in Belgrade as an infantry officer. In 1991, CEKU left the JNA and joined the Bosnian Croat Army. Despite his youth, he achieved rapid promotion through successful field commands. In February 1999 CEKU retired by his own request and, about two months ago, he moved to KOSOVO and took charge of UCK forces (NFDK). (NATO SECRET, AMIB, 20 May 1999)

6. A CJSOTF patrol met with UCK leader CHEKU at 21100B. He reported 185 armed FARK have crossed the Albanian border at MORINA in the PRIZREN area. CHEKU asked the patrol whether this "gang" could be stopped. **KFOR G2 COMMENT:** This report and especially CEKU's reaction, would indicate that perhaps all is not well between the UCK and the FARK. It is possible that the FARK involved are a splinter group who do not wish to merge with the UCK. If this report is confirmed then 185 armed troops who may well consider themselves not bound by the recently signed MTA are now inside Kosovo. **COMMENT ENDS.** (NATO SECRET, CJSOTF, 21 June 1999)

8. At a press conference yesterday, the KLA 'Commander' AGIM CEKU admitted that over half the members of the KLA would not give up their weapons to KFOR. (Unclassified, Beograd Com, 30 June 1999)

9. The following statement was made by the UCK Chief of General Staff, CEKU: "If the situation in MITROVICA is not resolved quickly after we have been asking KFOR to deal with it for the last two weeks, I will move units in to deal with it. We are an army and I will not allow this situation to continue"...

10. The chief of the general staff of the UCK, Agim CEKU, requested yesterday that 4,000 members of the UCK join the police units to be established in Kosovo...

11. Agim CEKU recently said, in private conversation, that French KFOR troops are known to be pro-Serb. They had resorted to violence in order to prevent Kosovar Albanians from crossing a bridge over the River Ibar in MITROVICA (DN 8948) on 8 Aug 99, using

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

batons and boots against them. The people of MITROVICA may soon force the UCK Op Sub-Zone Commander, 'RAHMAN', to fight the Serbs if this problem is not resolved. **CONTACT COMMENT:** This could happen very soon. **COMMENT ENDS.** **AIB COMMENT:** CEKU was presumably referring to Rrahman RAMA, Comd SHALA Op Sub-Zone. **COMMENT ENDS.** **KFOR G2X COMMENT:** AIB Summary dated 11 Aug 99, gave details of members of 152 Bde UCK being present in MITROVICA in the role of *agents provocateurs*. 152 Bde is subordinate to the LLAP Op Sub Zone. Previous reporting indicated that members of the UCK from this Zone would be used to attack Serbs North of MITROVICA. It is not known what timelines or thresholds 'Rrahman' may be subject to. **COMMENT ENDS.** (NATO SECRET, AIB, 11 August 1999)...

OPERATIONAL ZONE “DUKADJINI”

Operational zone “Dukadjini” completely or partially covered the territories of the municipalities of: Pec, Istok, Klina, Decani, Djakovica and Orahovac.

Operational zone Dukadjini was one of seven operational zones formed in Kosovo and Metohija as a paramilitary and terrorist organization. It was one of the first OZs formed and played the lead role in forming, amassing, training and arming this criminal organization. The main route for the illegal movement of personnel, military equipment and other sundries for the preparation and paramilitary organization of the armed rebellion passed through this territory and fell under the responsibility of this zone. This zone boasted the largest number of personnel, was the best equipped, most brutal and accounted for the largest number of victims. This zone was the scene of two factional clashes, both having the same objective but different ways of achieving it. Ramush Haradinaj and his contingent, who were numerically superior and had formed considerably earlier, having begun their terrorist operations as far back as the mid-nineties of the 20th century, led one. The second faction was led by Tahir Zemaj who portrayed himself as a legitimate representative of the military wing in the Dukadjini valley by way of a decision passed by the Main Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kosovo, under the jurisdiction of Bujar Bukoshi - president of the government of Kosovo in exile.

Writing about the clash between these two factions in his book, Haradinaj details the timing and stage for the first conflict:

“...Tahir Zemaj, a former member of the Yugoslav Army security service, with a group of 20 senior officers and about 100 soldiers illegally crossed the border and travelled to the village of Jasic. Zemaj wanted to take command and unite all forces in Dukadjini, referring to a meeting held in Denmark, at which Adem Demaqi, Shaban Miuje, Xhevat Halliti and Bujar Bukoshi agreed to unite all forces...” /pg.58 and 59/.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

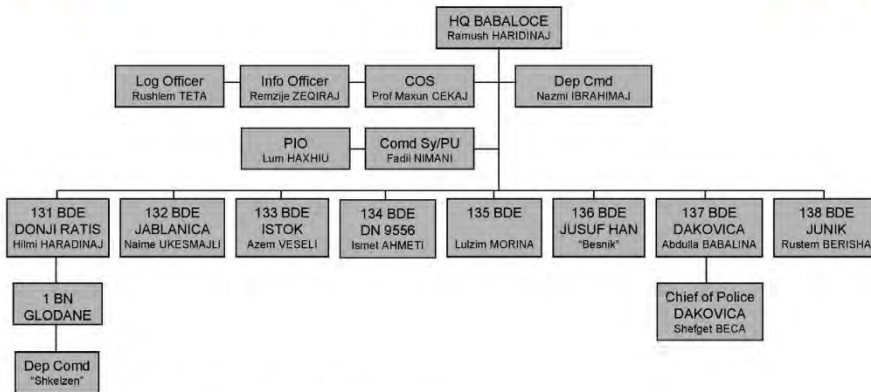
EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



COMMANDER
Ramush Haradinaj



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL
OPERATIONAL ZONE 3
DUKAGJIN



May also include a Commando Unit called COBRA
New OZ HQ may be DN 456027 (or possible Alt HQ)

Operational zone “Dukadjini”

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Pursuant to an order of Bujar Bukoshi, president of the government of Kosovo in exile, and the decision of the Main Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kosovo, which was situated in the Republic of Albania, a unit named FARK was formed for the Dukadjini valley area. Commander of that unit was Tahir Zemaj, a former JNA officer. The unit based itself in Papracane village, Decani municipality, having illegally crossed the state border from Albania to Serbian territory. A barracks was set up in the village's primary school, together with training grounds, numerous shelters and other ancillary facilities, where newly recruited terrorists were trained.

The first action seen by the unit commanded by Tahir Zemaj was a terrorist attack on villages in Pec municipality: Lodja, Brezenik, Grabovac . . .

The enclosed list shows a part of command and military composition of the FARK unit.

Ramush Haradinaj, as the more dominant commander in OZ Dukadjini, was involved in organizing Kosovo and Metohija Albanians into paramilitary units from the very outset of the KLA, operating from Albania initially:



Ramush Haradinaj

“...as of 1994 I can say that I came across the Kosovo Liberation Army. I had detailed knowledge of the idea of naming it the KLA, with the concept of the emblem, how work groups operated.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

	FARK in KPC First Name	FARK in KPC Last Name	FARK in KPC DOB 1		FARK in KPC First Name	FARK in KPC Last Name	FARK in KPC DOB 1
1	ABDULLA	SHASIVARI	6/26/1962	48	IBUSH	MUJA	11/12/1950
2	ABDULLAH	MUSLIU	2/17/1974	49	ISMET	AHMETI	1/4/1963
3	ABEDIN	RRUSTEMI	9/25/1960	50	ISMET	IBISHI	6/1/1958
4	AFRIM	SHURECI	7/10/1966	51	JAHIR	ZENELI	12/15/1955
5	AGIM	KRASNIQI	5/17/1956	52	MEHMET	SELMANI	7/6/1958
6	AHMET	ALISHANI	6/26/1949	53	MEJDI	MALOKU	5/4/1964
7	ALI	JETISHI	3/11/1969	54	MENSUT	ADEMI	12/27/1975
8	ALUSH	MYRTAJ	9/4/1955	55	MUHAMET	LATIFI	5/26/1955
9	ARIF	LECI	11/7/1965	56	MUHAMET	RREBAJ	9/11/1957
10	ARIF	MUQOLLI	5/15/1952	57	MUHAMET	VISHAJ	1/1/1956
11	AROILE	MANDRO	6/26/1949	58	MUSA	DRAGAJ	12/19/1955
12	ARSIM	HAMITI	10/27/1975	59	MUSA	GASHI	11/5/1968
13	ARSIM	SADRIU	3/1/1969	60	MUSA	KRASNIQI	3/23/1954
14	ARSIN	SADRIU	5/18/1966	61	MUSLI	MATOSHI	7/14/1962
15	AVDI	KICMARI	2/12/1969	62	NAIM	HAZIRI	4/4/1957
16	BAFTI	LUBISHTANI		63	NAIM	YMERI	9/13/1961
17	BAJRAM	AHMETAJ	12/28/1967	64	NASER	VLLASI	2/20/1965
18	BAJRAM	BEKTESHI	4/3/1965	65	NASIM	HARADINAJ	11/11/1956
19	BAKI	BAJRAMI	9/10/1962	66	NAZMI	ZUKA	5/4/1964
20	BASHKIM	KALAVESHI	1/21/1957	67	NEHAT	IBRAHIMI	9/5/1965
21	BEKIM	SHYTI	3/8/1964	68	NEVRUZ	BERISHA	3/8/1957
22	BRAHIM	ZEKAJ	10/10/1965	69	NEXHMEDIN	KASTRATI	6/25/1971
23	EKREM	BREZNICA	5/1/1969	70	RAMADAN	SEFERI	12/20/1947
24	EKREM	HALITI	2/11/1954	71	RAME	MARAJ	9/11/1957
25	ERMIR	BEGA	7/6/1958	72	RRUSTEM	GUDACI	10/10/1963
26	FADIL	HADERXHONAJ	5/1/1966	73	RRUSTREM	DEMA	1/20/1949
27	FADIL	MULLIQI	4/15/1963	74	SADRI	LOKAJ	3/12/1945
28	FAREDIN	IMERI	1/7/1965	75	SADRI	LOKAJ	12/30/1945
29	FARUSH	THAQI	10/10/1969	76	SALI	KOSUMI	6/14/1952
30	FATON	GASHI	3/8/1964	77	SALIH	REXHA	7/3/1957
31	FAZLI	RUGOVA	6/10/1961	78	SAMI	SHABANI	6/4/1956
32	FAZLI	SHALA	8/9/1967	79	SEDJI	SELIMI	5/4/1950
33	FEHMI	HAJRULLAHU	3/25/1961	80	SELIM	RRAHMANI	3/18/1945
34	FEHMI	LUMA	8/26/1967	81	SHABAN	DRAGAJ	
35	FETAH	BEKOLLI	5/1/1957	82	SHABAN	MUSLIU	4/17/1963
36	GANI	AHMETAJ	5/8/1965	83	SHERIF	SHALA	10/4/1946
37	GANI	GJUKA	7/14/1962	84	SHYQERI	SPAHIU	4/3/1959
38	HALIL	AHMETI	5/20/1956	85	SKENDER	HASANXHEKAJ	5/2/1969
39	HALIT	RAMA	6/20/1949	86	SKENDER	HOTI	2/1/1970
40	HAMDI	ELEZI	3/13/1950	87	SKENDER	REXHAMETAJ	10/13/1969
41	HASAN	LECI	3/4/1951	88	TAHIR	ZEJNULLAHU	4/4/1957
42	HAVE	BYTYQI	3/13/1950	89	VEILI	MURATI	8/4/1970
43	HAXHI	KAMBERI	10/14/1966	90	XHABIR	ZHARKU	1/20/1949
44	HAXHI	NEZIRI	6/15/1957	91	XHAFER	MUSA	4/3/1959
45	HEVZI	SHASIVARI	12/17/1949	92	ZAHIR	SVIRCA	3/31/1951
46	HYSEN	BERISHA	12/7/1970	93	ZAIM	BERISHA	11/11/1956
47	IBUSH	KELMENDI	5/16/1952	94	ZENUN	IDRIZAJ	3/8/1955

FARK unit composition

In 1994 a number of the illegal groups operating in Kosovo united, with which I lent a hand, by assisting the groups to unite and then we sent them to Dukadjini, and although they were small in number at that time they were technically well-equipped...”

/pg.11/.

In the “Dukadjini group” which began operating in the municipalities of Djakovica, Decani and Pec, there were:

“...In the initial Dukadjini group there were some people who had been locked up, so it wouldn't be a great idea to mention their names. Prominent members included Xhevat Zenelli, Salli Zenelli, Hajdar Ahmeti from Jablanica, as was Llahi, Lluan and Shkellzen Haradinaj from Glodjane, me and others...” /pg.12/.

Haradinaj’s arrival in his homeland as a determined member of a terrorist organization coming from abroad happened:

“...In 1994 I travelled to Kosovo from Switzerland. On that occasion I entered from Albania, it was 28 November. I was armed and felt like a KLA member. I went on that journey after three months of preparation with Albanian army members. The intention was to start with targeted operations. The foundations had been laid earlier, in 1992 and 1993, when I travelled to Kosovo on several occasions, into the Junik mountains, at Mulici, but no deeper. The objective of these trips was to reconnoitre the border, assistance with which I received from Albanian citizens. During that period I moved many weapons into Kosovo, I mostly stayed around Tropoja in Babinje, where I had several people who helped me...”

Writing about the initial and subsequent operations conducted by the paramilitary and terrorist KLA in Dukadjini:

“...There were many small-scale operations. The first operation was undertaken by Lluan Haradinaj at a police checkpoint in Rznic. Lluan carried out the operation himself, he went up to the window, smashed it with a rock and threw in two hand grenades and managed to get away. Serbian police admitted they had 4 dead and 6 wounded...” /pg.16 and 17/.

On arrival in his homeland, he and his terrorists enjoyed widespread public support:

“...But above all it is worth emphasizing the constant support from the public, from sheikhs in Babaloc, hodjas, those who later worked as police officers and others, so I can say that everybody joined the fight...”

/pg.44 and 45/.

Writing about the date OZ Dukadjini was formed, Staff composition and how it was organized and run, he says:

“...On 23 May 1998 I invited two representatives from all village HQs to Glodjane. The meeting was held at Hisen Mehmetaj’s house. I also invited military officers who served in Yugoslav Army, and they were here with the aim of creating a common mechanism to lead the struggle. Officers in attendance included Adem Ukhadzaj, Rustem Tetaj, Shemsedin Chekaj, Skender Redzahmetaj and many others who were active in village headquarters, and who were in charge of moving hardware from Albania and leading the fighting the battle on the ground.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

That meeting was attended by representatives from about 30 villages and I named that complement KLA Staff for Dukadjini. We met in that composition once a month, we agreed in advance that one member of each village HQ would be delegated to the Main Staff...” /pg.46/.

Communication between OZ Dukadjini with the Main Staff of the paramilitary and terrorist organization, which was mainly located in the Drenica area, was maintained through a middleman:

“...communication between Dukadjini with KLA Main Staff was maintained via “Madjup”, which was the name for Llahu Ibrahim, who was also a member of KLA Main Staff...” /pg.48/.

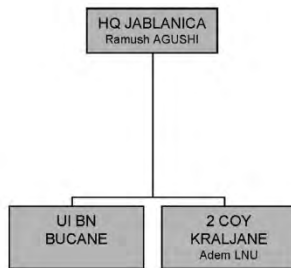
The names of the newly-formed units in OZ Dukadjini were encrypted, and he insisted on the use thereof when communicating:

“...we started units from Ten, Eleven, Fifteen. 607s. Ten was Rexhep Selimi, Eleven was Sokoll Bashota, Fifteen Llah Ibrahimaj and 607 Daut Haradinaj. Those were codes for identification and communication via radio communications...” /pg.50 and 51/.

Military structure of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA units,
according to KFOR data



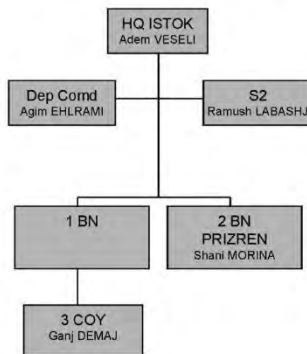
132 BRIGADE
'Myrte ZENELI'



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL



133 BRIGADE



UI Members Nager SHATRI and his cousin Sami SHATRI (ISTOK)
Self appointed Police Authority in ISTOK - Nashim SHADRI.

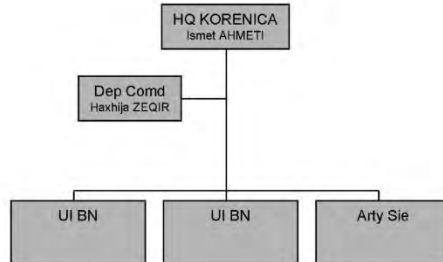
KFOR CONFIDENTIAL

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



134 BRIGADE 'Bedri SHALA'

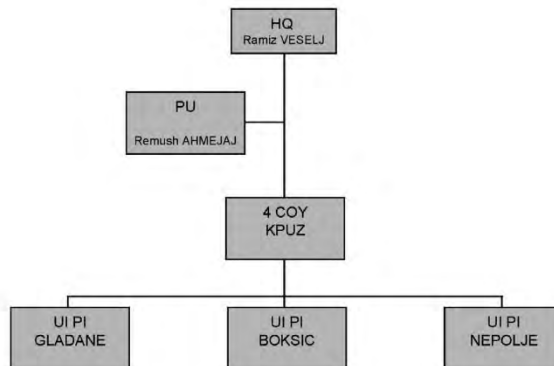


Bde Strength 600 personnel - May have been absorbed into 133 Bde?

KFOR CONFIDENTIAL



135 BRIGADE



4 Coy only activated on 16 Mar 1999

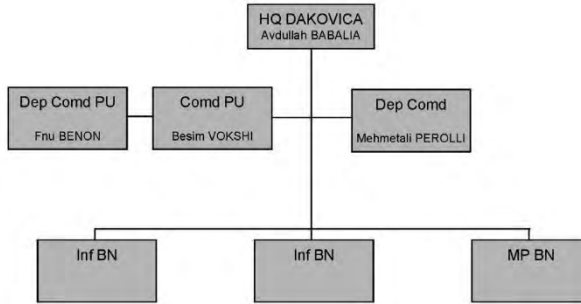
KFOR CONFIDENTIAL

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



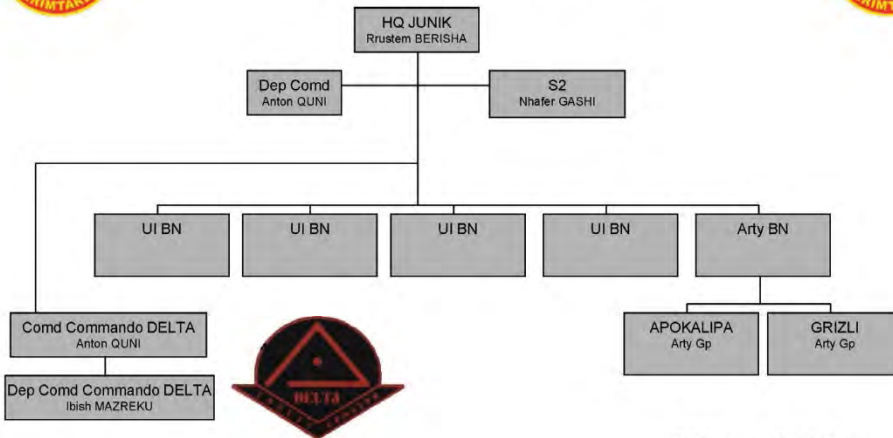
137 BRIGADE



KFOR CONFIDENTIAL



138 BRIGADE
'Agim RAMADANI'



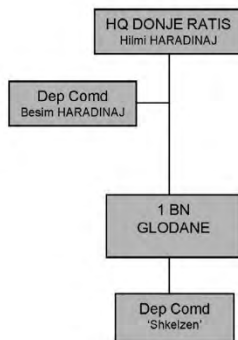
BDE Strength 1500 personnel

KFOR CONFIDENTIAL

KFOR CONFIDENTIAL



131 BRIGADE



To give an example, after the arrival of peacekeeping forces (KFOR, UNMIK and other institutions), members from all brigades of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA and KLA Operational Zones, from all over Kosovo and Metohija, applied for and found employment in international institutions. The mission of all institutions of the international community in Kosovo and Metohija was, and remains today, to guarantee the safety and freedom of all nations living in Kosovo and Metohija. If the majority of KLA members, who used weapons in clashes with the lawful forces of their own country and committed the most heinous crimes, kidnappings, etc., are now employed in the international institutions, as persons conducting investigations and guaranteeing the safety of, among others, the Serbian people, can those individuals be trusted? To use the KLA members from the 131st brigade as an example, which carried out numerous terrorist attacks and simultaneously committed one of the worst crimes of mass and brutal murder at Radonjicko jezero of Serbs nationality as well as disloyal Albanians, it can be seen that many of the perpetrators of those crimes found employment in United Nations institutions in Kosovo and Metohija. The first mass grave was found in Kosovo and Metohija, in the region of Donji Ratis village, more specifically at Radonjicko jezero, in respect of which there are valid court findings, in the zone of the 131st brigade.

The enclosed is a United Nations document containing details of members of the 131st KLA brigade seeking employment in that institution.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

KPS NUMBER	NAME	SURNAME	D.O.B.	BRIGADE
W2 -00016	Rifat	Zejnaj	27-Sep-81	131 st Brigade
PE -11367	Bekim	Tolaj	10-Oct-75	131 st Brigade
PE -11370	Fadil	Nimonaj	01-Sep-69	131 st Brigade
PE -11282	Mete	Muriqi	02-Feb-73	131 st Brigade
PE -11438	Fatmir	Cheku	01-Apr-74	131 st Brigade
PE -11369	Isuf	Selmanaj	05-Dec-78	131 st Brigade
PE -11366	Blerim	Vishaj	31-Jul-79	131 st Brigade
W2 -00007	Besar	Maloku	14-Jul-79	131 st Brigade
PE -11324	Alban	Haradinaj	25-Mar-79	131 st Brigade
PE -11323	Fatmir	Ramaj	16-Nov-63	131 st Brigade
PE -11321	Ilmi	Lufaj	14-Nov-80	131 st Brigade
GK -11028	Beqir	Gervalla	31-Mar-59	131 st Brigade
PE -11291	Jusuf	Demalijaj	25-Mar-74	131 st Brigade
GK -11037	Bedri	Nimanaj	01-Oct-62	131 st Brigade
PE -11236	Murat	Gervalla	03-Mar-76	131 st Brigade
PE -11232	Arben	Neziraj	08-Mar-74	131 st Brigade
GK -11026	Shefqet	Malaj	18-Jul-54	131 st Brigade
PE -11108	Arben	Lulaj	28-Aug-76	131 st Brigade

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

KPS NUMBER	NAME	SURNAME	D.O.B.	BRIGADE
PE -11103	Hashim	Shala	04-Apr-64	131 st Brigade
GK -11027	Mustafe	Malaj	01-Mar-63	131 st Brigade
PE -11303	Tahir	Shala	01-Oct-70	131 st Brigade
PE -11029	Isak	Ukaj	18-Oct-77	131 st Brigade
PE -10578	Myftar	Brahimaj	13-Nov-68	131 st Brigade
GK -10791	Shpend	Ademaj	01-Nov-65	131 st Brigade
W2 -00012	Isa	Berisha	18-Jun-62	131 st Brigade
W2 -00022	Diamant	Hasani	05-Feb-78	131 st Brigade
PE -10895	Islam	Gervalla	20-Oct-65	131 st Brigade
GK -10773	Fahri	Gervalla	02-Jul-57	131 st Brigade
W2 -00023	Masar	Ferizaji	16-Jul-80	131 st Brigade
GK -10767	Usa	Gervalla	11-Mar-59	131 st Brigade
GK -10688	Mustaf	Kastrati	27-May-65	131 st Brigade
GK -11035	Bashkim	Rrukaj	11-May-66	131 st Brigade
PE -11026	Selman	Kuci	05-Nov-76	131 st Brigade
GK -11016	Burhan	Bytyqi	13-Feb-78	131 st Brigade
PE -11048	Ibrahim	Ukaj	30-Sep-78	131 st Brigade
GK -11039	Jonuz	Dervishaj	10-Sep-58	131 st Brigade

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

KPS NUMBER	NAME	SURNAME	D.O.B.	BRIGADE
GK -11030	Haxhe	Gervalla	03-Jan-56	131 st Brigade
GK -11031	Jahe	Gjocaj	02-Dec-57	131 st Brigade
GK -11032	Syle	Zejnaj	27-Aug-74	131 st Brigade
GK -11034	Rexhe	Mahmutaj	02-Sep-69	131 st Brigade
PE -11079	Xhevat	Baqaj	12-Nov-76	131 st Brigade
PE -11364	Magjun	Mustafaj	13-Mar-80	131 st Brigade
PE -11021	Sami	Zejnaj	25-Oct-77	131 st Brigade
GK -11038	Xhevat	Malaj	26-Apr-59	131 st Brigade
GK -11011	Martin	Ndrecaj	03-Sep-64	131 st Brigade
PE -11078	Naser	Kastrati	14-Feb-73	131 st Brigade
GK -10685	Selim	Gashi	11-Jul-72	131 st Brigade
PE -11074	Rexhep	Dacaj	11-Jun-76	131 st Brigade
PE -10943	Hamdi	Alimehaj	27-Apr-75	131 st Brigade
PE -11064	Maxhun	Sejfiqaj	29-Nov-73	131 st Brigade
PE -10945	Ramush	Ahmetaj	05-Sep-74	131 st Brigade
PE -11011	Sokol	Halilaj	15-Sep-63	131 st Brigade
PE -11014	Selim	Berisha	29-Nov-70	131 st Brigade
PE -10855	Muhamet	Kastrati	15-May-81	131 st Brigade

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

KPS NUMBER	NAME	SURNAME	D.O.B.	BRIGADE
PE -10839	Enver	Kastrati	13-Aug-81	131 st Brigade
PE -11098	Agim	Ramosaj	23-May-78	131 st Brigade
PE -11043	Xhafer	Krasniqi	27-Sep-77	131 st Brigade
PE -11101	Hysni	Lokaj	24-Jan-79	131 st Brigade
GK -10677	Naim	Qerimaj	12-Dec-75	131 st Brigade
PE -11358	Veton	Lajqi	05-Dec-77	131 st Brigade
GK -10691	Turjak	Krasniqi	10-Sep-79	131 st Brigade
GK -10687	Musa	Dodaj	28-Jun-63	131 st Brigade
GK -10684	Beqe	Pepshi	28-Jan-49	131 st Brigade
GK -10683	Bekim	Anadolli	26-Apr-77	131 st Brigade
GK -10682	Sali	Berisha	14-Oct-73	131 st Brigade
GK -10681	Faik	Mehmetaj	25-Jul-70	131 st Brigade
GK -10695	Esat	Mehmetaj	05-Jan-75	131 st Brigade
GK -10679	Zhuj	Hamzaj	02-Mar-77	131 st Brigade
GK -10696	Afrim	Mehmetaj	07-Feb-75	131 st Brigade
W2 -00021	Azem	Zejnaj	01-Feb-80	131 st Brigade
GK -10675	Afrim	Hasanaj	09-Dec-78	131 st Brigade

List of 131st brigade members who applied for work in the KPC (Kosovo Protection Corps)

A part of the territory in which KLA paramilitary formations were deployed was put under control after a while:

“...the firing line along which tough battles were fought stretched from Saptaj, Glodjane, Rznice, Kodralija, Pozar, Bela Reka, Dasinovac, Rausic, Vranoc, Celopek, Bucan, Kusuric, Lugadzija, Nepoljsko Glodjane, Kpuz, Kraljane, Grgoc and Rakovina...” /pg. 113/. Writing about the significance of the corridor which led from Albania to Kosovo, he says: “...maintaining the corridor to Albania for supplying combat hardware was of life and death significance for our fight. Combat hardware was delivered using up to 100 horses and 1200 people simultaneously. All the hardware in Salja, Lab, and Drenica came in through the Dukadjini zone....” /pg.71/.

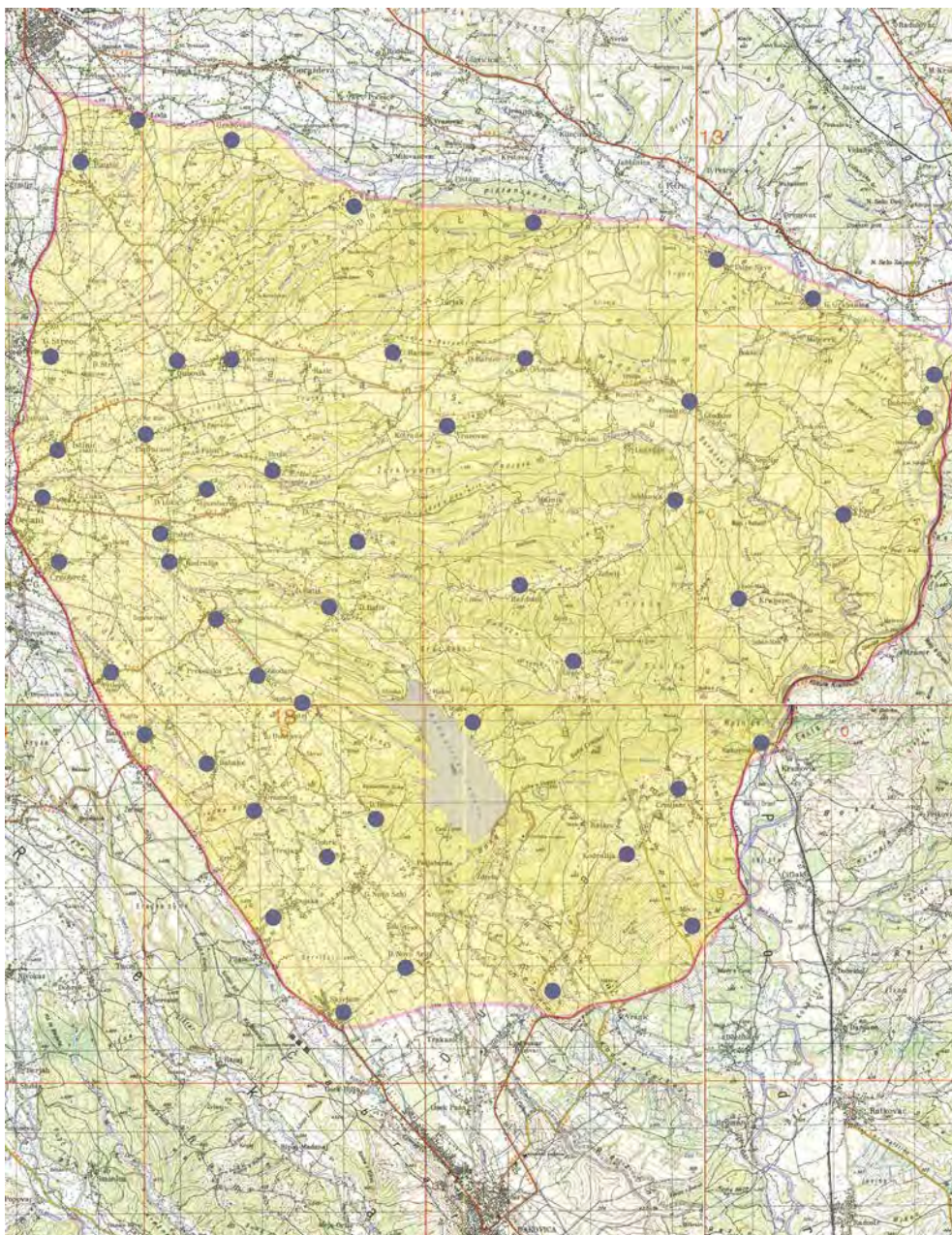
As early as 1998, he had advocated the tactic that was supposed to ensure the entry of NATO forces into the fray, which also points to the ties and concerted action of the criminals:

“...I supported the requisition to, besides blocking the Prilep road, to also block the Pec-Decane road and the Sakovica–Dujak road, which would have opened one big triangle towards the border with Albania. If we had done so, NATO forces would have arrived in Kosovo in September 1998. At that time Serbia was not ready to do what it did in 1999...” /pg.63/.

KLA members included untrained persons and juveniles, and he mentions the case of two 16 year-olds from Djakovica, who left the unit of their own accord and unplanned. During an operation by Serbian forces in Glodjane village in 1997, Haradinaj notes the treatment of civilians by Serbian forces:

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Territory under KLA control

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

“...It could clearly be seen that the Serbian police had orders not to shoot civilians, so their operation would not be condemned by the international community...” /pg.36/.

He goes on to say that banned ammunition was used by KLA members in an operation:

“...during a clash around the village of Glodjane, KLA members used, for the first time, 12.5 mm sniper rifles with dum dum ammunition...” /pg.82 and 83/

The following information testifies to the fact that there were foreign officers in the ranks of the KLA, especially from the former Yugoslav republics.

A diary entry by terrorist Fatmir Gashi, killed on 07 May 1998 during an illegal border crossing from Albania into Serbia, reads:

“...Until officers came from Croatia, the young guys from Glodjane were undisciplined. Now they have established order and discipline. They even beat up the undisciplined ones. They set up camp in the village...”

“Times” reporter, Tom Wicker, on 01 June 1998, while staying in Lopusnik village in Glogovac municipality, wrote:

“...the terrorists’ commanders also include foreigners from Croatia and Slovenia...”

According to Haradinaj, morale among members of the paramilitary KLA was at rock bottom during the September 1998 offensive by Serbian forces and subsequent mopping up the terrain of terrorists. He says that the noose around the KLA was tightening, that

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Franjo Tudjman



Janez Drnovsek

people were together with KLA fighters and that even up to 3,000 people defected from KLA units. That Zemaj's fighters from Papracani barracks had fled

“...In Brolic I had 100 soldiers, but during the course of the day part of them left us. The situation was dire. Serbia saw us, but did not fire, because it waited for the public to be evacuated. Eventually, I was left with about fifty that could be considered fighters...”

/pg.76/



- 1- An original but efficient way of funding;
- 2- Some persons of interest;
- 3- Official action taken against TMK.



The owner of the bank account no. 1110-057949-0001-66, opened by MEB – Micro Enterprise Bank, is SHOQATA “MIQET E TMK” NGO (that means “Non government organization of KPC’s friends”), an association located in Prishtinë, Brigadat e Rinis nr. 29 (tel. no. 038548214).

Element about the financial support of TMK

One of the financial support of TMK is the :

SHOQATA “MIQET E TMK” NGO
(Non government organisation “Friends of the TMK”)



SHOQATA “MIQET E TMK” NGO is an association located in Prishtinë, Brigadat e Rinis nr. 29 (tel. no. 038548214).

This organisation has the bank account no 1110-057949-0001-66, opened by **MEB – Micro Enterprise Bank**.

The authorized people who have access to this account are :

SHALA Shpend, and

SALIHU Ismet, vice president of SHOQATA MIQET E TMK since 03/02/00.



The bank account was opened on 27/04/00 and the first deposit was made by **ISLAM SLLAMINIKU** and amounted to 2,000.00 DM.

From the opening to the 25/03/03 more than 1,300 transactions were made. There are a lot of deposits below 1,000 euros and a few withdrawals or debits for cheques.

Those four people are the main beneficiary:

1. **SHALA Shpend**, who benefited by **64,670.00 DM** in 2000;
2. **SALIHU Ismet**, who benefited by **142,200.00 DM** in 2000 and 2001;
3. **AVDIU Bedri**, who benefited by **43,084.00 DM** in 2000 and 2001 and by **16,427 Euros** in 2002;
4. **LOKAJ Nezir**, who benefited by **176,768.98 DM** in 2001 (but he deposits 22,780.00 DM) and by **52,013.25 Euros** in 2002.



Shpend SHALA b 11/01/53 Place of birth: Rashiq Address: SU 1-2/3, Pristina
Tel. nr: 038542932 Vala nr. 044120622 Nationality: Kosovar Profession:
engineer (director of CO.E.MA. Ltd. since 03/02/00, owner of DAJTI
COMPANY since 31/03/00 and of DAJTI-NIKOPOLI SH. P. K. since
31/03/00)

Ismet SALIHU b: 28/04/44 Place of birth: Ferizaj Address: Velanija 6/18,
Pristina Tel. nr: 044111076 Nationality: Kosovar Profession: lawyer,
Deputy President of Shoqata Miqet e TMK since 03/02/00.



Bedri AVDIU b: 06/02/55 Place of birth: Klina e Eperme Address: SU 7/1 nr.
25, Pristina Tel. nr: 044110693 Nationality: Kosovar Profession: engineer;
employed in TMK since 01/07/99

Nezir LOKAJ b: 25/07/59 Place of birth: Decani Address: Decani Nationality:
Kosovar.



Large money transfers were made when the balance of the bank account reached a substantial sum of money.

FIU comment: in 2001 the following five in-branch transactions were made for an amount of **920,000.00 DM** in all:

- on 09/03/01 **220,000.00 DM** were transferred;
- on 08/05/01 **100,000.00 DM** were transferred;
- on 14/08/01 **100,000.00 DM** were transferred;
- on 24/09/01 **200,000.00 DM** were transferred;
- on 30/10/01 **300,000.00 DM** were transferred.



Collect of money for the SHOQATA “MIQET E TMK” NGO

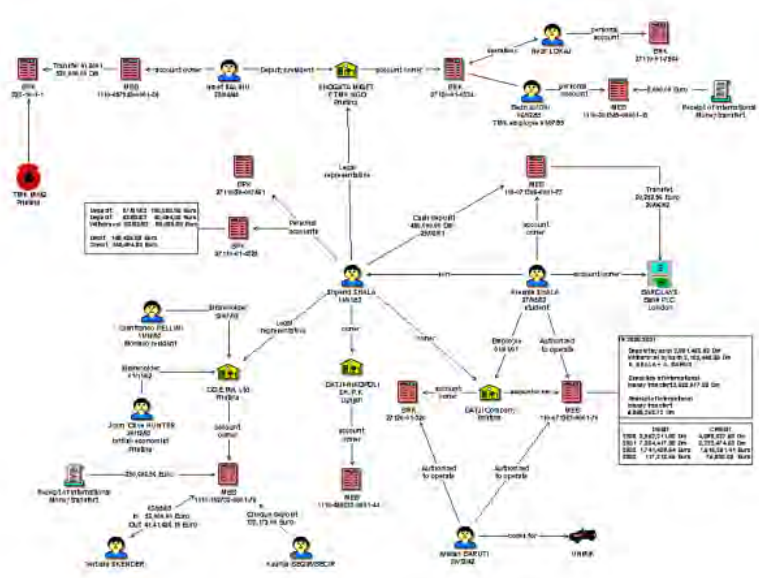
It is believed this association is forcing the people of Kosovo and companies to pay a donation for it.

SHOQATA “MIQET E TMK” NGO is linked to the UCK War Veterans. Regarding this, **Jetullah QARRI**, b: 01/04/58, is known as the president of the UCK War Veterans in **Stimlje** and as a former **UCK** commander of the **60th Brigade**.

Jetullah Qarri is being detained for illegally weapon possessions. Furthermore it is believed, that Jetullah QARRI is linked to **AKSH** and **UCPMB** as well.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK





TMK Head Quarters

PRISTINA



Sylejman 'Sultan' SELIMI

B25/09/70



- Holds the rank of **Deputy Commander TMK**.
- Cousin of **Rexhep SELIMI** b15/03/71 who was a founding member of the **UCK**. Rexhep is believed to be involved in criminal activity in **Kosovo**.
- He is associated with **Ramush** and **Daut HARADINAJ**, **Sabit GECI**, **Gani GECI** and **Sami LUSTAKU** who has recently been placed on the US blacklist.
- It is tentatively believed that he cooperated with a **Mujahedeen unit** during his Command in the **UCK**.



Ramiz LLADROVCI



- Held the rank of Deputy Commander for the Guards and Rapid Reaction Group and was on US blacklist in 2001.
- In the Spring of 2002 he is believed to have been involved in planning an operation to kill Serbs in Kosovo together with, Rexhep SELIMI, Daut HARADINAJ and Rustrem 'Remi' MUSTAFA.
- In late 2003 he was stopped driving a vehicle registered to Daut HARADINAJ.



Jahi IBRAHIMAJ, aka AHJUPI

b26/01/71

- Jahi IBRAHIMAJ is a Col and holds the position of Staff Liaison Officer to UNMIK and the KPS within the TMK;
- He is believed to be an associate of Rexhep SELIMI;
- Cousin of Ramush HARADINAJ;
- Alleged to belong to KSHIK;
- Alleged to have planned the murder of Tahir ZEMAJ;
- It is believed that he is involved in the trafficking of weapons.



Alush AGUSHI



- Holds the position of General Inspector and is a Brigadier in the **TMK**.
- Believed to have been involved in the running of the 'Thana' hotel. 'Thani' is an acronym of the surnames of **Hashim THACI** and **Fatos NANO**.
- Together with **Ghani THACI** (cousin of Hashim THACI), controls criminality in the **Klina** area.
- He is also believed to be responsible for criminal acts ordered by the **PDK** in **Dukajini**.
- Believed to have been involved in the intimidation and finally murder of a K-Albanian in **Peja** during 2002.



Vehbi ZEQIRI



- The Chancellor and a Captain in the **TMK**
- Recent intelligence suggests that is part of an **AKSh** group responsible for logistics in the **Lipljan** area with **Manush SAHMOLLI (TMK PZ 2)**, **Ramiz QERIQI** and **Hasan LUMA**.



Kadri KASTRATI, aka DAJA



- KASTRATI is a Brigadier and the Chief of Operations in the **TMK**.
- He is involved with **Latif GASHI** in drug importations and distribution.
- Former member of the **UCK PU**.
- He is believed to have paid a ransom for a K-Albanian kidnapped by Kurds in Turkey during a drugs deal, also involved in this payment were **Rrustrem 'Remi' MUSTAFA**, **Latif GASHI**, **Idriz SHABANI**, **Ertan XHIHIQ** and **Nuredin IBISHI**.



Sahit and Musa JASHARI



Musa

- Sahit is a Col in the TMK, holding the position of Inspector of Discipline.
- Musa is a Brigadier and Chief of Staff in the TMK.
- These two brothers are believed to have been part of an organisation which was involved in the murder of 5 Serbs in 2001, and a K-Albanian male in 2000.
- Sahit was reported to be the leader of this organisation.
- Other members include; **Sabit GECI**, **Adem KASTRATI** and **Ekrem RAMADANI**.



Gazmend SYLAJ

- Corporal and a driver for the **TMK**
- On 25/01/03, during a joint **Police / UNMIK / SPU** routine stop and search operation SYLAJ was stopped in his vehicle and found to be in possession of a Skorpion firearm and 30 rounds of ammunition. **Fadil HYSENAJ (TMK PZ3)**, who is believed to be an active criminal, was also in the vehicle at the time of the search.
- **Fadil HYSENAJ** is named as a possible suspect in the murder of **Tahir ZEMAJ**.



TMK Protection Zone 1

SRBICA

Commander JASHARI Bashkim



Protection Zone 1

- 322 persons
- 68 persons checked in KCIS (incl. Level 7 officers)
 - Rest Level 8 to 11 so far not checked
 - 3 persons with KCIS information
 - no person worth to be mentioned



TMK Protection Zone 2

PRIZREN

Commander **KRASNIQI Selim**



BG Selim KRASNIQI, b. 01/04/1970

Commander Prot.Zone 2

- Involvement in **war crime** cases investigated by international prosecutor;
- He commanded at least three detention centers where people have been killed.



LTC Bekim SHYTI, b. 01/08/75

Commanding Officer GRR Unit/Comm.Grp. - Prot.Zone 2

- member of special unit of the **UCK**;
- alleged to have been arrested for drug trafficking in **Switzerland**;
- linked to Op. 19 MNB (N) (drug and human trafficking, documents forgery; main target: **Aziz KELMENDI**)
- info 02/04/02: Bekim SHYTI was one of the assassins in **Pristina** of Aleksandar PETROVIC



LTC Ilaz KADOLLI, b. 23/11/59

Section Chief, Staff/Information Section - Prot.Zone 2

- was the deputy commander of the “Eye of the Eagle” UCK unit (instituted in March 1999 and in charge of conducting so called “dirty work”; The group carried out actions against K-Albanians that were allegedly Serb collaborators)
- an LPK activist
- reported to have strong ties with Fatos NANO's Albanian Socialist Party
- info 02/20/2002: linked to Operation: 11 MNB (S) (drug, human and weapons trafficking, prostitution ; main target: Beslim BARALIU)
- proof of illegal activities like misuse of authority, acting like official police, involvement in extortion (target by KFOR as well)



CPT Izet ALIU, b. 25/08/69

Information Officer, Staff/Information Section - Prot.Zone 2

- is known as a key person for weapons trafficking from Albania into the area of Opolja;
- Operational Head of KSHIK (Kosovo Intelligence Service). The KSHIK is a Kosovo based group with connection to the TMK (Kosovo Protection Corps), the AAK and the Albanian Secret Service.
- involved within the Army of the Republic Ilirida (ARI)



CPT Xhemshit KRASNIQI, b. 12/12/1963

Commanding Officer, Search & Rescue Unit - Prot.Zone 2

- Member of the illegal organization “Eye of the Eagle” after the conflict (instituted in March 1999 and in charge of conducting so called “dirty work”; The group carried out actions against K-Albanians that were allegedly Serb collaborators)
- linked to **Samedin XHEZAIRI**, b. 23/03/63 aka “Commander HOXA” (islamic extremist, commander „Army of Allah“)
- linked to **Alush SHALA**, former TMK, target of OP „Moonwalker“



SGT Nezir KRYEZIU, b. 24/03/1959

Administrative NCO, Prot/Brig.3/Staff - Prot.Zone 2

He and **Ilaz KADOLLI** founded the UCK “Eye of the Eagle” unit (instituted in March 1999 and in charge of conducting so called “dirty work”; The group carried out actions against K-Albanians that were allegedly Serb collaborators)

- former LDK member
- believed to be **Hasim THAQI**s bodyguard (2001)



CPT Agron KRYEZIU, b. 03/12/1969

Chief of Engineer Unit / EOD Detachment - Prot.Zone 2

- International arrest warrant by Interpol Athens because of murder;
- Criminal record in Kosovo of 04/05/01 for drunk driving in Prizren.



CPT Xhavit ELSHANI, b. 08/07/1968

Team Leader of Rapid Reaction Detachment - Prot.Zone 2

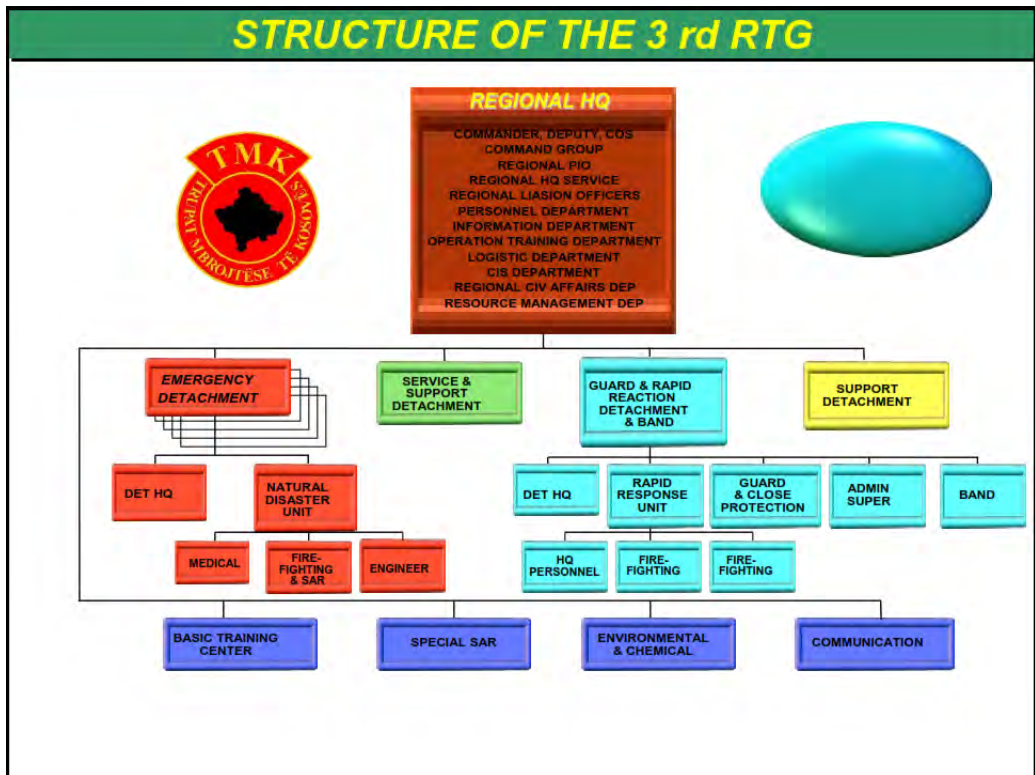
- Arrested together with **Demir QENAJ**, b. 10/02/73 for the murder of Tun NDRECAJ and Zef DULLAJ;
- Supposed to be a member of the **KSHiK**.



TMK Protection Zone 3

PEC

Commander **BRAHIMAJ Nazmi**



SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Relations between organized crime and **TMK/KPC** in **Pec AOR, Protection Zone 3** have been particularly strong due to the “spider web” built by the **HARADINAJ family** in Pec region.

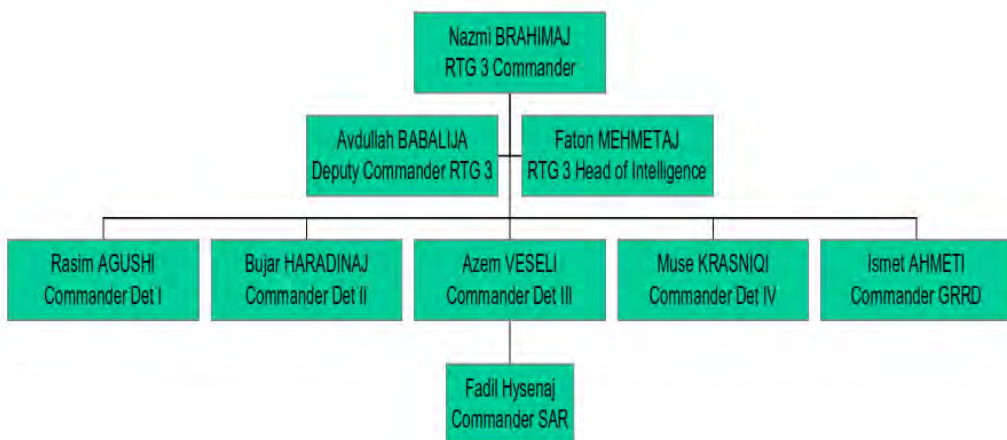
It has been pointed out in the past how loyal “men” have first helped the members of the **HARADINAJ family** in eliminating the political antagonist (**FARK** members, crime witnesses etc) and later have occupied key position among the **TMK**, local administration and even Kosovo Police Service, using gangs of street criminal, mostly former **UCK** fighter to control the territory and eliminate the “obstacles” with murder and intimidation.

The latest intels, would suggest that the “**HARADINAJ network**” is involved in the organization of the **AKSH** which is believed to be particularly active in the area of **Decane**, stronghold of the family.

This could also find confirmation in the links between the members of the **HARADINAJ group**, at different level, and **Xhavit HALITI** whom is a notorious supporter of the idea of the **GREAT ALBANIA** as well as his political allies.



HARADINAJ'S NETWORK





Nazmi BRAHIMAJ



- Born 16/12/1967;
- Held the rank of Brigadier General, and currently is the **PZ 3** COMMANDER ;
- He could be the leader and coordinator of the **AKSh** activities in **DUGAJINI** Area.



Avdullah BABALIJA



- Born 22/05/1967;
- He held the rank of Colonel, and currently is the Deputy **PZ 3** Commander;
- Intelligence suggests that he is deeply involved in weapons trafficking, extortion, and drug trafficking.



Rasim AGUSHI



- Held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and currently is the Commander of **Det I** in Pec.
- Owner of the **THANA Motel**
- Cousin of **Alush AGUSHI**, another well known criminal.
- The **Motel THANA** is frequented by **TMK** and **PDK** members and furthermore by the most known criminal linked to the **HARADINAJ** family.
- During a search operation in Rasim's house was found a Zastava Pistol with ammunitions.
- It would appear that there is a criminal group headed by the subject



Ismet AHMETI



- Dob 01/04/1963;
- Held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and currently is Commander of **Rapid Reaction Group, PZ3**;
- He used to frequent the **OITA restaurant** used as a meeting point for local former **UCK** elements, local **TMK** members and people with links to them, to plan illegal projects without being disturbed;
- Also believed to be involved in **AKSH** activity in **Decane Area**.



Bujar HARADINAJ



- Dob: 15/05/76 ;
- Held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and currently **Commander of Det. II**;
- Cousin of **Ramush** and **Daut**;
- Subject would appear involved in Extortions and Murder
- Linked to major criminals in the area



Muse KRASNIQI



- Born 23/03/1950;
- He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and currently he is the **Commander of Det IV**;
- Intelligence suggests that he is involved in weapons trafficking on behalf of the **HASKAJ organization**.



Faton MEHMETAJ

DOB 24 Jan 1963 **Pozuare** (Decane), Lieutenant Colonel, staff information section in **TMK, ZONE 3**.

Former UCK leader, at the moment in charge of intelligence within **TMK** as chief info department, is a possible chief of **K-Shik** for the **Dukagjini** region. He has a quite good engineer culture. He was in the army in 1982 in **Vitol (FYROM)**. He is married, with two children and lives in **Pozuare**.

He was convicted of espionage and initially sentenced for 5 years. Later, the military court reduced the sentence to 3 years and 6 month. He remained imprisoned in the **Istok** Jail from 09 Aug 86 to 02 Sept 89.



Faton MEHMETAJ

1/Is suspected to be involved in :

Planning the murder of **Tahir ZEMAJ**.
Being a member of **AKSh** in **Dukagjini** region

2/ Close to the **Dukagjini group** and under the control of **Daut HARADINAJ**.

3/ Believed to be the chief of the **K SHIK** for the **Dukagjini** region.





TMK Protection Zone 4

MITROVICA

Commander **HALIMI Zimer**



Argon REXHEPI

b. 09/01/75, rescue man

Involved in drug distribution.

Argon REXHEPI is believed to work for the **THAQI** brothers. He is also suspected of selling drugs in **Prizren**, **Gjinoc**, **Suvareka** and some villages in the **Prizren** area.

Fadil and **Qerim THAQI** sell drugs for distribution from their house in the village of **Caparc**.

Qerim THAQI is approx. 46 years old and may have Albanian citizenship and spends most of his time in **Albania**.

Qerim THAQI was living in **Switzerland** (nfd) where he was arrested for drug trafficking.

B25



Shefket HASANI

b. 06/04/72, Fire Fighter

He held the position of Commander of the UCPMB, after MUSLIU left, until its demilitarisation.

He is involved in a wing of AKSh with Ramadan SULEJMANI, Bexhet MEHMETI, Adem BAIRAMI, aka commander "Bilal", Robert CEKU, brother of the TMK's commander Agim.

E25



Naim SMAKOLLI

b.26/03/80 Team leader , 1° Detachment

Involved with the BESA Clan in kidnapping/abduction, intimidation & prostitution.

Naim SMAKOLLI and his brothers Agim and Lulezim are prominent members of the clan. They are linked with the TMK and are considered loyal to Rahman RAMA, former TMK RTG4 Commander. This clan is active in South Kosovska Mitrovica and in Vucitrn.

Intelligence indicates that they lead their activities also in Pec where they have links with local groups.

The gang is composed of about 20 people, former UCK members, led by Ismail HAZIRI and Ismet BERISHA, who are responsible of violence against K-Serbs and K-Albanians. (B-3-5)

The clan usually meets at the Besa restaurant in K. Mitrovica, which is mainly frequented by TMK members. (B-3-5)

The modus operandi is to raid isolated houses and to threaten the occupants with violence or kidnapping a family member.

It is likely that this gang might be engaged in working on behalf of the former UCK hardliners or to conduct intimidation of the LDK moderate members. (B-4-5)



Muhamet AZEMI

b. 10/08/71 Leader , 1° Protection team

Muhamet AZEMI shares a flat with Mensur HOTI in Podujevo. AZEMI is involved in operations and investigations in the Podujevo area.
[B35]



Naser MITFARI,

b. 16/11/61, Leader, 2° Protection Team

Naser MIFTARI was arrested in July 1999 in Mitrovica with Nexhat QUBRELI and Naim ZEKA for a car theft. He was suspected of drug and stolen cars trafficking. He was the bodyguard of Enver ORUCAJ, Commander of the UCK 142nd brigade. He owns 02 gas stations named “Besi Petrol” in Mitrovica.
[B35]

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



Lulzim ISLAMI,

b. 08/01/71, Communication
section, computer officer

Lulzim ISLAMI from **Muhovc** village- **Urosevac** is believed to deal drug in association with **Shaban, Hasan**, and **Afrim ZEQIRI** (nfi) from **Pajata** village- **Urosevac** . They are involved in counterfeit currency.

It is suggested that he drives a black jeep with a Czech vehicle license number AK4047.

(E45)



Isa HAJRIZI,

b. 23/04/71, Communication Officer

Information received suggests that on the morning of 02/05/2001 he was arrested at his home address in **Vucitrn** in relation to a grenade attack on Bar in **Mitrovica** in February 2000. [C35]



TMK Protection Zone 5

PRISTINA

Commander **RAMA Rrahman**



ORGANISED CRIME

1) Intelligence gathered in 2001 has suggested that **RAMA** has been implicated in intimidation activities for the profit of two known criminals, **Nedzedin ZEKA aka Luli** and **Ismet OSMANI aka Curi**.

It had been alleged, at that time, that **RAMA** received **two million DM** from **ZEKA** for intimidation conducted on his behalf.

Nedzedin ZEKA is target of **Operation 9** of C.I.U.

Ismet OSMANI is target of **Operation 18** of C.I.U.

Both are involved in serious and organised crime in Kosovo.



2) Information collected in march 2001 has suggested that RAMA was linked to a gang called “BESA CLAN”, responsible of various criminal acts.

This clan, active in South Mitrovica and Vucitrn, is composed of former UCK members led by Ismail HAZIRI and Ismet BERISHA.

The three brothers Agim, Naim and Lulezim SMAKOLLI are considered prominent members of the clan. Furthermore, they are linked to the TMK and are alleged to be loyal to RAMA.

“BESA CLAN” is suspected to be involved in many kidnappings for ransom, prostitution, and intimidation.



CORRUPTION

Intelligence collected in September 2001 has suggested strong suspicions of corruption within the ranks of PZ5 TMK.

LESNA COMPANY received a 30 million DM contract to build flats and offices on Suicide junction in Pristina.

The owner of the company, fnu DESHISHKU, made an agreement that 16% of the profits would be given to PZ 5 TMK. However, after payment, it appeared that only 8% of the amount was received by PZ5, the other 8% having been sent to Rustem MUSTAFA aka “Remi”.

As senior members of PZ5 felt they had been fooled by Remi, they wanted him to justify his action but were stopped from doing so by the commander of the unit, General Rrahman RAMA,

this last presumably being involved in the whole deal.



LINKS WITH EXTREMISTS

As stated previously, RAMA has protected Remi MUSTAFA, known to be an extremist, for financial reasons in the past.

Furthermore, it is assessed that RAMA was, from 1997, in charge of providing weapons to the UCK allowing the organization to gain strength. Intelligence is suggesting that RAMA is still involved in weapons trafficking.

It seems reasonable to think that RAMA is probably linked to extremists, his weapons business being organized to support them. Further intelligence would be needed to confirm this.



TMK Protection Zone 6

GNJILANE

Commander ILAZI Imri



Naim YMERI,
b11/09/61



- Grade 5;
- Employed as a senior logistics officer;
- Former member of the **UCK**;
- Involved in a sophisticated smuggling ring; weapons, drugs and cigarettes;
- Associated with **Hilmir RECICA**, brother of **Bashkim RECICA** who is the head of the **KShiK** in **Urosevac**.



Rufki SUMA,
b15/04/68

- Grade 6;
- Previously the Unit Commander in **Djeneral Jankovica** but is currently working in **TMK PZ6**;
- Significant member of the **Dimce clan** which is comprised of 20 people, who mostly former **UCK** members, with his brother **Emrush**. This clan is active in **Urosevac** and **Djenreal Jankovic** where it is involved in illegal smuggling of weapons, narcotics and cigarettes. The group is also believed to be involved in extortion and intimidation of local shopkeepers, and truck drivers as they attempt to cross the border to and from **Kosovo**;
- His brother, **Emrush** appears to be the more significant member of this criminal group.



Bashkim HAMDIU, b25/10/71

- Grade 6;
- Believed to be a member of a criminal organisation called **Albanian National Security (Sequri Comtar Shiptar)**, created for the main purpose of eliminating leaders of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). This group is believed to be responsible for the murders approximately 20 political figures including Xemal MUSTAFA and Enver MALGU;
- Supposed to be an associate of **Rrustem 'Remi' MUSTAFA**.



Rrustem AVDIU, aka 'Commander KABASHI'

b07/05/74

- Grade 8
- Associated with **Xhavit MORINA** aka "Commander DRENICA"
- Former bodyguard of **Ahmet ISUFI** aka "Commander REXHA"
- Associated with **Muhamet HYSENI** who is believed to be senior **AKSh** member



Illir AXHAMI,
b14/08/78



- Grade 8;
- Arrested by the KPS for possession of an illegal weapon on 13/01/2003;
- Recent intelligence suggests that he participated in a bomb attack against KPS officer.



Naim BAFTIU,
b26/09/73

- Grade 11;
- Employed as a driver;
- Associated to **Xhavit MORINA** and **Muhamet HYSENI** who are believed to be members of **AKSh**;
- Reported to be a sympathetic contact for the **AKSh** in the **TMK**.



Blerim SAHITI, b10/07/72

- Grade 11;
- Employed within PZ 6 as a driver ;
- Former Commander of the UCK in Karacevo;
- Believed to be associated with Ismail Rhaim BEQIRI aka Imerzati who is considered to be a hardliner connected with Albanian guerilla groups concerned with the smuggling of drugs and weapons.



Fejzullah MEHMETI, b27/02/77

- Grade 11;
- Employed as a rescue driver;
- Unable to confirm if still being a member of the TMK – not on the update TMK list;
- Associated with Xhavit HASANI;
- Believed to be involved in AKSh related activity – providing logistical support to HASANI.



Xhevdet BERISHA, b22/07/74

- Grade 11;
- Reported as having been a finance officer working at the **TMK training centre** in **Nasec**;
- Believed to be involved in the illegal sales of weapons and ammunition;
- **US KFOR** stopped BERISHA on 07/08/01 and found him to be in possession of an illegal firearm.



Guard Rapid Reaction Group

Amongst high ranking Officers, two personalities appear to be possibly involved in illegal activities :

- Major **Agron SPAHIU**, Planning Officer
- Major **Florim KICINA**, Detachment Commander



Agron SPAHIU

Intelligence suggest that Agron SPAHIU has approached **Xhafer HALIMA** aka “**Kravata**” to seek funding for the purchase of weapons.

It also seems that SPAHIU has made contacts in **Sarajevo, Bosnia**, for the same purpose.

The extent and intentions of SPAHIU’s activities are unknown.

Further intelligence would be needed to assess the purpose of SPAHIU’s activities, whether he is acting for purely criminal activities or armed extremism.



Florim KICINA

On 06/07/2002, KICINA was arrested by **UNMIK Police** and transferred to **Pristina** for being the suspected murderer of **Hajra HAMEZ**, a crime committed on 20.02.2001. HAMEZ was killed with all his family because he was a former police officer from the serbian MUP, unfairly suspected to be responsible of the massacre in **Stutica**.

It is possible this case could be linked with extremism, but we lack intelligence to make any statement, the interesting part of this affair being the presumed author is a member of **GRRG TMK** who might have been ordered to commit the assassination.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



REVIEW OF TMK DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE:

ABSENTEEISM:	39
INSUBORDINATION:	1
MISUSE OF EQUIPMENT:	1

CRIMINAL:

ATTENDANCE AT RIOT:	7
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION:	3
INSULTING KPS:	4
CRIMINAL ACTS:	3 (1 Murder accusation; 1 War Crimes accusation)

OTHER:

LACK OF COOPERATION WITH KFOR:	1
MISUSE OF POSITION:	6 (Includes collection of Intelligence against KFOR and Kosovar-Serbs)

UNKNOWN: 1



2000: 140 INCIDENTS INVOLVING 164 MEMBERS (UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN ACTION TAKEN)

2001: 94 INCIDENTS INVOLVING 157 MEMBERS (UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN ACTION TAKEN)

2002: 115 INCIDENTS INVOLVING 165 MEMBERS (UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN ACTION TAKEN)

2003: 66 MATTERS (UNABLE TO DETERMINE DISMISSALS, SUSPENSIONS OR UNDER APPEAL)

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



MEMBERS OF TMK ASSOCIATED WITH TERRORISM

DAUT HARADINAJ TMK (SUSPENDED STATUS); CONVICTED CRIMINAL; ON US TRAESURY'S "BLOCKED LIST" AS A TERRORIST; ASSOCIATTED WITH FBKSH/AKSH; ASSOCIATED WITH THE "SUMMER OFFENSIVE AGAINST FYROM IN 2002

SAMI LUSHTAKU TMK (EX-RTG-1 COMMANDER); IDENTIFIED AS AAKSH MEMBER IN DECANE

SELIM HAZIRI TMK; ARRESTED ON 22/04/03 AS A SUSPECT IN THE LOZISTE BRIDGE BOMBING.

RRUSTEM MUSTAFA TMK; IDENTIFIED ON THE US TREASURY "BLOCKED LIST" AS A TERRORIST
STANDING TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES

RAMIZ LADROVICI TMK; IDENTIFIED ON THE US TREASURY'S "BLOCKED" LIST AS A TERRORIST



REXHEP SELIMI TMK; IDENTIFIED ON THE US TREASURY'S "BLOCKED LIST" AS A TERRORIST

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



KPS

Organized crime

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



Sources:

- KFOR reports
- CIU
- MSU

Aim:

- to identify members of KPS and KPC involved with Organised Crime

These connections are based on criminal, political and intelligence links among these subjects.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



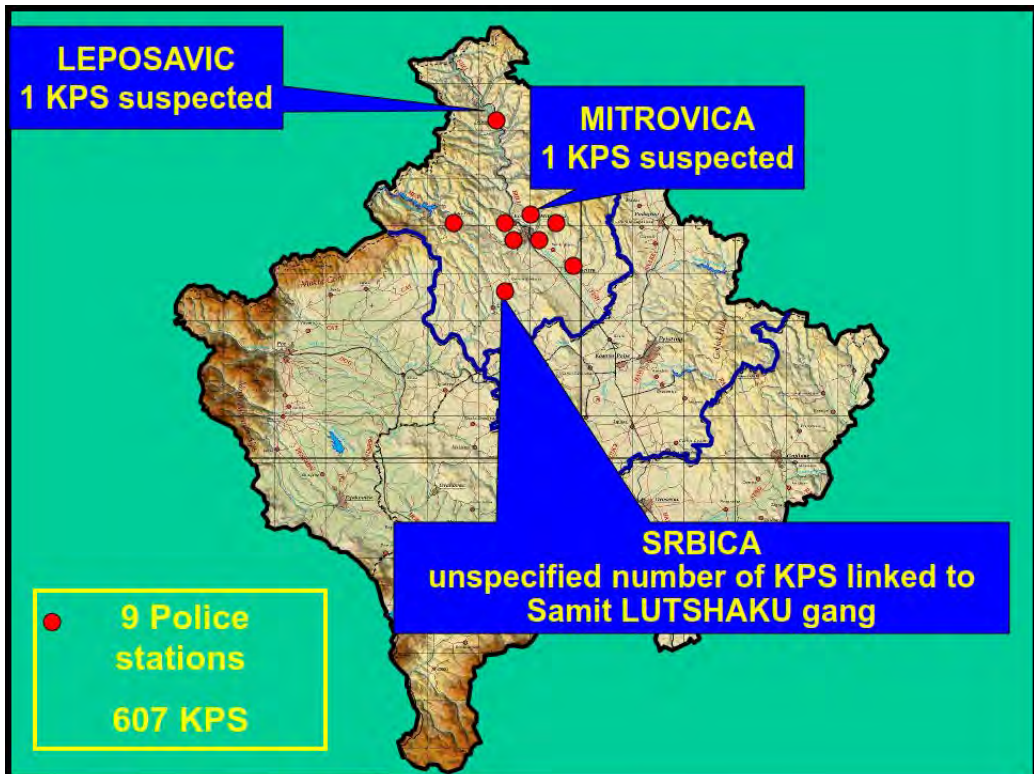
NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



Main characteristics of KPS and KPC members in organized crime.

- most criminal subjects have a UCK background.
- most of the KPS and KPC officers come from the UCK.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



LEPOSAVIC

CIU note: Police Officer **ASHANI** is connected with **Nuredin IBISHI**. He is believed to be involved in the trafficking of cars and human beings.

SRBICA

-J2X reporting states that a large portion of the KPS officers are working for the Mafia. There are some indications and it has been witnessed that some of the KPS officers operating in SRBICA had the cell phone numbers of **Sami LUSHTAKU**, **Rexhep SELIMI** and other Mafia members and they reported to them.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



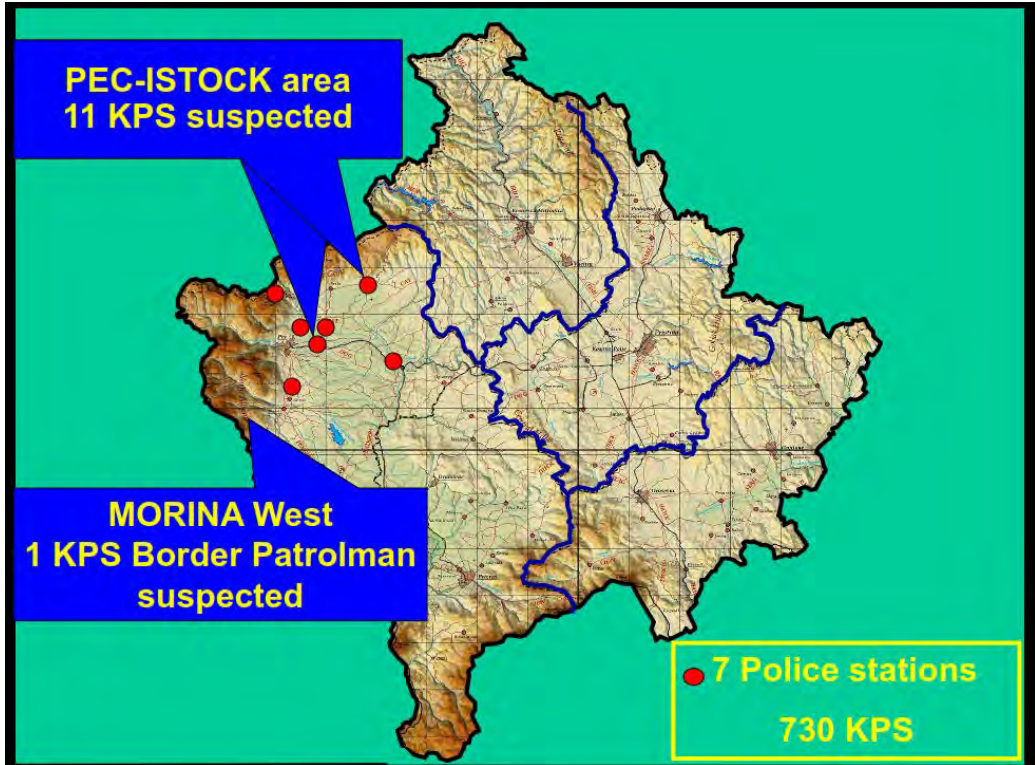
MITROVICA

Police officer Esmā **ASLANI** (KPS# 1488) was recruited by SHIK .It is suspected that she is passing the same information onto other organizations such as KPC and “Black Hand” criminal gang.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



KFOR

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



Police officer Agif BLYTA is said to control the gang "RUCKU". He is currently posted in MORINA (12 km) south of DECANI as Border patrol man.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

This block contains a header with the KFOR logo and NATO/KFOR SECRET classification. It features a portrait of a man in a police uniform and a yellow-bordered text box with a red title. A NATO shield logo is in the top right corner, and the classification is repeated at the bottom.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



TWO CRIMINALS FAMILIES (ELSHANI and SHATRI) DEEPLY INVOLVED IN PEC AND ISTOK KPS STATIONS

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



ELSHANI Family



PEC

KPS Sergeant Veton ELSHANI was promoted in Jun 01. V. ELSHANI is involved with Zenun GASHI (former KPS fired in spring 2002) in the triple murder. V. ELSHANI is involved in prostitution and suspected of drug smuggling. He is close to Ahmet ELSHANI a key leader within the regional organized crime in PEC and ISTOK. Currently assigned to KPSS school, but it is assessed that he keeps strong influence in PEC.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

K
F
O
R



PEC

Police officer Avdyl KABASHI Expert in explosives. Arrested for possession of certain amount of explosive devices.



Police officer Mehmet OSMANAJ makes false passports and arranges illegal travels to ALBANIA.



Police officer Arsim AKSUTAJ: Possession of an arsenal of weapons. Accused of extortion with threats.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



K
F
O
R



PEC

Police officer KUQI Ismet was deputy chief of ISTOK illegal Police in 1999. He is suspected of robbery, car theft and extortion . His main illegal business activity is smuggling assisting truck drivers to avoid UNMIK controlled customs at Montenegrin border.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT





NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



SHATRI Family

ISTOK

KPS Sergeant Skender SHATRI attended the police course (#11).

S. SHATRI could be involved with his brother Naser in a kidnapping and murder which took place in **ISTOK** on 24 Jul 00.

His brother **Naser** is assessed to be a leader within the organized crime in ISTOK.

He was promoted to KPS Sergeant in Jun 01 and should **become a key KPS leader**.



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



FORMER UCK 133 BDE KPS ASSOCIATED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

ISTOK

Police officer Beke BERISHA: Systematically pointed to as a "dangerous criminal" by several sources and dealing with smuggling activities through KULINA BXP.

Police officer Muhamet IDRIZAJ: 20 MAR01 KFOR source pointed out him as related with criminal activities. He is used to control by means of walkie-talkie every patrol of International POLICE, KFOR and KPS this allows him to rotate illegal truck shipments around KPS patrols .



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

K
F
O
R

K
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



ISTOK

Police officer Jeton VISOQI is accused to belong to the local Mafia and of smuggling activity in the VRELA area (8 km West ISTOK).



Police officer DEMAJ Florim Ex KPC, expelled for illegal activities (NFI). He is assessed to be the accomplice of **Jeton VISOQI**.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



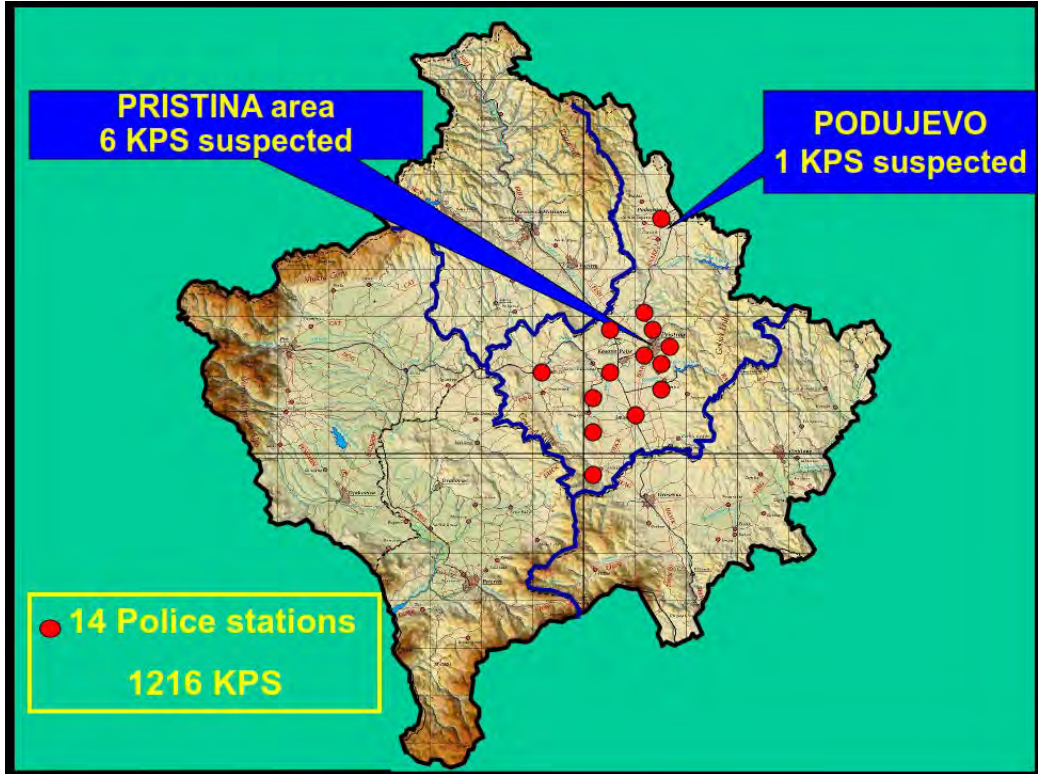
ISTOK

KPS SERGEANT SEFAJ Elbasan. Many sources present him as one of the most dangerous criminals in VRELA and joining KPS has reinforced his status, besides he is suspected to keep a lot of illegal weapons. A KFOR source stated that he is linked with Bajram BLAKAJ, leader of Mafia and extortion activities in VRELA.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PODUJEVO

POLICE OFFICER SYLA Halil KPS0552 is a known associate of Jenton **BASHOTA**.

Jenton **BASHOTA** is suspected for possible links with drugs dealing.

HALIL refused to arrest **BASHOTA** on 05 May 02 and has been observed in **BASHOTA**'s car on 08 May 02.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA CENTRAL

POLICE OFFICER Shkumbin MEHMETI is a former UCK soldier in the LLAP region. In the past **MEHMETI** has been suspended. It is assessed that he belongs to a group of Ex – UCK fighters and they are associated with weapons, drugs and intimidation offences of local business in and around the area of **PODUJEVO** where he was posted until FEB 01.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA MHQ

Information suggests **Nuredin IBISHI** was KPS commander Stn 1 PRISTINA, he is linked to a group of travel companies collectively called “CECO TOUR COMPANY”. These companies may be involved in the transportation of drugs in the fuel tanks of coaches and fuel smuggling .

CIU Note: Florim MALOKU and **Nuredin IBISHI** are believed to have business interest in this PRISTINA Travel Agency.

Nuredin IBISHI appears to be linked directly to **Sabit GECI**, through **Florim MALOKU** (drugs, black market and prostitution). He was promoted to KPS Sergeant in Jun 01 and **is the next candidate for promotion to LTC.**

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA MHQ



Police officer Fatos SYLAJ was an UCK member in the 132 Bde. **Fatos SYLAJ** is linked with **Pal MIRDITA** who is a smuggler in KLINA and strongly suspected to support the **EEAGs**. **SYLAJ** is assessed to pass information to MIRDITA.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA North



KPS SERGENT Nazif MEHMETI is well known for his service in the UCK as well as in the KPC. He is a former UCK Police Unit officer from Llap Operational Zone. During the morning of 28 Jan 02, CCIU carried out an operation in PRISTINA (EN1323) and PODUJEVO (EN1651) that resulted in the arrest of three Kosovar Albanians. **Latif GASHI**, **Nazif MEHMETI** and **Naim KADRIU**. Nazif MEHMETI was the deputy to Latif Gashi. It is believed that he is associated with organized crime activity. **Nazif MEHMETI** could become a key KPS leader.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA MHQ

KPS Sergeant Luljeta MEHMETI is posted in KPS Security Division in HQ. She has a cousin Hamit and a brother Arben who had close ties to **EAAGs**. Furthermore, **Arben MEHMETI** who is a known dangerous man, is member of **A-KATANA**. He has been detained on numerous occasions as well as **Hamit**. **Luljeta MEHMETI** should be able to monitor lots of things in the KPS and then pass information to her relatives for possible blackmailing.



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



LTC Destan THACI

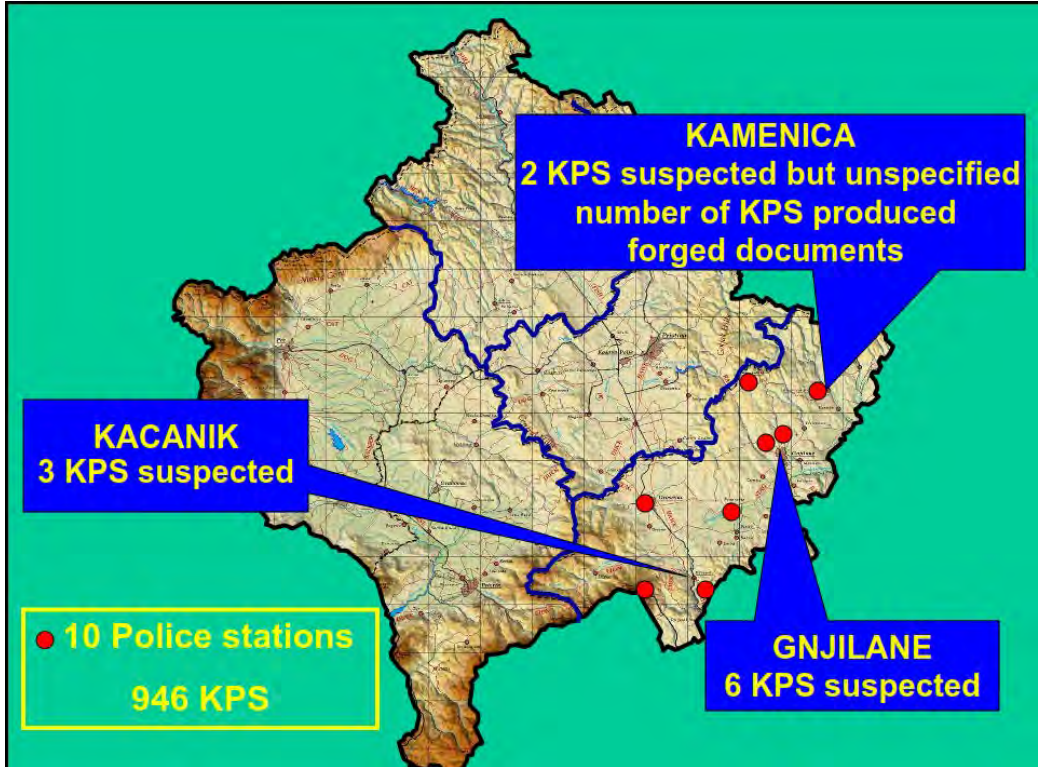


Hacim THACI 's BROTHER

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



KFOR

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



GNJILANE POLICE STATION (EN 3901)

- Police officer Besim **BAJRAMI** uses his position and his wife a KPS officer serving in the central information center to corrupt criminal cases within UNMIK and KPS.
- Police officer Aliu **SUKRI** is know to be a criminal. He started to work as a KPS Officer in the middle of September 2002. He is a notorious gambler and has close links with the local Mafia.
- Police officer Sinan **ZENELI**: GNJILANE KPS recently rehired former KPS officer **ZENELI** was suspended from the KPS approximately a year and half ago for stealing drugs confiscated from local criminals and was also charged with selling the confiscated drugs within the GNJILANE municipality
- Police officer Raif **BAJRAMI** is accused of beating EMERLLAHU during the arrest and while in detention. BAJRAMI accused EMERLLAHU of being a spy and an agent for Americans and Serbs.
- An Unidentified female Police officer is receiving money by providing information to the smugglers in the region.



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



GNJILANE POLICE STATION (EN 3901)

- Police officer **Remzi AZEMI**
- Sergeant **Muhamet HYSENI**

The aforementioned persons are actively engaged in criminal activity and use the AKSh name as a front. Individuals affiliated with the AKSh utilise the KRYSTAL Hotel in GNJILANE (EN 3802), for meetings. The KRYSTAL hotel is notorious as a site used for nefarious activity to include insurgency planning and organised crime.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



KACANIK POLICE STATION

Lieutenant Fahri VISHI, Police Station Cdr. Prior to the war, VISHI was involved in smuggling and black market operations with a local criminal ZHARKU. ZHARKU is believed to have numerous links to other KPS officers in Kacanik including:

Ramadan MURSELI, KPS Police officer linked to ZHARKU.

Reshat MURSELI, KPS Police officer linked to ZHARKU.



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



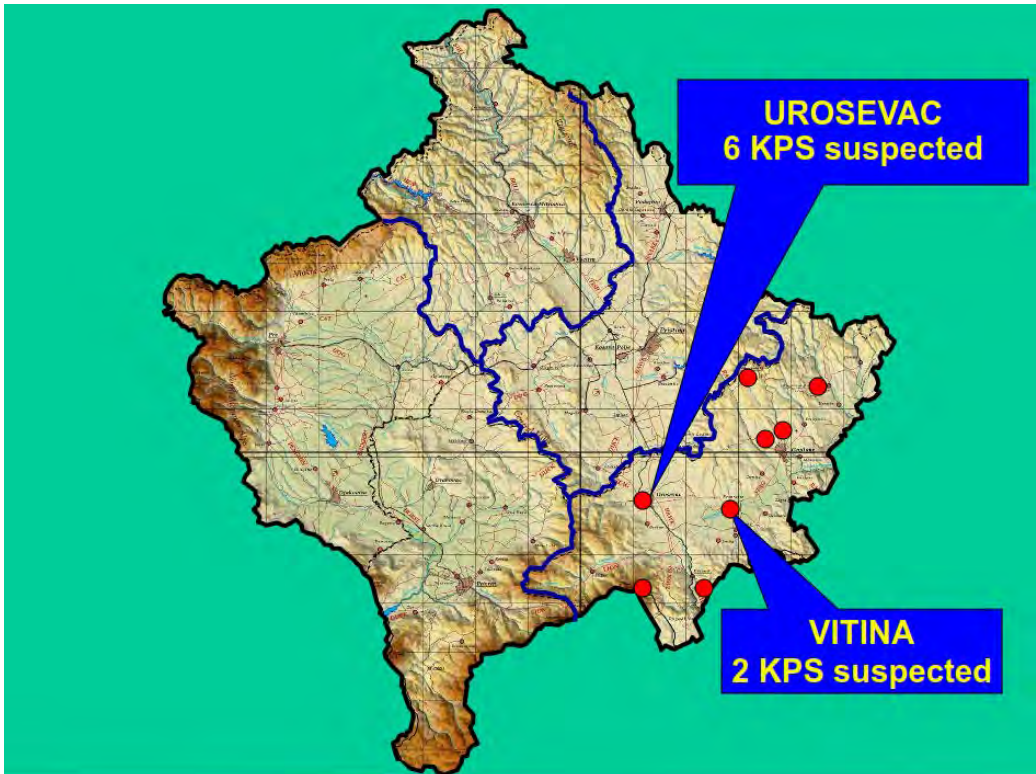
KAMENICA POLICE STATION (EN 4714)

•Police officer **Selemi GECI**, is suspected of supplying the AKSH with information. The local populace in the KAMENICA municipality does not report incidents to the local KPS because there are known criminals in the KPS police force.



•Police officer **Izmer AHMETI** may be involved with a ring of KPS officers that produce false documentation such as passports, visas and vehicle registrations. **AHMETI's** family has a long history of being a corrupt family that is involved in many areas of criminal activity.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



UROSEVAC (EM 125905)

At least five KPS officers were associated with **ISAK MUSLIU**. Seventy percent of the KPS officers in UROSEVAC are former UCK and support the local criminal gang. KPS of UROSEVAC has a zero percent confidence level from the local populace.

Police officer Selvete **GARGUROV** has links with SHABANI family.

VITINA

Police officer Salami **SADIKU** is suspected of tipping-off a suspect about a pending arrest.

Police officer Mexhit **HAXHIU** is involved in corruption .



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



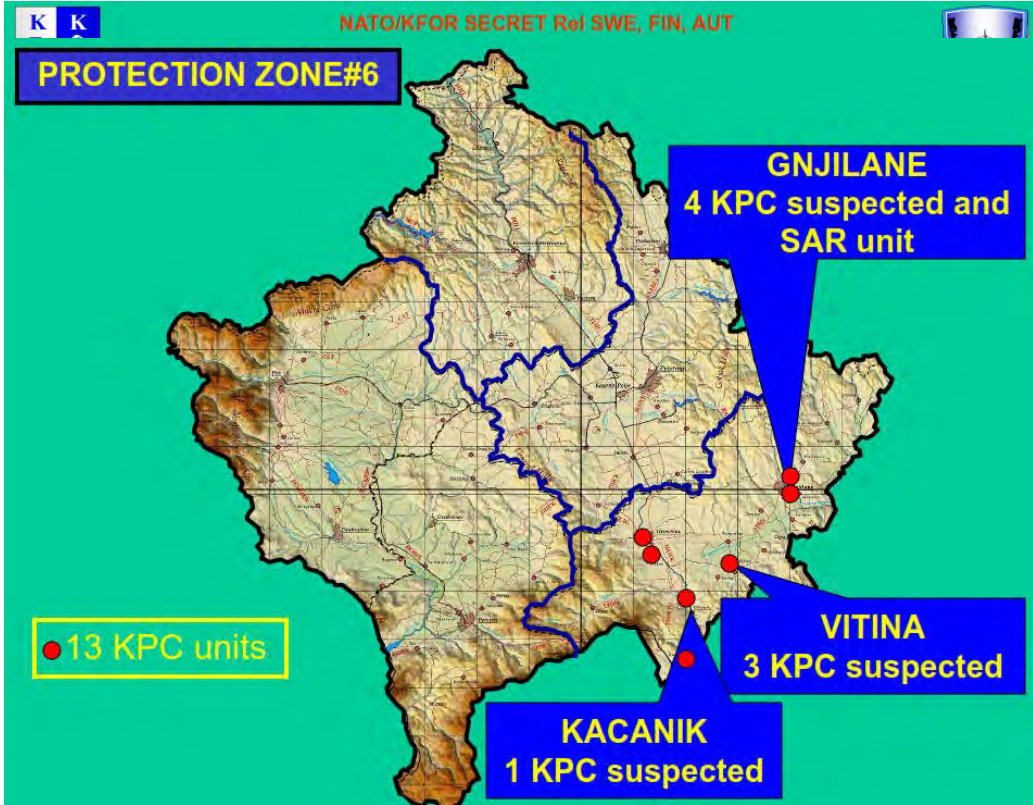
KPS conclusion

- 42 KPS suspected
- 6 Police stations among 55 should be under special focus
- 2 High ranking KPS Officers should be monitored

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



KFOR NATO/KFOR SECRET Ref SWE, FIN, AUT

GNJILANE

CPT Bashkim HAMDUI is the PZ-6 Support and Services Medical Officer who has suspected ties to the KShik and organized crime and CPL **Musa ZUBAKU** as well.

CPT Basri FERA, engineers officer in contact with **LTC Avdullah SHASIVARI**, G-3 in PZ 6 in VITINA, are linked to extortion.

CPT SPAHUI Commander of S & R Detachment and her unit are suspected of serving as an intelligence platform against KFOR. 21 People from her unit are supposedly involved in this activity

CPT HAMDUI

LTC SHASIVARI

CPT FERA

CPT SPAHIU

NATO/KFOR SECRET Ref SWE, FIN, AUT

The complex block contains a list of suspects from the GNJILANE area. On the left, there are four small portrait photos of the individuals, each with their name and rank below it. The main text provides details about their roles and suspected activities. The block is framed with a yellow border and includes the KFOR logo and a shield icon at the top.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



VITINA (EM 2985)



LTC LUBISHTANI

- Corruption amongst 363 Brigade:Commander **Bafti LUBISHTANI** and CPT **MEHMETI** should be involved.

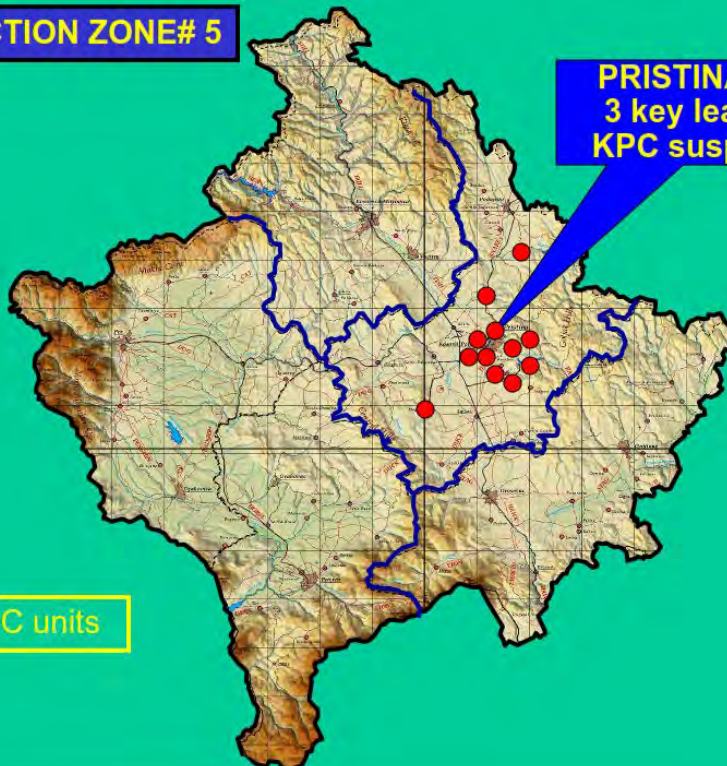
- Major **Gyner KAMBERI** is associated with KSHIK operatives in the VITINA municipality. KAMBERI is also helping Skender HABIBI with ethnic armed element activities and illegal activities.

KACANIK

- LTC **MALSIU** collecting illegal taxes.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

PROTECTION ZONE# 5



● 13 KPC units

PRISTINA area
3 key leaders
KPC suspected

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



KPC DEPUTY COMMANDER



SELIMI Sulejman "Sultan"

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



Ground Rapid Reaction Group
commander



LUSHTAKU Nuredim

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel BWE, FIN, AUT



PRISTINA

BG SHALA Shaban Chief of the Logistic Command in the KPC HQ could be link with some members of Drenica valley criminal group.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel BWE, FIN, AUT



SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



SRBICA/SKENDERAJ (DN 8333)

- **Bashkim JASHARI** (acting commander of RTG1) is always in close contact with Samit LUSHTAKU
- **CPT Zenun KODRA** would be the chief of the BLACK HAND group in the vicinity of SKENDERAJ .
- **LTC Musli GECI** and his brother **Liman** a **CPT(reserve)**, chief of information and chief of firemen in the PZ 1, are assessed to be members of the BLACK HAND criminal group.
- 10 **KPC** members tried to corrupt KPS members.



CPT KODRA



LTC Musli GECI



CPT Liman GECI (RESERVE)

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



LTC Jetullah GECI



CPT Rrustem GECI

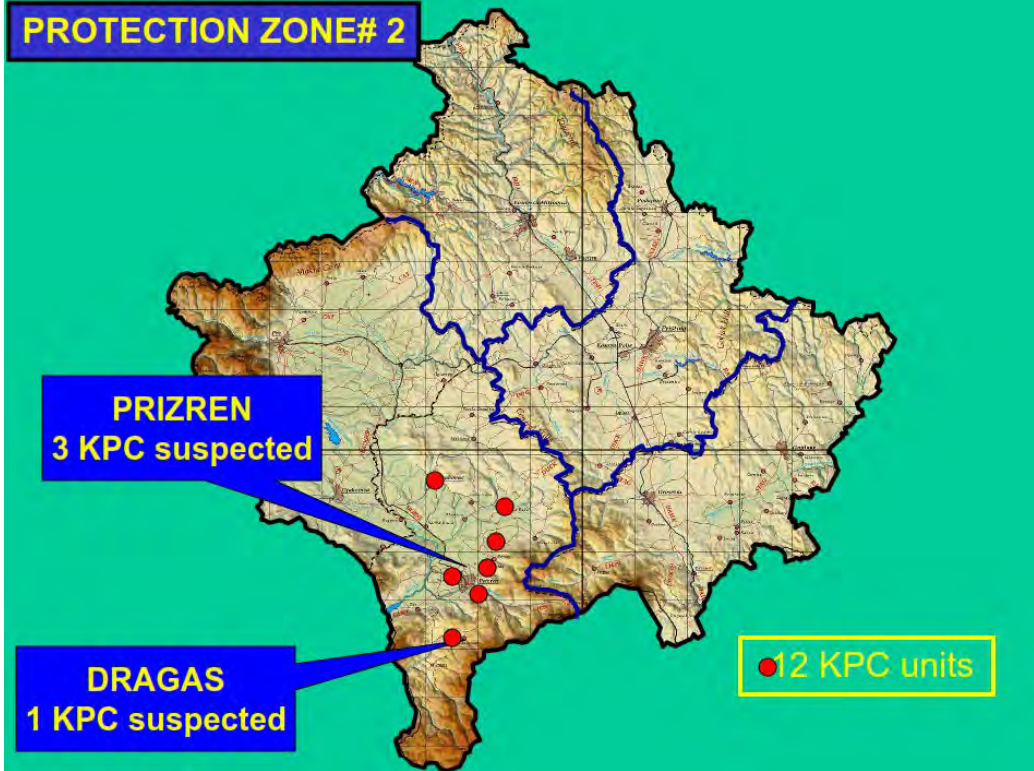
•KLINA (DN6619)

Voluntary donations collected by "Friends of KPC", but with threatens by thugs to those who refuse to pay. These thugs are in close contact with KPC and with the Commander, LTC **Jetullah GECI**. One of these thugs is Cpt **Rrustem GECI**.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT


SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER




KFOR

NATO/KFOR SECRET Re: SWE, FIN, AUT



PRIZREN (DM 7974).

BG Selim KRANIQI RTG 2 acting Commander has engaged in criminal activities on behalf of the PDK and Hashim THACI in particular. Selim KRASNIQI with Gani KRASNIQI created an organisation consisting of former KLA fighters to execute orders from the PDK especially from chairman Hashim TASHI (member of the DRENICA Clan).



under investigation

Z 2 BG Selim KRASNIQI

NATO/KFOR SECRET Re: SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PRIZREN (DM 7974).

LTC Illaz KADOLLI allegedly belongs to the 'Eye of the Eagle' gang carrying out many illegal activities like a smuggling weapons, drugs and prostitution. **LT Adem BYTYQI** should be member of the gang.



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



DRAGAS



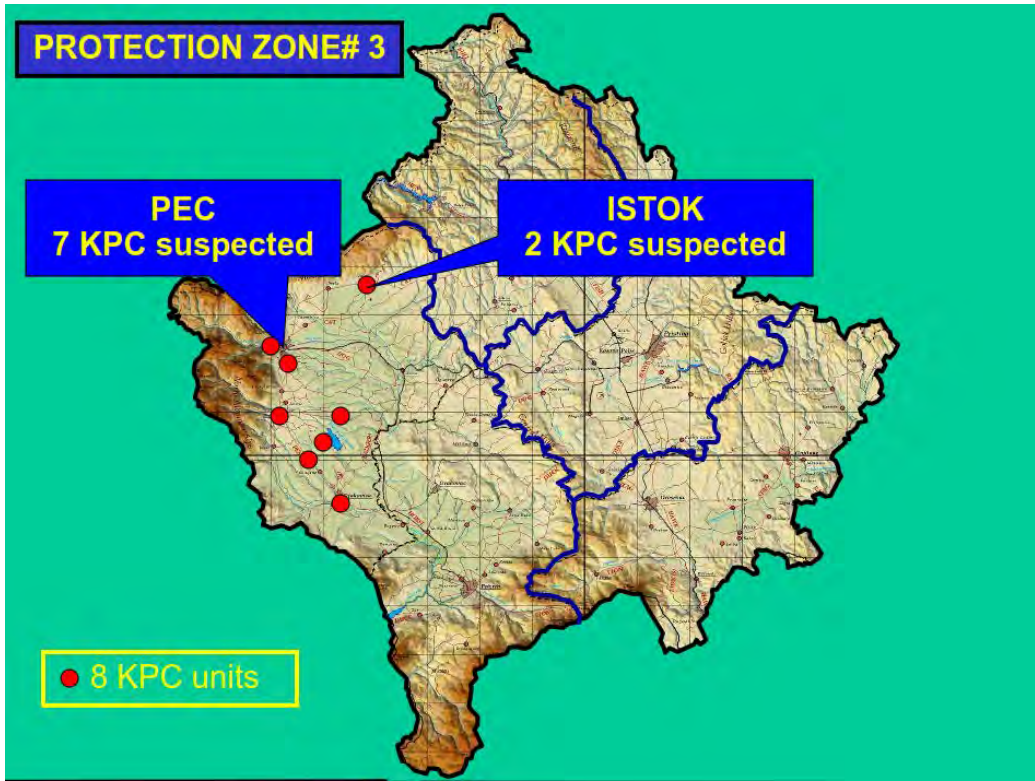
CPT Izet ALIU is presumed to be a key leader in drug-smuggling, car robbery and prostitution and is to be one of the key player in the weapon-smuggling scene from ALBANIA to the OPOLJA-Area (DRAGAS).

He is presumed to be involved in bombings in the DRAGAS-area (as at 09.02.01 and 01.09.01 which aimed LDK members).



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!


EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER




KFOR NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT




PEC
COL Avduallah BABALJIA DEP COMD PZ 3 is the head of the **BABALJIA** clan, is a former UCK commander and he joined the KPC as commander of the DJAKOVICA KPC detachment (DM 5392). The gang is mainly involved in petrol smuggling from Albania and also as drug dealers in the DJAKOVAC area. Other members of the BABALJIA group are **LT VOKSI** and **LT Shkendije HODA** and **CPT Hekuran HODA** (RESERVIST). This group is probably linked to other criminal groups and Ramush HARADINAJ.




COL BABALJIA



LT VOKSI



LT S. HODA



CPT H. HODA

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



PEC

LTC MEHMETAJ Faton is heavily involved in organised crime within the Dukagjini area.



CPT Victor ZEFI has close links with **Pal MIRDITA** the brain of the weapon and drug smuggling.



CPT XHURAJ Naim would be one of the leader of smuggling in Western Kosovo.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

K
F
O
R

K
O
O
P



ISTOK

Ramiz KABASHI and **Milazim BERISHA** are usually hired for conducting threat and criminal activities.

LT Ramiz KABASHI is a Team leader of the Protection Unit 2 in the KPC Protection Brigade 3 – PZ3.

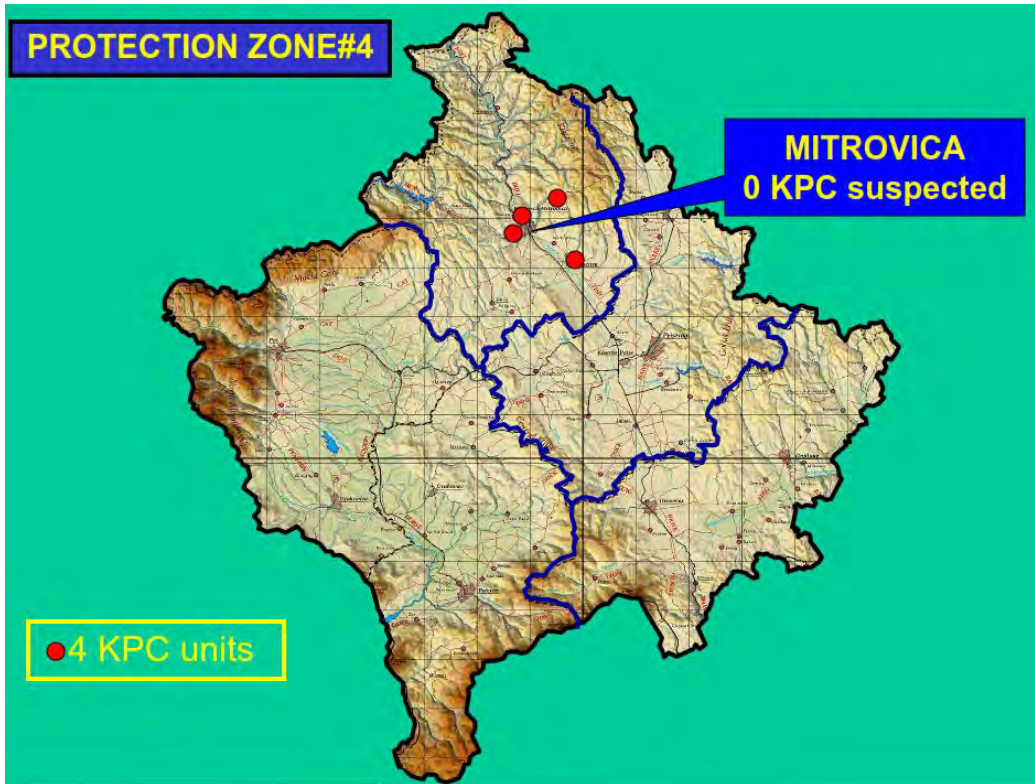


LT Milazim BERISHA is a Personnel Officer in the Staff of the KPC Protection Brigade 3 – PZ3.

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT



KPC conclusion

- 37 KPC suspected (most of all LT and above)
- 1 KPC SAR unit which should be under special focus
- 4 High ranking KPC Officers should be monitored

NATO/KFOR SECRET Rel SWE, FIN, AUT

Targeting AKSh

Agenda

Mission

Area of Operation

Organization

Targets (RED List - Detain)

SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh

Mission

The mission of AKSh is to liberate, by violence, Slav-occupied “Albanian Lands”. They want to achieve this by creating instability in **FYROM**, **Presevo Valley**, and **Montenegro**. The AKSh is **not currently targeting KFOR**.

SECRET REL KFOR

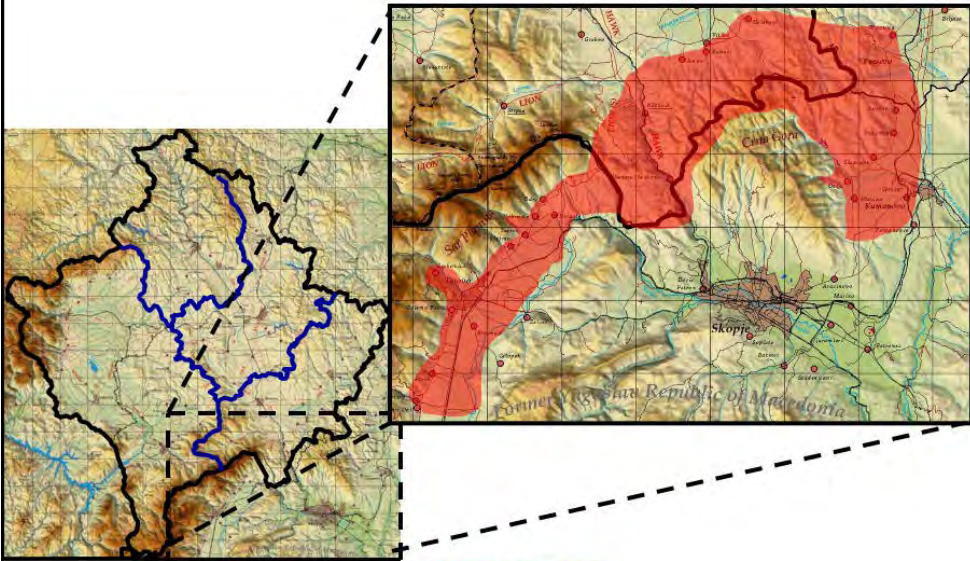
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh

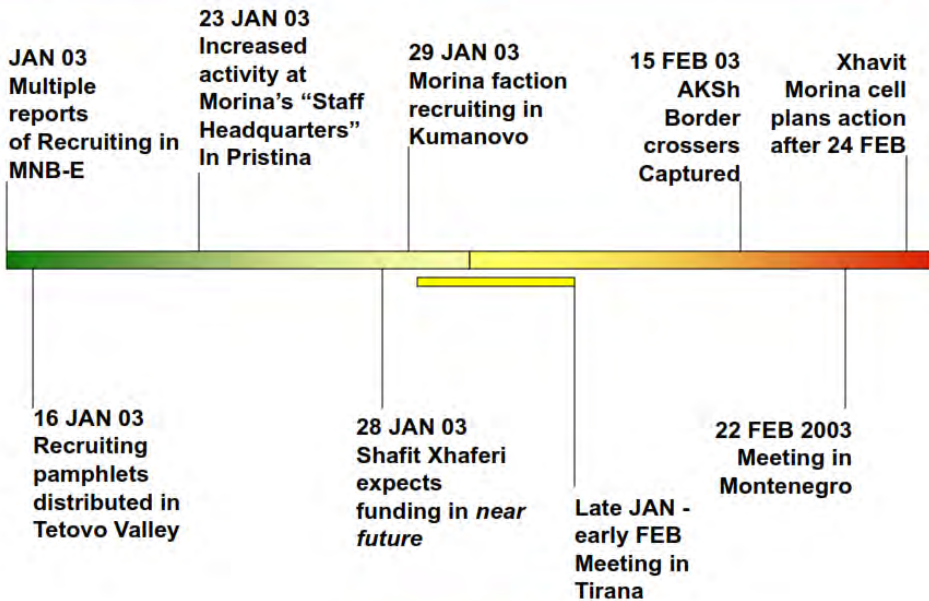
AKSh AO



SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh



SECRET REL KFOR

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

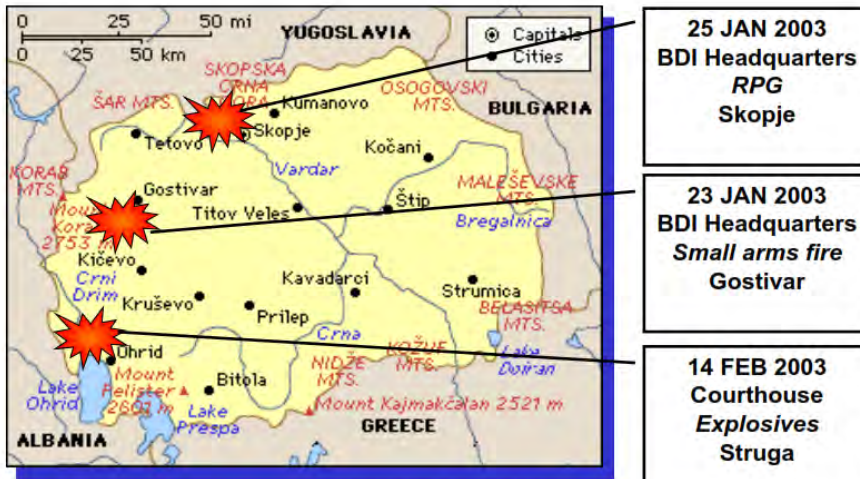
FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh

AKSh Attacks

All attacks at night - No Injuries



SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh

FBKSh Organization



Gafur Adili
Political

The Tirana-based Head of FBKSh provides guidance on targets and timing of attacks.



Xhavit MORINA
Cell Leader



Shefit Xhaferi
Logistics/
Poss. Cell Leader



Lam ILLUSHI
Logistics



Spiro BUTKA
Operations Chief

SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh

AKSh Targets



Xhavit MORINA:

Aliases: Drenica, Xhavit SHAQIR

Affiliation: AKSh – Cell Leader

Ethnicity: K-Albanian

Current Location: Tetovo, FYROM (DM 9751)

Kosovo Location(s): Pec (DN 4223), Pristina (EN 1423)

Activity: Commands AKSh cell, recruiting, logistics

Comments: Frequent movement between Kosovo and FYROM; Kosovo his “safe-haven”

SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh



Shefit XHAFERI:

Aliases: “Kravata”, Shefit Halimi, Xhaferemi

Affiliation: AKSh (poss. THACI Faction)

Ethnicity: M-Albanian

KPC ID: PZ 10091

Current Location: Gostivar (DM 9227), FYROM

Kosovo Location(s): Prizren (DM 7378),
Gnjilane (EN 3802), Urosevac (EM 1391)

Activity: Weapons acquisition; possible cell commander

Comments: Former NLA Commander and
logistics Chief, Former KPC officer (RTG-2, Level 6),

SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh



Lam Illushi:

Affiliation: AKSh

Ethnicity: K-Albanian

Current Location: Unknown

Kosovo Location(s): Pristina (EN 1423)

Activity: Logistics

Comments: Extensive travel, MORINA associate, poor COMSEC, takes drugs

SECRET REL KFOR

SECRET REL KFOR

Targeting AKSh



Spiro BUTKA:

Affiliation: AKSh (FBKSh)

Nationality: K-Albanian

Current Location(s): Tirana, Albania

Kosovo Location(s): Pristina (EN 1423)

Activity: AKSh Operations Chief

Comments: Former Level-5 TMK officer dismissed 25 MAY 2002. Frequent travel to Kosovo

SECRET REL KFOR

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

As the upper documents show, a high number of KPS/KPC originate from the paramilitary-terrorist KLA, and are keeping to their “old ways”. Financing their activities still comes from crime, they have not given up their “Greater Albania goals”, and are still looking to ethnically cleanse Kosovo and Metohija (as well as other parts of Balkans) from other nations.

**HUMANITARIAN LAW CENTER DOCUMENTS
PERTAINING TO THE ZONE OF RESPONSIBILITY
OF THE 125TH MOTORIZED BRIGADE OF THE
YUGOSLAV ARMY**

The Humanitarian Law Center (HLC) conducted an analysis of events in Kosovo and Metohija in 1998 and 1999. In documents related to the zone of responsibility of the 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army: “HLC document - Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army” (hereinafter: 125th mtbr dossier) and “HLC document - list of civilians killed in Kosovo” (hereinafter: Casualty List). Based on those two documents, as well as documents from KFOR, UNMIK and other international institutions in Kosovo and Metohija, an analysis of events during 1998 and 1999 was conducted which relates to the zone of responsibility of the 125th mtbr. The analysis failed to avail of the otherwise numerous and factually most relevant documents at the disposal of the institutions of the Republic of Serbia. Our goal was to, using the aforementioned documents, demonstrate to the public, firstly the Serbian public, only a part of the evil intent, lies, insinuations, fabrications and other brutal acts that never served to prove the truth, but to condemn only the “Serbian forces” i.e. the Serbian state, as stated in the documents, without any solid grounds for doing so.

We will not engage in a detailed analysis of particulars related to the composition of the 125th motorized brigade, which was part of Yugoslav Army Pristina Corps or its zone of responsibility before and during the NATO aggression. The review serves only to clarify some allegations made by the HLC in its 125th mtbr dossier. The brigade’s zone of responsibility partially or completely covered the 11 municipalities of: Kosovska Mitrovica, Pec, Leposavic, Zvecane, Zubin Potok, Vucitrn, Srbica, Istok, Klina, Decani and a smaller part of Djakovica municipality in the border region.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER



125th mtbr zone of responsibility

The ethnic composition of the foregoing municipalities, according to the 1981 SFRY census figures, is given in Table No. 1.

From Table No.1 it can be concluded that Albanians with 76.75%, were most numerous compared to Serbs (and Montenegrins) with 16.88%, while others were significantly lower, 6.37%. In the aforementioned municipalities, there were many ethnically pure areas, especially Albanian-only areas.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Settlement name	Total number	Albanians	Serbs	Montenegrins	Muslims	Roma	Macedonians	Croats	Slovenians	Hungarians	Yugoslavs	Others
1	Decan	40,640	39,179	234	898	217	8	5	4	0	2	60	33
			96.41	0.58	2.21	0.53	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	0.00	0.15	0.08
2	Istok	50,104	35,972	7,736	1,856	3,545	747	8	14	6	4	142	74
			71.79	15.44	3.70	7.08	1.49	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.15
3	Klina	54,539	45,594	6,829	973	237	798	8	13	6	3	43	35
			83.60	12.52	1.78	0.43	1.46	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06
4	Leposavic	16,906	858	14,977	79	681	177	18	12	6	0	44	54
			5.08	88.59	0.47	4.03	1.05	0.11	0.07	0.04	-	0.26	0.32
5	Pec	111,071	79,965	7,995	9,796	8,739	3,844	38	91	18	8	455	122
			71.99	7.20	8.82	7.87	3.46	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.11
6	Srbica	46,927	45,504	1,104	136	40	114	3	3	1	0	14	8
			96.97	2.35	0.29	0.09	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	0.03	0.02
7	Kosovska Mitrovica	101,746	66,419	22,962	1,706	4,450	4,321	133	199	60	18	338	1,140
			65.28	22.57	1.68	4.37	4.25	0.13	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.33	1.12
8	Zvecan	2,785	105	2,196	283	69	9	7	29	19	2	22	44
			3.77	78.85	10.16	2.48	0.32	0.25	1.04	0.68	0.07	0.79	1.58
9	Zubin Potok	791	4	771	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
			0.51	97.47	1.39	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.13	0.25
10	Vucitrn	65,512	57,351	6,091	381	96	1,191	9	15	6	5	32	335
			87.54	9.30	0.58	0.15	1.82	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.51
11	Djakovica (part of the municipality)	32,271	30,656	664	684	97	51	11	17	10	2	42	38
			95.00	2.06	2.12	0.30	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.13	0.12
TOTAL		523,292	401,607	71,559	16,803	18,171	11,260	242	397	132	44	1,193	1,885
			76.75	13.67	3.21	3.47	2.15	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.23	0.36

Table No.1

According to the total list of victims in the HLC Casualty List, 4,590 persons lost their lives in the municipalities in question between 1998 and 2000, as shown in Table No. 2.

Men accounted for the highest number of casualties 3,917 (85%) with women accounting for 673 (15%). In terms of age structure, it looks like this: persons fit for military service account for 3,307 (70%), those under 18 years 383 persons (8%) and those over 65 years 900 persons (22%). According to the same source, of the total number of victims, it states that 1,046 persons were members of all “armed formations”. It is also states that 3,847 persons (84%) were killed, 645 (14%) missing, and for 98 (2%) death was war-related. Of the victims, 1,079 (24%) persons died before the aggression, 3,083 (67%) persons lost their lives during the NATO aggression and 424 (9%) persons suffered (murdered-missing) following the withdrawal of Serbian forces by the end of 1999, during which time jurisdiction was in the hands of international peacekeeping forces.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Zone of responsibility of the JNA 125 th mtbr		TOTAL (ALL VICTIMS)											
		TOTAL	Age structure			Status		Type of injury			Date of incident		
	JUVENILES		ELDERLY PERSONS	PERSONS AGED 18 TO 65	CIVILIANS	ARMED FORMATIONS	MURDERED	MISSING	WAR-RELATED DEATH	BEFORE AGGRESSION	DURING AGGRESSION	AFTER AGGRESSION	
NUMBER OF VICTIMS		4,590	383	900	3,307	3,544	1,046	3,847	645	98	1,079	3,083	428
Sex	MEN	3,917	283	657	2,977	2,881	1,036	3,307	531	61	926	2,643	348
	WOMEN	673	100	243	330	663	10	522	114	37	153	440	80
Age structure	JUVENILES	383				347	36	315	37	31	91	263	27
	ELDERLY PERSONS	900				878	22	717	159	24	172	640	88
	PERSONS 18-65	3,307				2,319	988	2,815	449	43	814	2,180	313
Person's status	CIVILIANS	3,544	347	878	2,319			2,871	595	78	668	2,481	395
	ARMED FORMATIONS	1,046	36	22	988			976	50	20	411	602	33
Type of injury	MURDERED	3,847	315	717	2,815	2,871	976				885	2,699	263
	MISSING	645	37	159	449	595	50				153	333	159
	WAR-RELATED DEATH	98	31	24	43	78	20				41	51	6
Incident date	BEFORE AGGRESSION	1,079	93	172	814	668	411	885	153	41			
	DURING AGGRESSION	3,083	263	640	2,180	2,481	602	2,699	333	51			
	AFTER AGGRESSION	428	27	88	313	395	33	263	159	6			

Table No.2

The HLC favors the Albanians and identifies them as victims. According to the HLC's data, from 1998 to 1999, 3,844 persons were killed in the JNA 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, as shown in Table No. 3.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Zone of responsibility of the JNA 125 th mtbr		ALBANIANS											
		TOTAL	Age structure			Status	Type of injury			Date of incident			
	JUVENILES		ELDERLY PERSONS	PERSONS AGED 18 TO 65	CIVILIANS	ARMED FORMATIONS	MURDERED	MISSING	WAR-RELATED DEATH	BEFORE AGGRESSION	DURING AGGRESSION	AFTER AGGRESSION	
NUMBER OF VICTIMS		3,844	357	792	2,695	3,087	757	3,317	445	82	892	2,823	129
Sex	MEN	3,271	260	590	2,421	2,523	748	2,850	375	46	757	2,406	108
	WOMEN	573	97	202	274	564	9	467	70	36	135	417	21
Age structure	JUVENILES	357				321	36	296	30	31	81	253	23
	ELDERLY PERSONS	792				770	22	666	105	21	155	627	10
	PERSONS 18-65	2,695				1,996	699	2,355	310	30	656	1,943	96
Person's status	CIVILIANS	3,087	321	770	1,996			2,612	403	72	574	2,407	106
	ARMED FORMATIONS	757	36	22	699			705	42	10	318	416	23
Type of injury	MURDERED	3,317	296	666	2,355	2,612	705				743	2,469	105
	MISSING	445	30	105	310	403	42				117	309	19
	WAR-RELATED DEATH	82	31	21	30	72	10				32	45	5
Incident date	BEFORE AGGRESSION	892	81	155	656	574	318	743	117	32			
	DURING AGGRESSION	2,823	253	627	1,943	2,407	416	2,469	309	45			
	AFTER AGGRESSION	129	23	10	96	106	23	105	19	5			

Table No.3

Broken down by sex, of the total number of Albanians killed 3,271 (85%) were male and 573 (15%) were female. Broken down by age structure, 2,695 (71%) persons aged 18 to 65 were killed, 729 (20%) persons over 65 years and 357 (9%) persons younger than 18 years.

According to the same source, of the total number killed, 757 were KLA members. When broken down by cause of death, 3,317 (86%) were killed, 445 (11%) reported missing and 82 (3%) war-related deaths.

A point of note is that this period - described by Ramush Haradinaj as a period when NATO, as an ally, acted in concert with the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization - witnessed the highest number of Albanians killed – 2,823 (73%) persons, while after a year and three months of conflict between regular security forces of the FRY state and the paramilitary and terrorist KLA, 892 (23%) persons died. In the period mid-June to the end of 1999, when Kosmet was not under the control of Serbian security forces, but under the control of international forces, 129 Albanians were killed.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

By category of members killed of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization, during the period covering 1998 up to 24 March 1999 and the beginning of the aggression and its murderous bombing campaign, 318 (42%) KLA members were killed, while 416 (55%) terrorists were killed during the 78-day aggression. 23 KLA members were murdered following the arrival of international peacekeepers up to the end of 1999, in mutual clashes or witness liquidations.

Although there is constant tampering with the category of juveniles who allegedly were victims of the conflict with Serbian security forces, according to the HLC Casualty List, during 1998 and the pre-aggression period of 1999, in the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, 102 juveniles died as KLA members. In the 10 incidents analyzed in the 125th mtbr dossier alone - 11 juvenile members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA were killed, as shown in Table No.4.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Location of the incident	Incident date	Type of injury
211	AHMETI	ALBAN	MUHAMET	m	1981-12-12	Albanian	Armed formations	Radisevo, Srbica	1998-07-25	murder
3423	GASHI	AGRON	HALIL	m	1982-11-10	Albanian	Armed formations	Dus, Klina	1999-03-14	murder
4500	HARADINAJ	HIME	RASIM	m	1981-08-10	Albanian	Armed formations	Glodjane, Decani	1998-03-24	murder
5620	JASHARI	BESIM	HAMEZ	m	1981-12-01	Albanian	Armed formations	Donje Prekaze, Srbica	1998-03-07	murder
7570	MALA	VALON	OSMAN	m	1981-10-27	Albanian	Armed formations	Glodjane, Decani	1998-12-17	murder
8474	MORINA	LABINOT	HYSNI	m	1981-12-16	Albanian	Armed formations	Lodja, Pec	1998-01-01	war-related death
9614	PERGEGAJ	DOMINIK	TUSH	m	1982-05-04	Albanian	Armed formations	Glodjane, Decani	1998-12-17	murder
10799	SALIHAIJ	HYSNI	SHABAN	m	1981-08-01	Albanian	Armed formations	Susica, Istok	1998-08-29	murder
12267	TAHIRI	TAHIR	CANE	m	1982-11-13	Albanian	Armed formations	Turjak, Pec	1998-07-07	murder
12397	THAQI	AGRON	HAXHI	m	1981-05-04	Albanian	Armed formations	Junik, Decani	1998-08-15	murder
13236	ZEKAJ	MEHMET	ZEKE	m	1981-01-17	Albanian	Armed formations	Junik, Decani	1998-07-29	murder

Table No.4

The number of juvenile KLA members killed during the NATO aggression, in all incidents that occurred in the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, is more than double, as shown in Table No. 5.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
280	AHMETI	XHEVDET	MEXHIT	m	1982-05-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-02	murder
1468	BERISHA	PATRIOT	DAN	m	1982-11-16	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-01	murder
1469	BERISHA	PERPARIM	MUHAMET	m	1981-01-21	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
1600	BEZERAJ	SYLE	JANUZ	m	1981-11-25	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-15	murder
1831	BRAVA	SUAD	HYSEN	m	1983-03-11	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-22	murder
2154	CELAJ	ALBERT	ALI	m	1982-10-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-18	murder
2198	COLI	BEAT	MARTIN	m	1982-03-04	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-10	murder
2466	DELIU	SELIM	ADEM	m	1983-11-16	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-20	disappearance
2508	DEMALIJAJ	JAKUB	BAJRAM	m	1981-04-26	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-29	murder
3104	ELSHANI	NEXHMEDIN	DAUT	m	1981-03-19	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3737	GASHI	SERBEZE	BRAHIM	f	1981-06-08	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-12	murder
4300	HAJRA	GANI	ADEM	m	1982-05-14	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-08	murder
5079	HYSENI	ALI	BEQIR	m	1982-01-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-02	murder
7218	LAJQI	SOKOL	ZEKE	m	1984-03-12	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-18	murder
7282	LEKAJ	ARTON	ADEM	m	1983-11-18	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-01	murder
7335	LIPAJ	NJOMZE	RAME	f	1985-09-12	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-13	murder
7384	LOKAJ	ARTON	HYSNI	m	1981-11-07	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-07	murder
8569	MORINA	XHEMAIL	AVDI	m	1983-10-18	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-11	murder
8844	MUSA	BAJRAM	XHAFER	m	1981-07-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-02	murder
11317	SHALA	PERPARIM	OAZIM	m	1982-05-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-24	murder
11332	SHALA	RIFAT	BEKE	m	1982-01-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-20	murder
11776	SPAHIU	VALENTON	OAZIM	m	1982-08-17	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-10	murder
12348	THACI	SHPETIM	SADRI	m	1981-04-15	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-06	murder
12766	VELIQI	BURIM	RRUSTEM	m	1981-10-28	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-01	murder

Table No.5

One juvenile KLA member was killed between the arrival of the peacekeeping forces up until the end of 1999, as shown in Table No. 6.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
1244	BERISHA	AGRON	MUJE	m	1983-06-12	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-07-02	murder

Table No.6

Proof that the composition of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization included a high number of women is demonstrated by the fact that among the persons killed during the period analyzed at the 10 locations described in the 125th mtbr dossier, there were also 9 female persons, whose details are given in Table No. 7.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
4427	HALIMI	KUMRIE	OSMAN	f	1980-09-09	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	disappearance
5039	HUSAJ	TANE	RAME	f	1928-01-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-18	murder
5680	JASHARI	SALA	SHEREMET	f	1943-04-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-03-05	murder
5975	KAJOLLI	MAGRIBE	SYLEJMAN	f	1971-01-17	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-06-17	disappearance
7557	MAKSUTAJ	MYRVETE	SALIH	f	1978-10-04	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-12-04	murder
12237	TAHIRAJ	SEBAHATE	BRAHIM	f	n/a	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-08-01	murder
13132	XHYLANI	GANIMETE	AZEM	f	1979-04-06	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-08-23	murder
3737	GASHI	SERBEZE	BRAHIM	f	1981-06-08	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-12	murder
7335	LIPAJ	NJOMZE	RAME	f	1985-09-12	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-13	murder

Table No.7

A review of the HLC's 125th mtbr dossier, which was furnished to judicial war crimes authorities in Serbia and on foot of which criminal charges were filed and trials of certain JNA members initiated, tarnishing Serbia also, turned up some astounding, untrue, cunningly concealed and deliberately hidden information. Rather than investigate the truth and identify the real perpetrators of some of the crimes, the aim of the research was to concoct malicious and slanderous fabrications of events, something that has no place in the conduct of a fair trial. An analysis of the general and individual cases leads to previously mentioned prefabricated contention and paints a picture that is obvious and plain to see, even to the average person.

This begs the question, one that ought to be clear as day to everybody: has a case been heard in any court to investigate perpetrators of crimes against Serbs and other non-Albanians committed in the same area and at the time as incidents for which Serbs are accused. The number of victims in the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility was calculated by availing exclusively of HLC data and not the much more comprehensive database maintained by the Serbian side. This was done so as to avoid the usual cries of a personal, subjective, or nationalist agenda, or whatever the name is for those on the Serbian side that speak the truth substantiated by facts. To provide those uneducated individuals and institutions with a clearer picture of the situation, crimes committed against 746 persons of Serbian-Montenegrin nationality were concealed, as shown in Table No. 8.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Zone of responsibility of the JNA 125 th mtbr		SERBS											
		TOTAL	Age structure			Status	Type of injury			Date of incident			
	JUVENILES		ELDERLY PERSONS	PERSONS AGED 18 TO 65	CIVILIANS	ARMED FORMATIONS	MURDERED	MISSING	WAR-RELATED DEATH	BEFORE AGGRESSION	DURING AGGRESSION	AFTER AGGRESSION	
NUMBER OF VICTIMS		746	26	108	612	457	289	530	200	16	187	260	299
Sex	MEN	646	23	67	556	358	288	457	156	15	169	237	240
	WOMEN	100	3	41	56	99	1	55	44	1	18	23	59
Age structure	JUVENILES	26				26	0	19	7	0	10	10	4
	OLD PERSONS	108				108	0	51	54	3	17	13	78
	PERSONS AGED 18-65	612				323	289	460	139	13	158	237	217
Person's status	CIVILIANS	457	26	108	323			259	192	6	94	74	289
	ARMED FORMATIONS	289	0	0	289			271	8	10	93	186	10
Type of injury	MURDERED	530	19	51	460	259	271				142	230	158
	MISSING	200	7	54	139	192	8				36	24	140
	WAR-RELATED DEATH	16	0	3	13	6	10				9	6	1
Incident date	BEFORE AGGRESSION	187	12	17	158	94	93	142	36	9			
	DURING AGGRESSION	260	10	13	237	74	186	230	24	6			
	AFTER AGGRESSION	299	4	78	217	289	10	158	140	1			

Table No.8

When broken down by ethnic composition, there were: 536 Serbs (71.8%), Montenegrins 38 (5.1%), Bosniaks 59 (7.9%), Roma 48 (6.4%), Egyptians 30 (4%), Ashkali 18 (2.4%), Hungarians 6 (0.8%), Goranci 3 (0.4%), Slovenians 2 (0.3%), Turks 2 (0.3%), Bulgarians 1 (0.1%), Croats 1 (0.1%), Yugoslavs 1 (0.1%) and Ukrainians 1 (0.1%).

When broken down by sex, out of 746 killed, missing, and war-related deaths, 646 were male (87%), and 100 (13%) females. Broken down by age structure, 26 juveniles died, 108 persons over 65, while the rest were aged between 18 and 65.

Furthermore, when broken down by status, out of 746 deaths, 457 (61%) were civilians and 289 (39%) FRY security forces members. Of those, 530 were murdered (71%), 200 (27%) reported missing and 16 (2%) war-related deaths.

Comparing the time of death to the number of deaths returns puzzling data. In fact, before the aggression 187 non-Albanians died, while 260 were killed or reported missing during the NATO aggression. The tragic thing is, when international peacekeeping forces took control of Kosmet, and therefore also complete command responsibility, 299 (40%) Serbs and non-Albanians were killed or reported missing. This implies that the worst period of suffering for Serbs and non-Albanians was at a time when peacekeeping forces, deployed by way of a UN resolution, arrived with a mandate to provide blanket protection, which was not the case in practice. The most blatant example of this assertion is the pogrom of the Serbian populace, destruction of religious shrines, UNESCO heritage sites, and property, which occurred in March 2004.

If we compare the demographic situation in the 11 municipalities of the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility as per the 1981 census figures with the percentage of persons killed, then the conclusion that can be drawn is that far more Serbs and non-Albanians died than Albanians.

Table No.1 shows the entire populace in the 11 municipalities covered by the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility. It shows that 523,292 residents lived within the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, most of them Albanians (76.75%).

The document at hand (125th mtbr dossier) which accuses the leadership of the 125th mtbr, contains a list of 301 Albanian casualties in the brigade's zone of responsibility, from September 1998 up to, not just the departure of Serbian security forces from that area and the arrival of international peacekeeping forces, but also up until the end of 1999. Casualties are presented through descriptions of incidents at 10 locations, each of which will be subject to analysis.

The first deliberately planted lie, the goal of which was portray a higher number of victims than there allegedly were, data from that same source reveals that 7 (seven) persons are listed twice. Hence, the real number stated by HLC in the 125th mtbr dossier is at odds with that same document, because at the Ljubenic and Kraljane locations, 7 persons are listed twice, as in Table No. 9:

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B	Ethnicity	Status	Location of the incident	Incident date	Type of injury
385	ALIMEHAJ	BAJRAM	SADIK	m	1931-01-22	Albanian	Civilian	Ljubenic, Pec	1999-04-01	murder
386	ALIMEHAJ	FADIL	SHABAN	m	1953-01-10	Albanian	Civilian	Ljubenic, Pec	1999-04-01	murder
1950	BUSHATI	ADEM	ISUF	m	1932-08-21	Albanian	Civilian	Ljubenic, Pec	1999-04-01	murder
4499	HARADINAJ	ADEM	SADIK	m	1932-10-23	Albanian	Civilian	Ljubenic, Pec	1999-04-01	murder
1954	BUSHATI	UKE	HAJDAR	m	1952-12-12	Albanian	Civilian	Ljubenic, Pec	1999-04-01	murder
1943	BUQANI	VALDET	ISUF	m	1979-06-09	Albanian	Civilian	Krajane, Djakovica	1999-04-04	murder
4075	GLLASOVIKU	HAXHI	MUHARREM	m	1961-05-10	Albanian	Civilian	Krajane, Djakovica	1999-04-04	disappearance

Table No.9

An individual analysis of the 10 (ten) locations, listed by the HLC in the 125th mtbr dossier, unearths even more spectacular examples of untruths, lies and veiled insinuation, which will be evident as we go through the incidents one by one.

The HLC documents employ the terms “Serbian forces” or “security forces” when describing the incidents, but fail to group those forces by affiliation. This signals a clear intent to deliberately accuse those who are the target of such fabrications and attacks, irrespective of whether or not they were involved in the incidents.

To make it clear to “the uneducated and the vengeful”: FRY security forces, that participated in solving the problems caused by the paramilitary and terrorist KLA actions, were comprised of: the Yugoslav Army, which institutionally was under the jurisdiction of the competent federal authorities; Republic of Serbia MUP units and military territorial units, which were under the jurisdiction and control of Republic of Serbia authorities. Both before and after the state of war was declared in 1999, all the foregoing forces were tied to their competent organs, conducting coordinated actions in certain situations, when the actions of each of these forces were exactly and precisely known.

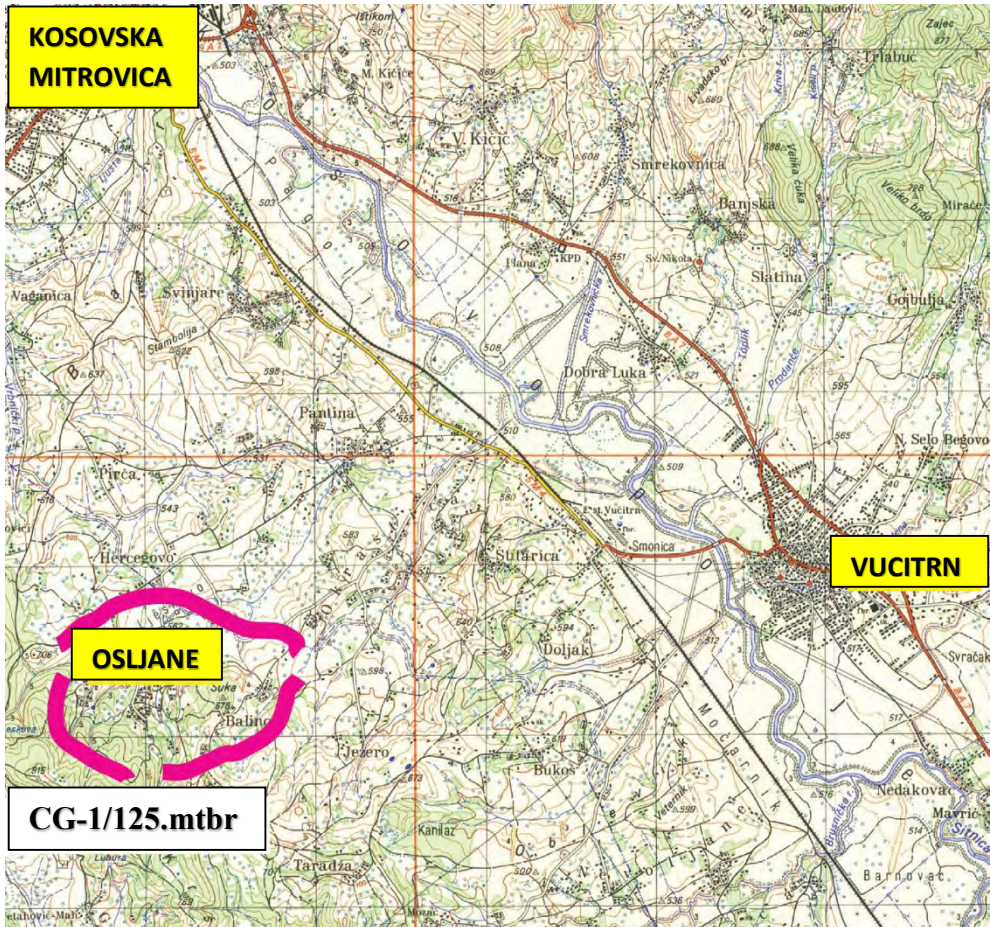
The concept of command responsibility appears to apply only to the commanding officers of the Yugoslav Army, whose members are accused and convicted on that basis. The same rule does not apply to commanders of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA, and even less so for the commanding officers of the international peacekeeping forces. A blatant example is the pogrom of the Serbian populace in Kosovo and Metohija in March 2004, when nobody's command responsibility was held accountable.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

OSLJANE

According to the HLC's 125th mtbr dossier, Osljane in Vucitrn municipality is listed as the first “crime scene” location, which is about 10km west of Vucitrn town, and about 12km south of Kosovska Mitrovica, at the foot of Mt. Cicevica, as seen on the map.



Deployment of Combat Group-4/125th mtbr in the Osljane village region

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

According to the 1981 SFRY census figures, the village was ethnically pure, with 782 Albanians living there, as well as one person who identified as Muslim.

According to the 125th mtbr dossier, during the period 22-24 September 1998, Serbian forces killed 9 Kosovo Albanian civilians at this location.

III. Events of 1998

1) Osljane/Oshlan

During the period September 22nd – 24th, 1998, Serbian forces killed 9 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

42. The village of Osljane/Oshlan is located in the Municipality of Vučitrn/Vushtrri, about 12 kilometers south of Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë and about 10 kilometres west of the city of Vučitrn/Vushtrri. The village is located by the Čičavica Mountain.

1.1 Description of crimes, based on statements of survivors

43. Early in the morning of September 22nd, 1998, Serbian forces moved out from the area of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë towards Osljane/Oshlan with their heavy artillery. The majority of the residents hid in the nearby forest because they were scared. The Serbian forces and the KLA confronted each other at the entrance to the village. The clash lasted for several hours, after which, the Serbian forces searched the forest where the residents of Osljane/Oshlan were hiding.
44. A group of Kosovo Albanian men hid in the forest because they feared for their lives. That was the last time that their families saw them alive. After the withdrawal of the Serbian forces, the bodies of seven men, with visible bullet wounds were found:

Seladin (Sadik) Hyseni (born 1970)

Musa (Shaban) Sheremeti (born 1939)

Halit (Sadik) Hyseni (born 1965)

Lutfi (Rexhep) Hyseni (born 1932)

Sheremet (Bajrush) Sheremeti (born 1961)

Aslan (Zenel) Sheremeti (born 1928)

Idriz (Mehmet) Mehmeti (born 1945)

45. In the morning of September 24th, in the forest near the village of Osljane/Oshlan, the Serbian forces found hidden members of the Mani family, including a pregnant woman and three juvenile children. When they heard Milazim (Zaim) Mani (born 1962) coughing, members of the Serbian forces started shooting at him immediately, killing Kada (Kamer) Mani (born 1926) at the scene. Milazim, Kada's son, yelled: "Don't shoot, there are children here," and the soldiers stopped shooting. After that, Milazim was ordered to come towards them. As soon as he approached them, members of the Serbian forces fired here", after which soldiers stopped firing. After that, Milazim was ordered to come closer. As soon as he got closer, Serbian forces members fired at him, killing him outright, in front of his wife and children.



Photo 3:
A burned house in Osljane/Oshlan,
CNN
"Kosovo: Oshlan Massaker"

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

46. In his testimony in the Šainović et al. case before the ICTY, witness Sabit Kadriu, from the village of Brusnik/Brusnik, in the Vučitrn/Vushtrri Municipality (approximately 14 kilometres from Ošljane/Oshlan), stated that the Serbian forces burned 78 houses during the attack on Ošljane/Oshlan.
47. After the Serbian forces left Ošljane/Oshlan, CNN reporters arrived in the village and documented the aftermath of the attack.

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army – location Ošljane.

Based on the HLC document at hand, proceedings were initiated in the War Crimes Court. The description of the incident that started on 22 September 1998 when, allegedly, “Serbian forces” making their way from Kosovska Mitrovica with their “heavy artillery” (with no mention of the type of artillery piece) towards Ošljane, states that a clash broke out with KLA members. Not explaining how the clash happened, who caused it and the real causes behind it, the 125th mtbr dossier states that the bodies of 7 men were found in the forest next to the village. Furthermore, the description of the incident states that on 24 September “Serbian forces”, again in the nearby forest, found village residents and killed 2 more Albanian civilians.

Analyzing the data the two HLC documents i.e. 125th mtbr dossier and the HLC Casualty List, it is evident that authors have given a tendentious, malicious and false depiction of the incident. The description of the incident fails to state that the cause of the clash with the paramilitary and terrorist KLA in the Ošljane village region was the murder of a Republic of Serbia MUP officer, details for whom are given in Table No.10.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date
1787	BRADIC	MILOS	NIKODIN	1963-01-12	Serbian	Armed formations	1998-09-22

Table No.10

When comparing the two HLC documents in respect of the 6 Albanians killed in Ošljane village, the information is a perfect match and is shown in Table No.11.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status
5110	HYSENI	LUTFI	REXHEP	1932-01-10	Albanian	Civilian
5131	HYSENI	SELADIN	SADIK	1970-02-20	Albanian	Civilian
7677	MANI	KADA	KAMER	1926-12-30	Albanian	Civilian
7678	MANI	MILAZIM	ZAIM	1962-09-24	Albanian	Civilian
11512	SHEREMETI	ASLLAN	ZENEL	1928-01-01	Albanian	Civilian
11516	SHEREMETI	MUSA	SHABAN	1939-01-01	Albanian	Civilian

Table No.11

Further analysis of those documents reveals a discrepancy in respect of two persons. In the 125th mtbr document, the year of birth for the deceased Hiseni is listed as 1965, and as 1955 in the HLC Casualty List. For the second person, Idrizi, the first document states he was born in 1955, while the other states 1915. Such a “mistake” by the same author cannot be considered accidental, because the overview is not the same as when dealing with a person fit for military service (18 to 65) or when dealing with the murder of a feeble old man aged 80 plus. Compiling an overview of the suffering of “old and feeble persons” foments loathing and paints a picture of violations of the laws or customs of war. Details for those two persons are given in Table No.12.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of the injury
5097	HYSENI	HALIT	SADIK	m	1955-07-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-22	murder
7913	MEHMETI	IDRIZ	MEHMET	m	1915-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-23	murder

Table No.12

It was established that the ninth “civilian” victim, Table No.13, was actually alive, having being pronounced dead twice - in both HLC documents this person was listed as murdered. Details for this person are given in Table No.13.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of the injury
11517	SHEREMET I	SHEREMET	BAJRUSH	m	1961-03-20	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-22	murder

Table No.13

To add insult to injury, the “resurrected” person, listed by the HLC as an “innocent civilian victim”, was listed in the records of international institution as an ex-KLA member, soldier-driver, where he had applied for a job in October 1999, as seen in Table No.14.

PA_code	Application Date	KC_lastname	KC_firstname	KC_birthdate	KC_milunit	KC_milrole	KC_milrank
MI-10453	11.10.1999	Sheremeti	Shermet	4/10/1961	Brig 142	Drivers	SOL

Table No.14

The HLC Casualty List database showed that in the same incident, that occurred from 22 to 24 September 1998, 6 more persons died, who were not listed in the 125th mtbr dossier. The details for those persons are given in Table No.15.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of the injury
3958	GJAKA	HAJRULLAH	HALIL	m	1932-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-22	murder
5309	IMERI	BISLIM	KAMER	m	1975-04-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-22	murder
7931	MEHMETI	RRAHIM	ADEM	m	1935-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-22	murder
5098	HYSENI	HAMIT	MALIQ	m	1953-07-06	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-23	murder
10227	RAMADANI	AGIM	RRAHIM	m	1960-01-03	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-24	murder
11557	SHYTI	MUSTAFE	SHAQIR	m	1945-10-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-22	murder

Table No.15

The HLC Casualty List states that four of the casualties were KLA members. The deliberate cover-up of terrorist organization members among the victims has far-reaching consequences. Firstly, they are portrayed to the public as innocent and “civilian” victims, while one side gets the blame (in this case the Yugoslav Army, i.e. FRY), while the terrorists who are the main cause and agitators of the conflict are omitted from the incident. Furthermore, it is plain to see that those in a position of power can turn lies into the truth, and consequently court rulings are rendered in the absence of hard evidence.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

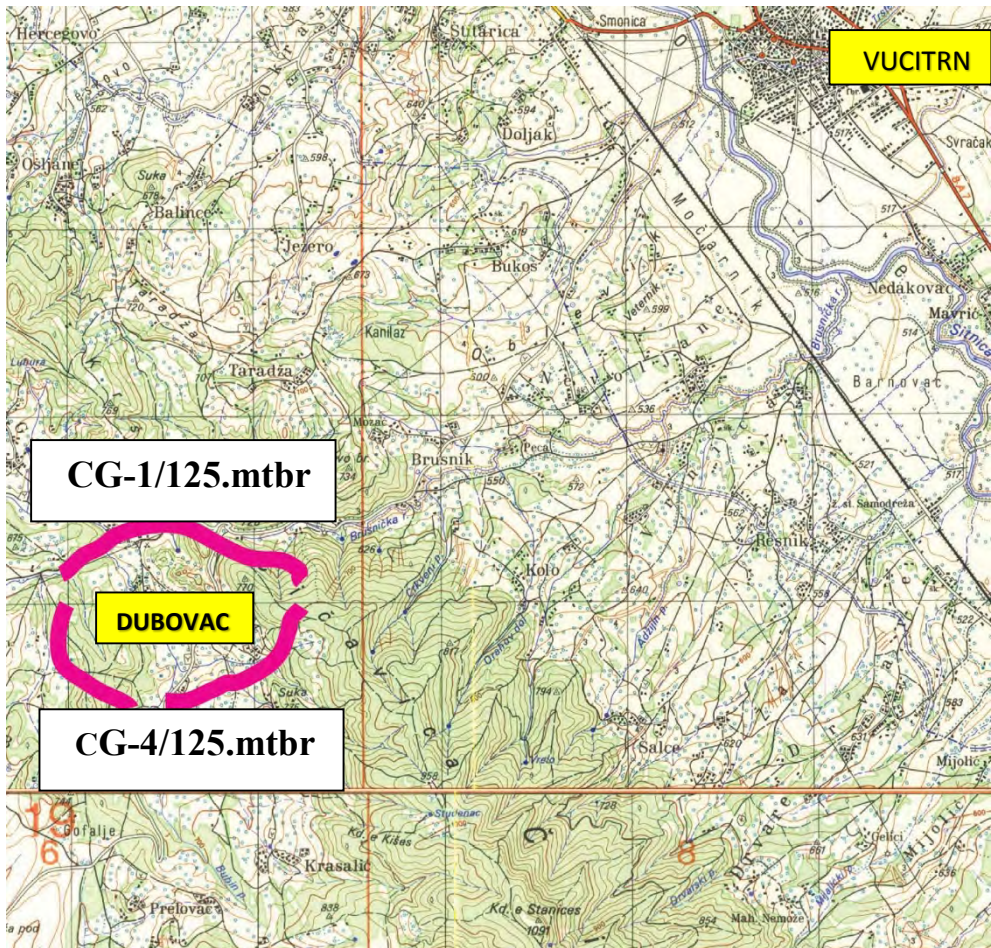
The fact that those who behave that way do so in order to reap personal material gain is not nearly as bad as when judicial authorities render verdicts based on invented and fabricated “facts”.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

DUBOVAC

The next “crime” location, according to HLC's investigation in the 125th mtbr dossier, is Dubovac village in Vucitrn municipality, located about 11km south-west of Vucitrn, i.e. about 20km south of Kosovska Mitrovica, at the foot of the Cicavica Mountain.



Deployment of Combat Group-1 and Combat Group-4 of the 125th mtbr in the Dubovac village region

According to the 1981 SFRY census figures, 971 persons lived in the village, of which: 942 Albanians, 24 Serbs, 1 Slovenian and 4 belonging to other ethnic groups.

In the wider Dubovac village region, as in the Osljane village case, 125th mtbr combat groups were deployed, as seen on the map. Their task was to secure Vucitrn from a possible attack by the paramilitary and terrorist KLA from the direction of Drenica, i.e. Cicavica Mountain, where, at the time of the described incident, there was a large concentration of terrorist forces. Besides protecting the citizens, their task was to, in cooperation with MUP Serbia, secure travel routes and convoys transporting food for citizens.

In its document, the HLC depicts the incidents in Dubovac village and the fallout there-from.

2) Dubovac/Duboc

Between 23 and 24 September 1998, Serbian forces killed 14 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

51. The village of Dubovac/Duboc is located in the Municipality of Vučitrn/Vushtrri, about 20 km south of Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë and about 11 km southwest of the town of Vučitrn/Vushtrri. The village is located by the Čičavica Mountain.

2.1 Description of Crimes, Based on Statements of Survivors

52. After the Serbian forces launched their attack on villages in the Municipalities of Srbica/Skënderaj and Vučitrn/Vushtrri on September 22nd, 1998, residents hid in the forests on the Čičavica Mountain. They hid there for several days, sleeping in tractors and in tents. Many of them were children and the elderly.
53. Serbian forces entered Dubovac/Duboc in the Municipality of Vučitrn/Vushtrri on September 23rd 1998. They immediately started to burn houses. The residents of the village ran to the forests on the Čičavica Mountain.
54. The family of Enver Haliti from Ljubovac/Lubavec, in the Municipality of Srbica/Skënderaj was passing through Dubovac/Duboc on September 23rd 1998. They decided to go back home after two days spent in Ćirez/Qirez where a large number of refugees from the surrounding villages were located. The Haliti family was on a tractor driven by Enver Haliti. Near the settlement of Shalaku Serbian forces intercepted them on the road.

The women and children were ordered to get off the tractor and to go to a field near the road. They kept Enver and his cousin Shaban by the tractor. Not long afterwards, a Pinzgauer truck arrived containing three masked Serbian soldiers. One of them addressed Enver directly in Albanian: "Where have you been Enver, we have been looking for you in the sky and you are on the ground." Then they started to beat Enver and Shaban with rifle butts. After that, one of the soldiers ordered Shaban, the women and the children to go. They kept Enver. Three days later, an acquaintance of the Haliti family found Enver's body not far from the intersection where the Serbian forces had detained him. Enver (Halit) Haliti (born 1956) was killed with one bullet to the head.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

55. On September 23rd, the Serbian forces started to randomly shell Čičavica Mountain. The places where thousands of civilians had taken shelter also came under fire. During the shelling of Čičavica, about 130 civilians were killed over the course of four days, between September 22nd and 26th 1998. Of those killed, 28 were children.

Serbian forces entered the village of Kožica/Kozhicë in the Municipality of Srbica/Skënderaj on September 24th, 1998. Many people from the surrounding villages were in Kožica/Kozhicë after fleeing their houses. Thirteen men, mostly from the village of Galica/Galicë [Municipality of Vuçitër/Vushtrri] had fled earlier that day to the forests around the mountain. Upon arriving in the village, the Serbian forces rounded up women, children and the elderly and detained them in a field until the next morning. The fate of the men who had fled to the forest was unknown until September 25th, 1998, when residents of Galica/Galicë discovered 13 massacred male bodies in the forests on the Čičavica Mountain, close to the village of Dubovac/Duboc. Eleven bodies were found at a spot close to a forest path and two more bodies were found 200 meters deeper into the forest. The victims of this crime were:

Arsim (Isa) Brahimi (born 1985)	Sejdi (Idriz) Kabashi (born 1975)
Gani (Fazli) Ademi (born 1983)	Nazmi (Veli) Halili (born 1972)
Fatmir (Shashivar) Ademi (born 1981)	Agim (Selim) Ademi (born 1970)
Bujar (Hetem) Halili (born 1981)	Bajram (Bejtullah) Sahiti (born 1965)
Burim (Ramadan) Ademi (born 1981)	Hetem (Rizah) Halili (born 1951)
Nexhat (Kadri) Halili (born 1981)	Shasihvar (Isa) Ademi (born 1947)
Bekim (Miftar) Halili (born 1976)	

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army– location Dubovac.

The description of the incident that occurred on 23 and 24 September, given in the 125th mtbr dossier, states that “Serbian forces” killed 14 civilians. A detailed description of the incident states that 13 civilians were killed in the forest between Galica village and Dubovac village, and that they were found on 25 September. Details for these 13 persons are identical in both HLC documents, and given in Table No.16.

As in the Osljane village incident, the HLC again fails to show the real number of victims but instead conceals those who were KLA members, giving a false sense of reality in doing so. Specifically in this case, the fourteenth person killed at this location is listed as a “civilian”, while in the HLC Casualty List he is listed as KLA member. His details are given in Table No.17.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
4444	HALITI	ENVER	HALIT	m	1956-03-05	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-23	murder
61	ADEMI	AGIM	SELIM	m	1970-08-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
68	ADEMI	BURIM	RAMADAN	m	1981-11-18	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
76	ADEMI	FATMIR	SHASIVARI	m	1981-11-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
78	ADEMI	GANI	FAZLI	m	1983-09-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
106	ADEMI	SHASIVARI	ISA	m	1947-10-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
1813	BRAHIMI	ARSIM	ISA	m	1985-02-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
4387	HALILI	BEKIM	MIFTAR	m	1976-03-25	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
4389	HALILI	BUJAR	HETEM	m	1981-11-13	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
4406	HALILI	NAZMI	VELI	m	1972-08-20	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
4407	HALILI	NEXHAT	KADRI	m	1981-07-13	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
5893	KABASHI	SEJDI	IDRIZ	m	1975-05-25	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder
10765	SAHITI	BAJRAM	BEJTULLAH	m	1965-04-16	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	murder

Table No.16

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
4399	HALILI	HETEM	RIZAH	m	1951-03-19	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-24	murder

Table No.17

3 persons have been omitted from the victims listed by the architect of "truth" in its 125th mtbr dossier, despite being listed in the HLC Casualty List. Details for these persons are given in Table No.18.

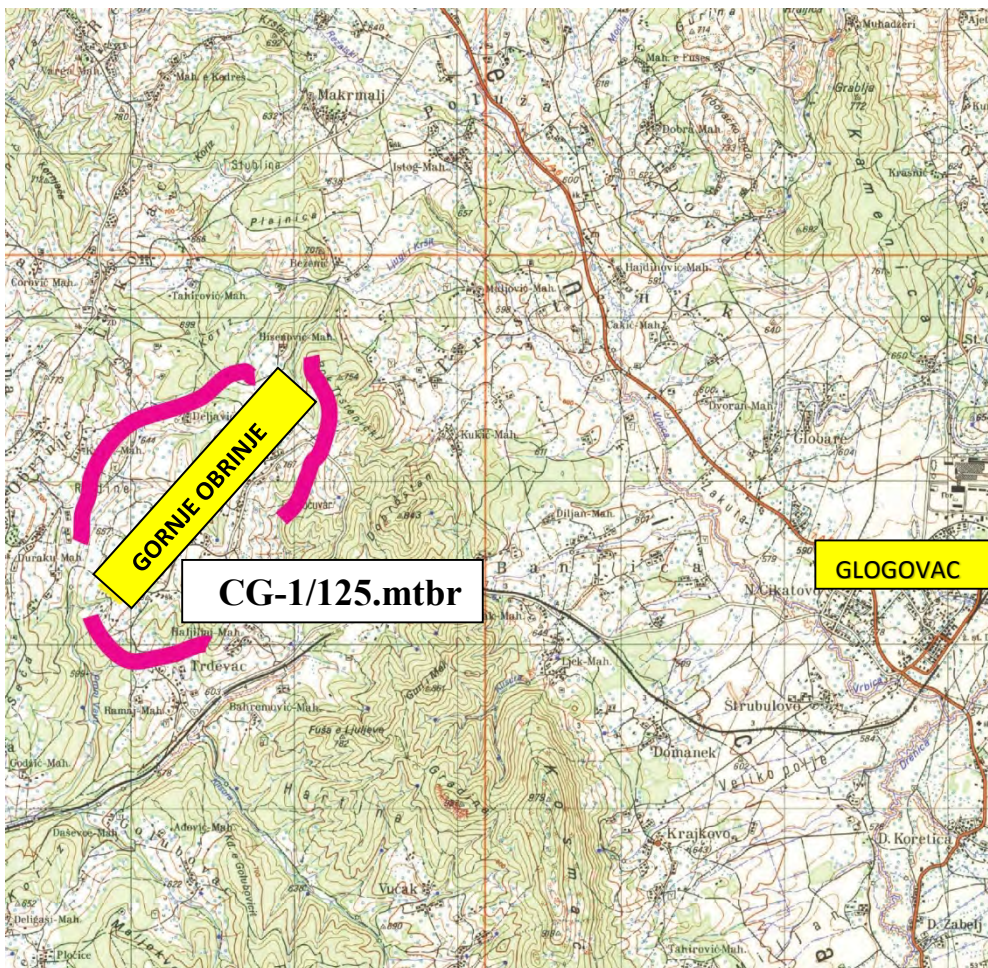
No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2695	DOBRA	SHKELZEN	MISIN	m	1978-10-03	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-23	murder
1189	BEQIRI	MURAT	R.	m	1930-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-24	War-related death
11192	SHALA	AGIM	RRUSTEM	m	1963-03-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-24	murder

Table No.18

As evidenced from the table, of the three intentionally "removed" victims - two are members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA.

GORNJE OBRINJE

According to the 125th mtbr dossier, between 25 and 27 September 1998 there was an incident in the Gornje Obrinje village region. This village is located in Glogovac municipality, about 17km south of the town of Srbica, at the foot of the Kosmac Mountain in the Drenica area.



Deployment of Combat Group-1/125th mtbr in the Gornje Obrinje village region, Glogovac

According to the 1981 SFRY census figures, Gornje Obrinje was ethnically pure, with 1,533 Albanians living there.

3) Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme

Between September 25th and 27th 1998, Serbian forces killed 28 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

63. The village of Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme is located in the Municipality of Glogovac/Gillogoc, about 17 kilometers south of the town of Srbica/ Skënderaj. It is close to the Kosmaç Mountain.

3.1 Description of Crimes, Based on Statements of Survivors

64. In the morning, around 06:00 on September 25th 1998, Serbian forces started shelling villages east of the town of Glogovac/Gillogoc. Around 10:00, the Serbian forces set off towards Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme from the area of Trdevac/Tërdec. The clash with the KLA took place in the hills around the village, and it lasted until the afternoon hours, when the Serbian forces withdrew towards Trdevac/Tërdec



Photo 4:
Bodies of victims of a mass execution in
Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme.

65. On the following day, September 26th 1998, the Serbian forces shelled Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme again.⁶⁸ The shelling stopped around 14:00h and Serbian forces entered the village. Local residents had earlier hidden in the nearby forest.

66. 19 members of the Deliu family hid in a place called Koreniti Šumarak/Zabeli i Renjave, a kilometer away from the Deliu hamlet. There, they put up a nylon tent. M.A. told HLC researchers, that, on the day in question, he was able to hear from the spot where he was hidden, some 200-300 hundred meters from the tent where the Deliu family hid, “voices of women and children, suddenly they all started screaming at the top of their lungs...the screaming lasted for about half an hour. No voices could be heard after that.”



Photo 5:
Children victims of war crime in
Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme.

67. Later that day, after the Serbian forces left the village, several local residents found the bodies of 14 massacred members of the Deliu family. The bodies of Zeqir (Januz) Deliu (born 1954) and Alija (Veli) Deliu (born 1930) were found in front of the tent. Alija's throat was slit. Pajazit (Rrustem) Deliu (born 1929) was killed by the impact of a blunt instrument to the head. Hava (Imer) Elshani (born 1936) was killed not far from Pajazit. About ten meters from the tent, was the body of a boy by the name of Jeton (Ymer) Deliu (born 1988), whose lower jawbone was fractured and whose right ear had been cut off. Next to Jeton was the dead body of his grandmother Hamida (Liman) Deliu (born 1938) and the body of Luljeta (Sadri) Deliu (born 1971) who was nine months pregnant. They were both killed with shots to the head. Not far from Luljeta the body of baby, Valmir (Adem) Deliu (born 1996) was found. Next to Valmir was the body of Lumnija (Bajram) Deliu (born 1969) and her daughter Menduhiza (Imer) Deliu (born 1994) who was shot under the left ear and in the neck. The body of Mihana (Arif) Deliu (born 1973) was found nearby, while the bodies of Zahida (Adem) Deliu (born 1971) and bodies of Donjeta (Hajriz) Deliu (born 1991) and Gentiane (Hajriz) Deliu (born 1990) were found a little further away.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

68. Five children of the Deliu family survived the massacre. A 6 week old baby was found in the arms of the executed Lumnija Deliu, while A.D, B.D, L.D. and A.D. ran away from the tent before the Serbian forces arrived.
69. Between September 26th and 27th 1998, Serbian forces killed 14 more civilians in Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme:

Antigone (Hysen) Deliu (born 1984)

Metush (Sejdi) Shapeta (born 1945)

Mihane (Hysen) Deliu (born 1982)

Habib (Idriz) Deliu (born 1943)

Adema (Salih) Deliu (born 1965)

Sherif (Rrustem) Deliu (born 1931)

Hajriz (Fazli) Deliu (born 1964)

Ali (Hisen) Kalludra (born 1931)

Xhevdet (Isa) Demiçi (born 1957)

Bilall (Brahim) Demaku (born 1930)

Hyre (Cene) Kalludra (born 1947)

Rrustem (Murtez) Hysenaj (born 1925)

Hysen (Idriz) Deliu (born 1946)

Fazli (Rame) Deliu (born 1908)

70. All the bodies found were in civilian clothes, had bullet and knife wounds and most of the bodies were mutilated.
71. The crime in Gornje Obrinje/Obri e Epërme was documented by Human Rights Watch and the OSCE, while numerous foreign media reported on it: The New York Times, Reuters, The Times, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph.

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army– location Gornje Obrinje.

The 125th mtbr dossier describes the events in Gornje Obrinje village in detail – “Serbian forces killed 28 Albanian civilians”.

An analysis of the HLC's 125th mtbr dossier and the HLC Casualty List revealed serious irregularities, malicious intent and a false picture about the incident in question. Table No.19 lists details for 23 persons, victims, which are identical in both documents.

What the author persistently endeavors to cover-up in the 125th mtbr dossier, and in doing so, create its own “version of the truth”, we find in its other document – the HLC Casualty List. All this takes a character of morbid “game” with victims. Table No.20 lists details for 5 persons who are listed in the 125th mtbr dossier as victims killed between 25 and 27 September 1998 in Gornje Obrinje village, while in the HLC Casualty List the date of death for those same persons is given as three and a half months earlier, on 12 June 1998.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
11388	SHAPETA	METUSH	SEJDI	m	1945-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-25	murder
2424	DELIU	ALI	VELI	m	1930-02-11	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2426	DELIU	ANTIGONA	HYSEN	F	1984-06-02	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2438	DELIU	DONJETA	HAJRIZ	F	1991-08-12	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2441	DELIU	GENTIANA	HAJRIZ	F	1990-05-07	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2442	DELIU	HABIB	IDRIZ	M	1943-03-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2444	DELIU	HAMIDE	LIMAN	F	1938-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2446	DELIU	HYSEN	IDRIZ	M	1946-07-24	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2450	DELIU	JETON	YMER	M	1988-09-20	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2454	DELIU	LULETA	SADRI	F	1971-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2455	DELIU	LUMNIJE	BAJRAM	F	1969-02-03	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2456	DELIU	MENDUHIJE	YMER	F	1994-05-16	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2457	DELIU	MIHANE	ARIF	F	1973-11-17	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2458	DELIU	MIHANE	HYSEN	F	1982-02-05	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2464	DELIU	PAJAZIT	RRUSTEM	M	1929-10-08	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2470	DELIU	VALMIR	ADEM	M	1996-09-21	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2473	DELIU	ZAHIDE	ADEM	F	1971-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2510	DEMIQI	XHEVDET	ISA	M	1957-01-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
3078	ELSHANI	HAVA	IMER	F	1936-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
5068	HYSENAJ	RRUSTEM	MURTEZ	M	1925-02-25	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2496	DEMAKU	BILALL	BRAHIM	M	1930-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-27	murder
5999	KALLUDRA	ALI	HISEN	M	1931-10-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-27	murder
6000	KALLUDRA	HYRE	CENE	f	1947-09-01	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-27	murder

Table No.19

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2419	DELILAJ	HAJRIZ	FAZLI	m	1964-04-14	Albanian	Civilian	1998-06-12	disappearance
2422	DELIU	ADEM	SALIH	m	1965-02-25	Albanian	Civilian	1998-06-12	disappearance
2440	DELIU	FAZLI	RAME	m	1908-03-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-06-12	disappearance
2467	DELIU	SHERIF	RRUSTEM	m	1931-10-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-06-12	disappearance
2474	DELIU	ZEQIR	JANUZ	m	1954-04-20	Albanian	Civilian	1998-06-12	disappearance

Table No.20

Furthermore, the master of untruth fails to include the names of five other persons among persons killed in the incident at hand, who according to the other document – the HLC Casualty List, also lost their lives in the same incident. Of the persons “removed”, four of them are members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA, Table No.21.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
6293	KIQINA	AFRIM	MIFTAR	m	1970-12-15	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-25	murder
2437	DELIU	DITURJE	IMER	f	1998-08-17	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-26	murder
2505	DEMAKU	VESEL	MURSEL	m	1947-10-12	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-26	murder
4216	HAJDARAJ	AFRIM	FAZLI	m	1975-09-14	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-26	murder
13119	XHEMAJLI	VALDET	SALIH	m	1976-10-19	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-09-26	murder

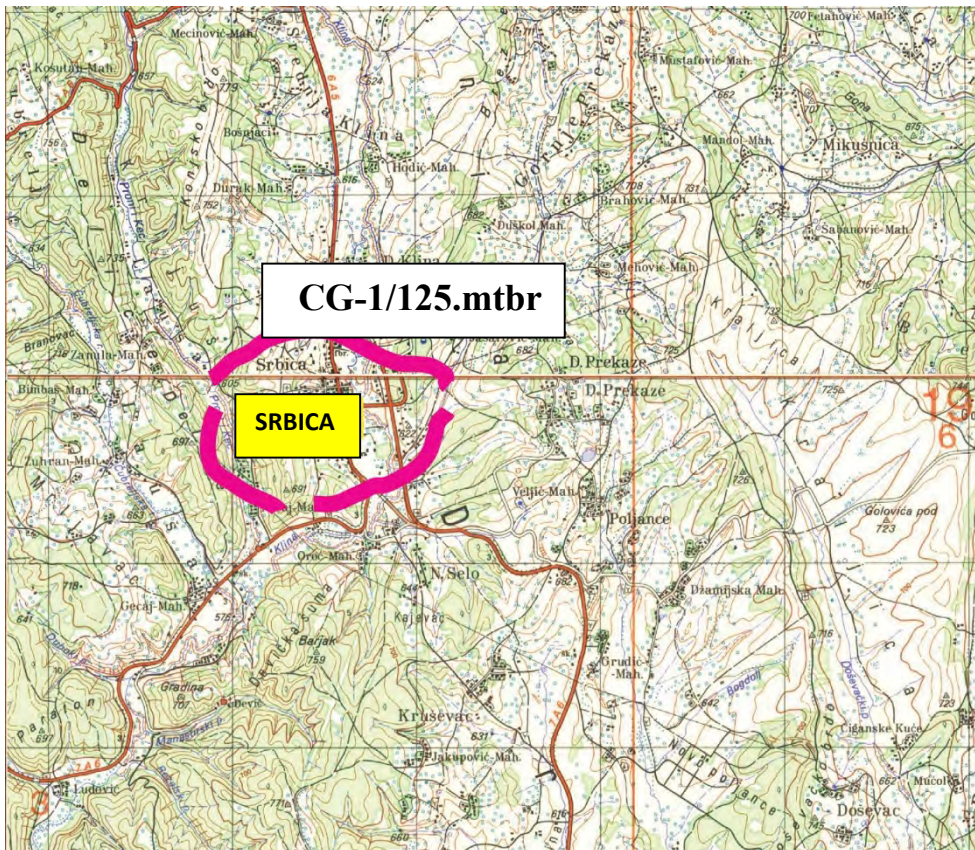
Table No.21

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

SRBICA

The town of Srbica is the seat of the municipality by the same name and according to the 125th mtbr dossier, it too is the location of a “crime scene”. It is located south of the Kosovska Mitrovica-Pec main road. According to the 1981 census figures, 2,951 persons lived there, of which: 2,547 Albanians, 103 Serbs, 119 Montenegrins, 27 Muslims, 112 Roma, 2 Macedonians, 3 Croats, 2 Yugoslavs and 6 persons belonging to other ethnic groups.



Deployment of Combat Group-1/125th mtbr in the Srbica region

The deployment of 125th mtbr combat group in and around Srbica is shown on the map.

The description of the incident contained in the HLC's 125th mtbr dossier states that on 20 March 1999, 29 Kosovo Albanian civilians were killed in operations by “Serbian forces”.

IV. Events of 1999

4) Srbica/Skendëraj

On March 20th, 1999, Serbian forces killed 29 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

82. The town of Srbica/Skendëraj is located in the centre of the municipality, of the same name, south of the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë-Peć/Pejë main road. Srbica/Skendëraj had some 4,000 citizens in 1999, 91% of whom were Kosovo Albanian and 5% were Serbs.

4.1 Description of Crimes, Based on the Statements of Survivors

83. Representatives of the Kosovo Verification Mission left Srbica/Skendëraj on March 19th, 1999. The following day, March 20th, 1999, “a great number of Serbian soldiers arrived in the police station by bus, together with tanks and armoured vehicles.” They positioned themselves in different places across the town: on the hill around the town; in the ammunition factory located in Settlement III; on the outskirts of Srbice/Skendëraj on the road to Prekaz and at the police station located in Settlement II on the way out of the town.
84. After some time, members of the Serbian forces, dressed in white uniforms, wearing masks, with black gloves and black boots, started entering Kosovo Albanian houses in Settlement II.
85. In front of their families, eight men from the Thaqi, Kalleci and Shala families were removed from their homes by members of the Serbian forces.
86. The following persons were taken from the houses: Sadri (Zenel) Gashi (born 1954), Nebih (Hazir) Vojvoda (born 1951) and Lavdim (Sali) Vojvoda (born 1979), Januz (Haliz) Kalleci (born 1938), Xhavit (Januz) Kelleci (born 1971), Musli (Dibran) Shala (born 1970), Sabit (Beke) Veliqi (born 1960) and Ramiz (Rexhep) Geci (born 1968).
87. Members of the Serbian forces took the men, with their hands raised above their heads, towards the place known as Kod borova/Te pishat (By the Pine Trees), on the outskirts of the town, near the hospital. That was the last time these men were seen alive. A burst of gunfire was heard from the place at around 09:00.
88. The bodies of all eight men were handed over by Serbian forces to the Muslim community in Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë.
89. Members of Serbian forces killed 21 more civilians in Srbica/Skendëraj on March 20th, 1999. Their names are as follows :

Qemal (Xhafer) Neziri (born 1984)

Xhevdet (Zenel) Zenuni (born 1980)

Burim (Isuf) Gashi (born 1979)

Emrullah (Sokol) Azemi (born 1978)

Muhamet (Sheqir) Fazliju (born 1969)

Musa (Avdullah) Hajzer (born 1968)

Veli (Hasan) Mustafa (born 1965)

Xhavit (Rexhe) Sylejmani (born 1960)

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

<p>Faton (Gani) Azemi (born 1977)</p> <p>Refki (Zeqir) Zeqiri (born 1975)</p> <p>Shaip (Gani) Azemi (born 1973)</p> <p>Milazim (Sadik) Rexha (born 1972)</p> <p>Musli (Zeqir) Fazliju (born 1972)</p> <p>Agim (Imer) Berisha (born 1971)</p> <p>Sejdi (Zeqir) Zeqiri (born 1969)</p>	<p>Muhamet (Ferat) Zenuni (born 1960)</p> <p>Idriz (Selman) Kameri (born 1954)</p> <p>Hajzer (Hashim) Feka (born 1953)</p> <p>Isuf (Feriz) Gashi (born 1945)</p> <p>Halil (Qerim) Gucati (born 1943)</p> <p>Hajdin (Maliq) Aruqi (born 1920)</p>
---	--

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army– location Srbica.

Out of the total number of victims, it was established that details for 13 of them were identical in both documents and are given in Table No.22.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
528	ARUQI	HAJDIN	MALIQ	m	1920-05-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
662	AZEMI	GANI	AZEM	m	1951-05-26	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
3249	FEKA	HAJZER	HASHIM	m	1953-04-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
3716	GASHI	SADRI	ZENEL	m	1954-10-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
3852	GECI	RAMIZ	REXHEP	m	1968-04-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
5997	KALLECI	JANUZ	HALIT	m	1938-08-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
5998	KALLECI	XHAVIT	JANUZ	m	1971-10-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
8850	MUSA	HAJZER	AVDULLAH	m	1968-09-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
8979	MUSTAFA	VELI	HASAN	m	1965-03-13	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
10418	REXHA	MILAZIM	SADIK	m	1972-08-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
11305	SHALA	MUSLI	DIBRAN	m	1970-03-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
12119	SYLEJMANI	XHAVIT	REXHEP	m	1960-05-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder
12775	VELIQI	SABIT	BEKE	m	1960-06-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder

Table No.22

It was established that 15 persons, listed in the 125th mtbr dossier as murdered by Serbian forces, are listed as missing in the HLC Casualty List (Table No.23). Was this done so that the accusations would carry “greater weight” where the list of victims contains a greater number of people killed?

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
659	AZEMI	EMRULLAH	SOKOL	m	1978-03-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
661	AZEMI	FATON	GANI	m	1977-05-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
673	AZEMI	SHAIP	GANI	m	1973-03-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
1238	BERISHA	AGIM	IMER	m	1970-08-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
3185	FAZLLJA	MUHAMET	SHAQIR	m	1969-09-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
3186	FAZLLJA	MUSLI	ZEQIR	m	1971-12-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
3482	GASHI	BURIM	ISUF	m	1979-05-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
3585	GASHI	ISUF	FERIZ	m	1945-06-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
4159	GUCATI	HALIM	QERIM	m	1943-03-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
6023	KAMERI	IDRIZ	SELMAN	m	1954-08-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
9111	NEZIRI	QEMAL	XHAFER	m	1984-01-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
13298	ZENUNI	MUHAMET	FERAT	m	1960-03-26	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
13304	ZENUNI	XHEVDET	ZENEL	m	1980-11-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
13354	ZEQIRI	REFKI	ZEQIR	m	1975-05-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance
13361	ZEQIRI	SEJDI	ZEQIR	m	1969-09-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	disappearance

Table No.23

The audacity and maliciousness of the premeditated attack on the Republic of Serbia by the authors of the 125th mtbr dossier is once again plain to see from this example of tampering with the details of victims and therefore the victims themselves. Two persons listed in the dossier as civilians are listed in the HLC Casualty List as members of armed formations. Their details are given in Table No.24.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
12926	VOJVODA	LAVDIM	SALI	m	1979-08-03	Albanian	Armed formation	1999-03-20	murder
12928	VOJVODA	NEBIH	HAZIR	m	1951-01-01	Albanian	Armed formation	1999-03-20	murder

Table No.24

Testimony that the victims, for those who tamper with them, are merely a number is the fact that a person is listed only in the HLC Casualty List. That person, an Albanian, according to his details (Table No.23), was killed on 20 March 1999 in Srbica. This despite the fact that the 125th mtbr dossier depicts the events on that date in Srbica, this person is not listed as a victim. Only the author of the document is privy to the reasons for this.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
530	ARUQI	ILAZ	OSMAN	m	1957-03-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-03-20	murder

Table No.25

Not even the section of the 125th mtbr dossier covering this location makes any mention of Serbian victims. The HLC Casualty List mentions one person of Serbian nationality, details for whom are given in Table No.26. He was Republic of Serbia MUP member, killed by “Albanian civilians”.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
10159	RAKOCEVIC	ZORAN	MIROSLAV	m	1967-01-29	Serbian	Armed formations	1999-03-21	murder

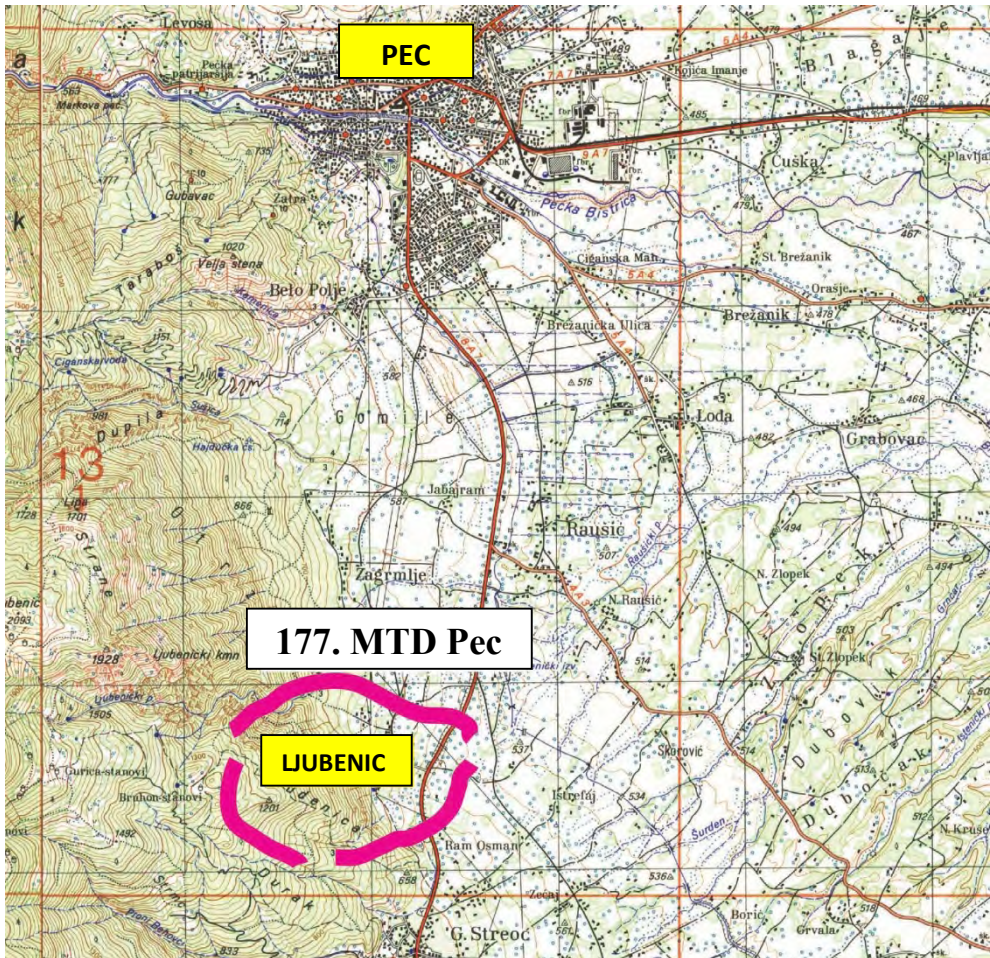
Table No.26

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

LJUBENIC

Ljubenic village is located in Pec municipality, at the foot of Prokletije, about 7km south of the city of Pec, on the Pec – Decani main road. According to the 1981 SFRY census figures, 1,216 persons lived in the village: 1,080 Albanians, 84 Serbs and 52 Montenegrins.



Deployment of the 177th MTD (Military Territorial Detachment) from Pec in the Ljubenic village region, Pec

The description of the incident that occurred on 01 April 1999 in this village contained in the 125th mtbr dossier states that “Serbian forces killed 59 Kosovo Albanian civilians”, while holding the 177th MTD from Pec accountable.

5) Ljubenić/Lubeniq

On April 1st, 1999, Serbian forces killed 59 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

98. Ljubenić/Lubeniq is located in the Municipality of Peć/Pejë, some 7 kilometers south of the city of Peć/Pejë at the exit from the main road in the direction of Dečani/Dečan.

5.1 Description of Crimes, Based on Statements of Survivors and the Indictment of the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor.

99. Members of the Šakali (Jackals), a unit of the 177th MTD Peć, along with members of the Territorial Defence units entered Ljubenić/Lubeniq on April 1st 1999, at around 07:00 a.m. in groups of four. They started expelling civilians from their houses, and rounding them up close to the mosque in the center of the village. Soon afterwards, several hundred local residents had been gathered in front of the village mosque.

100. At the mosque, soldiers immediately separated the men. Women, children and the elderly were ordered to go to Albania. They detained the remaining 63 men. One soldier asked the men who had burned the Kosovo Albanian houses in the immediate vicinity. Adem Haradinaj, who was standing closest to him, told him that the police had set the houses on fire. Then, the soldier ordered Adem (Sadik) Haradinaj (born 1932) to step out and fired at him with an automatic rifle, killing him on the spot. Ukë Bushati then addressed the soldier telling him: “You killed the man without even letting him finish his sentence”. The soldier who fired at Adem Haradinaj told him: “Who are you to tell me who I am going to kill” and then he fired several rounds at Ukë (Hajdar) Bushati (born 1951).

- 102 Joint Article 3. of Geneva Conventions: “Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed ' hors de combat ' by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, **shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction** founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.” Article 48. of Protocol Additional I to the Geneva Conventions: “In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict **shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants...**“ See also Article 85. (3) of **Protocol Additional I to the Geneva Convention**: “In addition to the grave breaches defined in Article 11, the following acts shall be regarded as grave breaches of this Protocol, when committed wilfully, in violation of the relevant provisions of this Protocol, and causing death or serious injury to body or health: (a) making the civilian population or individual civilians the object of attack...” See verdict of ICTY Trial Chamber in case Blaskic, para. 180, verdict of ICTY Trial Chamber in case Galic, para. 29, 32, 50, 56. Also see UN General Assembly Resolution 2444, 2675, 2673.

- 103 See crime in Kraljane /Kralan, part 6 of the Dossier.

- 104 OSCE, Kosovo verification mission, “As seen, so told”, 1999, pg. 290.

- 105 Statement by Zoran Raskovic, Higher Court in Belgrade, case Cuska, 23 April 2013.

- 106 HLC database: Statement by witness S.J, October 2007; Statement by witness S.U, January 2001; Statement by witness D.U, January 2001; Statement by witness M.A, October 2007.

- 107 HLC database: M.A, October 2007.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

101. Members of the Serbian forces then ordered the men to lie down on the ground while cursing at them: “Get down you Albanian motherfuckers!” When all the men had laid down, the soldiers opened fire on them with automatic weapons. The shooting lasted for several minutes. One of the soldiers said: “No one should be left alive, check!” Soldiers then went among the pile of dead civilians checking if all of them were dead. Those who were still breathing were killed on the spot. The soldiers then left the village. Seven men survived the execution because they were covered by dead bodies.

102. The following persons were killed on April 1st 1999 by the mosque in Ljubenić/Lubeniq:¹⁰⁹

Gezim (Deme) Avdullahaj (born 1984)	Fadil (Shaban) Alimehaj (born 1953)
Arif (Iber) Tahiraj (born 1975)	Rexhe (Hasan) Rexhaj (born 1952)
Tafil (Haradin) Huskaj (born 1981)	Rame (Binak) Ukshinaj (born 1952)
Fehmi (Shaban) Huskaj (born 1981)	Uke (Hajdar) Bushati (born 1952)
Gani (Din) Soshi (born 1976)	Rrustem (Male) Alimehaj (born 1950)
Xhavit (Jashar) Hamzaj (born 1975)	Hajdar (Uke) Ukshinaj (born 1948)
Ramiz (Sadik) Berisha (born 1970)	Haxhi (Mustafe) Alimehaj (born 1947)
Fazli (Tahir) Ukshinaj (born 1970)	Avdyl (Ali) Bobi (born 1942)
Zeqe (Hysen) Bobi (born 1969)	Neke (Selman) Huskaj (born 1940)

108 HLC database: Statement by witness M.A, October 2007; Statement by witness D.U, January 2001; Statement by witness S.J, October 2007; Statement by witness S.B, January 2001.

109 HLC database. **Bodies of 30 Albanian civilians killed in Ljubenić/Lubeniq were found in mass graves in Belgrade settlement Batajnica:** Osman (Haradin) Huskaj (1965); Riza (Avdyl) Morina (1968); Neke (Selman) Huskaj (1940); Musa (Sadik) Jahmurtaj (1930); Selim (Sadik) Hamzaj (1935); Ilir (Sokol) Lokaj (1956); Haxhi (Mustafe) Alimehaj (1947); Fehmi (Shaban) Huskaj (1981); Rame (Sadik) Huskaj (1935); Smajl (Isuf) Bushati (1937); Bajram (Rexhe) Bobi (1936); Adem (Sadik) Haradinaj (1932); Kadri (Sadik) Jahmurtaj (1912); Bekë (Rexhe) Bobi (1934); Naim (Hime) Huskaj (1957); Ramiz (Brahim) Hamzaj (1958); Uke (Hajdar) Bushati (1952); Rrustem (Male) Alimehaj (1950); Rame (Binak) Ukshinaj (1952); Bajram (Salih) Bushati (1962); Ruzhdi (Qerim) Ukshinaj (1965); Xhavit (Jashar) Hamzaj (1975); Gezim (Deme) Avdullahaj (1984); Adem (Isuf) Bushati (1932); Haradin (Jake) Huskaj (1958); Tafil (Haradin) Huskaj (1981); Shaban (Isuf) Alimehaj (1933); Shaban (Lahe) Alimehaj (1958); Selaim (Dervish) Sylaj (1960) and Rexhe (Hasan) Rexhaj (1952). See doc. att. No. P2798, List of missing by the Office on missing persons and forensics at UN Mission on Kosovo, case Sainovic and others. After the war, **on Pec graveyard remains of 11 Albanian civilians killed in Ljubenić were found**, and those: Hajdar (Uke) Ukshinaj (1948); Fadil (Shaban) Alimehaj (1953); Hazir (Male) Alimehaj (1957); Rrustem (Sadri) Ukaj (1937); Metush (Deli) Huskaj (1927); Haxhi (Beqir) Huskaj (1961); Fazli (Tahir) Ukshinaj (1970); Zeqe (Hysen) Bobi (1969); Avdyl (Ali) Bobi (1942); Ramiz (Sadik) Berisha (1970); Nazmi (Beqir) Rrustemaj (1962), while **nine men are still listed as missing on ICRC** and those: Gani (Din) Soshi (1976) (BLG-801099-01); Rame (Ali) Avdullahaj (1964) (BLG-802627-01); Arif (Iber) Tahiraj (1975) (BLG-801538); Sali (Beqir) Rrustemaj (1957) (BLG-801618-01); Muharrem (Rexhe) Bobi (1938) (BLG-803126-01); Smajl (Musa) Jahmurtaj (1965) (BLG- 803171-02); Jashar (Misin) Hamzaj (1935) (BLG-803162-01) and Selaim (Dervish) Sylaj (1960) (BLG-803169- 01). See International Committee of the Red Cross, “Book of Missing in relation to events on Kosovo from January 1998”, 2000. See above, indictment by PWC, fn. 6.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Cun (Avdy)Morina (born 1969)	Sefer (Sali) Shoshi (born 1938)
Riza (Avdy)Morina (born 1968)	Muharrem (Rexhe) Bobi (born 1938)
Osman (Haradin)Huskaj (born 1965)	Smajl (Isuf)Bushati (born 1937)
Smajl (Musa)Jahmurtaj (born 1965)	Rrustem (Sadri) Ukaj (born 1937)
Ruzhdi (Qerim)Ukshinaj (born 1965)	Bajram (Rexhe) Bobi (born 1936)
Rame (Ali) Avdullahaj (born 1964)	Jashar (Misin) Hamzaj (born 1935)
Nazmi (Beqir) Rrustemaj (born 1962)	Selim (Sadik) Hamzaj (born 1935)
Bajram (Salih) Bushati (born 1962)	Rame (Sadik) Huskaj (born 1935)
Haxhi (Beqir) Huskaj (born 1961)	Beke (Rexhe) Bobi (born 1934)
Selaim (Dervish)Sylaj (born 1960)	Shaban (Isuf) Alimehaj (born 1933)
Muzli (Hazir) Haradinaj (born 1959)	Adem (Sadik) Haradinaj (born 1932)
Shaban (Lahe) Alimehaj (born 1958)	Adem (Isuf) Bushati (born 1932)
Haradin (Jake)Huskaj (born 1958)	Bajram (Sadik) Alimehaj (born 1931)
Ramiz (Brahim) Hamzaj (born 1958)	Musa (Sadik) Jahmurtaj (born 1930)
Naim (Hime)Huskaj (born 1957)	Metush (Deli) Huskaj (born 1927)
Sali (Beqir) Rrustemaj (born 1957)	Selim (Zenun) Alickaj (born 1920)
Hazir (Male) Alimehaj (born 1957)	Kadri (Sadik) Jahmurtaj (born 1912)
Iilir (Sokol) Lokaj (born 1956)	Smajl (Azem) Huskaj (born 1915)

103. On that day, in their houses in Ljubenić/Lubenić the following persons were also killed: Adem (Isuf) Bushati (born 1932), Bajram (Sadik) Alimehaj (born 1931) and Fadil (Shabana) Alimehaj (born 1953).¹¹¹

104. On that day, Serbian forces burned down at least 11 family houses in Ljubenić/Lubenić.¹¹²

105. Zoran Rašković, a former member of the Šakali (Jackals) unit, testified about the execution of civilians in Ljubenić/Lubenić, in the case of Čuška.¹¹³

106. Human Rights Watch also documented the mass execution in Ljubenić/Lubenić.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ Witness I.B statement, October 2007, HLC database.

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army – location Ljubenić

Having analyzed and compared data from the two documents, 125th mtbr dossier and the HLC Casualty List, it was established that details for 43 persons are identical, which are shown in Table No.27.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
342	ALICKAJ	SELIM	ZENUN	m	1920-05-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
385	ALIMEHAJ	BAJRAM	SADIK	m	1931-01-22	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
386	ALIMEHAJ	FADIL	SHABAN	m	1953-01-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
391	ALIMEHAJ	HAXHI	MUSTAFE	m	1947-09-24	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
392	ALIMEHAJ	HAZIR	MALE	m	1957-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
396	ALIMEHAJ	RRUSTEM	MALE	m	1950-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
397	ALIMEHAJ	SHABAN	ISUF	m	1933-11-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
398	ALIMEHAJ	SHABAN	LAHE	m	1958-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
604	AVDULLAHAJ	GEZIM	DEME	m	1984-04-24	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
605	AVDULLAHAJ	RAME	ALI	m	1964-01-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1481	BERISHA	RAMIZ	SADIK	m	1970-09-30	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1698	BOBI	AVDYL	ALI	m	1942-01-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1699	BOBI	BAJRAM	REXHE	m	1936-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1700	BOBI	BEKE	REXHE	m	1934-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1711	BOBI	ZEQE	HYSEN	m	1969-03-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1950	BUSHATI	ADEM	ISUF	m	1932-08-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1951	BUSHATI	BAJRAM	SALIH	m	1962-03-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1953	BUSHATI	SMAJL	ISUF	m	1937-07-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
1954	BUSHATI	UKE	HAJDAR	m	1952-12-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
4494	HAMZAJ	SELIM	SADIK	m	1935-05-31	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
4495	HAMZAJ	XHAVIT	JASHAR	m	1975-10-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
4499	HARADINAJ	ADEM	SADIK	m	1932-10-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
4502	HARADINAJ	MUZLI	HAZIR	m	1959-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5041	HUSKAJ	FEHMI	SHABAN	m	1981-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5042	HUSKAJ	HARADIN	JAHE	m	1958-03-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5044	HUSKAJ	METUSH	DELI	m	1927-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5045	HUSKAJ	NAIM	HIME	m	1957-10-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5046	HUSKAJ	NEKE	SELMAN	m	1940-06-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5047	HUSKAJ	OSMAN	HARADIN	m	1965-05-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5048	HUSKAJ	RAME	SADIK	m	1935-03-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5050	HUSKAJ	TAFIL	HARADIN	m	1981-06-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5524	JAHMURATAJ	KADRI	SADIK	m	1912-05-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
5531	JAHMURATAJ	MUSA	SADIK	m	1930-10-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
7395	LOKAJ	ILIR	SOKOL	m	1956-06-26	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
10451	REXHAJ	REXHE	HASAN	m	1952-03-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
10636	RRUSTEMAJ	NAZMI	BEQIR	m	1962-01-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
11533	SHOSHI	GANI	DIN	m	1976-04-04	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
11539	SHOSHI	SEFER	SALI	m	1938-10-02	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
12664	UKAJ	RRUSTEM	SADRI	m	1937-05-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
12680	UKSHINAJ	FAZLI	TAHIR	m	1970-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
12681	UKSHINAJ	HAJDAR	UKE	m	1948-05-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
12685	UKSHINAJ	RAME	BINAK	m	1952-08-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder
12686	UKSHINAJ	RUZHDI	QERIM	m	1965-12-24	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	murder

Table No.27

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

The details for 5 persons listed as casualties at this location do not match. In the 125th mtbr dossier those persons are listed as murdered, while the same persons are listed in the Casualty List as missing (Table No.28).

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
1703	BOBI	MUHARREM	REXHE	m	1938-08-22	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	disappearance
4490	HAMZAJ	JASHAR	MISIN	m	1935-03-30	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	disappearance
5049	HUSKAJ	SMAJL	AZEM	m	1915-06-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	disappearance
5532	JAHMURATA	SMAJL	MUSA	m	1965-02-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	disappearance
10638	RRUSTEMAJ	SALI	BEQIR	m	1957-03-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-01	disappearance

Table No.28

Another example of concealing and tampering with data is noticeable in this case as well. Six persons, listed in the 125th mtbr dossier as civilians, are listed in the HLC Casualty List as KLA members, details for whom are given in Table No.29.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
4492	HAMZAJ	RAMIZ	BRAHIM	m	1958-04-20	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder
5043	HUSKAJ	HAXHI	BEQIR	m	1961-05-14	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder
8403	MORINA	CUN	AVDYL	m	1969-05-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder
8532	MORINA	RIZA	AVDYL	m	1968-10-30	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder
12102	SYLAJ	SELAMI	DERVISH	m	1960-10-15	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder
12220	TAHIRAJ	ARIF	IBER	m	1975-02-20	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	disappearance

Table No. 29

The description of the incident in Ljubenic village contained in the 125th mtbr dossier gives no details about the deaths of two Serbian forces members, while the HLC Casualty List does (Table No.30).

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
8092	MIHAJLOVIC	RADOMIR	DUSAN	m	1961-03-22	Serbian	Armed formations	1999-04-02	murder
13516	ZIKIC KARADJOR	LJILJANA	ZIVKO	f	1957-03-09	Serbian	Armed formations	1999-04-01	murder

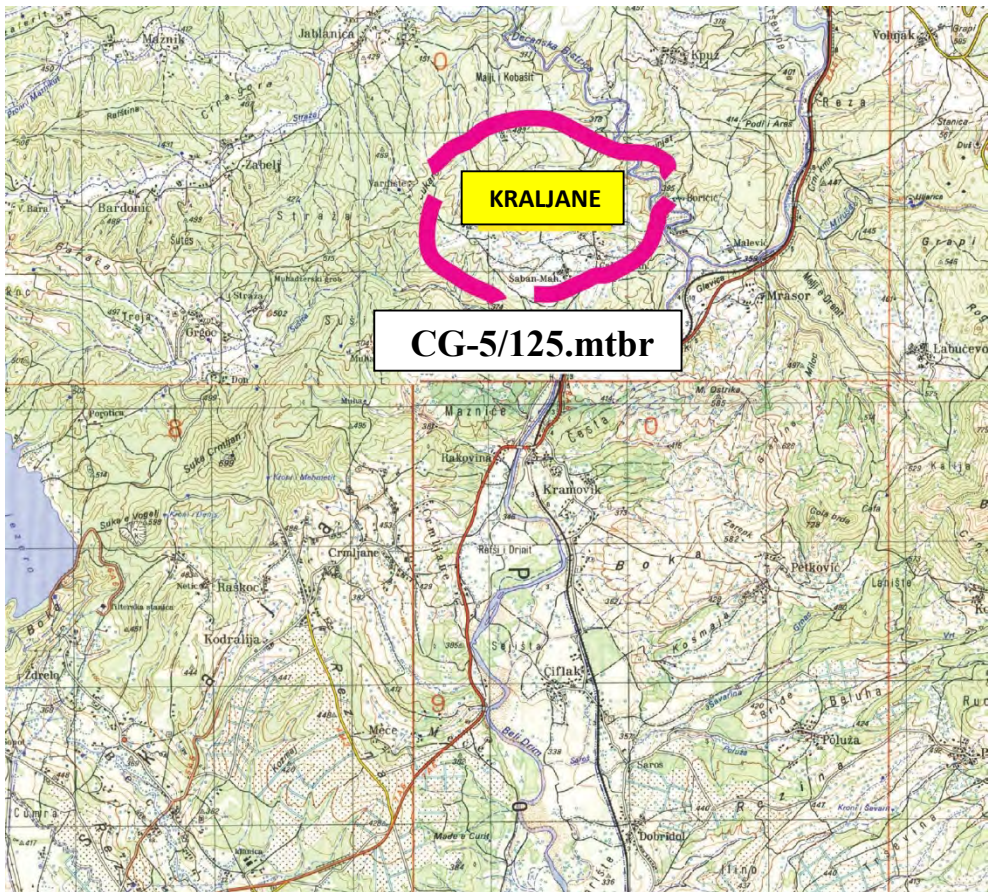
Table No.30

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

KRALJANE

Kraljane village is located in Djakovica municipality, about 20km north of the city, on the Djakovica – Klina road, while village is about 25km from Decani. According to the 1981 census figures, 1,195 persons lived in this village, of which: 1,190 Albanians, 2 Serbs, 2 Muslims and 1 person belonging to another ethnic community.



Deployment of Combat Group-5/125th mtbr in Kraljane village region, Djakovica

The description of the incident that occurred on 04 April 1999 contained in the 125th mtbr dossier states that Serbian forces killed 78 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

6) Kraljane/Kralan

On April 4th 1999, Serbian forces killed 78 Kosovo Albanian civilians. .

118. The village of Kraljane/Kralan is located in the Municipality of Đakovica/Gjakovë, about 20 km north of the city of Đakovica/Gjakovë and about 25 km east of Dečani/Deçane.

6.1 Description of the Crime, based on Statements of Survivors

119. In late March 1999, several thousand Kosovo Albanian civilians from the Municipalities of Klinë/Klinë, Mališevo/Malishevë and Đakovica/Gjakovë, took shelter in Kraljane/Kralan since it was controlled by the KLA. The refugees settled in the elementary school in the western part of the village, on the route to the village of Jablanica/Jabllanicë.

120. On April 2nd 1999, at the entrance to Kraljane/Kralan from the direction of Rakovine/Rakovinë, there was fighting between the Serbian forces and the KLA. At around 08:00, Serbian forces entered the village, first with infantry and then with tanks and artillery. Then, the KLA forces withdrew into the forest.¹²⁸

121. When the refugees saw a large number of Serbian forces in the center of the village with tanks, they created a convoy. They put a white sheet at the front as a sign of surrender and started moving in the direction of Jablanica/Jabllanicë. When the column arrived at an old mill at the exit from the village, members of the Serbian forces stopped them.

122. They started separating the men and sending them to the meadow next to the road and ordered the women and children to continue their way towards Đakovica/Gjakovë. They cursed at them and insulted them, saying: "Go to Clinton!" "Complain to Rugova!" "There is no room for you here."

123. About 500 men were kept in the meadow on the left side of the road by the mill. Members of the Serbian forces then ordered the detained men to go down to the creek by the mill, to take off their upper body garments and line up along the creek with their hands raised behind their heads. While the men stood with their hands raised behind their heads, members of the Serbian forces cursed at them and hit them with rifle butts. They also intimidated them by pretending to try to run them over with a tank. During this time, members of the Serbian forces fired at two men, Hasan Dushk and Avdija [last name unknown] from the village of Labučevo/Llapçevë and wounded them.

124. The men spent the entire night by the creek without food and water, surrounded by Serbian forces.

125. On the following day, April 3rd 1999, two members of the Serbian forces informed the detainees that they would set them free if they managed to collect several thousands German Marks. The detained men selected the 45-year old Enver Hoti to be their representative. Hoti collected the money and handed it over to the Serbian forces. Later that day, a military truck arrived at the field. Members of the Serbian forces put a group of elderly and the two wounded men on the truck and took them to Đakovica/Gjakovë, where they were ordered to continue on foot to Albania. The rest of the men were told that other trucks would arrive later and take them to the border with Albania.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

126. On the following day, April 4th, 1999, a Serbian officer came in a military SUV to the meadow where the Kosovo Albanian men were detained. He introduced himself as “Major Grujić.” He told them that he could not secure the trucks that would transport them to the border with Albania, but that they would instead have to walk there. As the men created a column, 10-15 members of the Serbian forces started to separate the younger men to one side. They took the older men to the main road towards Đakovica/Gjakovë. They told them that the younger men who stayed in the meadow would be released after they filled in the trenches dug out by the KLA in the nearby forest.
127. The older men who were moving in the direction of Đakovica/Gjakovë, escorted by Serbian forces and one tank, heard shooting from the direction of the meadow where they had left the younger men. The shooting lasted for several minutes.
128. Out of the 78 Kosovo Albanian men, who were detained by Serbian forces on April 4th 1999 in the meadow located at the exit from Kraljane/Kralan, the bodies of 17 of them were found at a mass gravesite in Serbia, nearby the Perućac lake, while eight bodies were found at the cemetery in the village of Brekovac/Brekoc in the Đakovica/Gjakovë Municipality.
129. The remaining 53 men last seen alive in Kraljane/Kralan on April 4th, 1999, are still registered as missing on the ICRC list:

Shkelzen (Rifat) Hajdaraj (born 1984)
(BLG-801798-01)

Tahir (Beqir) Krasniqi (1969)
(BLG-801269-01)

Kushtrim (Hilmi) Raci (born 1984)
(BLG-802885-01)

Sadri (Azem) Ahmeti (born 1966)
(BLG-803228-01)

Genc (Fadil) Elezaj (born 1983)
(BLG-802612-03)

Qamil (Shaban) Elezaj (born 1965)
(BLG-802612-02)

136 HLC database: Statement of witness O.D, November 2000; Statement of witness M.K, January 2008; Statement of witness R.K, August 2007; Statement of witness K.K, December 2007.

137 HLC database: Statement of witness K.K, December 2007; Statement of witness H.G, September 2007.

138 Statement of witness O.D, November 2000, HLC database.

139 Statement of witness K. K, December 2007, HLC database.

140 Those are the bodies of following civilians: **Enver (Hysen) Hoti (1954), Sadri (Sefer) Deskaj (1949), Xhevdet (Smajl) Dushi (1968), Shefqet (Smajl) Dushi (1973), Basri (Gani) Morina (1979), Hamit (Pajazit) Gashi (1966), Pashtrik (Vesel) Krasniqi (1978), Shpend (Jahir) Kotorri (1974), Bekim (Milazim) Racaj (1968), Vesel (Mehmet) Seferaj (1965), Smajl (Sefer) Manaj (1973), Burim (Osman) Rexhepaj (1980), Halit (Haki) Gashi (1966), Selim (Hazir) Berisha (1959), Haxhi (Muharrem) Gllasoviku (1961), Besim (Hashim) Hasani (1981) i Blerim (Jahir) Kotorri (1977).** HLC daabase.

141 **Ilir (Avdyl) Kelmendi (1968); Avni (Gani) Morina (1980); Hidajet (Vesel) Kryeziu (1976); Sejdi (Jakup) Thaci (1978); Ramiz (Sadik) Merlaku (1980); Valon (Hazir) Borincaj (1984); Valdet (Isuf) Buqani (1979) and Binak (Xhemë) Gllasoviku (1981).** HLC database.

142 Doc. att. No. P2798, List of missing by the Office on missing persons and forensics at UN Mission on Kosovo, case Sainovic and others; HLC database.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Sabedin (Kadri) Kryeziu (born 1982)
(BLG-801881-01)

Jakup (Bajram) Dushi (born 1964)
(BLG-802776-01)

Mentor (Maliq) Kryeziu (born 1981)
(BLG-801451-01)

Rexhep (Ibrahim) Mazreku (born 1963)
(BLG-801800-01)

Sahit (Ahmet) Gashi (born 1981)
(BLG-801309-01)

Brahim (Kadri) Fejza (born 1962)
(BLG-800890-02)

Kamer (Adem) Seferaj (born 1981)
(LG-802888-01)

Fadil (Shaban) Elezaj (born 1962)
(BLG-802612-01)

Naim (Dine) Halilaj (born 1981)
(BLG-802895-02)

Haxhi (Muharrem) Gllasoviku (born 1961)
(BLG-802778-01)

Ylli (Rame) Manaj (born 1980)
(BLG-801939-01)

Bajram (Riza) Bytyqi (born 1961)
(BLG-802586-01)

Vehbi (Pajazit) Halilaj (born 1979)
(BLG-801380-01)

Azem (Avdullah) Deskaj (born 1960)
(BLG-802386-01)

Valdet (Isuf) Buqani (born 1979)
(BLG-802773-01)

Hajriz (Islam) Borincaj (born 1960)
(BLG-802167-01)

Abedin (Ajet) Dushi (born 1979)
(BLG-802775-01)

Qaush (Musli) Morina (born 1960)
(BLG-802898-01)

Feriz (Osman) Rexhepi (born 1977)
(BLG-802887-03)

Sheremet (Brahim) Ismajli (born 1958)
(BLG-801909-01)

Hysni (Rexhep) Krasniqi (born 1977)
(BLG-802204-01)

Emin (Ramadan) Krasniqi (born 1958)
(BLG-801191-01)

Masar (Ymer) Dushi (born 1976)
(BLG-801929-01)

Hashim (Jahe) Hasanaj (born 1957)
(BLG-801239-01)

Bali (Pajazit) Gashi (born 1976)
(BLG-800798-01)

Isa (Halil) Gashi (born 1956)
(BLG- 801157-01)

Mentor (Xhemail) Myrtaj (born 1976)
(BLG-802363-02)

Ismet (Hazir) Gashi (born 1956)
(BLG-802780-01)

Nevzat (Hysen) Raci (born 1976)
(BLG-802883-01)

Osman (Kadri) Fejza (born 1956)
(BLG-800890-01)

Bashkim (Osman) Rexhepi (born 1974)
(BLG-802887-01)

Rifat (Bali) Hajdaraj (born 1953)
(BLG-802012-01)

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Bekim (Muharrem) Gashi (born 1974)

(BLG-802782-01)

Adem (Hazir) Gashi (born 1952)

(BLG-802378-01)

Bekim (Hashim) Hasani (born 1973)

(BLG-802380-01)

Faik (Zenel) Morina (born 1951)

(BLG-801220-01)

Driton (Xhemail) Myrtaj (born 1973)

(BLG-802363-01)

Sinan (Shaban) Raci (born 1948)

(BLG-802886-01)

Sefer (Azem) Krasniqi (born 1972)

(BLG-801144-01)

Dine (Uke) Halilaj (born 1948)

(BLG-802895-01)

Hazir (Adem) Gashi (born 1972)

(BLG-802779-01)

Bajram (Ise) Thaci (born 1947)

(BLG-801407-01)

Sadik (Daut) Hereqi (born 1971)

(BLG-802785-01)

Curr (Shaban) Raci (born 1945)

(BLG-802884-01)

Fadil (Murat) Mustafaj (born 1970)

(BLG-801809-01)

Hajzer (Rexhep) Veseli (born 1944)

(BLG-802788-01)

Nazmi (Osman) Dushi (born 1969)

(BLG-801928-01)

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized
brigade of the Yugoslav Army– location Kraljane

Having compared the data contained in the 125th mtbr dossier
and the HLC Casualty List, it was confirmed that the details for 71
persons are identical. These details are given in Table No.31.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
6861	KRASNIQI	SEFER	AZEM	m	1972-06-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
9014	MYRTAJ	MENTOR	XHEMAJL	m	1976-07-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
12813	VESELI	HAJZER	REXHEP	m	1944-06-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
6625	KRASNIQI	EMIN	RAMADAN	m	1958-04-26	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
3222	FEJZA	BRAHIM	KADRI	m	1962-03-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
3225	FEJZA	OSMAN	KADRI	m	1956-05-31	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
7670	MANAJ	YLLI	RAME	m	1980-10-14	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
3461	GASHI	BALI	PAJAZIT	m	1976-10-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
7669	MANAJ	SMAJL	SEFER	m	1973-10-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
10059	RACI	KUSHTRIM	HILMI	m	1984-04-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
10941	SEFERAJ	KAMER	ADEM	m	1981-01-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance
4754	HEREQI	SADIK	DAUT	m	1971-12-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappearance

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
3024	ELEZAJ / ELEZI	FADIL	SHABAN	m	1962-06-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
3026	ELEZAJ / ELEZI	QAMIL	SHABAN	m	1965-12-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
3025	ELEZAJ / ELEZI	GENC	FADIL	m	1983-05-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
2588	DESKAJ	AZEM	AVDULLAH	m	1960-07-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
10054	RACI	CURR	SHABAN	m	1945-05-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
3576	GASHI	ISA	HALIL	m	1956-05-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
2880	DUSHI	ABEDIN	AJET	m	1979-06-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
2882	DUSHI	JAKUP	BAJRAM	m	1964-07-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
2884	DUSHI	MASAR	YMER	m	1976-01-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
2885	DUSHI	NAZMI	OSMAN	m	1969-11-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
10942	SEFERAJ	VESEL	MEHMET	m	1965-05-18	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
8418	MORINA	FAIK	ZENEL	m	1951-07-24	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
3468	GASHI	BEKIM	MUHARREM	m	1974-09-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
4524	HASANAJ	HASHIM	JAHE	m	1957-05-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
7851	MAZREKU	REXHEP	IBRAHIM	m	1963-10-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
10050	RACAJ	BEKIM	MILAZIM	m	1968-06-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
10061	RACI	NEVZAT	HYSEN	m	1976-08-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
10545	REXHEPI / REXHU	BASHKIM	OSMAN	m	1974-10-29	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
10546	REXHEPI / REXHU	FERIZ	OSMAN	m	1977-05-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	disappear.
12383	THACI	SEJDI	JAKUP	m	1978-07-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
7033	KRYEZIU	MENTOR	MALIQ	m	1981-01-02	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
3414	GASHI	ADEM	HAZIR	m	1952-01-18	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
3581	GASHI	ISMET	HAZIR	m	1956-04-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
3560	GASHI	HAZIR	ADEM	m	1972-04-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
1943	BUQANI	VALDET	ISUF	m	1979-06-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4074	GLLASOVIKU	BINAK	XHEME	m	1981-03-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4229	HAJDARAJ / HA N	SHKELZE	RIFAT	m	1984-04-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
7978	MERLAKU	RAMIZ	SADIK	m	1980-01-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4228	HAJDARAJ / HA N	RIFAT	BALI	m	1953-10-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
4075	GLLASOVIKU	HAXHI	MUHARREM	m	1961-05-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
1764	BORINCAJ	VALON	HAJRIZ	m	1984-01-16	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
8380	MORINA	AVNI	GANI	m	1980-09-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
8388	MORINA	BASRI	GANI	m	1979-01-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
8991	MUSTAJ	FADIL	MURAT	m	1970-06-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
6216	KELMENDI	ILIR	AVDYL	m	1968-11-04	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
3544	GASHI	HALIT	HAKI	m	1966-03-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4551	HASANI	BEKIM	HASHIM	m	1973-09-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
4553	HASANI	BESIM	HASHIM	m	1981-10-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
1518	BERISHA	SELIM	HAZIR	m	1959-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

2589	DESKAJ	SADRI	SEFER	m	1949-08-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4820	HOTI	ENVER	HYSEN	m	1954-12-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
2887	DUSHI	SHEFQET	SMAJL	m	1973-05-24	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
6705	KRASNIQI	HYSNI	REXHEP	m	1977-07-18	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
5404	ISMAJLI	SHEREM	BRAHIM	m	1958-10-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
7026	KRYEZIU	HIDAJET	VESEL	m	1976-06-16	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
6809	KRASNIQI	PASHTRI	VESEL	m	1978-01-04	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
5404	ISMAJLI	SHEREM	BRAHIM	m	1958-10-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
7026	KRYEZIU	HIDAJET	VESEL	m	1976-06-16	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
6809	KRASNIQI	PASHTRI	VESEL	m	1978-01-04	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
10065	RACI	SINAN	SHABAN	m	1948-08-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
8513	MORINA	QAUSH	MUSLI	m	1960-08-02	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
2889	DUSHI	XHEVDET	SMAJL	m	1968-04-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
12355	THACI	BAJRAM	ISE	m	1948-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
6475	KOTORRI	BLERIM	JAHIR	m	1977-07-30	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
6476	KOTORRI	SHPEND	JAHIR	m	1974-10-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
3551	GASHI	HAMIT	PAJAZIT	m	1966-05-31	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
270	AHMETI	SADRI	AZEM	m	1968-02-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
4369	HALILAJ	NAIM	DINE	m	1981-01-02	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
4382	HALILAJ	VEHBI	PAJAZIT	m	1979-11-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
7041	KRYEZIU	SABEDIN	KADRI	m	1982-06-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
3720	GASHI	SAHIT	AHMET	m	1981-03-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	disappear.
10474	REXHEPI	BURIM	OSMAN	m	1980-06-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder

Table No.31

Unlike in previous cases - here 5 persons are listed as missing in the 125th mtbr dossier, while the same persons are listed in the HLC Casualty List as killed (Table No.32).

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2003	BYTYQI	BAJRAM	RIZA	m	1961-04-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
6909	KRASNIQI	TAHIR	BEQIR	m	1962-05-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
1763	BORINCAJ	HAJRIZ	ISLAM	m	1960-10-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
9012	MYRTAJ	DRITON	XHEMAJ	m	1973-03-14	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4360	HALILAJ	DINE	UKE	m	1948-04-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder

Table No.32

In respect of the 14 persons listed in Table No.33, there is no information in the 125th mtbr dossier to show that they were killed in clashes with Serbian forces, while those persons are listed in the HLC Casualty List as having been killed between 02 and 04 April 1999 in Kraljane village. Among them are 6 persons who were members of armed

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

formations – the paramilitary and terrorist KLA.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
9911	QALLAKAJ	KUJTIM	AVDYL	m	1977-04-03	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	murder
7022	KRYEZIU	HALIME	EMERLL	f	1909-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-03	murder
11237	SHALA	FEHMI	MIFTAR	m	1977-08-17	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	murder
8084	MIFTARI	VISAR	IDRIZ	m	1981-03-19	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	murder
2567	DERVISHAJ	SHEFQET	SHABAN	m	1975-11-20	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	murder
10806	SALIHAI	RIFAT	UKE	m	1970-10-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-03	murder
6252	KELMENDI	VALON	SHEREM	m	1982-09-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
1300	BERISHA	BEXHET	DEMUSH	m	1977-09-07	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-04	murder
1188	BEQIRI	MUHARRE	HALIM	m	1958-04-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
5170	IBRAHIMAJ	SALI	ISLAM	m	1918-06-13	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
4269	HAJDARI	XHEMILE	HALIL	f	1944-10-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-04	murder
5334	ISAJ	FAIK	BRAHIM	m	1982-04-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
10748	SADRIJAJ	HYRE	BINAK	f	1906-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder
12359	THACI	GJYLA	HALIL	f	1917-01-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-04-02	murder

Table No.33

Significantly, of 78 total persons listed as victims at this location, 2 persons are listed twice, thereby falsely increasing the number of victims. Those are:

4075 Haxhi (Muharrem) Gllasoviku (born 1961);

1943 Valdet (Isuf) Buqani (born 1979)

Discrepancies were noted with respect to the incident date, whereby the 125th mtbr dossier describes “civilian casualties” on 04 April 1999, while the HLC Casualty List states that on 02 April 1999 - 35 persons were killed, on 03 April 1999 - 6 persons were killed and on 04 April 1999 - 49 persons were killed.

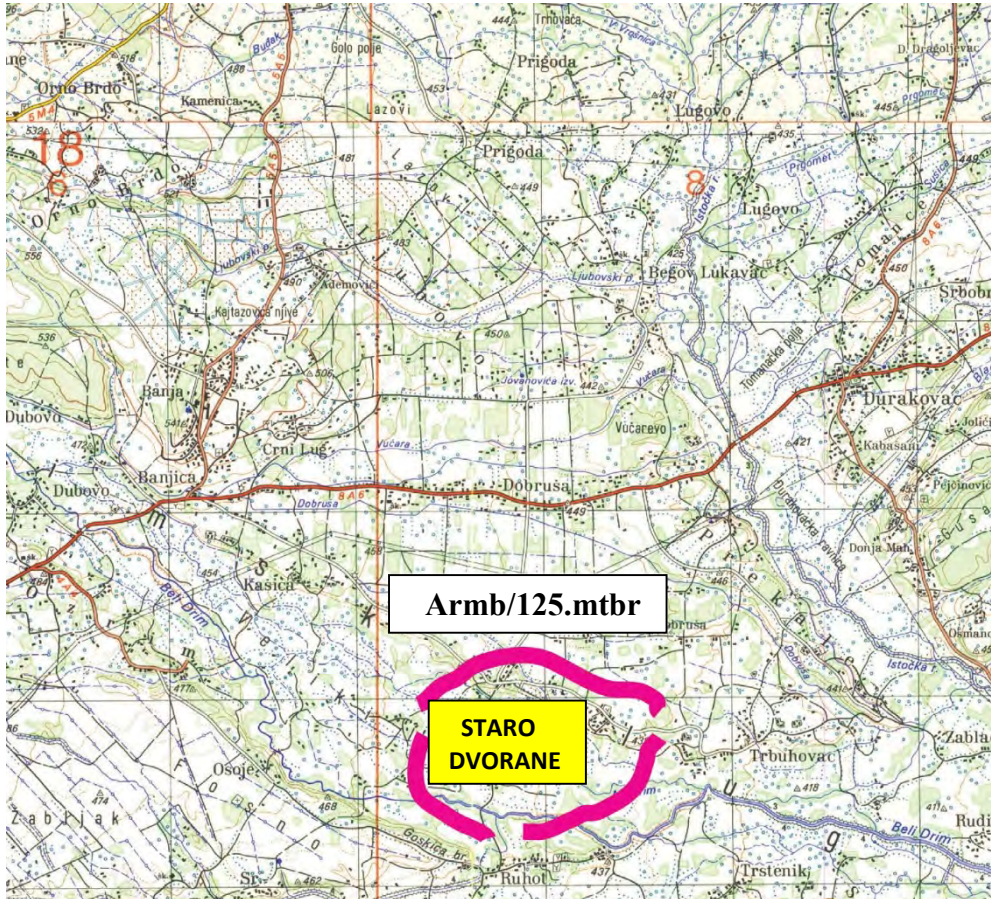
This is another in a litany of inaccuracies and untruths contained in the 125th mtbr dossier, which can hardly be considered accidental.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

STARODVORANE

Starodvorane is a village in Istok municipality, north-east of Pec, close to the Pec - Djurakovac - Rudnik - Kosovska Mitrovica road. According to the 1981 census figures, 1,607 persons lived in the village: 1,586 Albanians, 4 Serbs and 17 persons identifying as Montenegrins.



Deployment of armored battalion/125th mtbr motorized brigade in the Starodvorane village region, Istok

The description of the incident that occurred on 8 May 1999 in this village contained in the 125th mtbr dossier states that “Serbian forces killed 15 Kosovo Albanian civilians”.

7) Starodvorane/Staradran

On May 8th, 1999, Serbian forces killed 15 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

146. The village of Starodvorane/Staradran is located in the Municipality of Istok/Istog, north-east of the town of Peć/Pejë.

7.1 Description of Crime, Based on the Statements of Survivors

147. Several thousand Kosovo Albanian civilians, who escaped from the surrounding villages in the Municipalities of Peć/Pejë and Istok/Istog, namely Kašice/Kashicë, Trbuhovac/Trbuhoc, Zablacë/Zabllaq, Trstenik/Trestenik, Ljutoglava/Lutogllavë and Ruhot/Ruhot were located in the Ali Grabovci meadow in the village of Starodvorane/Staradran on May 7th 1999.
148. Members of the Serbian forces arrived at the meadow around 10:00. Some of them wore blue camouflage uniforms, while others wore dark green uniforms. Most of them wore hats and their faces were painted black and green. They ordered them to line up and head towards the centre of the village.
149. When the convoy arrived at the main intersection in the village, they were ordered to move into the village school where they spent the night.
150. Around 9:00 the following morning, members of the Serbian forces ordered the people in the school to head in the direction of Dobruša/Dobrushë village in the Municipality of Istok/Istog and then further towards Albania. As the civilians were climbing into their tractors and creating a convoy, members of the Serbian forces near the school gates took Mustafa (Murat) Dreshaj (born 1954) and his son Berat (Mustafa) Dreshaj (born 1980) out of the convoy, in front of their family. This was the last time that Mustafa and Berat were seen alive.
151. When the convoy reached the Berisha Mahala it ran into members of the Serbian forces who started separating the younger men from their families. Witness D.E. told HLC researchers: “When we arrived at the Berisha Mahala, by the house of Deme Zeqiri, I was stopped and approached by two soldiers, who, pointing with their fingers, ordered my sons Muhajdin (Daut) Elshani (born 1977), Shemsedin (Daut) Elshani (born 1979) and Nexhmedin (Daut) Elshani (born 1981) to get off the tractor. They issued the same order to my brother Avdyl (Imer) Elshani (born 1962), and my nephew Naim, whose arm they twisted in order to get him off the tractor.”
152. There, the following men were separated from the group:

Jeton (Tahir) Ahmetaj (born 1974)	Nimona (Rame) Elshani (born 1955)
Remzi (Smajl) Shala (born 1969)	Hasana (Rame) Elshani (born 1951)
Gani (Haxhi) Isufi (born 1964)	Isufa (Nezir) Lubeniqija (born 1948)
Ismet (Mustafe) Ahmetaj (born 1964)	Dine (Bajram) Grabovcija (born 1945)
Muharrema (Rame) Elshani (born 1958)	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

153. Members of the Serbian forces took the men who had been separated out, some 50 of them, to the estate of Zeqir Berisha. Survivor N.E. told the HLC researchers what happened upon their arrival at the estate: “In the middle of the yard, there was a small house where a small... mill was located... they took me inside the small house where the mill was located. There in one corner was a scale where I saw a large number of personal documents. They searched my pockets, where they found my personal documents and 600 German Marks. They threw the documents on the scale, while one of them put the money into his pocket. They started beating me. This lasted for about two minutes and then they took me to the yard again ... Then they took me to the yard of Zymer Berisha. When they took me into the yard I saw about 50 dead bodies. Most of them were shot dead with a bullet to the head. I could notice blood on their heads. They told me to put my hands on the fence wall, which I did. Then I felt the rifle barrel on the rear part of my right cheek, where the jawbone begins. He fired immediately, with only one round. I know that I immediately fell down.” Members of Serbian forces shot N.E. in the jaw. When he regained his consciousness, he managed to run to the nearby forest.
154. After the end of the Kosovo conflict, on September 1st 1999, families of the victims found a mass grave in the hamlet of Mavraj, close to the execution site, where the bodies of the 15 of the men separated in Starodvoran/Staradran were found.
155. The crime in Starodvoran/Staradran was also documented by the OSCE, Human Rights Watch and the UNHCR.

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslavi Army– location Starodvorane

Having compared data from both HLC documents, details for 5 persons completely match, given in Table No.34.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
176	AHMETAJ	JETON	TAHIR	m	1974-09-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	murder
2770	DRESHAJ	BERAT	MUSTAFE	m	1980-04-05	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	murder
2775	DRESHAJ	MUSTAFE	MURAT	m	1954-10-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	murder
5445	ISUFI	GANI	HAXHI	m	1964-03-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	murder
11328	SHALA	REMZI	SMAJL	m	1969-03-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	murder

Table No.34

Following further analysis, it was established that one Albanian is listed in the 125th mtbr. Dossier as murdered on the date in question, while in the HLC Casualty List that person is listed as missing (Table No.35).

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
7434	LUBENIQI	ISUF	NEZIR	m	1948-01-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-08	disappearance

Table No.35

What is it about the description of this incident that is particularly indicative and that demonstrates the tendentious insertion of lies over the truth by the authors of the 125th mtbr dossier, which accuses the commanding officers or the 125th mtbr? Yet again, it is the portrayal of Albanians, in this case 9 persons, as civilian victims. Those same persons are listed in the HLC Casualty List as members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA. Their details are given in Table No.36.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
175	AHMETAJ	ISMET	MUSTAFE	m	1964-04-10	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3058	ELSHANI	AVDYL	IMER	m	1962-03-26	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3077	ELSHANI	HASAN	RAME	m	1951-08-04	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3094	ELSHANI	MUHAJDIN	DAUT	m	1977-01-15	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3097	ELSHANI	MUHARREM	RAME	m	1958-07-03	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3104	ELSHANI	NEXHMEDIN	DAUT	m	1981-03-19	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3105	ELSHANI	NIMAN	RAME	m	1955-11-11	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
3131	ELSHANI	SHEMSEDIN	DAUT	m	1979-04-09	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder
4127	GRABOVCI	DINE	BAJRAM	m	1945-01-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-08	murder

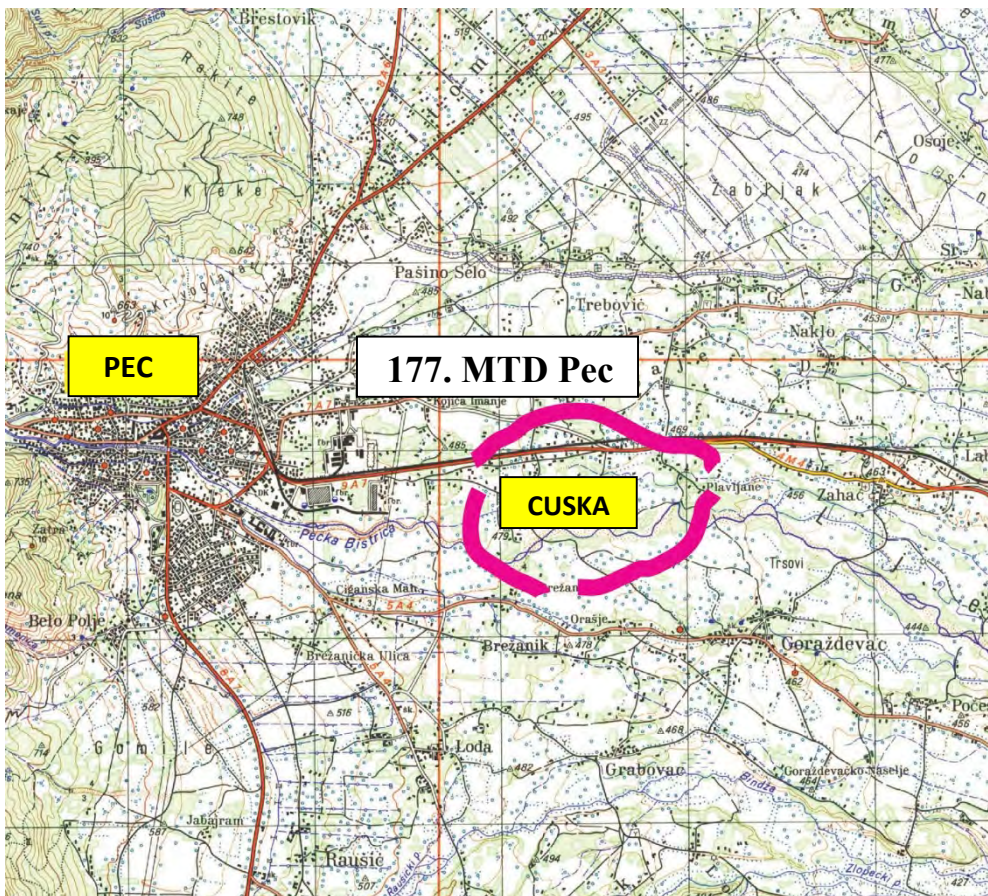
Table No.36

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

CUSKA

Cuska village is almost a suburb of the city of Pec, about 4km east of the city center, located along the Pec – Pristina main road. According to the 1981 census figures, 1,464 persons lived in the village, while the demographic situation was as follows: 1,432 Albanians, 14 Serbs, 8 Montenegrins and 10 Roma.



Deployment of the 177th MTD Pec in the Cuska village region, Pec

The description of the incident that occurred on 14 May 1999 contained in the 125th mtbr dossier states that “Serbian forces killed 39 Kosovo Albanian civilians”.

8) Ćuška/Qyshk

On May 14th 1999, Serbian forces killed 39 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

161. Ćuška/Qyshk is located in the Municipality of Peć/Pejë, 4 km east of the city of the same name, on the Peć/Pejë – Priština/Prishtinë main road. The village had approximately 200 houses and a population of 2,000. Three Serb families lived in the village.

8.1 Description of Crimes, Based on Statements of Survivors, members of the Yugoslav Army (YA) and the Indictment of the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor

162. At around 7 o'clock in the morning, on May 14th, 1999, YA soldiers, dressed in blue and camouflage uniforms and with their faces covered in black paint, entered the village of Ćuška/Qyshk. Citizens were expelled from their houses and ordered to gather in the centre of the village. About 300 villagers gathered in the centre of the village, in the Hasan Beqaj hamlet.
163. YA soldiers ordered the villagers to hand over all of their money, gold and gold coins. As R.K. testified, “Soldiers randomly took the money and valuables that we handed over to them. They tore and burned personal identification documents. The entire time they asked for money and gold coins.” After robbing all the valuables, the YA soldiers ordered the women, children and the elderly into houses of the Gashi family, while the men, about 50 of them, were held at a wider section of the road near the cemetery.
164. At around 9:00 o'clock, soldiers split the separated men into three groups. There were 12 men in the first group:

Ismet (Zeke) Dinaj (born 1967)	Skender (Dine) Kelmendi (born 1952)
Gani (Beke) Avdylaj (born 1958)	Osmon (Haxhi) Lushi (born 1952)
Deme (Isuf) Kelmendi (born 1958)	Iber (Dine) Kelmendi (born 1947)
Jashar (Azem) Gashi (born 1952)	Halil (Dervish) Gashi (born 1946)
Uke (Lush) Lushi (born 1942)	Emin (Beke) Gashi (born 1939)
Rame (Dervish) Gashi (born 1942)	Isa Gashi (survived)

165. They took this group into the house of Azem Gashi and into one of the rooms. Isa Gashi, who was in this group, told HLC researches what happened then:

“They put me and my group in the house of Azem Gashi, lined us up against the wall in one of the rooms and searched us again in order to find money which they asked us for in exchange for our freedom. However, they did not find anything as they had already taken it all. One of them said that he must ask the Commander what to do with us and when he asked over the radio, the answer he received was

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

“kill them all at once”. One of the soldiers, who was standing in the doorway with an M-48 machine gun fired a burst of gunfire, injuring me in the left leg. I fell down after that. The dead bodies of Ibër Kelmendi and my brother Halim Gashi fell on top of me. Before he shot at us he yelled: “In the name of Serbia!” Then, the other soldiers opened fire all over the room. After that, they set the house on fire and prepared to leave the room. I pulled myself from under the dead bodies and realized that nobody from my group was alive.”

166. Several minutes later, burning foam rubber was thrown through the window into the room where the dead civilians were. The bodies burned quickly.

167. There were 9 men in the second group:

Erdogan (Skender) Kelmendi (born 1980)	Brahim (Syle) Kelmendi (born 1959)
Mentor (Shaban) Kelmendi (born 1973)	Sefedin (Haxhi) Lushi (1958)
Ahmet (Rrustem) Gashi (born 1964)	Ramiz (Lush) Lushi (born 1958)
Besim (Dine) Kelmendi (born 1963)	Brahim (Shaban) Gashi (born 1940)
Rexhe Kelmendi (survived)	

168. YA soldiers took these men to the house of Dema Gashi. The men entered the hallway of the house, two by two. At that time, one YA soldier threw a lighter on the floor and ordered Rexhi Kelmendi to lift it up from the floor and set the curtains on fire. When Rexhë bent down to pick up the lighter, the YA soldier let off a burst of gunfire at the civilians. Rexhë Kelmendi saved himself by managing to run away into another room and then jumping through the window. When he went back to the house several hours later, it had been burned out and “when [he] entered the hallway [he] saw the burned bodies.”

169. The following men were separated in the third group:

Arian (Qaush) Lushi (born 1978)	Emrush Krasniqi (born 1950)
Zeqir (Halil) Alilaj (born 1969)	Xhafer (Lush) Lushi (born 1943)
Xhafer (Rame) Gashi (born 1958)	Avdullah (Lush) Lushi (born 1941)
Skender (Lush) Lushi (born 1955)	Musa (Shaban) Gashi (born 1936)
Isuf (Shaban) Shala (born 1951)	Hazir Berisha (survived)

170. YA soldiers took the third group to the house of Sahit Gashi. They took them inside a room and ordered them to sit down on the floor and then a YA soldier fired at them from a machine gun. After several minutes, YA soldiers put foam rubber on the bodies of executed men and then set them alight. Hazir Berisha, who survived the execution, told HLC researchers: “The gunfire was constant. The man who was shooting was tall and he had a painted face. When he shot me I could see him setting a blanket on fire. Then, he took some foam rubber and placed it over us. Then, he lit the foam rubber.”

171. After the YA soldiers entered the hamlet of Çeku, they ordered the families of Hasan and Haxhi Çeku to gather in the yard of Kadri Çeku. When all family members had gathered there, the YA soldiers robbed them, taking money, gold and other valuables from them. Then, a YA soldier asked “Which one of you is the father of Agim Çeku?” Hasan Çeku answered. Soldiers immediately ordered him to gather members of his family in one part of the yard. After that, two YA soldiers took Hasan (Brahim) Çeku

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

(born 1930) to his barn, where they killed him by slitting his throat. Then they set the barn on fire. One soldier took Kadri (Ahmet) Çeku (born 1930) into his house where he killed him and then set the house on fire.

172. On the same day, the Serbian forces killed eight more men in different parts of Ćuška/Qyshk:

Skender (Dervish) Gashi (born 1962)

Muhamet (Isa) Shala (born 1949)

Haki (Nure) Gashi (born 1961)

Qaush (Rrustem) Lushi (born 1948)

Rasim (Hysen) Rama (born 1957)

Brahim (Dervish) Gashi (born 1942)

Selim (Maxhun) Gashija (born 1955)

Ibisha (Kadri) Gashi (born 1941)

Syle (Azem) Gashi (born 1950)

173. Zoran Rašković, a soldier of the 177th MTD Peć and a witness to the mass executions in Ćuška/Qyshk, described the crime during his testimony in the Ćuška case:

“It was May 14th – Ćuška, 8 o’clock in the morning ... Mrtvi [the late. Minić Nebojša] told me to take him to the Command, to Toplica [Miladinović, Commander of 177th MTD Peć]. ... I took him there and Mrtvi stayed there for about 40 minutes, 30-40 minutes, in the vehicle. He did not say anything to me. We went back and then he said very briefly “let’s move, get ready to move”... and we started moving along the highway towards Priština. After some 3 to 4 kilometers on the right side, there is an exit, an exit going to the village of Ćuška ... we arrived at a place with a rest area, it was some sort of a square, I would say [...]

We stopped there as we ran into about 10 soldiers of the Territorial Defence reserve unit three, two or three of them were in blue uniforms, the camouflage blue police uniforms, I do not know if they were active or reserve police, I do not know.... We stopped there, Mrtvi went to them, talked to them, the vehicles were parked and then we got back on the move. Then, according to some regular [plan], since this was not the first operation of such kind, though I never knew and it was never known how far we would go, now I am talking about executions. I did not know. We split into four groups ... and the groups went in four different direction while Mrtvi went in the direction we came from, from where we entered the village. I stayed by the vehicle as always, more or less, with five soldiers in the center. And as Mrtvi and Vampir were leaving, two Shiptars, older men, mid-life, at that time I thought they were older, they were maybe 45 years old, they asked if we needed them to find something... when Vampir, without any warning, I do not know if Mrtvi told him that or he just did it, but he cut them and left them by the side of the road. So they left and all four groups went each in a different direction.

Nobody fired at us, I did not see any terrorists, it was a sunny morning and they spread out around the village. And then, Your Honour, the battle started. The shooting manifested by bursts of gun-fire coming from different sides, east, west, north, south, and then the hay since it is easiest to see hay burning. I am talking about this from my position in the center of the village. Then, women, children, the elderly, refugees, could be seen pulling bags, suitcases, children screaming, the elderly gathering.....bags were being kicked and they started gathering together in the center.

Tractors came, people who knew how to drive were driving tractors and other people were getting on the tractors, TAM trucks, all going to Albania. Not everybody could get on the vehicles, so they were waiting on them. At that time, there were also soldiers there and then

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

suddenly a NATO plane flew over us....which often hit civilians as well, as had been the case some ten days earlier, so in all this disarray the plane caused more panic among them and us additionally....I remember Bata Lekić, ripping off necklaces, asking for money, and all this forcing of people to the tractors and the gathering of people lasted for an hour or two. All these men needed to be put on tractors and then slowly the tractors started to leave and group leaders then came back with soldiers though some of them got separated. It was obvious that Buba [Zoran Obradović] was there, and he left with Čale [Srećko Popović]. People were just wandering around the village, 15-20 houses were already on fire, the expulsion was in progress and the soldiers were returning from time to time, bringing some Shiptar civilian with them or removing some from the tractors if it was assessed that they were fit for military service. Mrtvi had a saying that everyone from the age of 13 to 77, and since 13 is an unlucky number, then it was from the age of 12. Some soldiers took it as a joke and some took it literally and then on the way back I saw Čale, Srećko Popović, executing three Albanians, for Serbia, for Serbia...

So they were coming back and what I could see from this part where I was standing was that women, children, had already left. I was in that central square and I could see up there that 25 men were standing in a line alongside the road. Now I cannot tell you their exact age, one of them was very young, younger than me, but there were some who were older, at the age of 15, 30, 20. I did not count. It has been many years and the group was solid, whatever that means....

I approach them, 15 Shiptars were standing in line and Ranko "Bosanac" [Ranko Momić] was communicating with them. There were 10-15 of us there: "Let's say "Jackals"," Ranko "Bosanac" tells them – don't be afraid, buses will arrive to transport you to the main police station in Peć." While talking to one of them he is told "we did not lay a finger on anyone, what is this", and then Ranko replied "I know, fuck it, it is a war, what can we do", and he even gives him a cigarette to light up and says "in order to prevent those at the Peć Police Station from causing you any problems and from harrasing you" they had to put on a small rug or spread out tent to put there all they had in their pockets. They started throwing down personal ID cards, wallets, everything, everything, meaning watches, bracelets, rings, literally everything...

There was a child in the line as well, younger than me and "Mrtvi" told him to collect it all and pick up a backpack. I passed it to him so he could put it all in it. That child, I do not know how to describe to you his fear. He was shaking and he pissed and shitted himself because of fear but he still collected it. His image is very strongly imprinted in my memory, the incredible fear. Ranko then told them "come on, let's go to this house so we do not stand in the sun, you see there is shade there", which was on the left side. The house was on the right side. The house only had a ground floor and did not have the Shiptar wall fence but rather an ordinary fence, a yard and some trees, something green, maybe walnut trees and Ranko started moving in a relaxed manner with his "AK-47" lowered down in front of everyone and says "let's go, it is easier in the shade". He is joined by "Šumadija" [Nikolić Miloško] and in the end he is joined by Mađa Vuković. The three of them led the entire group of fifteen men, they entered the yard, but did not stay in the yard but went to the porch and then slowly into the house.

The house was a Shiptar house, not a rich house, two rooms, maybe a hallway. They went inside and all that could be heard was burst fire, long bursts and after that some noise, a bang. The first one who ran out of the house was "Šumadija", I remember that clearly. As he came out he said his typical curse "fucking mosque and mosque orchestra". A round ricocheted and grazed his leg and pierced his overalls, but "Šumadija", as usual, did not complain about the leg but about having his overalls pierced. Then, Ranko "Bosanac" came out, relaxed just like he was when he came in and lit a cigarette and then in the end the third

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

one to come out was Mađo Vuković who had stayed in after them to set the house on fire, since smoke could already be seen. The young man who collected the valuables, was not put back in line. When he had collected everything, “Vampir” was there and put the barrel of his AK-47 to his head and then “Mrtvi” said “let him go” and “Vampir” said in surprise “why should I let him go”. “Let him go so there is someone to tell Shiptars about this”. “Mrtvi” would spare lives like that, it was like a custom to him. For example, he would let a Shiptar run down the field and would decide to shoot three rounds from a distance of some 200 meters. If he shot him than that’s how it would be, but if he didn’t he would only say “you see it was not his destiny, let him live...”

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army – location Cuska

Having compared the data in both HLC documents, it was determined that details for 37 persons are identical (Table No.37).

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
383	ALIJAJ	ZEQIR	HALIL	m	1969-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
616	AVDYLAJ	GANI	BEKE	m	1958-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
2152	CEKU	KADRI	AHMET	m	1930-04-18	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
2673	DINAJ	ISMET	ZEKE	m	1967-04-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3427	GASHI	AHMET	RRUSTE	m	1964-11-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3478	GASHI	BRAHIM	DERVISH	m	1942-02-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3480	GASHI	BRAHIM	SHABAN	m	1940-05-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3496	GASHI	EMIN	BEKE	m	1939-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3537	GASHI	HAKI	NURE	m	1961-02-16	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3539	GASHI	HALIL	DERVISH	m	1946-02-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3567	GASHI	IBISH	KADRI	m	1941-02-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3589	GASHI	JASHAR	AZEM	m	1952-05-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3645	GASHI	MUSA	SHABAN	m	1936-03-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3693	GASHI	RAME	DERVISH	m	1942-10-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3733	GASHI	SELIM	MAXHUN	m	1955-07-25	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3775	GASHI	SKENDER	DERVISH	m	1962-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3785	GASHI	SYLE /	AZEM	m	1950-07-16	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3802	GASHI	XHAFER	RAME	m	1958-12-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6195	KELMENDI	BESIM	DINE	m	1963-08-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6199	KELMENDI	BRAHIM	SYLE	m	1959-09-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6202	KELMENDI	DEME	ISUF	m	1958-04-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6203	KELMENDI	ERDOGAN	SKENDE	m	1980-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6215	KELMENDI	IBER	DINE	m	1947-11-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6227	KELMENDI	MENTOR	SHABAN	m	1973-05-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6249	KELMENDI	SKENDER	DINE	m	1952-04-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7470	LUSHI	ARIAN	QAUSH	m	1978-05-14	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7471	LUSHI	AVDULLAH	LUSH	m	1941-03-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7472	LUSHI	OSMON	HAXHI	m	1952-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7473	LUSHI	QAUSH	RRUSTE	m	1948-07-04	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

7474	LUSHI	RAMIZ	LUSH	m	1958-03-26	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7476	LUSHI	SEFEDIN	HAXHI	m	1958-09-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7477	LUSHI	SKENDER	LUSH	m	1955-07-21	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7478	LUSHI	UKE	LUSH	m	1942-01-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7479	LUSHI	XHAFER	LUSH	m	1943-09-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
10196	RAMA	RASIM	HYSEN	m	1957-09-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
11275	SHALA	ISUF	SHABAN	m	1951-01-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
11299	SHALA	MUHAMET	ISA	m	1949-06-11	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder

Table No.37

2 Albanian casualties are listed in the 125th mtbr dossier as civilians, while in the Casualty List those persons are listed as casualties; however, as members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA. This is a blatant attempt to conceal victims' affiliations to the paramilitary and terrorist KLA. Details for those persons are given in Table No.38.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2150	CEKU	HASAN	BRAHIM	m	1930-01-27	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-14	murder
6627	KRASNIQI	EMRUSH	ZENEL	m	1950-02-02	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-14	murder

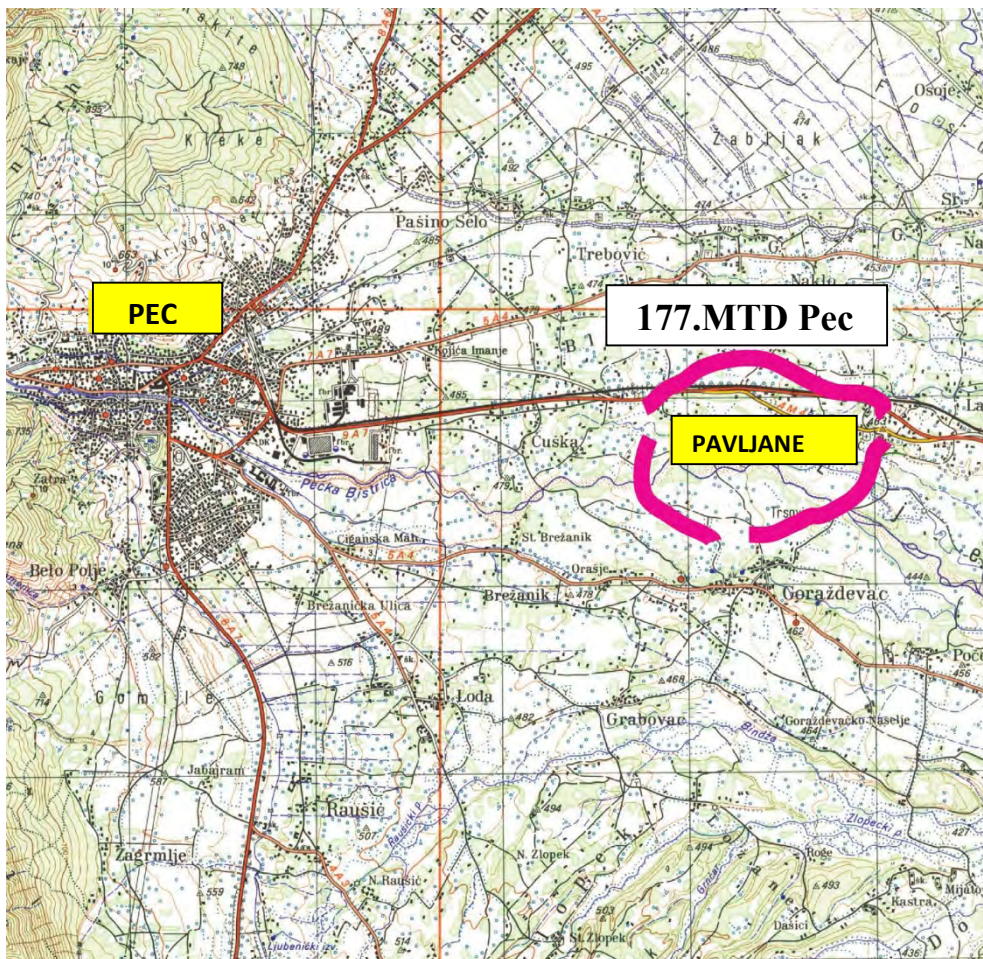
Table No.38

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

PAVLJANE

Pavljane village is located in Pec municipality, about 5km east of city center, on the Pec-Pristina road. According to the 1981 SFRY census figures, 449 persons lived in the village, of which: 430 Albanians, 3 Serbs, 6 Montenegrins and 10 Roma.



Deployment of the 177th MTD Pec in the Pavljane village region, Pec

In its description of the incident that occurred on 14 May 1999 in which “Serbian forces” killed 8 Kosovo Albanian civilians, the HLC directly apports the murders to the Military Territorial Detachment and MUP Serbia forces.

9) Pavljane/Pavlan

On May 14th, 1999, Serbian forces killed eight Kosovo Albanian civilians.

178. Pavljane/Pavlan is located in the Municipality of Peć/Pejë, about 5 kilometers east of the city of Peć/ Pejë on the Peć/Pejë – Priština/Prishtinë road.

9.1 Description of the Crime, Based on Statements of Survivors, members of the YA, and the Indictment of the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor

179. Soldiers of the 177th MTD Peć and the MUP entered Pavljane/Pavlan in the morning of May 14th 1999. The local population, whose houses were located by the main paved road left for the house of Agim Selmani, located in the centre of the village. Several hundred people gathered in the yard.

180. At around 09:30h, eight YA soldiers, in green uniforms, with masks on their faces and hats on, entered the yard of the Selmani family. Before that, the younger men had fled to the banks of the Drim River, and the women, children and the elderly stayed in the yard. Soldiers approached a group of men: Shaban (Tahir) Kelmendi (born 1946), Haxhi (Rexhe) Dreshaj (born 1958), Nimon (Azem) Gashi (born 1946), Zenun (Brahim) Shala (born 1941) and Muce (Isuf) Lulaj (born 1935), and ordered them to hand over all of their money. After that, they took all of the money, jewelery and other valuables from the women. Then, they ordered the five men to go to the house of Zymer Gashi, located across the road, with their hands above their head. After several minutes a burst of gunfire was heard and then Serbian soldiers burned the house with the bodies of the dead men inside.¹⁹¹

181. The Serbian forces then ran into the minors, Ganimete and Ajete Nikqi not far from the house of the Nikqi family. The soldiers took them back to their own yard. A burst of gunfire was then heard from the house. At the time, the parents of Ganimete Vesel (Sali) Nikqi (born 1946) and Gejrana (Binak) Nikqi (born 1942) and mother of Ajeta Nikqi, Hatixhe (Ajdin) Nikqi (born 1944) were in the house.¹⁹²

182. The soldiers took 200 German Marks from Ganimete and Ajete. One soldier found a gun permit on Ganimete that belonged to her father Vesel Nikqi. After slapping them on their face several times, he ordered Ganimete and Ajete to take them to the house from which they had collected the permit. As they were leaving the yard, Ganimete and Ajete could see that the house where their parents were was burning.¹⁹³

¹⁹⁰ See above, fn. 9, 102, 151, 154.

¹⁹¹ Statement by witness B.K, September 2001, HLC database.

¹⁹² HLC database: Statement by witness V.N, September 2001; Statement by witness G.N, June 2007. See above, idciment PWC, fn. 6.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

183. Soldiers took Ganimete and Ajete to the house of Xufo Gashi. They searched the house threatened to rape Ganimete and hit Ajete about the head and neck. At one point they tried to set the curtains on fire and then left the two in the house and locked the door with the threat that they would come to get them.

184. Zoran Rašković, a member of the Šakali (Jackals) unit of the 177th MTD Peć and an eyewitness to the mass killings in Pavljane/Pavlan, while testifying in the Čuška case described the crime in the following manner:

“Mrtvi” [the late Minić Nebojša] ordered us to move on, to chase the pest towards Zahač and when we were passing through some village, later on I found out that it was called Pavljan, whether it was a hamlet, since all the houses were connected, scattered around, there was not group of houses, there is nothing between Čuška to Zahač and we continued in two groups from there, which is different to the way we came to that point ...

And then we were on the way to Zahač, through the Pavljan hamlet, split into two groups of approximately 15 to 20 men. One group was led by “Čale” [Srečko Popović] and “Šumadija” [Nikolić Miloško], and the other one was led by Ranko “Bosanac” [Ranko Momić] and “Mrtvi”; we were on our way. I was in an SUV and we were not driving faster than the soldiers who were walking.

One important moment, well now I do not know if we had entered Pavljane or we were still in Čuska, the border was right around there somewhere, there was a small wood and a Shiptar with a traditional Albanian hat on his head and “Čale” approached him and told him: “you have not yet left, go to Albania” and the man replied “this is my house, I am not going anywhere” and then he told him again “you will for Serbia”, and bam, there he killed him in that little forest on a log.

And so in Pavljane, Your Honor, and in Pavljane I personally witnessed one of the most sickening scenes of the entire war. From the SUV, I saw Rus winding something on the window, I approach Rus and through the window I see Ranko “Bosanac” having an intercourse with some Albanian woman. I said that she was pregnant, but maybe she wasn’t pregnant, but she had a belly disproportionate to other parts of her body. She is bent over the couch and he says: “would you like some”, he had these erotic jokes that he made about us, the handsome ones in the unit, as he called us. And she is squealing over the couch, not complaining much and he finished, wiped it off her, put down the AK-47, he had a rifle grenade extension and then slowly opened fire, I remember that, those bullets through the back....and so 40 minutes through Pavljane and we arrived in Zahač .”

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 12th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army – location Pavljane

Table No.39 gives details for 8 persons, details for whom are identical in both HLC documents.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2773	DRESHAJ	HAXHI	REXHE	m	1958-06-29	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
3675	GASHI	NIMON	AZEM	m	1946-07-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
6247	KELMENDI	SHABAN	TAHIR	m	1946-12-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
7452	LULAJ	MUCE	ISUF	m	1935-10-17	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
9190	NIKQI	GJEJRANE	BINAK	f	1942-01-06	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
9193	NIKQI	HATIXHE	AJDIN	f	1944-05-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
9197	NIKQI	VESEL	SALI	m	1946-04-03	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
11376	SHALA	ZENUN	BRAHI	m	1941-04-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder

Table No.39

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

Strangely, the 125th mtbr dossier lists no details of 2 persons, while the Casualty List database lists those two persons as killed on the same day the incident in this village occurred. One person is listed as missing, the other as murdered. Details for these persons are given in Table No.40.

This is further proof of how the authors of the 125th mtbr dossier treat the victims as mere numbers, which, if needed, they can tamper with.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
3828	GASHI	ZYMER	SADIK	m	1932-03-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
11054	SELMANAJ	AGIM	OSMON	m	1952-02-28	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	disappea

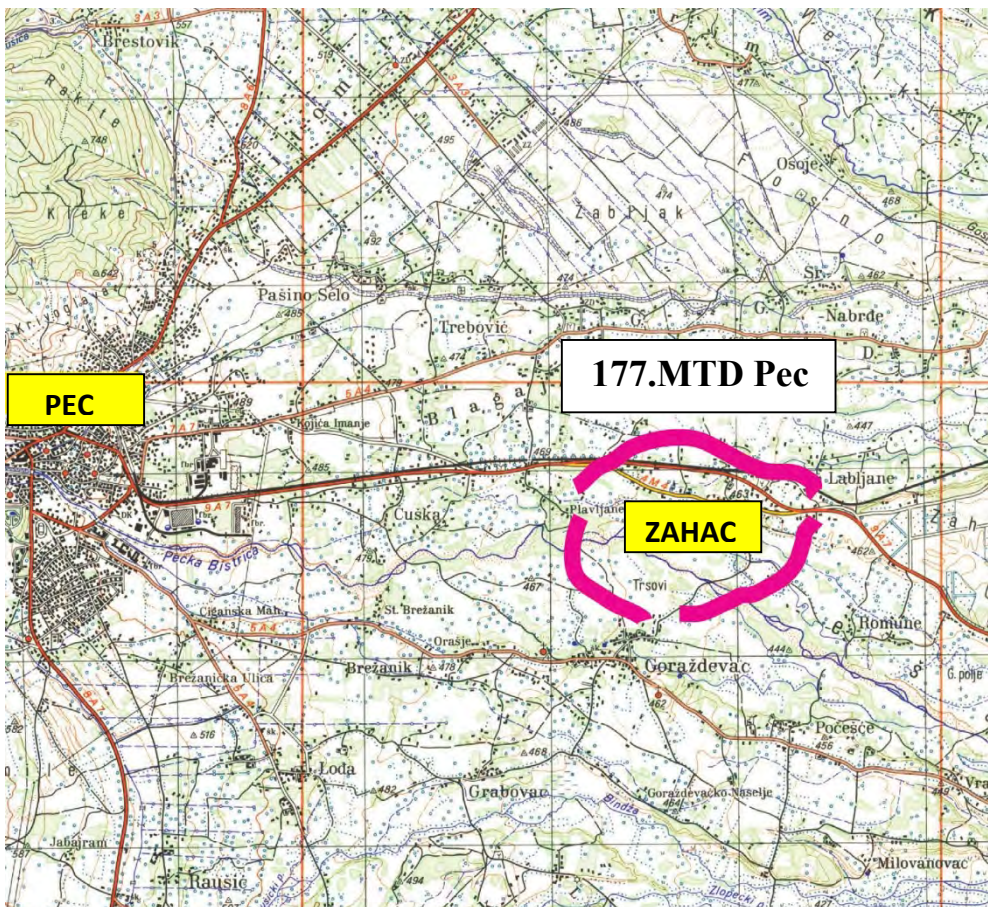
Table No.40

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

ZAHAC

Zahac village is located on the Pec-Pristina main road, about 7km east of the city of Pec. According to the last relevant 1981 census figures, 1,151 residents lived in the village, with a demographic situation as follows: 1,034 Albanians, 18 Serbs, 57 Montenegrins, 41 Roma and one person belonging to another ethnic group.



Deployment of the 177th MTD Pec in the Zahac village region, Pec

The HLC's 125th mtbr dossier, in addressing the incident that occurred on 14 May 1999, states, “Serbian forces killed 22 Kosovo Albanian civilians”. The 177th Military Territorial Detachment was directly accused of the incident.

10) Zahać/Zahaq

On May 14th, 1999, Serbian forces killed 22 Kosovo Albanian civilians.

189. The village of Zahać/Zahaq is located in Peć/Pejë Municipality, about 7 kilometres east of the city of Peć/Pejë, on the Peć/Pejë – Priština/Prishtinë road.

10.1 Description of the Crime Based on Statements of Survivors, members of the YA and the Indictment of the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor

190. After the crime committed in the village of Pavljane/Pavlan [see above], soldiers of the 177th MTD and TD (Territorial Defence) forces arrived in Zahać/Zahaq, located on the Peć/Pejë - Priština/ Prishtinë road. Villagers were ordered to leave their houses and gather in the centre of the village, by Ahmet Mehmeti’s store.
191. The soldiers ordered the citizens who had gathered, to start moving towards Peć/Pejë. When the convoy with trucks and tractors arrived at the Pavljane/Pavlan - Zahać/Zahaq intersection, by the “Kuqi” vehicle repair shop, soldiers started to remove the men fit for military service from the trucks and tractors. The women, children and the elderly were ordered to carry on towards Peć/ Pejë. Eighteen men were taken from the convoy. The locals who were allowed to continue towards Peć/Pejë, saw that the soldiers lined the separated men against the wall of the Kuqi repair shop and aimed their weapons at them.
192. After that, soldiers ordered the separated men into the inspection pit in the repair shop. There, they executed them with automatic rifle fire. None of the men survived. The following men were killed:

Gezim (Beqir)Cukaj (born 1979)	Shpend (Fejze) Hyseni (born 1968)
Bekim (Ahmet) Delija (born 1979)	Hamez (Rexhep) Murati (born 1968)
Hysen (Rashit)Gjoka (born 1978)	Sabit (Hajrullah) Hyseni (born 1968)
Shaban (Halil) Smajlaj (born 1976)	Deme (Ahmet) Atashi (born 1966)
Fehmi (Rashit)Gjoka (born 1976)	Muhamet (Hali) Dobra (born 1963)
Rajrush (Avdyl) Hyseni (born 1975)	Naim (Hajrullah) Hyseni (born 1961)
Zymer (Halil) Smajlaj (born 1973)	Ismet (Hajurllah) Hyseni (born 1958)
Agim (Hajrullah) Hyseni (born 1970)	Fazli (Halil) Dobra (born 1957)
Halit (Halil) Dobra (born 1968)	Shaban (Ramush) Rama (born 1952)

193. The women, children and the elderly who were ejected from Zahać/Zahaq returned to the village later the same day because Serbian forces at the checkpoint Vitimirica/Vitomiricë [Peć/Pejë Municipality] refused to allow them to proceed towards Peć/Pejë. In the inspection pit of the “Kuqi” vehicle repair shop, they found the bodies of the men. Several minutes later, YA soldiers arrived in a green SUV. They stopped the villagers from taking the bodies and ordered them to go to their homes. The families knew nothing about the fate of the bodies until 2002, when they found out that the bodies had been discovered at

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

the cemetery in the nearby village of Ruhot in the Municipality of Peć/Pejë.

194. On the same day, the YA soldiers in Zahać/Zahaq, also killed the following persons in their houses:

Faton (Sadri) Rama (born 1975)

Shaban (Kesem) Neziri (born 1958)

Valdet (Nezir) Rama (born 1963)

Sadri (Imer) Rama (born 1949)

195. Zoran Rašković, a member of the Šakali (Jackals) unit of the 177th MTD Peć was in Zahać/Zahaq on May 14th, 1999. He did not see the execution at the “Kuqi” repair shop. In the Čuška case he testified about other criminal operations of the Šakali unit soldiers:

“So, I remember some scenes from Zahać, I know we came from the lower side and I know that the other group came from the upper side....I still remember a scene from Zahać, because, I, even 12 years later, we were in some kind of a trance, I do not know if anyone was normal at that time, but we entered Zahać in that kind of state. There was a man from Kragujevac, I think that two, three, four men from Kragujevac joined us during those days, one young man from Kragujevac was riding a donkey and shooting from his AK-47, it was like a scene from a cartoon and I asked Srećko Popović what the man was doing. Čale [Srećko Popović] told me, let him do it, he is calming himself down like that... so if he was calming himself down that way you can only imagine the state in which we arrived in Zahać. Unlike Čuška, where there was some organization, in Zahać everyone was going where they wanted. In groups of three or four, soldiers raided houses and set them on fire. I really did not see any mass executions, but they were splitting up. Ranko “Bosanac” [Momić], “Vampir”, Siniša, Lekić, “Mrtvi” [the late Minić Nebojša] would enter a yard. Definitely it would be Ranko who would spread out a rug or a tent sheet and ask people to take everything out of their pockets. They would enter a yard of a house where 20-30 people were gathered and the people would hand over their gold...

[...]

Two executions I remember. One man from the Territorial Defence force who joined us there, I remember that he carried the antenna on his back, I thought he was completely OK... where was I, yes...with a donkey where he is chasing two Shiptars. I did see that. In the same manner Srećko Popović together with “Šumadija” [Nikolić Miloško] killed some Shiptar by a barn and he did it again in the name of Serbia and he set an entire haystack on fire. Maybe there is more but those would be some of the scenes from Zahać.”

Excerpt from the Humanitarian Law Center document, Dossier: 125th motorized brigade of the Yugoslav Army – location Zahać.

Having compared data from the two HLC documents, it was established that details for 18 persons are identical. These details are given in Table No.41.

The 125th mtbr dossier claims that 3 persons were murdered in the incident, while those same 3 persons are listed in the Casualty List as missing (Table No.42).

Just as with the previous 9 incidents outlined in the 125th mtbr

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

dossier, which served as grounds for legal proceedings against the alleged perpetrators before the War Crimes Court in Serbia, the HLC again maliciously conceals a member of the paramilitary and terrorist organization styled the KLA, while that same person is listed in the Casualty List as a KLA member (Table No.43).

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
9113	NEZIRI	SHABAN	KASEM	m	1958-04-07	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
10181	RAMA	FATON	SADRI	m	1975-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
10199	RAMA	SADRI	IMER	m	1949-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
10210	RAMA	VALDET	NEZIR	m	1963-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
2210	CUKAJ	GEZIM	BEQIR	m	1979-02-02	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
2410	DELIA	BEKIM	AHMET	m	1979-09-14	Roma	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
4018	GJOKA	HYSEN	RASHIT	m	1978-03-29	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
4017	GJOKA	FEHMI	RASHIT	m	1976-04-19	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
5085	HYSENI	BAJRUSH	AVDYL	m	1975-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
11648	SMAJLAJ	ZYMER	HALIL	m	1973-12-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
5075	HYSENI	AGIM	HAJRULL	m	1970-06-20	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
8804	MURATI	HAMEZ	REXHEP	m	1968-02-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
5130	HYSENI	SABIT	HAJRULL	m	1968-03-14	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
583	ATASHI	DEME	AHMET	m	1966-01-23	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
5118	HYSENI	NAIM	HAJRULL	m	1961-07-27	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
5106	HYSENI	ISMET	HAJRULL	m	1958-05-15	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
2687	DOBRA	FAZLI	HALIL	m	1957-05-30	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder
10202	RAMA	SHABAN	RAMUSH	m	1952-10-09	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	murder

Table No. 41

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
2689	DOBRA	HALIT	HALIL	m	1968-09-08	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-14	disappear.
5135	HYSENI	SHPEND	FEJZE	m	1968-01-10	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-	disappear.
2692	DOBRA	MUHAMET	HALIL	m	1963-11-12	Albanian	Civilian	1999-05-	disappear.

Table No. 42

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Type of injury
11646	SMAJLAJ	SHABAN	HALIL	m	1976-09-29	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-14	murder

Table No.43

KOSARE

In geographical terms, Kosare village is located on slopes of the Junik Mountains, at an altitude of about 900m. It is inhabited by Albanians and situated 4km from the state border between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Albania.



Kosare border post

Kosare border post is located above the village of the same name at an altitude of about 1,100m, and was used to house Yugoslav Army servicemen – border guards, who patrolled a 25km stretch of the State border. Looking towards the Republic of Albania, to the right, was the Boro Vukmirovic border post at a distance of about 12km, and to the left, the Morina border post at a distance of 18km. The position of the border post, from a military point of view, was poor, because the facility was located beneath high mountain reefs that stretched into the Republic of Albania.

To shield personnel at the border post fully from fire from the Republic of Albania, dominant apexes located on the territory of another state had to be taken over, and an area to a depth of 10-15km in Albania put under control.

The term Kosare became a focus of interest for the wider public, especially in the period 1997-1999, and relates to a wider region of the border belt under the jurisdiction of the Kosare border post. The reason Kosare appeared in the media was because, for the Serbs, it represented a bastion of Spartan resistance, and for the Albanians it was the main strategic route for illegal crossings and the movement of terrorists, weapons, communication equipment, military equipment, medical equipment and other sundries. It was also the planned main axis of attack and route of entry from Albania for members of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA, aided by forces of the Republic of Albania and foreign mercenaries in order to intersect the Pec-Decani-Djakovica communication line using the shortest route via Jasic and Junik village, to capture the town of Decani and declare it KLA free territory. Along the State border, then, between FRY and Albania from the border tripoint (Albania, Serbia, and Montenegro) on Mt. Bogicevica, all the way to Vrbnica near Prizren, there were no border crossings governed by international treaty. Even the local border crossing, Cafa Prushit, which was reached by taking a road originating in Djakovica, was not in service. None of the border posts were reachable by road, whether local or uncategorized roads, from Djeravica Mountain, over the Junik Mountains to the only temporary border crossing Cafa Prushit. This fact is important with respect to the events that occurred and are described herein, which pursuant to all international regulations and relations between neighboring states could be characterized as illegal and forced crossings of the State border.

When analyzing the casualties from early 1998 up to 12 June 1999, the following is evident: in the wider Kosare border post region, along the State border between Serbia with Albania, 251 persons were killed, according to the HLC's Casualty List. The total number of casualties, broken down by specific categories for this location, is given in Table No.44.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

		TOTAL (ALL VICTIMS)											
		TOTAL	Age structure			Status	Type of injury			Incident date			
			JUVENILES (under 18 years)	ELDERLY PERSONS (over 65 years)	PERSONS AGED 18-65	CIVILIANS	ARMED FORMATIONS	MURDERED	MISSING	WAR-RELATED DEATH	BEFORE AGGRESSION	AGGRESSION	AFTER AGGRESSION
NUMBER OF VICTIMS		251	5	0	246	1	250	243	7	1	56	190	5
Sex	MEN	251	5	0	246	1	250	243	7	1	56	190	5
	WOMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age structure	JUVENILES (under 18 years)	5	/	/	/	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
	ELDERLY PERSONS (over 65 years)	0	/	/	/	1	153	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PERSONS AGED 18-65	246	/	/	/	0	92	238	7	1	56	185	5
Persons' status	CIVILIANS	1	0	1	0	/	/	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ARMED FORMATIONS	250	5	153	92	/	/	242	7	1	55	190	5
Type of injury	MURDERED	243	5	0	238	1	242	/	/	/	56	190	5
	MISSING	7	0	0	7	0	7	/	/	/	0	0	0
	WAR-RELATED DEATH	1	0	0	1	0	1	/	/	/	0	0	0
Incident date	BEFORE AGGRESSION (01 January 1998 to 23 March 1999)	56	0	0	56	1	55	56	0	0	/	/	/
	AGGRESSION (24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999)	190	5	0	185	0	190	190	0	0	/	/	/
	AFTER AGGRESSION (After 11 June 1999)	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	/	/	/

Table No.44

All casualties were male. Among the casualties were 5 minors, and the rest were aged between 18 and 65. According to data from the HLC's Casualty List, 250 of the casualties were members of “armed formations”, while there was only one civilian, as follows:

12678 Ukhajdaraj (Lan) Ramadan (born 1954) from Gornje Streoce

The HLC's treatment of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA for period from 1997 to 1999 is interesting and obvious, when all official authorities and institutions of FRY, USA and other relevant international institutions treated it as a terrorist organization. During that same period, the HLC treated them as “armed formations”.

Out of the total number of casualties, 243 were killed, 7 missing (1 Russian and 6 Serbs) and one civilian suffered a war-related death. Prior to the aggression, 56 persons were killed in wider Kosare border post region, while 190 persons were killed during the NATO aggression. According to data from the HLC's Casualty List, 5 persons were killed after Serbian forces withdrew from that position. Details for those persons is given in Table No.45.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date
1832	BRECANI	BYLBYL	HAZIR	m	1974-05-13	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-25
3229	FEJZULLAH	ALI	SADIK	m	1972-05-06	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-25
5703	JASIQI	BESNIK	SALI	m	1971-03-17	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-25
5704	JASIQI	BUJAR	SALI	m	1979-07-13	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-25
10467	REXHEPI	ARSIM	XHEMAJ	m	1975-08-01	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-13

Table No.45

156 Albanians were killed in the wider Kosare border post region. Casualties for this location are categorized in Table No. 46.

v.KOSARE		ALBANIANS (and other KLA members)											
		TOTAL	Age structure			Status	Type of injury			Incident date			
			JUVENILES (under 18 years)	ELDERLY PERSONS (over 65 years)	PERSONS AGED 18-65	CIVILIANS	ARMED FORMATIONS	MURDERED	MISSING	WAR-RELATED DEATH	BEFORE AGGRESSION	AGGRESSION	AFTER AGGRESSION
NUMBER OF VICTIMS		159	5	0	154	1	158	159	0	0	46	108	5
Sex	MEN	159	5	0	154	1	158	159	0	0	46	108	5
	WOMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age structure	JUVENILES (under 18 years)	5				0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
	ELDERLY PERSONS (over 65 years)	0				1	153	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PERSONS AGED 18-65	154				0	0	154	0	0	46	103	5
Person's status	CIVILIANS	1	0	1	0			1	0	0	1	0	0
	ARMED FORMATIONS	158	5	153	0			158	0	0	45	108	5
Type of injury	MURDERED	159	5	0	154	1	158				46	108	5
	MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0
	WAR-RELATED DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0
Incident date	BEFORE AGGRESSION (01 January 1998 to 23 March 1999)	46	0	0	46	1	45	46	0	0			
	AGGRESSION (24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999)	108	5	0	103	0	108	108	0	0			
	AFTER AGGRESSION (After 11 June 1999)	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0			

Table No.46

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

According to the List, there were also foreign nationals, registered as paramilitary and terrorist KLA members, among the casualties in the area in question (Algeria - 1, Macedonia - 4, Great Britain - 1, Italy - 1, Albania - 4, France - 1, Germany - 5, Switzerland - 1). Table No.47 give data for those persons.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Place of residence	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date
333	ALI	MURAD	MUHAMED	1969-03-01	Algeria	Algerian	Armed formations	1999-05-06
427	ALIU	MUJDIR	QERIM	1974-01-15	FYROM	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-14
1612	BIDER	FRANCESCO	GUISEPPE	1961-01-10	Italy	Italian	Armed formations	1999-05-07
1832	BRECANI	BYLBYL	HAZIR	1974-05-13	Albania	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-25
2681	DIZDARI	MEHMET	RAMADAN	1972-04-10	Albania	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-06-25
5976	KAJOLLI	SHABI	FAIK	1961-04-20	FYROM	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-06
7967	MEMIA	TAHIR	RAME	1962-06-12	Albania	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-06-25
8882	MUSIQI	LUTFI	AVDUSH	1968-12-18	Great Britain	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-30
8953	MUSTAFA	ISMET	ESAT	1970-12-22	FYROM	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-16
9448	PAILLAD	PIERRE	ARNAUD	1971-09-04	France	French	Armed formations	1999-05-07
10850	SALIHU	RAMADAN	GANI	1976-09-24	Germany	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-30
11057	SELMANI	ADEM	BAJRAM	1967-07-01	Albania	Albanian	Armed formations	1998-06-16
11361	SHALA	SYLEJMAN	ADEM	1970-02-23	Germany	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-11
11433	SHATROLLI	RAMUSH	ILJAZ	1963-05-12	Germany	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-06
11513	SHEREMETI	HAMDI	BRAHIM	1976-07-03	Germany	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-05-24
11554	SHYLEMAJA	ZEKI	XHEVAT	1974-07-23	Germany	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-16
12784	VELIU	DRITON	GANI	1971-08-14	Switzerland	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-04-11
13063	XHAFERI	REMZI	DANUSH	1963-03-03	FYROM	Albanian	Armed formations	1999-06-10

Table No.47

An individual on the HLC's Casualty List, No.5176, is listed as a person with residence in Belgrade, but who was killed as a KLA member in Kosare. Details for this person are given in Table No.48.

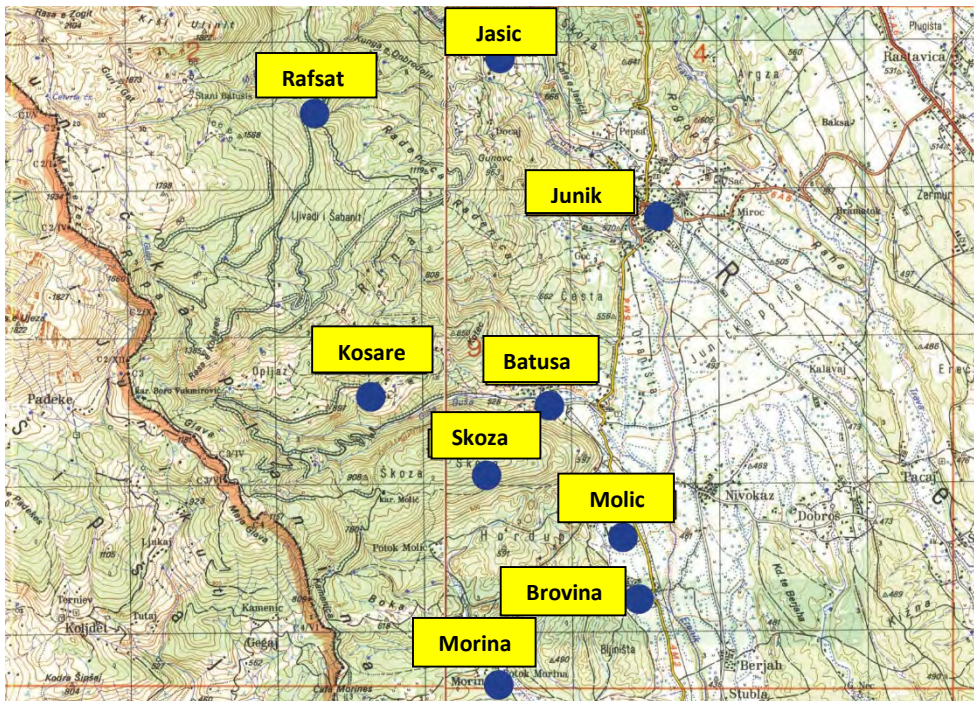
No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Place of residence	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date
5176	IBRAHIMI	FISNIK	ALAJDIN	1978-04-20	Belgrade, Vracar, Serbia	Albanian	Armed formations	4/19/1999

Table No.48

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

From the above it is evident that a large number of those paramilitary and terrorist KLA members killed were not only from Kosovo and Metohija, but also from various European countries and countries from other continents. It is undisputed that all those who died while attempting to cross the state border between FRY and Albania illegally were armed with an array of weapons and were carrying hardware and equipment to be used in the KLA's campaign of bloodshed in Kosovo and Metohija. All their activities were geared towards a violent overthrow of the constitutional order, secession and undermining the territorial integrity of FRY, attacks on legal institutions of an internationally recognized state, endangering the security of people and material goods, numerous murders and kidnappings, as well as causing total chaos. It is particularly revealing that, among the casualties, there was not a single person from the settlements along the border such as: Kosare, Morina, Molic, Jasic, Skoza, Rafsat, Batusa, Brovina, Junik...



Settlements near the “Kosare” border post

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

The majority of the casualties were from Kosovo and Metohija, as seen from the Table showing casualties by municipality and place of birth. There are no Albanian casualties registered in municipalities having a Serb-only or Serb majority population (Lipljan, Kosovo Polje, Novo Brdo, Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan).

MUNICIPALITY	PLACE	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	TOTAL
DJAKOVICA	Crmljane	2	22
	Djakovica city	6	
	Dujak	3	
	Erec	11	
PEC	Brolic	1	7
	Kotradic	1	
	Novo Selo	1	
	Ozrin	1	
	Pec city	2	
	Rausic	1	
DECANE	Babaloc	2	18
	Djocaj	1	
	Glodjane	2	
	Gornji Crnobreg	1	
	Gornji Streoc	2	
	Slup	9	
	Voksa	1	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

MUNICIPALITY	PLACE	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	TOTAL
PRISTINA	Ajvalija	1	7
	Pristina city	6	
KOSOVSKA MITROVICA	Bajgora	1	4
	Gusavac	1	
	Kosovska Mitrovica city	1	
	Sipolje	1	
GLOGOVAC	Djurdjica	2	8
	Glogovac	3	
	Lapusnik	1	
	Negrovce	1	
	Poluza	1	
PODUJEVO	Donje Ljupce	1	3
	Gornja Pakastica	1	
	Luzane	1	
KACANIK	Djeneral Jankovic	1	3
	Korbulic	1	
	Kotlina	1	
ORAHOVAC	Danjane	1	
	Mala Hoca	1	
	Retimlje	1	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

MUNICIPALITY	PLACE	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	TOTAL
UROSEVAC	Crnilo	1	7
	Muhadzer Prelez	1	
	Pojatiste	1	
	Sazlija	1	
	Urosevac city	2	
	Zasok	1	
SRBICA	Baks	1	6
	Leocina	1	
	Makrmalj	1	
	Mikusnica	1	
	Padaliste	1	
	Poljance	1	
MALISEVO	Balince	1	3
	Ostrozub	2	
PRIZREN	Dedaj	1	9
	Dusanovo	3	
	Hoca Zagradaska	1	
	Kusin	1	
	Planeja	1	
	Prizren city	1	
	Zojic	1	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

MUNICIPALITY	PLACE	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	TOTAL
VITINA	Djelekare	1	5
	Donja Slatina	1	
	Jerli Sadovina	1	
	Pozaranje	1	
	Zitinje	1	
SUVA REKA	Recane	1	2
	Suva Reka	1	
STIMLJE	Crnojjevo	1	3
	Malopoljce	1	
	Stimlje	1	
GNJILANE	Cernica	1	2
	Zega	1	
VUCITRN	Galica	1	2
	Novo Selo Madzunsko	1	
OBILIC	Obilic	1	1
ISTOK	Orno Brdo	2	6
	Prekale	1	
	Starodvorane	1	
	Veric	1	
	Vrelo	1	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

MUNICIPALITY	PLACE	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	TOTAL
KOSOVSKA KAMENICA	Rogacica	2	2
DRAGAS	Baljac	1	2
	Dragas	1	
KLINA	Drenovac	1	7
	Iglarevo	1	
	Klina	1	
	Klinovac	1	
	Prevo	1	
	Svrhe	1	
	Zabrdje	1	
KOSOVO AND METOHIJA	Undetermined location	8	8

Overview of casualties in the “Kosare” border post region, by municipality

CRIMES ATTRIBUTED TO “SERBIAN FORCES” BY HLC

Some of the characteristic examples of victims attributed to crimes by "Serbian forces" by the HLC simply do not add up:

- The HLC List lists person 11780 Spahiu (Besnik) as a child/baby, born in Kostrc village (Srbica, Kosovo and Metohija) on 16 April 1999 and who died on the same day (war-related death) in the Republic of Albania. The child was never even given a name.

- In the list of persons who died before and during the NATO aggression, as well as after the arrival of peacekeeping forces in Kosovo and Metohija, the HLC lists details of persons who died on the territory of other states. This begs the question as to what “Serbian forces” have to do with persons born, residing and who died outside Serbia: forces that the HLC claims are guilty of the deaths of those persons? Tables No.49 and No.50 list the details of victims of war who died outside Serbia.

- The HLC even listed in its documents, as victims of war, persons who were active service members of the Albanian Army. This means that the Republic of Albania, i.e. its army, was a party to the aggression against FRY. Details for those persons are listed in Table No.51.

- Why are the victims, who the whole world knows died as a result of direct NATO airstrikes during the aggression against FRY, attributed to “Serbian forces” and whose command responsibility is in question here? There are numerous examples of civilian victims killed by direct NATO airstrikes and cruise missiles in FRY, especially in Kosovo and Metohija. The explanation tendered by the NATO aggressors is that Serbian victims were “collateral damage”, while no is answerable for their deaths. Why are “Serbian forces” blamed for the murder of Albanian civilians travelling in tractor columns, for example in Korisa village in Prizren municipality and the village of Bistrazin in Djakovica municipality, when the whole world knows the NATO aggressors committed these crimes?

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident location	Incident date
643	AVDYLI	XHEVDET	SKENDER	1979-01-04	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-06-17
1650	BISAKU	ANTON	n/a	n/a	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-06-04
1969	BUZHALA	NDUE	DEME	1926-04-27	Albanian	Civilian	Albania	1999-04-03
2886	DUSHI	QAUSH	MUHARREM	1965-05-25	Albanian	Civilian	Drac, Albania	1999-04-30
3310	FERIZI	BEJTULLAH	ILAZ	1980-02-20	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-04-17
3367	FONDAJ	ARBENTINA	XHEVDET	1998-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-04-02
3540	GASHI	HALIL	MUHAMET	1972-03-24	Albanian	Armed formations	Burella, Albania	1999-05-02
4273	HAJDARMATAJ	REXHE	SHPEND	1971-12-02	Albanian	Armed formations	Albania	1999-03-01
6578	KRASNIQI	BAJRAM	SALIH	1952-01-29	Albanian	Civilian	Tirana, Albania	1999-05-02
6954	KRASNIQI	ZYLFIJE	SELIM	1908-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-04-06
7817	MAZREKAJ	ARSEN	DAUT	1979-12-28	Albanian	Armed formations	Bajram Curri, Albania	1998-07-06
7918	MEHMETI	LIRIM	MENTOR	1999-04-16	Albanian	Civilian	Albania	1999-04-16
7943	MEHMETI	ZYMRA	RIZA	1933-01-01	Bosniak	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-05-25
8317	MISIMI	VEDAT	AZIZ	1986-05-21	Albanian	Civilian	Albania	1999-04-16
9146	NIKCI	BRAHIM	SYLE	1958-11-23	Albanian	Armed formations	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-05-01
9205	NIMANI	HAVA	ABDYL	1910-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	Kukes/Kukes, Albania	1999-04-17
9284	NUZA	AFRIM	SADRI	1956-11-06	Albanian	Civilian	Bajram Curri, Albania	1999-06-03
10004	QOQAJ	AVDYL	ADEM	1990-10-26	Albanian	Civilian	Vlahen, Albania	1999-04-11
10314	RAMQAJ	SADRI	SYLEJMAN	1967-11-10	Albanian	Civilian	Tirana, Albania	1998-10-17
11654	SMAJLI	AZEM	ARIF	1956-01-01	Roma	Civilian	Albania	1999-05-15
11780	SPAHIU		BESNIK	1999-04-16	Albanian	Civilian	Albania	1999-04-16
12337	TETRICA	ARTAN	XHEMAJL	1975-05-20	Albanian	Civilian	Albania	1999-07-01
12460	TOLA	HAZIZ	RASIM	1965-05-01	Albanian	Armed formations	Pades/Padesh, Albania	1999-06-10
12668	UKAJ	VAHIT	UKE	1960-03-19	Albanian	Armed formations	Drac, Albania	1999-04-14

Table No.49

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident location	Incident date
1193	BEQIRI	RABE	RASHIT	1922-05-07	Albanian	Civilian	FYROM	1999-05-04
6492	KOXHA	MIHRJE	SELIM	1955-05-16	Albanian	Civilian	FYROM	1999-04-10
6012	KAMBERI	ELMI	BEDRI	1981-06-06	Albanian	Armed formations	Tetovo, Tetovo, Macedonia	2000-05-21
12037	SUMA	ISEN	NEBIH	1979-12-27	Albanian	Civilian	Blace, Tetovo, Macedonia	1999-03-06
1412	BERISHA	JONUZ	ADEM	1937-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	Blace, Tetovo, Macedonia	1999-04-04
8445	MORINA	HANIFE	IBRAHIM	1938-01-01	Albanian	Civilian	Cegrane, Gostivar, Macedonia	1999-05-19

Table No.50

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	D.O.B.	Place of birth	Residence	Ethnicity	Status	Incident location	Incident date	Type of injury
4273	HAJDARMATAJ	REXHE	SHIPEND	1971-12-02	Tropeje, Albania	n/a	Albanian	Arm.f.	Albania	1999-03-01	murder
2352	DAUTAJ	ARIF	SHIPEND	1959-10-28	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Babaj, Djakovica	1998-06-26	murder
2362	DAUTAJ	QAZIM	HAZIR	1952-09-02	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Babaj, Djakovica	1998-06-26	murder
4272	HAJDARMATAJ	KUTJIM	HASAN	1969-11-10	Tropeje, Albania	Tropeje, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Deva, Djakovica	1999-06-10	disappearance
7966	MEMIA	RAMIZ	RAME	1961-08-15	Tropeje, Albania	Tropeje, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Dubrava, Istok	1999-05-22	murder
1830	BRATI	BESMIR	AZEM	1970-02-12	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goden, Djakovica	1998-08-28	murder
2372	DAUTI	XHELADIN	QAZIM	1955-04-23	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goden, Djakovica	1998-10-21	murder
8681	MULAJ	HAMDI	MUHARREM	1964-05-31	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goden, Djakovica	1999-01-16	murder
9946	QEMA	NAIM	HAJDAR	1976-05-10	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goden, Djakovica	1998-08-28	murder
10629	RRUSHI	ASTRIT	ISUF	1970-03-10	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goden, Djakovica	1998-08-28	murder
2195	COKA	HALIT	RIZA	1974-07-25	Kukes, Albania	Tirana, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Gornji Ratis, Decani	1999-04-03	murder
12036	SULI	ASTRIT	HEKURAN	1976-04-13	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Goruzup, Prizren	1999-05-27	murder
2681	DIZDARI	MEHMET	RAMADAN	1972-04-10	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kosare, Djakovica	1998-06-25	murder
7967	MEMIA	TAHIR	RAME	1962-06-12	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kosare, Djakovica	1998-06-25	murder
1832	BRECANI	BYLBYL	HAZIR	1974-05-13	Tropeje, Albania	Bajram Curri, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kosare, Djakovica	1999-06-25	murder
11057	SELMANI	ADEM	BAJRAM	1967-07-01	Tropeje, Albania	Tropeje, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kosare, Djakovica	1998-06-16	murder
4271	HAJDARMATAJ	ISA	REXHE	1972-04-12	Tropeje, Albania	n/a	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kosare, Djakovica	1999-06-01	murder
2137	CARA	INDRIT	LULZIM	1971-07-11	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Kostrece, Suva Reka	1999-03-31	murder
2367	DAUTI	MERIMAN	UKE	1977-07-18	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Ljubizda Has, Prizren	1999-01-28	murder
3842	GECA	RAME	MUSE	1980-03-19	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Ljubizda Has, Prizren	1999-01-28	murder
6477	KOVACI	ARTAN	XHEME	1981-04-03	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Ljubizda Has, Prizren	1999-01-28	murder
1812	BRAHIMI	ARIAN	QAMIL	1977-07-30	Albania	Skadar, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Orahovac, Orahovac	1998-07-21	murder
6379	KOLECI	DINE	ALUSH	1945-10-10	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Pastrik, Prizren	1998-06-02	murder
4540	HASANDOCI	FATMIR	REXHEP	1978-08-14	Albania	Tropeje, Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Smonica, Djakovica	1998-07-08	murder
8654	MUJA	AGIM	ISMAIL	1970-03-04	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Ujz, Djakovica	1998-04-23	murder
933	BARDHOSHI	HALIM	ZENUN	1947-05-15	Albania	Albania	Albanian	Arm.f.	Zub, Djakovica	1998-07-09	murder

Table No.51



Albanian victims of NATO bombing

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

- The HLC Casualty List includes 4 persons (whose details are given in Table No.52) listed as killed by “Serbian forces”. Based on accounts given by Tahir Zemaj in his book, it was determined that KLA members killed those persons.

No.	Surname	Name	Father's name	Sex	D.O.B.	Ethnicity	Status	Incident date	Incident type
4746	HAZIRI	XHAVIT	BAJRAM	m	1960-09-03	Albanian	Civilian	1998-09-17	disappearance
7155	KURTAJ	MUSTAFA	REXHEP	m	1971-01-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-02-13	murder
11241	SHALA	HAFIR	ISUF	m	1960-02-15	Albanian	Civilian	1998-04-10	disappearance
7300	LEKU	RAMIZ	IMER	m	1971-09-10	Albanian	Civilian	1998-04-10	murder

Table No.52

BATAJNICA

At the Batajnica site, 01/BA01/ax, between 12 and 27 June 2001, bodies were exhumed and autopsies conducted. This was led by a team from the Institute of Forensic Medicine Belgrade, professor Dr Dusan Dunjic, Dr Tanja Atanasijevic, Dr Vesna Djokic, Dr Djordje Alempijevic, professor Slobodan Savic, anthropologists Dr Marija Djuric and assistant Dr Danijela Djonc and archaeologist Andrej Starovic, Petnica Science Center.

The observers were: prof. Marti Walter, pathologist from Switzerland, William Fulton, Hague Tribunal investigator, Kevin Curtis, Hague Tribunal Investigations Team Leader, Brenda Kennedy, Forensic Program Director and Dr Mark Skinner, forensic anthropologist, International Commission on Missing Persons /ICMP/, Mojca Sivert, Humanitarian Law Center.

Among the items found were ID cards belonging to 4 persons from Suva Reka, all with the surname Berisha, as well as a driver's license belonging to a person from Suva Reka. Besides personal documents, clothing and other items were found.

In his testimony to judicial authorities, expert witness Dr. Djordje Alempijevic, member of Institute of Forensic Medicine in Belgrade, made a series of noteworthy statements:

“...the exhumation process and autopsies of the remains at the Batajnica site, i.e. on the grounds of the SAJ (Specijalna antiteroristička Jedinica) centre, commenced in 2001 and ended in late 2002.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

Pursuant to an order of the then Distirct Court in Belgrade a team of experts from the Institute of Forensic Medicine was hired to carry out the work on-site. In 2001, that team was led by Professor Dunjic, and in 2002, by Professor Branimir Aleksandric. I was involved in the work of both teams, i.e. both years...Having concudted post-mortem examinations of the remains, DNA samples were taken for testing, bone tissue samples were taken, mainly from the long thigh bones, teeth, there were exceptions from case to case depending on the state of the remains... All samples taken were noted in the autopsy reports, with two sets of samples taken. The fate of the samples was such that one set was given to the International Commission on Missing Persons, actually to ICMP, because that was the agreement, i.e. the agreement with FRY. ICMP officials visited the Institute of Forensic Medicine and collected the DNA samples. The second set of samples was stored in the Institute for Forensic Medicine and later given to FRY Commission for Humanitarian Issues and Missing Persons, which continued its work even after the dissolution of the state union...

The samples that we handed over to the International Commission on Missing Persons were tested in their labor-atories in Bosnia and Herzegovina and where they were matched against the genetic profiles from the bone samples...

The genetic profiles of blood relatives, who had reported their family members as missing, were matched against the genetic profiles obtained from the samples...

The Institute itself was not involved in the collection of those samples from the relatives, nor did we have contact with the missing persons' families... We omitted the cause of death from the death certificates; we only stated that the cause of death was unknown because it was impossible to ascertain whether all those injuries found on the skeletal remains were inflicted while the person was alive. To do so would have necessitated further information, about the site, the actions etc., which we did not have at the time..."

Below is expert witness Alimpijevic's answer when asked: "Neither you nor the Institute, nor any other authority from Serbia, had any involvement in the DNA testing and identification?"

"... That's correct, I knew there was an agreement in place, an agreement between the FRY government and ICMP to conduct the identification in their laboratories despite their being a functioning laboratory at that time in the Institute of Forensic Medicine, one that is still there to this day, which was donated by the ICMP; however, I am not aware of tests having been conducted in that laboratory..."

When asked: "Did you, perhaps, identify the persons for whom there was already a record of investigation, protocol, or anything else?" – "... We never received such data..."

When asked: "You issued death certificates based on information which was not collected by you personally, rather you received it from ICMP and the information you received from Kosovo and Metohija. Does that mean that you can stand with full credibility behind the details you completed the certificates with?"

"... We did not verify the information we received, we entered the information we received from ICMP as data provider..."

When asked: "... how is it possible that people on the list of casualties were born on 01 January, i.e. a considerable number were born on 01 January of a certain year, on that particular date, and yet for some casualties we only have the year?"

"...on DVI form we received, on those Interpol forms, only Y.O.B. was put in and next to it the date 01 January... the explanation we were given for those people was that data providers did not know or did not want to know about them, i.e. failed to provide date of birth details, rather only the year..."

Looking at those persons identified and exhumed in Kosovo and Metohija, and subsequently found in a mass grave in Batajnica, it is evident that we are dealing with the planned, malicious and illegal tampering of corpses. If it is evident that individuals from NGOs were present during exhumations in Kosovo and Metohija, specifically the Humanitarian Law Center, that HLC officials illegally attended the Batajnica exhumation, then this raises numerous questions. We already know, as can be seen in the part of book describing the events surrounding the deaths of Albanian civilians at 10 locations, that based on the HLC data numerous mistakes were made, which can in no way be classified as "accidental", we wonder what role the HLC played in the corpse tampering.

This claim is best supported by way of the following example: according to UNMIK documentation (attached), Hamdija (Osman) Neziri, born on 14 April 1957 in Trstenik village, Pec municipality, resident of Babice village, Pec municipality, went missing on 08 May 1999. According to the same source Neziri Hamdija's body was found and exhumed on 13 September 2000 in Junik village by a team of Spanish forensic pathologists. Team leader, Mark Gasiora introduced himself as a UN expert, who was in Kosovo and Metohija as part of a humanitarian organization.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

29/14



DNA Certificate,
Certifikata e ADN-së
Office on Missing Persons and Forensics
Zyra për Persona të Zhdukur dhe Mjekësi Ligjore

Case No# / Rasti Nr# **TS02/001B**
MPU 2001-000984

Republika e Kosovës / Republika Kosovo
GJYKATA E QARKUT - OKRUŽNI SUD
PEJE - PEC

Name / Emri # **Hamdi (Osman) Neziri**

Pranuar-Primbjen.				22-09-09			
Nr. Dregjen.	Nr. Ur.	Urte	Miera	Nr. Dregjen.	Nr. Ur.	Urte	Miera
2299	1	4	✓				

Name and Relationship of Blood Donors
Emri dhe afërsia familiare e dhuruesve të gjakut

- Vëllau: Hivzi Neziri
- Vëllau: Idriz Neziri
- Motra: Rukije Muriqi
- Motra: Fatime Dervishaj

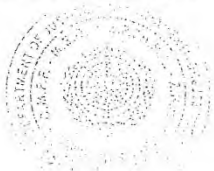
Results / Rezultatet

ICMP (International Commission on Missing Persons) has provided results of matching bone and blood samples through DNA analysis.
ICMP (Komisioni Ndërkombëtarë për Persona të Zhdukur) ka arritur gjer tek rezultati me krahasimin e mostrave të eshtrave dhe të gjakut përmes analizës së ADN-së.

The results obtained are:
Rezultatet e arritura janë:

*The DNA results were obtained from the listed bone and family reference blood samples. The DNA results obtained from the bone or tooth sample were consistent with the listed familial relationship.
Rezultatet e ADN-së janë arritur nga mostrat e eshtrave dhe mostrat referente të gjakut nga anëtarët e familjes. Rezultatet e ADN-së të arritura nga mostrat e eshtrave ose dhëmbëve përputhen me ato të familiarëve të lartëshënuar.*

Mr J Baraybar
Head Of the Office on Missing Person and Forensics
Z. J. Baraybar
Kryesues i Zyrës për Persona të Zhdukur dhe Mjekësi Ligjore



13.11.2006

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE CERTIFIKATE E IDENTIFIKIMIT POTVRDA O IDENTIFIKACIJI

Municipality: Komuna Opština	PRISHTINË	MPU Number: MPU Numri MPU Broj	2001-000984
Identified as: i identifikuar si Identifikovan kao:	Hamdi (Osman) Neziri		TS02/001B
Municipality where body was found, cause of death: Komuna ku është gjetur trupi, shkaku i vdekjes Opština gde je telo pronadeno; uzrok smrti	Junik - Deçan Plagë me armë zjarri në kokë		
Date and place of disappearance: Data dhe vendi i zhdukjes: Datum i mesto nestanka	08.05.1999 Zallq - Pejë		
Date when body was found: Data kur është gjetur trupi Datum pronaleženja tela	13.09.2000		
Estimated date of death: Vlerësimi i datës së vdekjes Procenjeni datum smrti	Para 13.09.2000		
Place of burial: Vendi i varrimit Mesto sahrane	Kërstofc - Pejë		
Gender: Gjinia Pol	Mashkull		
Date and Place of Birth, or estimated age: Datëlindja dhe vendlindja Datum i mesto rodenja	14.04.1957 Trestenik - Pejë		
Marital Status of deceased (if known): Gjendja martesore e të ndjerit Bračno stanje umrlog (ako je poznato)	I pamartuar		
First name and surname of the marital partner (incl. Maiden name), - (if known) -: Emri dhe mbiemri i bashkëshortit-tes Ime i prezime bračnog druga			
Father's name: Emri i babës Ime oca	Osman Neziri		
Mother's name (incl. Maiden name) Emri i nënës Ime majke	Have Neziri		
Address of residence: Adresa e vendbanimit Adresa prebivališta	Babaj - Pejë		

In: Në U	Prishtinë
Date: Data Datum	13.11.2006



Signature of OMPF Representative:
Nënshkrimi i përfaqësuesit të ZPZHML-së
Potpis predstavnika OMPF-a

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

The certificate issued by the Department of Justice, Forensic Medicine Office, shows that Neziri Hamdija was identified as a corpse found in mass grave in Batajnica, No. MPU 2001-000984; TS02/0015.

31/4

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER CYRIL I. GAVRILOVIĆ, M.D. ODDELJEK ZA PRAVOSUĐJE KANGLARARIJA ZA SUDSKU MEDICINU	DEATH CERTIFICATE VËRITETIM PËR VDEKJEN POTVRDA O SMRTI
1. Name and surname of the deceased (include maiden name) Emri dhe mbiemri i vdekur (përfshijë mbiemrin e vajzërisë) Prezime i me umriog (i devojčko prezime)	2.- Sex/Gjinia/Pol
Hamdi (Osman) Nezir	Male
If applicable ICTY Case# No. referent i ICTY nëse e gjen Ako je primerljivo, broj ICTY predmeta	MPU 2001-000984 TS02/001B
IDENTIFIED BY – IDENTIFIKUAR NGA – IDENTIFIKOVAN OD STRANE OMPF/MPU	
3.- Date of Death/ data e vdekjes/datum smrti prior to : 13.09.2000 in/në/ü (0-24) hour/orën/časova (day, month and year/dita, muaji dhe viti/ dan/mesec/godina)	
4.- Place of Death/ Vendi i vdekjes/ Mesto smrti Place/Vendi/Mesto: Exhumed from Batajnica Municipality/Komuna/Opština:	
5.- Date of birth 14.04.1957 in/në/ü (0-24) hour/orën/časova Datë/indja/datum rođenja day, month and year Only for children less than 7 days old. dita, muaji dhe viti/ dan/mesec/godina vërtëm për femijet den 7 ditësh/samo za decu do 7 dana	
6.- Place of birth Trestenik Municipality Pejë Vendi/indja/Mesto rođenja Komuna/Opština	
7.- Last residence Place/Vendi/Mesto: Vendbanimi i fundit Municipality/Komuna/Opština: Poslednje prebivalište Address/Adresa/Adresa:	
8.- Citizenship: Shtetësia/Državljanstvo	9.- Marital status: Single Gjendja martesore/ Bračno stanje
10.- Name and surname of the spouse and maiden name (if the deceased was married, widow or widower)/ Emri dhe mbiemri i bashkëshortit dhe mbiemri i tij para martesës (për personat të cilët janë të martuar, vejuhat dhe vejanat)/ Prezime i ime braçnog drugu i njëjto prezime pre zaključenja braka (za lica koja su u braku, udovice i udovce)	
11.- Parents' name and surname Father/baba/oca: Osman Nezir Emri dhe mbiemri i prindërve Mother/nëna/majke: Have Nezir Prezime i ime roditelja	
12.- Was the deceased ill (yes/no) A ka qenë në shërim i vdekun (po/jo) Da li je umri bio lečen (da/ne)	13.- If so, write the last checkup day Nëse ka qenë në shërim, të shënohet data e kontrollit të fundit/ ako je bio lečen, datum poslednjeg pregleda
14.- Name of the health entity where the deceased was having rehabilitation, and if the deceased was out of hospital, name of the doctor that looked after him/her and name of the health entity where this doctor works/ Emri i organizatës stacionare-shëndetësore-spitalit në të cilën ka qenë në shërim, e nëse është shëruar vetëm jashtë spitalit, të shënohet emri dhe mbiemri i mjekut i cili e ka shëruar dhe emri i organizatës shëndetësore jashtë spitalit në të cilën punon ai mjek / Naziv stacionarne – bolničke – zdravstvene organizacije u kojoj je lečen, a ako je lečen samo vanbolnički, ime i prezime lekara koji ga je lečio i naziv vanbolničke zdravstvene organizacije u kojoj radi taj lekar.	
15.- The death is certified by For: Dr.Maria Franzmann, Associate Professor, of Forensic Medicine MAREK GASIOR M.D. D.Sc. FORENSIC MEDICAL DOCTOR Vdekjen e konstatoi / Smrt je utvrdio lekar Residence and address: Mjesto i adresa: Njegovo prebivalište i adresa In/Në/ü: Prishtinë Signature of the doctor that certifies the death on behalf of the Department of Justice Data/Date/Datum: 13.11.2006 Nënshkrimi i mjeku i cili e ka konstatuar vdekjen në emër të Departamentit të Drejtësisë Potpis lekara koji je utvrdio smrt u ime Odelenja za pravosuđe.	

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

32/114

Cause of death / Uzakrok smrti		Klasifikimi i shkakut të vdekjes / Klasifikimi i shkakut të vdekjes nga lista e sëmundjës dhe të vdekjes / Vendi origjental od postetka bolesti do smrti
a) Illness or condition that directly is the cause of death / Sëmundja apo gjendja e cila drejtpërdrejtë e ka shkaktuar vdekjen/ Bolest ili stanje koje je neposredno izazvalo smrt.	Gonshot to the head	
Illness or condition that anteceded the cause above mentioned. / Sëmundja apo gjendja që i ka paraprirë shkaktarit të lartpërmendur/ Bolest ili stanje koje je prethodilo gore navedenom uzroku.	b) Cause that brought directly the cause of death. / Gjendja e cila e ka sjellë deri te shkaktari i drejtpërdrejtë i vdekjes/ Stanje koje je dovelo do neposrednog uzroka smrti	
	c) Main cause of death/ Shaku kryesor i vdekjes/ Osnovni (inicijalni) uzrok smrti	
II Other important conditions that may have influenced the death but which have nothing to do with the main cause of death/ Gjendjet e tjera me rëndësi që kanë mundur të sjellin vdekjen, por që nuk kanë lidhje me shkaktarin kryesor të vdekjes/ Drugs značajna stanja koja su mogla učicati da dođe do smrti, ali nisu u vezi sa osnovnim uzrokom smrti.		
17.- Are the causes of death verified through autopsy (yes, no): <u>YES</u> / po / da (autopsy <u>14.09.2000</u>) A janë verifikua: shkaqet e vdekjes me obduksion (po, jo)/ Da li su uzroci smrti provereni obdukcijom (da, ne)		

For: Dr. Maria Franzmann, Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine
MAREK GASIOR M.D. D.Sc. FORENSIC MEDICAL DOCTOR

In/Në/ù : Prishtinë  Doctor's Signature
Data/Date/Datum 13.11.2006 Nënshkrimi i mjekut / Polpis lekara

REGISTRAR'S NOTES/ SHËNIME TË OFICARIT/ BELEŠKA MATIČARA: This civil status fact is recorded in the death registry book/ Ky rast është regjistruar në librin amëz e të vdekurve i cili evidentohet/ Ovaj slučaj upisan je u matičnu knjigu umrlih, koja se vodi

Place/Vendi/Mesto: _____ Municipality/Komuna/Opština: _____

Ordinal number/ nën numrin rendori/ pod tekućim brojem: _____ Year/ për vitin./ za godinu: _____

Registrar's signature/ Nënshkrimi i ofiqarit/ Polpis Matičara

Remarks/ Vërejtje/ Napomena: The sections 16 and 17 have to be written by/ Në pyetjet 16 dhe 17 përgjigjetet i shenon/ Na pitanja 16 i 17 odgovore upisuje:

- a) The doctor that looked after the deceased from illness to death/ mjeku i cili e ka mjekuar të vdekurin para vdekjes nga sëmundja e cila e ka shkaktuar vdekjen/ lekar koji je umrlog lečio pre smrti od bolesti koja je prouzrokovala smrt.
- b) The doctor – that made autopsy to the corpse, or / mjeku- obducenti i cili e ka bërë obduksionin e kufomës, ose/ lekar –obducent koji je vršio obdukciju leša, ili
- c) The doctor that in case of violent cause of death did the autopsy/ mjeku i cili në rastin e vdekjes së dhunshme ka kryer autopsinë / lekar koji je u slučaju nasilne smrti izvršio autopsiju.

Instructions to fill in Section I, a), b) and c): where the deceased died by natural causes, causes of the death; where the deceased died by violent causes, character of the death and external wound causes./ Përgjigjet nën I a), b) dhe c) plotësohen: për personat e vdekur nga vdekja e natyrshe – shaku i vdekjes; për personat që vdiqën nga vdekja e dhunshme – natyra e vdekjes dhe shkaktari i jashtëm i lëndimit/ Odgovori pod I a), b) i c) popunjavaju se: za lica umrla prirodnom smrću – uzrok smrti, za lica umrla nasilnom smrću – priroda povrede u spolni uzrok povrede.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

According to information from the French Red Cross, Neziri Hamdija is listed by the International Red Cross in the missing persons dossier from December 2006, No. BLG 803984-01. According to the same source, missing person Neziri Hamdija was last seen on 10 May 1999 in Kuks (attached excerpt from conversation with French Red Cross).

En réponse à votre demande concernant les nommés IDRIZI Rahman et NEZIRI Hamidija, nous sommes en mesure de vous communiquer les informations suivantes issues de nos bases de données :

- 1 – IDRIZI Rahman né le 11/12/1972 à DOBROSH (région de GJAKOVA) pourrait correspondre à IDRIZI Rrahmon (Bajram) né le 13/12/1972 à DOBROSH (région de GJAKOVA). Cette personne disparue a fait l'objet d'une enquête enregistrée sous le numéro MPU 2001-000265 par l'Unité des Personnes Disparues (Missing Persons Unit) de l'UNMIK. Cette enquête, ouverte le 02/11/2001 et résolue, a révélé que la personne disparue était identifiée et décédée de mort violente sur une action de combat (« war case »).
- 2 – NEZIRI Hamidija né le 14/04/1957 à Trestenik (région de Pec) pourrait correspondre à NEZIRI Hamdi (Osman) né le 14/04/1957 à Babice/Babiq (région de Pec). Cette personne disparue figure, en date du mois de décembre 2006, au fichier ICRC Personnes disparues (Comité International de la Croix Rouge) de Belgrade sous le numéro BLG-803984-01. Il aurait été vu pour la dernière fois le 10/05/1999 à Kukesi et est toujours porté disparu.

Nous vous remercions de votre collaboration.

A REVIEW OF THE CLASSIC EXAMPLES OF HLC ACTIVITIES

If we summarize the HLC's evil intent, when discussing events related to the 125th motorized brigade's zone of responsibility, by analyzing and comparing the data contained in the two documents - 125th mtbr dossier and the HLC List, compiled by the HLC itself, devastating findings arise:

- The 125th mtbr dossier was compiled much later than the HLC List, and the information contained therein is calculated and tendentiously fictitious, to the detriment of the Serbian security forces, i.e. the State of Serbia;
- By releasing disinformation and exerting pressure on the judicial authorities, the HLC's goal was not to establish the real truth, but to convict one side, the Serbian side – in the absence of valid facts admissible in a court of law;
- In each of the incidents analyzed individually in the 125th mtbr dossier, the HLC deliberately concealed members of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization. All victims are listed as civilians, and in the 10 mentioned incidents, according to information contained in the HLC List, 23 casualties, KLA members, were found;
- The most sinister example of the HLC placing disinformation in the 125th mtbr dossier comes in the form of the description of the incident in Gornje Obrinje village, between 25 and 27 September 1998. The document lists 5 persons among the casualties who, according to the HLC List, lost their lives three and a half months earlier. When the average person sees such “borrowing” of victims, one cannot help but wonder if this is standard practice for the “newly-formed justice” and where else, using that method, have unfortunate victims been “borrowed”;
- No less alarming is the example given in the 125th mtbr dossier of the incident in Osljane village, between 22 and 24 September 1998, where, aside from other untruths, they show one casualty as a civilian

victim, which is corroborated by the HLC List, while a year and one month later that “dead” person applied for a job at the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The IOM database listed this person as alive of course, but it also confirms his previous membership of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization, as a soldier-driver in 142nd brigade;

- The descriptions of the incidents in 125th mtbr dossier fail to mention the real causes of the clashes and therefore of the casualties, and in doing so makes no mention of the Serbs and other non-Albanians that were murdered;
- It is evident that there were cases where the year of birth was changed in victim details. Hence victims, who in reality fell into the category of persons fit for military service - aged 18 to 65, were listed as old and feeble, the goal of which was to paint the side being blamed as criminal;
- In order to swell the number of victims and paint the crimes by “Serbian forces” in an even more conceited manner, the same people were listed as having been killed multiple times. It is physically impossible, save for in HLC documents, for the same person to be killed twice in the same incident;
- “Serbian forces” is a term used in HLC documents to name the perpetrators of the crimes. Those forces are not classed by affiliation (Army or police), and by the same reasoning, along the lines of command responsibility, the HLC could have filed criminal charges against the general secretary of the United Nations, because by that reasoning - FRY, i.e. Serbia, was an internationally recognized state under the aegis of that organization. The “command responsibility” rule did not apply to the other sides in this conflict;
- Reading the HLC's 125th mtbr dossier and the names of the victims listed therein creates a false impression that certain casualties were female, even though they were male, due to the specific way Albanian names change depending on the case used;
- In the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, during 1998 - 1999, 102 juvenile members of the KLA paramilitary and terrorist organization were killed. The youngest registered KLA member was aged 14 years and 7 months - a girl;

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

- In the 125th mtbr zone of responsibility, during 1998 - 1999, 22 persons 65 years of age or over, who were KLA members were killed. The oldest registered KLA member was aged 82 years and 11 months;
- HLC documents do not state the names of some Albanian casualties, executed by member of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA. Certain KLA members wrote about liquidations of their compatriots in their books or testified to that effect in cases being heard at the ICTY in The Hague. In one such testimony, witness Jakup Krasniqi confirms that KLA Main Staff confirmed and made public the murder of “collaborators”: Hetem Dobrun from Lozica village (Klina), Ali Qullapeku from Trstenik (Pec), Ramiz Leku from Glogovac, Qamil Gashi from Glogovac and Dalip Dugolli from Petrasica;
- Notably, a high number of Albanian casualties in the 125th mtbr dossier were listed as killed, while those same persons are listed in the HLC List as missing.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!**EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER**

Federal and Republican authorities of the Army, MUP and other FRY and Serbia institutions, for the period 1998 - 1999, filed criminal charges against 17,124 persons, as shown in Table.

O V E R V I E W
OF THE RECORDED CRIMES IN THE
TERRITORY OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA FROM
01 JULY 1998 TO 20 JUNE 1999

No.	RECORDED CRIMES AGAINST LIFE AND LIMB AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE	No. of cases	No. of persons (charges filed)
1	Incidents involving known perpetrators POLICE MEMBERS	33	69
2	Incidents involving known perpetrators YUGOOSLAV ARMY MEMBERS	37	177
3	Incidents involving known perpetrators CIVILIANS	64	85
4	Incidents involving unknown perpetrators	358	1,018
	TOTAL	492	1,349

No.	RECORDED ACTS OF TERRORISM	No. of cases	No. of persons (charges filed)
1	Incidents involving identified perpetrators KLA MEMBERS	186	2,879
2	Incidents involving unidentified perpetrators	986	7,288
	TOTAL	1,172	10,167

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

No.	RECORDED CRIMES OF DAMAGING PROPERTY	No. of cases	No. of persons (submitted charges)
1	Incidents involving known perpetrators POLICE MEMBERS	99	345
2	Incidents involving known perpetrators YUGOOSLAV ARMY MEMBERS	135	235
3	Incidents involving known perpetrators CIVILIANS	1,351	3,356
4	Incidents involving unknown perpetrators	672	1,672
	TOTAL	2,257	5,608

The largest number of criminal charges relate acts of terrorism and were filed against known (to a lesser extent) and unknown (to a much larger extent) perpetrators, totaling 17,124 persons.

Security, military judicial and police judicial authorities filed 2,382 criminal charges with military prosecutors during 1998 up to mid-1999.

By declaring a state of war immediately prior to the NATO aggression, until the situation returned to normal in Kosovo and Metohija, two wartime court martials were formed (Military District Command Pristina; Pristina Corps). During the 78-day NATO aggression, these war-time court Martials pressed charges against 227 persons.

For war crimes alone, 3 persons were charged and sentenced during the NATO aggression, while after the war 8 more people were processed, and the cases of 4 others were transferred to other courts. In 11 cases, for the same crime, charges were pressed against unknown perpetrators, for whom it was established they were not members of the Yugoslav Army.

Comparing victims of the Albanian armed rebellion for two periods of the same duration i.e. from 01 January 1998 to 10 June 1999 and from 11 June 1999 to 31 December 2000, it is lamentable and worrying that the number of victims (murdered, kidnapped) during the period when

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

EVERYBODY IS BORN TO DIE ONLY ONCE, HONOR AND SHAME LIVE FOREVER

jurisdiction for security in Kosmet was in the hands of UN International peacekeeping forces is significantly higher compared than in the preceding period. Table No.53 gives data showing that the number of casualties in the second period is up by 726 compared to the first period.

Victims	Murdered citizens		Kidnapped and missing		Total
	01 Jan 1998 - 10 Jun 1999	10 Jun 1999 - 31 Dec 2000	01 Jan 1998 - 10 Jun 1999	10 Jun 1999 - 31 Dec 2000	
Serbs and Montenegrins	87	709	155	1,002	1,953
Albanians - civilians	230	67	64	-	361
Other nationalities - civilians	18	71	25	152	266
Members of the Yugoslav Army	351	-	30	-	381
MUP members	230	-	13	-	243
Unidentified victims	72	-	-	-	72
TOTAL	988	847	287	1,154	3,276
		1,835		1,441	

Table No.53

The number of terrorist attacks shown in Table No.54, witnessed by and with the knowledge of international peacekeeping forces, gives an indication of the brutalization of, first and foremost, the Serbian population who remained to live in Kosovo and Metohija between 11 June 1999 and 31 December 2000.

National affiliation	Total
Serbs and Montenegrins	4,877
Albanians	118
Other nationalities	230
Yugoslav Army members and facilities	10
MUP members and facilities	56
TOTAL	5,291

Table No.54

CONCLUSION

Even though others created everything the people of the states newly formed from the former Yugoslav republics have, with limited say on their part, this is not the final chapter of events in this region. As the saying goes: “A beggar pays a benefit with a louse”, everyday life is full to the brim with examples of the “boomerang” effect, whereby the foremost criminal organizations, established by the powerful, eventually turn on their masters. The most obvious example of that is the “boomerang” reaction by “Al-Qaida”, a terrorist movement created in the Middle East, in the countries caught up in the “African spring”, and those paramilitary and terrorist organizations formed the world over. The proving ground for using terrorist organizations to execute the strategies of the great powers was the territory of the former Yugoslavia with the “novel” violent creation of the so-called “independent state of Kosovo”. The NATO alliance, operating outside the framework of the UN, in the absence of a Security Council resolution, violated its own rules and by way of the aggression of 1999 supported the KLA terrorist organization, and directly redrew the borders of an internationally recognized state. That practice has become commonplace around the world. It is ludicrous to think that during 1997 and 1998 America together with its satellites, using its own criteria, was first to label the paramilitary and terrorist KLA as a terrorist organization, and to then support it in creating the first independent terrorist state in 1999. Love created on material grounds will inevitably be brought to ruin, when the appetite of any side grows or profits are not shared evenly. After the fling, when America's sweethearts and protégés inconvenienced its interests, as early as 2001 that same KLA was again labeled as terrorist, as seen by US Presidential decree.

“American president George Bush, by way of official pres-idential executive order and proclamation No.452 and Ex-ecutive Order No.13219, in 2001, has put “KLA” on the “black list” of terrorist organizations for aiding terrorism and terrorist organizations. LAPBM, so-called Liberation Army of Preshevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja is also on America’s “black list” of terrorist organizations.”

Provoking and managing conflicts in the Balkans merely served as an experiment that devised the instruments to be employed in wars to come, geared towards accomplishing the goals of a new totalitarian world order. New world globalists will, in the future, avail of bloody blueprints to stir up conflict and hate, because they will not have any trouble finding unscrupulous and corrupt high-ranking officials in the service of the victim-state, obedient perpetrators of orders received from the powerful. In operations of that kind, there is always a link between members of the system and the parasystem. These people prior to the start of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia had committed acts of high treason by working for foreign intelligence services against their own people and state. All of them were directly or indirectly party to the crimes, such as the one in Markale, Vase Miskina Street, Tuzlan Kapija, Srebrenica, Vukovar, Lovas in Kosmet, and mere perpetrators of their ordering parties, working contrary to the interests of the Serbian people.

During trials for war crimes, it quickly became evident that irrelevant details were pushed at any cost in order to pave the way for the political persecution of political leaders and officers of the then FRY, beginning in the nineties and up to this day. This is how the existence of The Hague Tribunal is vindicated, and that of the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade and the War Crimes Chamber, in order to verify the pseudo and perverted interests of the powerful.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

The bedrock, age-old Serbia
From the mists of the Slavic past
Our glorious roots we drew
Both from Vinča and Lepenac

We have each our own betrayed
Our forbearers we fail to revere
We've strayed along a Godless way
Our Holy Fathers we neglect to honor

Let us resurrect love for brothers
Let the truth be spoken by us
Let us save our hell-bound soul
And bring us to our senses

A U T H O R S

From a review of the Stevan Djurovic and Jugoslav Petrusic authored book “Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!”

Ancient philosophers said that “for everything, there is a right time, because even then the truth shall speak, and then it’s easier for everyone, both the victors and the conquered”...

The names of Jugoslav Petrusic and Stevan Djurovic, in Serbia's contemporary social relations, more precisely its cultural reality, historical past and literary demystification of the embellishment of times that define our past, present and future, immediately guarantee credibility, sensationalism and claims of something not yet seen, unheard-of, and of such importance for the Serbian nation, the Serbian national being, our thinghood and meaning.

Stevan Djurovic and Jugoslav Petrusic are among the best informed and most knowledgeable Serbs of today, who, other than knowledge, mystery and cognition, carry with them a suggestive charisma of boldness, officers’ honor, influential rhetoric and oratory, so viewers, readers and other enjoyers of their “story” remain deeply convinced of the plausibility of the topic these two speak or write about.

“Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!” is more than a historical documentary, compiled from facsimile, archive sources, authentic materials, evidence and an artistically woven text that needs to satisfy the literary shape on the Romanesque form of over two hundred pages, thereby respecting the fundamental elements of fine belletristic, so in the end this book will find its way to a satisfied reader.

It does not take much wisdom and experience to make the assumption that “Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!” will soon become a great literary bestseller, a copy of which every Serbian house will have, at least those households that care about the national prefix and name. The depicted recipe for the break-up of ex-Yugoslavia, seizure of Kosovo, attack on the Serbian national, geographical, religious, economic and political question, bringing our unfortunate reality to servitude and commonalty, has its reasons,

“Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!” provides answers to many questions, of which we have only heard a smidgen. Thence, this book's future lies in the Serbian-speaking lands, and in the lands where Serbian is understood, i.e. the world over.

The names of Jugoslav Petrusic and Stevan Djurovic have for a long time now commanded respect, and their book “Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!” we shall remember freely. Values easily recognize and attract one another.

Dr Rade Vucicevic

The truth is something that everybody tries to discover and find.

The book by Jugoslav Petrusic and Stevan Djurovic, finally, after nearly two decades, provides information about true, i.e. substantiated evidence for the conflicts in this region.

A copy of this book should be kept in every home library in ex-SFRY; hence, I recommend it whole-heartedly.

October 2016,

prof. Dr Milutin Djuricic

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book makes for very interesting reading as because it discusses events of the not so distant past, while at the same time it serves as invaluable material for future generations, which will, as each so far, fight for truth and justice to come to the surface. When the word truth is spoken, we mean the real one, and not the “truth” created and peddled by those who mold it in line with their interests. Serbs have for a long time now experience that kind of truth, and continue to do so. Unlike other books that have been written about and covered this period, this book does not endeavor to convince the readers, that writing with heart and knowing the real truth, to try to rid the Serbs of the imposed opinion of their guilt.

It is not a collection of documents collected and compiled in Serbian institutions, which would be challenged by the monstrous instigators of the war against Serbia. On the contrary, thanks to a certain number of people and their efforts and connections, it is precisely documents belonging to the aforementioned instigators that were obtained, which reveal a premeditated and detailed plan to demonize the Serbs. The documents listed in the book, no matter how powerful the person in the West, can not be denied by anyone, because it is their official documentation from the period of the fratricidal Balkan wars in early nineties. If the contents of the book reach those citizens in the West, who at least sometimes doubt the righteousness and correctness of the politics engaged in by their governments, then the book will have fulfilled its mission.

The documentation contained herein demonstrates what was known from the very outset, that America and the great powers of Western Europe are the root cause of all that has taken place. They openly sided with all those who were against Serbia and the Serbs, as the predetermined loser and guilty party. Support for Serbia's opponents not only took the form of words and money but also weapons, instructors and training the terrorists, including the greatest help of all – the bombing of Serbian cities.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

The cry of the Serbian people, expelled from their ancestral homelands, for help in returning to their homes, a cry that was also for the truth, will echo for a long time. Unfortunately, the echoes fell short and never resonated further than Serbia's borders, because the shapers of world politics availed of all available means to feed the public only the information they wanted them to hear. The book's authors made a huge effort in the hope that it will help to remove the tag of a genocidal people from the Serbs as fast as possible.

It is no secret that the great powers in the West, even prior to the the tragic events in this region, had struck an agreement as to how they would treat refugees should a war break out, which there was no indication of. An agreement was reached whereby Western Europe countries would accept Muslims, Albanians, Croats, Slovenians and other non-Serbs. It was agreed that Canada, Australia and New Zealand would accept the Serbs. Therefore, Serbs were to be moved as far as possible from their homeland, implying that they pose “less of a threat” in smaller numbers. If one bears the foregoing in mind, they cannot blame the Serbs for the war, because they suffered the most.

Momcilo Radulovic
History professor

SOURCES

1. Humanitarian Law Center, Dossier 125. Motorized brigade of Yugoslavian Army, Belgrade, 2013, taken from: <http://www.hlc-rdc.org/?p=24661>;
2. Humanitarian Law Center, Database on war crimes and violating the human rights in the Past – Base of killed civilians on Kosovo, Belgrade, 2011, taken from: <http://www.hlc-rdc.org/?p=12832>;
3. Base of persons applied for institutions under jurisdiction of International peacekeeping forces - KPC Applicants;
4. Pelevic Borislav, Through the history of Kosovo and Metohija from VI to XXI century, Evro book, 2005, Belgrade;
5. Fatmir Osmani, Statement given in 1994 to investigative authorities of Yugoslavian Army;
6. Hamzaj Barl, A narrative of war and freedom (Dialogue with commander Ramush Haradinaj), Zeri 1999, Pristina;
7. Zogaj Agim, Testimony on freedom's path (Dialogue with Naim Maljoku), Zeri 2000, Pristina;
8. Ahmetaj Arber, Krasniqi Sefedin, So spoke Tahir Zemaj – Speaking on war, Mergimi 2000, Pristina;
9. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness Jakup Krasniqi's testimony, 2005 and 2007, Hague, Holland;
10. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness John Crosland's testimony, 2007, Hague, Holland;
11. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness Bislim Zurapi's testimony, 2007, Hague, Holland;

12. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness Shaban Ballaj's testimony, 2007, Hague, Holland;
13. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness Zumer Hasani's testimony, 2007, Hague, Holland;
14. International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, case against Ramush Haradinaj and others, Transcript of witness Pjetr Shalla, 2007, Hague, Holland;
15. Higher Court in Belgrade, war crimes Department, process of exhuming and inspection of post mortem remains on the Batajnica site, Transcript of the audio recording from main hearing of expert witness Dr Djordje Alempijevic, 23 September 2013, Belgrade;
16. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, SFRY census from 1981, 1984, Belgrade;
17. Albanian daily newspaper, ZERI, Pristina;
18. Documentation from the case against Jugoslav Petrusic and others, District Court in Belgrade;
19. UNMIK documents, Office for missing persons and forensics;
20. Justice department documents, Office for Forensic Pathology;
21. French Red Cross documents;

AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHIES



STEVAN Svetozar DJUROVIC

Born on 15 December 1958 in the village of Vragovac, Pec municipality, Kosovo and Metohija. Finished primary school in the village of Babic and in Gorazdevac near Pec. Went to high school in Prizren and in 1977 enrolled in the Land Forces Military Academy, communication course, in Belgrade. He finished the Military Academy in 1981. In addition, he finished General Staff school and school of National

Defense in Belgrade. During his service, as an officer of Yugoslav People's Army, Yugoslav Army, Army of Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian Army, he completed numerous specialist courses.

During his military career, he served in 6 garrisons and had 9 transfers.

He performed numerous significant duties, in communications units and in the security service. During one period, he was a member of counter-intelligence group in Pristina. He was a member of the expert team of the Center for Cooperation with The Hague Tribunal. He lectured in operations and strategy at the Military Academy and for a while was dean of the military-intelligence and security chair. He worked in the security administration on two occasions.

During the NATO aggression, he was deputy security commander of the Pristina Corps and he ran counter-intelligence. During that time, he was an eyewitness and participant of war events in Kosovo and Metohija.

After the aggression ended, he was appointed as security commander of the Pristina Corps. He was received exceptional promotion twice.

He retired in 2009, at his own request, with the rank of colonel.

He published a novel “Suffering in Kosovo” and six songbooks. He was awarded for contributions to Serbian literature with a “Scroll of Knjaz Milos”. He is married and has two children.

He is not a member of any political party. He is a member of numerous associations, among which: “Defenders of the Fatherland”, “Association of Veterans and Volunteers”, “Svebor” and others.

In early 2016 with a group of like-minded people, he founded the association “Pan-Serbian Fatherland Council”, of which he is the chair of the main board.

**JUGOSLAV Bozidar
PETRUSIC**



Born in Gazdare, Medvedja municipality, near Leskovac, on 25 November 1962, son of Bozidar and Bojana Petrusic, née Radovic. His father was born in the village of Gajtan on Radan Mountain, which is only several kilometers from the border with Kosovo and Metohija. His mother Bojana was born in Tulare village, and comes from the Radovic family.

Most of his close family lived in the Medvedja municipality territory. His grandfather, Radule Petrusic, saw action in WWI and WWII, and died in 1967 and is buried in Gornji Gajtan village, as well as his grandmother Jelika Petrusic, née Dobricanin. She was badly tortured by Bulgarian occupiers in 1944, not long after which she died.

His mother's father, Svetozar Radovic, was an officer in the Yugoslav Army. In 1941, at the outbreak of WWII he was arrested by the German army and taken into captivity in Germany. He was held captive up until 1945. He died in Tular village in 1976, where he is buried. His wife Stanica Radovic, née Bulatovic, who died in 1997, is buried in the same place

His father, Bozidar Petrusic, saw action in multiple battles against Bulgarian occupiers in South Serbia, as a partisan. He holds multiple decorations. He died in 2004, and rests in Gornji Gajtan village, where his mother Bojana, who passed away in 2014, is also buried.

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!

FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A TIME AN PLACE, FOR THEN - EVEN THE TRUTH SHALL SPEAK

“I want to pay my deepest respects to my mother, Bojana Petrusic-Radovic, who found the strength to give me life, courage and the know-how to dedicate my life to the highest goals of defending my people and ancestors, and also, when I am in the wrong, to take the stand in any court and answer for my actions and deeds”.

Jugoslav Petrusic was a member of the 125th motorized brigade during the war in Kosovo and Metohija in 1999, where he, together with the shadows of his forefathers, fought in the fiercest battle for the survival of the Serbian people and Europe as a whole.

Table of contents

SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!	3
INTRODUCTION	10
THE BOMBING OF YUGOSLAVIA, RESOLUTION 1244 AND THE DELARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	12
HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE ALBANIAN SECESSIONIST AND PARA-MILITARY MOVEMENT IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA	16
KLA TRAINING CENTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA	37
THE DAWNING OF THE KLA	52
FOREIGN SUPPORT TO THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION	58
ARMING OF THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION	66
FINANCING THE KLA PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION	75
COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE KLA	82
CAMPS	94
MUJAHIDEEN IN THE PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST KLA	101
OPERATIONAL ZONES OF THE PARAMILITARY AND TERRORIST KLA	106
EXCERPTS FROM NATO DOCUMENTATION ON KLA LEADERS	115
OPERATIONAL ZONE "DUKADJINI"	126
Military structure of the paramilitary and terrorist KLA units, according to KFOR data	133
NATO AND KFOR DOCUMENTS ON KOSOVO PROTECTION CORPS	145
HUMANITARIAN LAW CENTER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ZONE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE 125TH MOTORIZED BRIGADE OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY	214
OSLJANE	225
DUBOVAC	231
GORNJE OBRINJE	235
SRBICA	240
LJUBENIC	245
KRALJANE	251
STARODVORANE	259

CUSKA	263
PAVLJANE.....	270
ZAHAC	274
KOSARE.....	278
CRIMES ATTRIBUTED TO “SERBIAN FORCES” BY HLC.....	289
BATAJNICA.....	293
A REVIEW OF THE CLASSIC EXAMPLES OF HLC ACTIVITIES.....	302
C O N C L U S I O N.....	308
SERBIA, WHY KEEP YOUR SILENCE?!	310
From a review of the Stevan Djurovic and Jugoslav Petrusic authored book “Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!”	311
ABOUT THE BOOK	313
AUTHORS’ BIOGRAPHIES.....	317



Ancient philosophers said that “for everything, there is a right time, because even then truth shall speak, and then it’s easier for everyone, both to victors and to defeated”...

Stevan Djurovic and Jugoslav Petrusic are among the best informed and most knowledgeable Serbs of today, who, other than knowledge, mystery and cognition, carry with them a suggestive charisma of boldness, officers’ honor, influential rhetoric and oratory, so viewers, readers and other enjoyers of their “story” remain deeply convinced of the plausibility of the topic these two speak or write about.

“Serbia, Why Keep Your Silence?!” provides answers to many questions, of which we have only heard a smidgen. Thence, this book’s future lies in the Serbian-speaking lands, and in the lands where Serbian is understood, i.e. the world over.

Dr Rade Vucicevic

